

*This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners and issued by OCHA Pakistan.*

## I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Monsoon rains continue in Sindh
- To date, monsoon rains have affected 22 out of 23 districts of Sindh causing 199 deaths and affecting close to 5 million people.
- The humanitarian community has initiated the relief response with a joint assessment of the situation and movement of relief items to the affected areas.

## II. Situation Overview

Torrential monsoon rains continue to exacerbate the situation in southern districts of Sindh. So far, the monsoon have affected more than 5 million people (31 percent women), among them communities still recovering from last year's floods. The disaster has reportedly taken the lives of 199 people (39 percent women and children), and destroyed or damaged nearly one million houses, and flooded 4.2 million acres of land (source: NDMA).

According to Pakistan Met department, scattered rains and thundershowers with isolated heavy falls occurred in Sindh during the last 24 hours. Karachi received 85 mm of rains resulting in the flooding of roads and traffic jams. Reportedly, 12 people lost their lives due to rain related incidents in the city. In southern Sindh, intermittent rains throughout the last month have saturated the soil and canals are overflowing – so much so that even small amounts of rain are causing emergencies. In Badin, only 8 mm of rain was reported during last 24 hours but the danger of overflow and breaches in many small canals and Left Bank Outfall Drainage (LBOD) canal has prompted the administration to ask about 100,000 populations to vacate their villages as a precaution.

According to the Pakistan Met Department, more rains and thundershowers are expected in Sindh, eastern Balochistan, Punjab and Kashmir over next 48 hours.

The Joint Rapid Needs Assessment commenced on 10 September in Sindh. NDMA, WFP's Vulnerability Assessment Mapping (VAM) unit and OCHA are coordinating the assessment. On 9 September, the first coordination meeting was called in Hyderabad, Sindh. Over 300 NGO representatives attended. Information provided included the coordination structures and details of the assessment.

PDMA Baluchistan has notified the humanitarian community of their plan to roll out Joint Needs Assessments, as are being done in Sindh. The areas of priority are to be identified. NDMA is supporting PDMA in this endeavor.

To meet the immediate needs of the floods affected populations, Food Security, Emergency Shelter, Health, and WASH clusters have been activated. Nutrition, Protection and Early Recovery/Community Restoration clusters have also been included into the initiation activities to further strengthen the information gathering and the operational planning. Coordination and Logistics clusters have been activated to support the operations

## III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

### EMERGENCY SHELTER

**Needs:** With over 222,000 people displaced to camps, temporary settlements and many more vulnerable communities, the shelter needs are immense. Tents are required to meet the immediate needs while for intermediate needs, temporary shelters will be needed.

**Response:** In response to the growing humanitarian crisis in Badin district in Sindh, UNHCR, IOM, and the national NGO HANDS are delivering 3,400 tents starting tomorrow. IOM is currently bringing 17,000 shelter kits from a multi-donor stockpile to be distributed in the priority districts (see attached map) in addition to the 1,400 kits already provided in Badin, Mirpur Khas, and Tando Muhammad Khan, Sindh. Additional shelter materials in country are also being dispatched. As part of the IOM-led shelter cluster, the Temporary Settlements Support Unit (TSSU) has dispatched 250 teams composed of UNHabitat, IOM, and national NGO's such as NCHD to assess close to 2,000 temporary settlement sites. These sites include schools and government buildings being used for shelter although the vast majority are spontaneous settlements of

varying numbers of families along the elevated roadways. For twelve priority districts, information collection began two days ago and was completed today. On September 10, it was reported that 100,000 flood affected population had moved from Badin to Thatta. The Shelter Cluster have mobilized to response to their needs, and UNHCR are providing 5,000 tents to meet these needs. In the meanwhile, the NDMA, PDMA, Pakistani Red Crescent Society and other organizations have provided over 85,000 tents to the affected districts in Sindh.



## FOOD SECURITY

**Needs:** Details of the needs will become clearer once the joint needs assessment team has finalized its findings but the NDMA figures show that over 222,000 people are living in camps and temporary settlements. All these people along with other vulnerable communities will be in need of emergency food support.

**Response:** WFP is moving Food Rations to Badin for distributions early next week. With the current stocks available in country, WFP can provide food rations to half a million people. In order to expand and provide additional support, urgent funding is required. The Government and other departments have provided over 512,000 food rations to the affectees.



## HEALTH

**Needs:** Limited access to safe water and crowded and unsanitary conditions mean there is an increased risk of communicable diseases among the affected population. Government Health Department figures show that acute respiratory infection, skin diseases, malaria and diarrhea are the most common diseases among the affected populations in Sindh.

**Response:** WHO has distributed 58 health kits out of which, 18 are Emergency health kits (EKH) each covering 6,000 people with complete essential medical care drugs for a month, and 40 are diarrhea kits for diarrhea treatment each for 1,000 people a month. WHO have also provided other specialty drugs, such as skin medications and anti-venom and hygiene kits. WHO have a propositioned stock of medications to cover the needs of 1.2 million population, available to be deployed anywhere in country. WHO also have resources in the pipeline to assist in the response.



## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

**Response:** The WASH cluster has contingency stock available to initiate a WASH response for 100,000 individuals. The cluster is currently re-prioritizing ongoing work to address the urgent needs of the most vulnerable in the affected districts

### IV. Coordination

Coordination arrangements are being carried out in partnership with Government. At the national level, OCHA and NDMA are managing the Inter-Cluster Coordination. At the provincial level, PDMA and OCHA will co-chair the inter cluster coordination. The clusters will be co-led by the relevant UN system member and an NDMA/PDMA nominated technical representative. From the UN side, the clusters will be led as follows: WFP and FAO for Food Security, UNICEF for WASH, WHO for Health and IOM for Shelter and NFIs.

The first co-chaired ICCM (Inter-Cluster Coordination Meeting) at the national level took place on 10 September in Islamabad, with NDMA and OCHA co-leading. An overview of the coordination arrangements was provided to the teams. The activated clusters have commenced their cluster meetings, and have outlined to partners the process and the need to respond while the Joint Rapid Needs Assessments are ongoing. Also stressed was the need to ensure that Early Recovery activities are planned from the outset of the response. The cluster teams are working on their submissions to the Rapid Response Plan Floods 2011.

### V. Funding

Following the request for international assistance from the Government of Pakistan, a humanitarian Response Plan for the Floods in Pakisatn in 2011 will be launched based on life saving relief operations, to meet the immediate needs of the affected population.

### VI. Contact

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For more information, please visit <http://www.pakresponse.info/>.

# Pakistan - Monsoon Update and Impact Over Last 48 Hours

11 September 2011

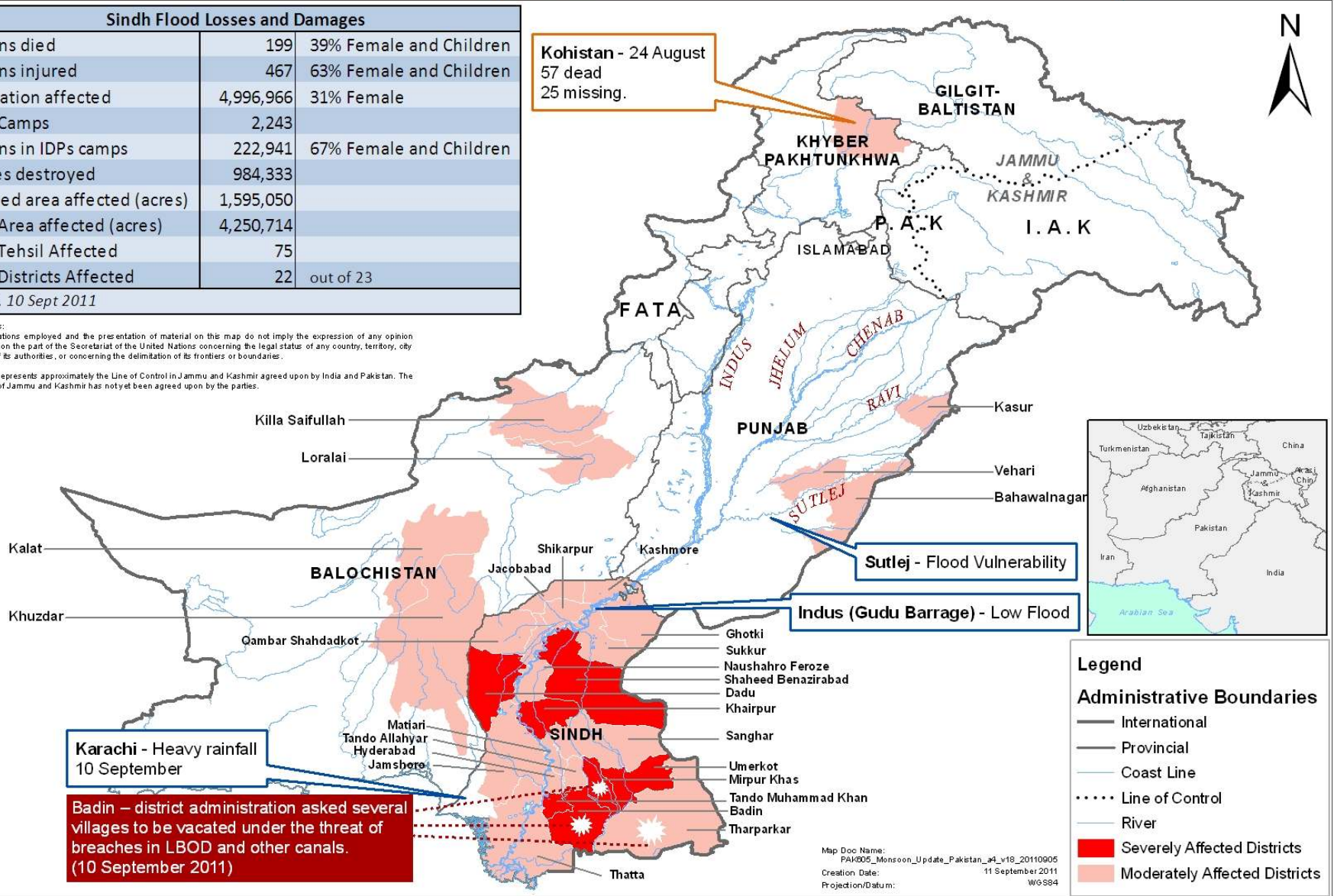


Sindh Flood Losses and Damages		
Persons died	199	39% Female and Children
Persons injured	467	63% Female and Children
Population affected	4,996,966	31% Female
Total Camps	2,243	
Persons in IDPs camps	222,941	67% Female and Children
Houses destroyed	984,333	
Cropped area affected (acres)	1,595,050	
Total Area affected (acres)	4,250,714	
Total Tehsil Affected	75	
Total Districts Affected	22	out of 23

NDMA, 10 Sept 2011

**Kohistan - 24 August**  
57 dead  
25 missing.

**Disclaimers:**  
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.  
Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.



**Karachi - Heavy rainfall**  
10 September

**Badin - district administration asked several villages to be vacated under the threat of breaches in LBOD and other canals.**  
(10 September 2011)

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