



Key Food Security Figures:



Flood Emergency Overview:

- Overall, flood water has receded in most of the flood affected districts and most of the agricultural land is available for wheat plantation.
- 14.6 million people are in need of emergency food assistance and agriculture related support of which 4.0 million are targeted by the Food Security and Agriculture sector.
- 110 districts have been affected including 84 most calamity affected across four provinces (Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa).
- 4.40 million acres of cropland damaged and around 0.8 million livestock lost, while millions of animal are at risk of diseases.
- Provision of food, wheat seeds and fertilizer and protection of livestock are important emergency response activities undertaken by FSA sector.

Key Response Highlights:

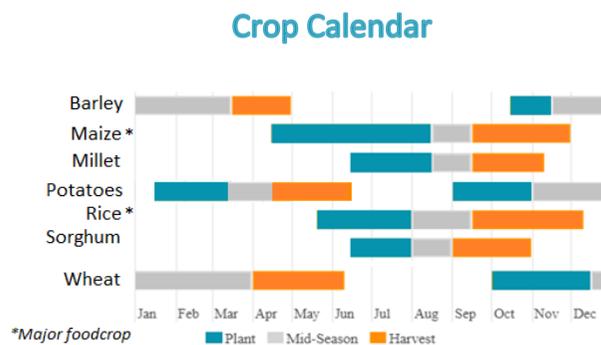
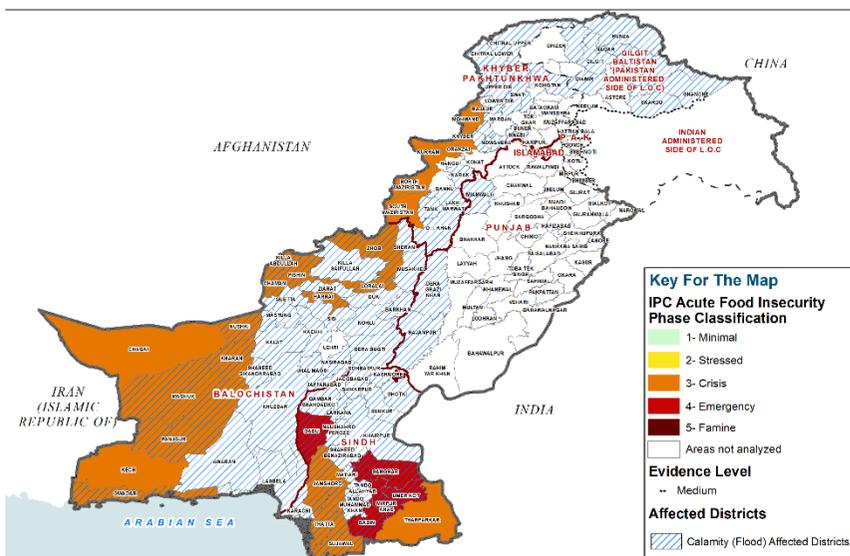
- The FSAWG meets on regular basis and collects 5Ws data to ensure appropriate response coordination.
- Full-scale activation of Food Security and Agriculture Working Groups (FSAWGs) at provincial level is underway.
- The flood response include food assistance through food and cash assistance for improving access to food, restoration of community/household level livelihood assets, and multipurpose cash for livelihood assets. Meanwhile, the agricultural assistance includes Livestock support (animal vaccination, fodder and shelter support), Agriculture inputs (Seed, fertilizers and tools), and Irrigation channels (Desilting and quick fixes).
- Around 60 food security and agriculture partners responding to the flood covering 57 districts. 22 partners are providing support in Sindh, 19 in Balochistan, 14 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 2 in Punjab.

Operational Challenges and Seasonal Risks:

- Out of funding requirement of \$269.4 million, the FSA sector partners have received \$75.4 million so far, (a significant funding gap of \$194 million).
- The funding gap for the food assistance is \$144.1 million out of \$193.2 million required, and for the agriculture assistance is \$49.9 million out of \$76.2 million required.
- The significant funding gap resulting in a low scale of emergency response which is posing great risk to core asset of rural households- livestock, and plantation of wheat in Rabi season (see below detailed calendar). Various flood affected areas are still reporting no or very limited response. Immediate scale up is required to improve access to food, protect livestock and make sure that farmers do not miss Rabi cropping season.
- The floodwater has receded in most of the areas and immediate efforts are needed on preparing land for resuming the agriculture production, particularly the wheat production.
- The Government has issued a tender for procurement of wheat seeds on for the flood-affected farmers in the four provinces at a very large scale (for 3 million acres of wheat plantation). The Rabi plantation season is starting very soon and the timely provision of these packages would be very crucial. Early sowing leads to good yield and production and inversely.
- Majority of ongoing responses, with the exception of WFP assistance, is one-time assistance.
- Immediate and integrated response by Food Security and Agriculture, WASH, Nutrition and Health sectors is required to avoid malnutrition, asset depletion, diseases and mortality. Inter-sectoral coordination is also critical to determine the multi-sectoral needs and plan the use of multipurpose cash. There's a need for inter-sectoral working groups activation at provincial and district levels.
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Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) September – December 2022 Acute Food Security Analysis

As per the preliminary results of the IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis, the estimated food insecure population (in IPC Phases 3 and 4) increased from 5.96 million in pre-flooding situation in 28 vulnerable districts to 8.62 million in September-December 2022. In 18 flood affected districts of Sindh and Balochistan, IPC phases 3 and 4 population increased from 3.54 million in pre-flooding situation to 5.74 million in post flooding.



Source: [FAO Global Information and Early Warning System](https://www.fao.org/info-early-warning/)

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