

*This report was issued by UNOCHA Pakistan. It covers the period from 30 August to 1 September. The next report will be issued on or around 3 September.*

## I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Additional towns have been inundated in Dadu, Qambar Shahdadkot and Thatta districts in Sindh in the past two days.
- Over 18 million people are now reported as having been affected by the floods.
- Funding shortfalls continue to limit the ability of humanitarian agencies to provide life-saving assistance in key sectors; just 27% of the requirements of the WASH cluster have been covered.

## II. Situation Overview

The Government now reports that over 18 million people have been affected by the floods. The death toll stands at 1,667. Over 1.2 million houses have been damaged or destroyed. Floodwaters are receding in many areas, and though there are concerns about standing water that remains in Punjab and other areas, the worst of the current flooding is taking place in Sindh.

Two areas in Sindh have been affected by major flooding since the last situation report. On Monday floodwaters entered Gaji Khuhwar, a town of 40,000 people in Warah tehsil, Qambar Shahdadkot district. Efforts to divert floodwaters from Warah town are ongoing. New flooding was also reported from Mehar and Khairpur Nathan Shah tehsils in neighbouring Dadu district. Dadu and Johi towns are under threat as floodwaters continue to move southwards through Hamal Lake. Flooding in this area has extended west and south from the Indus since an embankment was breached over two weeks ago, inundating Jacobabad and parts of Jaffarabad and Nasirabad districts in the neighbouring province of Balochistan.

Further south, in Thatta district, almost 1,300 km<sup>2</sup> of land are reported to have been flooded in recent days following a breach near Surjani last week, displacing more than half a million people. An estimated 400,000 people are believed to have moved to higher ground on the outskirts of Makli, near Thatta town, and along the Karachi-Hyderabad highway. Others have moved towards Golarchi in Badin district, to the east of Thatta. Floodwaters are now threatening the towns of Jati and Chohar Jamali, near the coast to the east of the Indus. Parts of the highway between Thatta and Badin has been submerged.

UNDAC and OCHA carried out a rapid assessment in Makli on 29 August and reported urgent needs in terms of shelter, food, WASH, health and camp management. The security situation in the area is volatile, with large numbers of people in desperate need of assistance. A large number of livestock have also been displaced in the area, posing additional challenges. An inter-cluster coordination office has been operationalised in Hyderabad to cover the worsening situation in southern Sindh but material assistance provided by the international community in Thatta so far has been limited.

The United Nations Special Envoy for assistance to Pakistan, Jean-Maurice Ripert, carried out a visit to Swat in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) on 28 August to meet with flood-affected people in the area, as well as local officials and humanitarian agencies. Mr Ripert was fully briefed on the current response in Swat and observed food and NFI distributions. He traveled to Sukkur on 1 September.

Initial findings of the MCRAM assessments that have been carried out in Punjab, Sindh, KPK and Gilgit-Baltistan over the past week were presented to clusters on 1 September. Immediate priorities among households surveyed were food and shelter. Assessment teams also reported a 20% increase in the use of unprotected water sources and confirmed the widespread need for sanitation assistance. In terms of recovery, households indicated a need primarily for cash grants, materials for repair of houses and rehabilitation of lost livelihoods.

The Pakistan Meteorological Department expects hot and humid weather over most parts of Sindh over the next 24 hours, with scattered thundershowers. The outlook for Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) is similar, while isolated rain and thundershowers are forecast over Punjab and Pakistan Administered Kashmir (PAK). The Department's Flood Forecasting Division reports that the flood level on the River Indus at Kotri barrage is likely to remain very high with a falling trend over the next 24 hours, posing a continuing risk of flooding to low-lying areas in the surrounding flood plain.

The United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) continues to advise all humanitarian staff to be aware of security risks in affected areas, including those directly related to the floods such as violent demonstrations and aid-related crime. Further security information is available from UNDSS directly (contact details below).

