

*This report was issued by UNOCHA Pakistan. It covers the period from 1 to 3 September. The next report will be issued on or around 6 September.*

## I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Floodwaters continue to move through Dadu and Thatta districts in Sindh; on 3 September, water was reported to have entered Khairpur Nathan Shah town in Dadu.
- Despite the challenges, the response continues to scale up; the food cluster estimates that it has now distributed over 50,000 mt of food to over 4 million people.
- No significant changes have been reported in terms of funding. Over three weeks after the Pakistan Initial Floods Response Plan was launched, just 30% of the requirements of the WASH cluster have been covered.

## II. Situation Overview

Latest government estimates indicate that more than 18.6 million people have been affected by the floods with the number in Sindh continuing to increase. The official death toll has risen slightly to 1,677. The number of houses reported as damaged or destroyed stands at 1.25 million.

In Sindh, floodwaters that broke off from the Indus following the breach of embankment in Kashmore in early August continue to move south into Dadu district, parallel to, but up to 50 km apart from, main course of the river. Provincial authorities say it is now unlikely that the floodwaters can be diverted back into the main river until they reach Manchar Lake, which straddles Dadu and Jamshoro districts. A key priority has been to protect Dadu town, which is now cut off by road from the north.

A United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team that visited Dadu district on 2 September reported that major towns had so far remained safe, but that Mehar and Sehwan towns are at high risk of being flooded. However, on 3 September water was reported to have entered Khairpur Nathan Shah town (population 125,000) and evacuation of the town is ongoing. Affected people from Dadu have been moving into government camps (currently 300 in the district), to elevated ground and towards Jamshoro and Hyderabad to the south.

The situation continues to be desperate in Thatta district, further south. Local media reported that floodwaters had entered Jati town on 3 September. