

Annex 1 - Threat and Hazards Assessment Table (THIRA):

Mitigating the Impacts of Torrential Monsoon Flooding on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) & Refugees within the Balochistan Region of Pakistan (2022)

Natural	Technological	Human-Caused
Resulting from acts of nature	Involves accidents or the failures of systems and structures	Caused by the intentional actions of an adversary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rains/Flash Flooding – have impacted more than 33 million people in different parts of Pakistan. Over 1,100 people including over 350 children have lost their lives, more than 1,600 people have been injured, over 287,000 houses have been fully destroyed, over 735,000 livestock have perished, and 2 million acres of crops. ^[1] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consequently, the impacts of torrential rainfall have resulted in the formation of landslides / hill torrents. - Southern/central PK have been most affected (Including Balochistan and Sindh provinces). - Balochistan alone has accounted for over 68% of livestock shortage and 35% of impacted crop shares. ^{[1],[2]} - Balochistan has received 5.1 times its 30-year average rainfall as of 27 August 2022. ^{[2],[3]} - In Balochistan districts, 544 schools have been damaged and 977 classrooms were completely destroyed. ^[2] • Climate Change / Inundation - The scale and magnitude of the current floods is unprecedented, whereby, the country received rainfall equivalent to 2.9 times the national 30-year avg – a grave manifestation of Climate Change induced disasters. ^[2] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built Infrastructure – Lack of fresh drinking water sources, severe damage to communications infrastructure. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flash floods and rain-induced landslides are compounded by the inability of existing infrastructure to cope with the extraordinary amount of water. - A rapid needs assessment in Balochistan identified lack of access to sufficient and quality drinking water as a primary issue, with 63% of the population in the targeted districts stating access to safe water is a serious problem (inhabitants cited turbidity, foul odors, bad taste). ^[2] • Access to Transportation – Poor upkeep of roads/bridges (nearly 3500km of roads and 149 bridges have impeded the ability of people to flee to safer areas/higher ground. ^{[2],[3]} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevents necessary logistics and supply chain management of food for affected areas. • Stockpile Shortage – inadequate storage of necessities (incl. food, medical equipment secondary power sources). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goals to improve capacity to strengthen storage and warehouse management and to optimize the use of the established network of Humanitarian Response Facilities (incl. capacity for secondary power sources - i.e., generators, dewatering pumps, water rescue vehicles). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Corruption / International Conflict - Pakistan continues to host more than 3 million Afghans – at least 421,000 of which have been directly affected by natural hazards. ^{[1],[2]} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of international solidarity has contributed to the prevalence of extreme weather events, often occurring in nations/regions with a relatively low carbon footprint. • Intercommunal Disputes - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monopolized land ownership by Feudal Lords restricts the use of potable water sources and viable soil for agriculture. ^[4] - Theft, robbery, looting could be important social factors to consider. - Increased incidence of gender-based violence (GBV). Safe spaces for the disclosure of GBV incidents have been disrupted. - Many refugees are living with host families, with instances of hostility. ^[4] • Child Separation / Protection - children comprise 46.6% of the flood affected population. ^[2] • Open Defecation – While the country has markedly improved this practice with WASH interventions, recent flooding events have led to increased risk of waterborne and sanitation related disease exposure as a result of impacted/inadequate WASH services. ^[5]

