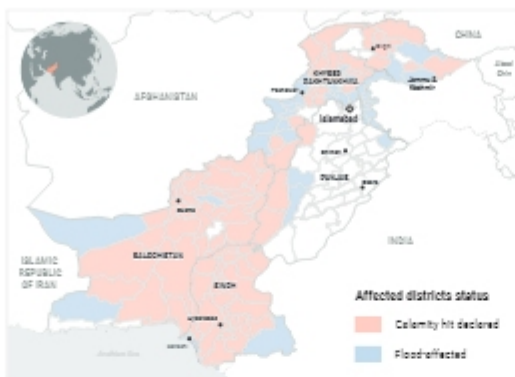


OVERVIEW

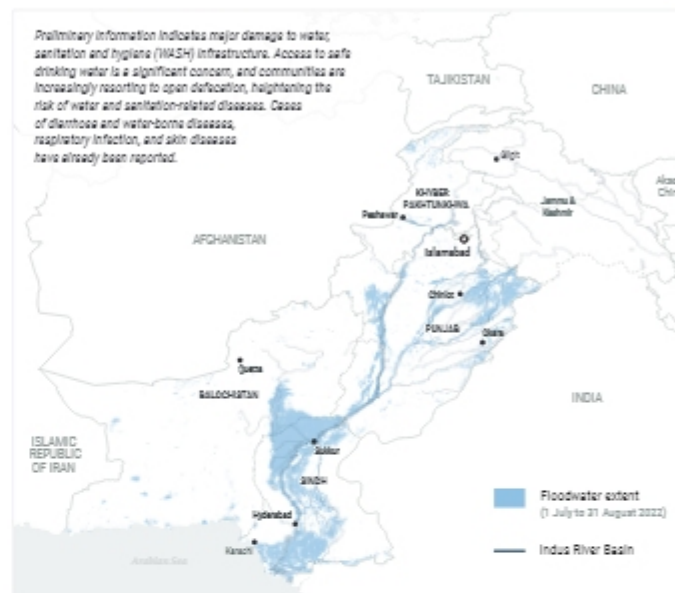
Intensified rainfall and flooding over the past two weeks have worsened the fragile humanitarian situation of people in already affected areas, and brought devastation to areas previously spared the brunt of the severe monsoon weather. Nationwide, 80 districts have been officially notified as 'calamity hit' – 31 in Balochistan, 23 in Sindh, 17 in KP, six in GB and three in Punjab. Many more districts without an official declaration are also reportedly impacted. Around 93 million people have been affected by the heavy rains and flooding, according to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). 637,000 people are living in relief camps, while many more are displaced and being hosted by other households.



FLOODWATER EXTENT AND AGRICULTURE DAMAGES



The Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) indicates that high flood risks remain downstream of Kotri in Sindh, while satellite-detected water extents mapped by the UNOSAT indicate preliminarily that of 793,000 km² of lands in Pakistan analysed between 1 and 29 August, around 75,000 km² appear to be affected by floodwaters, including some 48,530 km² that appear to be croplands.

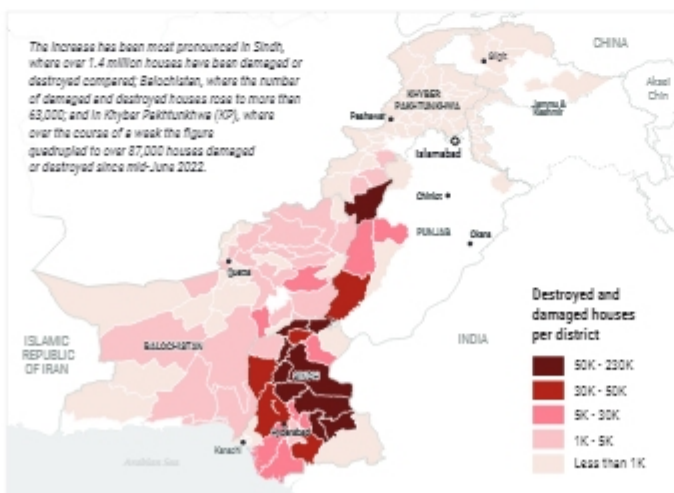


Preliminary information indicates major damage to water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure. Access to safe drinking water is a significant concern, and communities are increasingly resorting to open defecation, heightening the risk of water and sanitation-related diseases. Cases of diarrhoea and water-borne diseases, respiratory infection, and skin diseases have already been reported.

HOUSES DESTROYED AND DAMAGED



Sindh and Balochistan remain the two provinces that have received the most rainfall this monsoon, each more than 5.5 times their respective 30-year-averages. Nearly 1.69 million houses have now been damaged or destroyed, with the number of destroyed houses now nearly 560,000 and the number of damaged houses nearly 1.13 million.



The increase has been most pronounced in Sindh, where over 1.4 million houses have been damaged or destroyed compared to Balochistan, where the number of damaged and destroyed houses rose to more than 63,000; and in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), where over the course of a week the figure quadrupled to over 87,000 houses damaged or destroyed since mid-June 2022.

ACCESS CONSTRAINTS AND INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGE



Access continues to be a major obstacle to the delivery of aid and the ability of people to move to safer locations. A total of over 5,700 km of roads and 246 bridges were damaged or destroyed in the last 2.5 months. Most of this increase was incurred in Sindh, which reported nearly 2,500 km of damaged and destroyed roads as of 4 September, compared to just 7 km a week earlier.

