Livestock diseases and morbidity

The 2022 monsoon rains/flash flooding caused diseases and mortality to hundreds of animals. In addition, poor veterinary services and the declining of pastures/fodder also caused livestock deaths such as lumpy skin.
PAKISTAN (Balochistan): IPC Acute Food Insecurity Snapshot | April 2023 - January 2024

CURRENT: Comparison of Acute Food Insecurity situation with previous analyses | July 2022 and April 2023

In terms of magnitude, the overall rural population and number of districts in this analysis have increased compared to the previous analysis, from 12 to 18 districts and 3.98 million to 8.38 million people, hence, a direct comparison between the two analyses cannot be made. However, the comparison of this analysis with the previous one conducted in July 2022 (pre-flooding situation) shows that the overall food insecurity situation appears to have remained the same (31 percent of rural population in IPC phases 3 and 4) in the eight districts which were also covered in the previous (July 2022) analysis. The food insecurity increased in four districts (Khurğan, Killa Abdullah, Nushki and Panjgur), reduced in three districts (Chagai, Loralai and Pishin), whereas it remained same in one district (Washuk) compared to July 2022 (pre-flooding analysis).

CURRENT Period AFI Analyses (July - August 2022) and (April-October 2023) in 8 Common Districts of Balochistan

PROJECTION: Comparison of Acute Food Insecurity situation with previous analyses | September 2022 and April 2023

The comparison of current April 2023 analysis with the 2022 projected period analysis (post-flooding period) shows that the overall acute food insecurity has reduced substantially from 43 percent to 33 percent in the same eight districts that were covered in both analyses. The acute food insecurity increased in one district (Khurğan) and reduced in six districts (Chagai, Killa Abdullah, Loralai, Nushki, Pishin and Washuk), whereas it remained same in one district (Nushki) compared to the previous 2022 (post-flooding period) analysis.

Recommended Actions

- Provide humanitarian assistance and protection programmes
  - Improve access to food through appropriate modalities such as cash and voucher assistance and in-kind provision aimed at reducing the food consumption gaps and saving lives of the populations classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and Phase 4 (Emergency).

- Rehabilitation of water infrastructure
  - Construct and rehabilitate water infrastructure for agriculture and livestock such as tube-wells, water channels and reservoirs for better conservation and management. Resilient water infrastructure can help reduce the impact of recurring floods and droughts.

- Economic empowerment of women
  - Inclusion of women in economic growth activities to improve their livelihoods. Provide finance and grant access to loans and training programs, as well as encourage women’s involvement in the decision-making process.

- Provide livestock and agricultural programmes
  - Special attention should be given to subsistence-level farmers, including women, by providing them with quality seeds, tools, and training programs for climate smart crop and fodder production including guidance on kitchen gardening, agro-forestry, climate-resilient crops, good agriculture practices and disaster risk reduction.

- Provide livelihood diversification and skills development trainings
  - Initiate income-generation livelihood support interventions and recovery projects. Support livelihood diversification activities for local communities to increase income generation and employment opportunities through skills development linked to market demand, with special emphasis on women’s economic growth. Skill development trainings for livelihood diversification should be initiated/scaled-up in different trades in the most vulnerable areas for households and women facing acute food insecurity, high incidence of poverty and worsening socioeconomic conditions.

- Provision of small grants for businesses development
  - Provision of small grants for the business development in the areas where agriculture is not the primary source of livelihoods such as the bordering districts of Balochistan, wherein the loss of employment due to border closure has adversely affected the food security.

- Use the IPC data/analysis findings
  - Use of IPC data/analysis for informing targeting prioritisation including by government-led social safety programmes.

IPC Analysis Partners

Publication date: July 31, 2023. IPC population data is based on population estimates by the Provincial Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan | Disclaimer: The information shown on this map does not imply official recognition or endorsement of any physical and political boundaries. For more information please contact ipc@fao.org.