### III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

#### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

*Needs:* Existing camps and spontaneous settlements in Sindh and Balochistan lack basic facilities. There are serious concerns about hygiene and sanitation conditions in particular. So far 28 camps have been established by provincial authorities in Balochistan. The latest report from the Sindh Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA, 30 August) indicates that 940,000 people are in camps in the province. This figure does not include recent evacuees from and within Thatta district. More concrete information on the number and location of camps and camp-like settlements in affected areas is needed, in addition to scaled up provision of basic services.

*Response:* The Balochistan Provincial Disaster Management Authority is, in collaboration with the Pakistan Army, developing a consolidated list of camps throughout the province. UNHCR is identifying camp management and camp coordination partner organisations in Balochistan. The current focus is on identifying the critical issues for the cluster, including in relation to camp layout, and hygiene and health conditions. UNHCR will also be providing an information manager in support of the efforts of the provincial authorities in Balochistan to list all camps in the province. UNHCR has established a field office in Hyderabad, as part of the broader effort to reach out more effectively to camp-based populations in districts of southern Sindh. A base for northern Sindh is already in place in Sukkur. Both are linked to the Humanitarian Coordination Centres in these locations.

#### Education

*Needs:* The total number of schools being used as shelters has decreased from 6,097 to 5,258. Provincial education authorities report that 1.3 million individual are living in these schools. The cluster reports that 180 schools have been damaged in FATA (mainly in Frontier Region D.I. Khan). The total number of flood-damaged schools in the country stands at 9,484. There is a need to provide temporary school structures as well as school supplies such as tents, school-in-a-box kits and recreation kits for fully damaged schools to ensure continuation of education during the transition period from tents to permanent buildings. Government schools in Punjab are due to reopen 14 September.

*Response:* Three new Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs) have been established in Balochistan, PAK and Sindh, bringing the total number of TLCs to 101. The Education Secretary in Sindh has announced formation of committees at Hyderabad, Karachi, Sukkur, Larkana and Mirpurkhas divisions to ensure continuation of education of children in schools converted into relief camps. Results of a rapid assessment of schools in Punjab will be available on 3 September.

*Gaps and Constraints:* The cluster is working with the Government and partners to ensure that education interventions are appropriately prioritised, but at this point immediate life-saving interventions are the focus of most stakeholders. Due to limited resources and access, needs assessment for the educational sector has begun only recently.

## Food

*Needs:* Rapid needs assessments have been completed in the three most affected provinces, KPK, Punjab and Sindh; results are being processed. A similar assessment in Balochistan is in progress with information expected shortly. Initial results suggest planning figures may increase.

*Response:* The food cluster is currently providing monthly relief food rations to flood-affected families across 39 districts of KPK, Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan and PAK. Amid ongoing access constraints and the sheer scale of the disaster, priority locations have been targeted for immediate intervention. A planned scale-up of the cluster response in September aims to meet the needs of up to 6 million people. As of 31 August, almost 3 million beneficiaries have been provided with more than 34,000 metric tons of food, involving an increase of 265,000 people over the past two days. Since 30 August, distributions have commenced in the districts of Bolan and Quetta in Balochistan Province. In the past two days, 47.3 metric tons of food was airlifted to assisted people in Mankyal, Mataltan, Kalam, Ultror of Swat Province, including wheat flour, high-energy biscuits, oil, and ready-to-eat supplementary food.

*Gaps and Constraints:* While access obstacles are constraining a scaling-up of humanitarian assistance in the immediate term, additional funding is now urgently required to allow for an expansion of activities in September and beyond to address the totality of emerging needs and avoid the incidence of gaps. While many donors have announced pledges, the cluster urges them to confirm their donations in order to ensure that sufficient food can be purchased and pre-positioned in target locations for September.

## Health

*Needs:* Latest figures show that more than 436 health facilities in affected areas have been damaged or destroyed. The cluster needs to prevent emerging health threats and outbreaks through fast, timely, effective and coordinated joint health interventions. There is also a need to ensure that requested medical supplies reach affected communities in time. Increased numbers of suspected malaria cases are being recorded in Sindh and Balochistan provinces.

*Response:* On 31 August, 264,329 patients were recorded as having been treated in flood-affected districts. Between 29 July and 30 August, over 4.2 million patient consultations have been reported in flood affected areas (19% skin diseases, 15% acute respiratory infections, 13% cases acute diarrhea and 3% suspected malaria). Between 20 July and 31 August, WHO has dispatched 108 metric tons (mt) of supplies to Sindh (102.4 mt medical supplies, 3.2 mt WASH equipment and 2.4 mt equipment for diarrhea treatment centres). UNICEF continues to support vaccination for measles, polio, tetanus and tuberculosis in flood-affected districts across the country. In Sindh, plans are being finalized for a follow-up measles vaccination campaign to be conducted over three phases. UNICEF is also providing mobile health services in flood-affected areas such as antenatal and postnatal care, screening for hepatitis B, C, HIV and other laboratory investigations. In Balochistan, UNICEF and WHO are supporting health authorities to fumigate standing floodwaters and to install medical camps in 13 different locations. Training on screening of malnutrition in children aged under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women was also initiated. Australia, Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Jordan, Occupied Palestinian territories, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Turkey and UAE have sent teams to support medical relief efforts in affected areas.

*Gaps and Constraints:* Additional funding is required to scale up life-saving health interventions in affected areas as well as to ensure continuation of routine activities. UNFPA has reported challenges in recruiting adequate numbers of female health care providers (especially gynecologists) in flood-affected districts.

## Logistics

*Response:* A C-130 aircraft from the Government of Pakistan is being utilized for an air bridge from Chaklala to Gilgit-Baltistan. Logistics cluster participants are invited to submit requests to transfer relief items on the air bridge at: <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/pak09a/cargo-movement-request>. The cluster has established a new departure point for helicopter operations in Taunsa to reach additional flood affected populations in D.G. Khan, Punjab Province. Additional staff have arrived and now each Provincial Logistics Cluster Cell (Peshawar, Multan and Sukkur) has two dedicated cluster staff: a logistics coordinator and logistics officer to manage storage and aviation services.

*Gaps and Constraints:* The Logistics Cluster is collecting requirements from Cluster participants to coordinate Logistics Cluster services. All logistics cluster participants are invited to send operational/distribution plans and airlift requirements for each province to [pakistan.logs@logcluster.org](mailto:pakistan.logs@logcluster.org).

## **Nutrition**

*Needs:* Children under five make up approximately 14% of the affected population, while 8% are pregnant and lactating women (PLW). At least 6% are elderly or otherwise vulnerable. The cluster's priorities for rapid nutrition assistance at this point are children under five and PLW. There is also a need to establish community-level acute malnutrition programmes in affected areas. Key messages on infant and young child feeding and hygiene also need to be disseminated in the affected areas.

*Response:* Procurement of the emergency nutrition supplies for the rapid assistance of vulnerable groups is underway. In-country stocks have been used to provide supplementary food rations to 10,379 children and 26,775 PLW. Some 12,358 children and 4,785 PLW have received micro-nutrient supplementation. 3,538 children have been de-wormed and over 6,000 mothers and community members have been sensitized on infant and young child feeding and hygiene. The cluster is actively monitoring possible use of breast milk substitutes and has informed all relevant government departments of the importance of promotion, protection and support to breastfeeding in emergency situations. UNICEF is establishing a stabilization center for severely malnourished children with complications at Larkana civil hospital.

*Gaps and Constraints:* A lack of funding for the second phase of nutrition programme (community and facility-based management of acute malnutrition in all the affected provinces) is a key constraint, as is quick availability of supplementary and therapeutic feeding supplies. Other challenges include high airfreight charges, inaccessibility of some of the worst-affected districts and a shortage of trained nutrition specialists in the country.

## **Protection**

*Needs:* Previously reported protection concerns persist, in particular in relation to targeting and distribution systems which ensure that the most vulnerable receive the assistance they require. There continues to be concern also about separated and unaccompanied children.

*Response:* 141 child friendly spaces are operating in KPK, Punjab, Balochistan and PAK, allowing over 17,000 children to participate in education and recreational activities. More than 14,000 children and 1,500 women have been provided with psycho-social support. Of the 156 unaccompanied and separated children that have been identified, 133 have been reunited with their families.

*Gaps and Constraints:* The key constraint is the scale of the disaster and difficulties in accessing affected populations. Recent threats against the humanitarian community have raised alert levels and may hinder aid delivery. The child-protection sub-cluster continues to report funding shortages as a challenge, in addition to a lack of partners with child protection expertise.

## **Shelter and NFIs**

*Needs:* Based on the latest NDMA figure of 1.25 million houses damaged or destroyed, overall coverage by shelter cluster partners is estimated to be 14%. There are major needs for emergency shelter in all affected provinces, but in particular in Sindh and Punjab, where coverage is 3% and 5% respectively. Though more organisations are scaling up their responses in Punjab and Sindh, ongoing flooding in Thatta district in southern Sindh is expected to stretch resources even further. Movement of people back to their homes in areas where waters are receding means that relief and early recovery responses will need to be carried out in parallel. Some relief camps are being closed in southern Punjab (as of 31 August, 3 of the initial 11 camps managed by the army have been closed; of the 214 other sites, there have so far been no reports of closure). People in camps are being encouraged to return if possible in order to register for government compensation. In Balochistan, while the immediate focus is on provision of emergency shelter and basic NFIs, a strategy for early recovery is being discussed.

*Response:* The cluster has so far distributed over 116,300 tents and 114,600 tarpaulins (over 173,600 households served). Cluster members have also distributed 2,123 tool kits, 288,500 blankets, 68,700 kitchen sets and 86,100 units of bedding/mats. 94,500 tents and 114,600 tarpaulins are in the pipeline, in addition to

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over 8,000 toolkits, 1,004,000 blankets, 138,000 kitchen sets and 300,000 units of bedding/mats. Daily updates on distributions to date, coverage, projected coverage and outstanding gaps are available on the shelter cluster website: [www.shelterpakistan.org](http://www.shelterpakistan.org). A strategy for early recovery interventions in Balochistan is being discussed. Distribution of relief items in Balochistan is being managed and coordinated by the PDMA.

**Gaps and Constraints:** Needs continue to outstrip available emergency shelter materials. The cluster is facing a gap of over 740,000 households in need of emergency shelter support (taking into account current pipeline figures). The cluster requires clearer information from the Government on its housing assessments and compensation plans. Key challenges include continuing difficulties in accessing parts of the country and reports of looting and security concerns at distribution centres. Activities in Balochistan are severely restricted by the security situation in the province.

#### IV. Coordination

The next General Coordination Meeting (GCM) in Islamabad will be held in the Humanitarian Coordination Centre (HCC) in the Serena Hotel on Friday 3 September at 10:30. Outside Islamabad, HCCs continue to operate in Peshawar (covering KPK), Multan (covering Punjab) and Sukkur (covering Sindh). Contact details of coordination focal points in each hub are below. Further information on coordination is available on the response website: <http://www.pakresponse.info/>

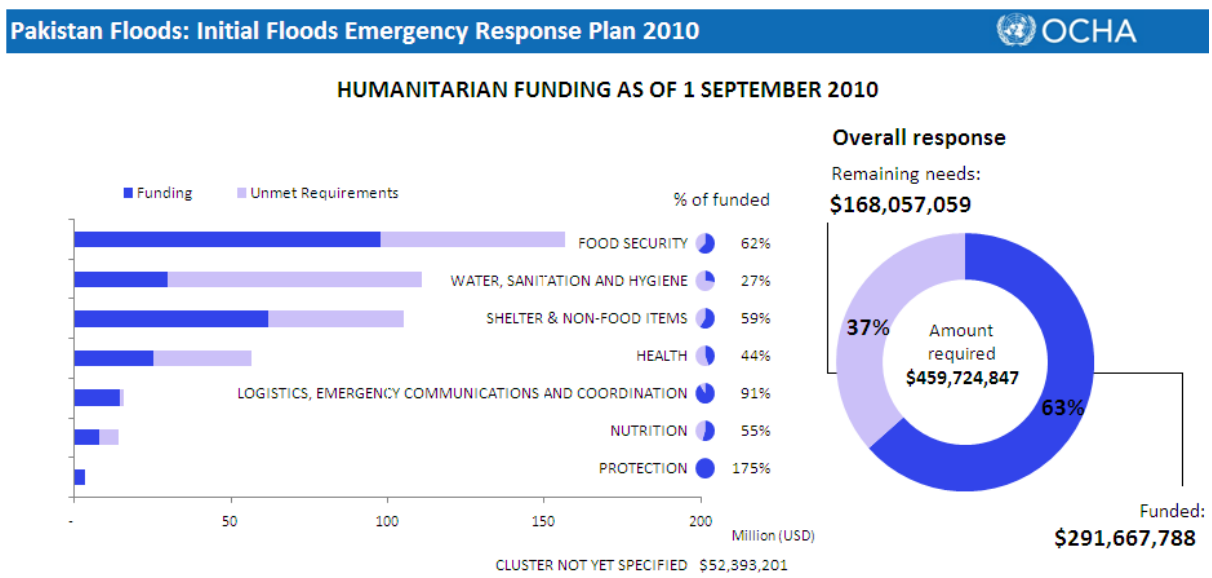
An additional coordination hub is being established in Hyderabad to cover southern Sindh. OCHA and UNDAC are now compiling contact lists and “Who What Where” information for the area.

Inter-agency press conferences being regularly convened at the HCC at the Serena Hotel. The next is on 2 September. For further information please contact Maurizio Giuliano in OCHA Pakistan (contact details below).

For details on visas on arrival for humanitarian workers, tax/duty free import of relief goods and obtaining No Objection Certificates (NOCs) for operations in flood-affected areas, please contact Nicki Bennett in OCHA Pakistan (contact details below). For details on security clearance for travel to restricted areas (which include all 7 FATA agencies, several flood-affected districts of Balochistan and D.G. Khan district in Punjab) please contact Alexander Hasenstab in OCHA Pakistan (contact details below).

#### V. Funding

OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service (FTS) indicates no change in coverage of the Pakistan Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan (PIFERP) since 27 August. 63% of requirements have been funded (US\$292 million out of total requirements of US\$459.7 million):



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A fully revised version of the PIFERP will be launched during the third week of September, taking into account updated assessment results from all affected areas and addressing relief as well as early recovery needs. Participating agencies are advised to register with OCHA's Online Project System (OPS) as soon as possible to ensure that projects can be quickly uploaded. Further information on OPS is available from cluster coordinators and Nicki Bennett in OCHA Pakistan. Current PIFERP projects can be viewed, alongside detailed information on funds committed and pledged, on the FTS website, at:

<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/fts.nsf/doc105?OpenForm&rc=3&emid=FL-2010-000141-PAK>

25 projects have now been approved for funding from the Emergency Response Fund (ERF) for Pakistan. Allocations come to a total of US\$5.8 million and will cover projects in KPK, Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan from five clusters (shelter/NFIs, WASH, early recovery, food and health).

For further details on how to contribute to the PIFERP or the Emergency Response Fund for Pakistan, please contact Susan le Roux in OCHA Pakistan (contact details below).

Details of the Concern/USAID/OFDA RAPID Fund for NGOs is available at:

[http://www.concern-pak.org.pk/Rapid\\_Main.htm](http://www.concern-pak.org.pk/Rapid_Main.htm)

## VI. Contact

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