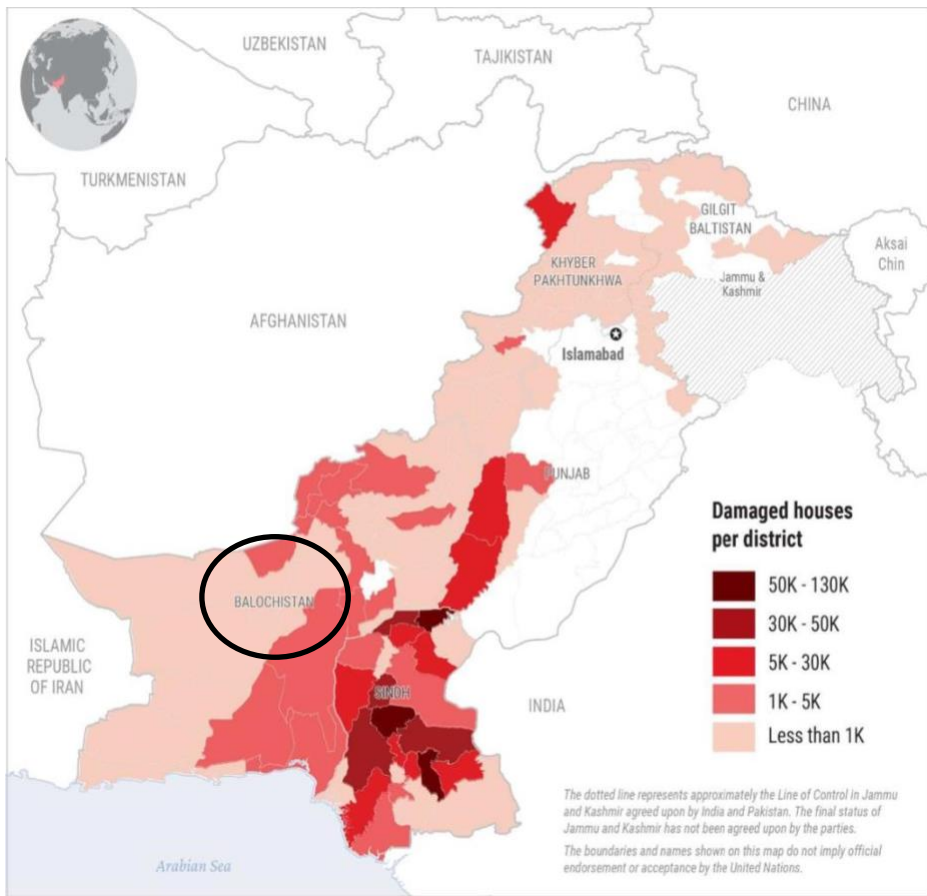


Image 1: At a Glance: Damaged Houses by district noted as of September 2022

Source: UN 2022 Floods Response Plan – Pakistan

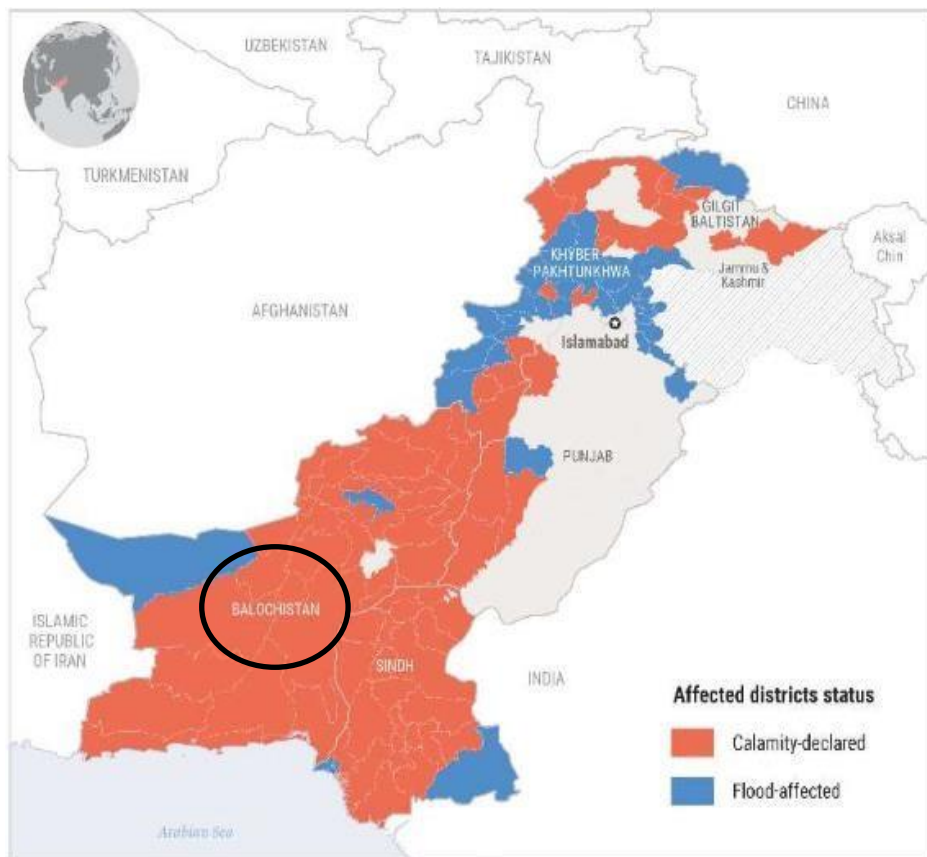


Image 2: Districts Declared 'Calamity Hit' by GOP (Government of Pakistan).

Source: UN 2022 Floods Response Plan – Pakistan

RESOURCES:

- [1] Government of Pakistan (2022). Joint Launch of 2022 Pakistan Floods Response Plan by Government of Pakistan and the United Nations. Date created: 1 Sep 2022. Date accessed: 10 Sep 2022. Available from: <https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/joint-launch-2022-pakistanfloods-response-plan-government-pakistan-and-united-nations>
- [2] UNOCHA (2022). Floods Response Plan – Pakistan. Date created: 30 Aug 2022. Date accessed: 10 Sep 2022. Available from: <https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/pakistan-2022-floodsresponse-plan-01-sep-2022-28-feb-2023-issued-30-aug-2022>
- [3] Government of Pakistan (2022). Pakistan Bureau of Statistics – Social Statistics Reports (2020 Census). Date accessed: 20 Sep 2022. Available from: <https://www.pbs.gov.pk/socialstatistics-tables>
- [4] Khan, J., Humaira, A.D., Khan, A.R. (2013). Feudalism is a Major Obstacle in the Way of Social Mobility in Pakistan. [J.R.S.P., Vol. 50, No. 1, 2013] Pgs 135-148. Date accessed: 21 Sep 2022. Available from: <http://pu.edu.pk/images/journal/history/PDFFILES/Article%2007%20Jahanzeb.pdf>
- [5] UNICEF Pakistan (Updated 2022). WASH: Water, sanitation and hygiene. Date accessed: 20 Sep 2022. Available from: <https://www.unicef.org/pakistan/wash-water-sanitation-andhygiene-0#:~:text=Pakistan%20has%20made%20significant%20progress,health%20and%20wellbeing%20of%20children.>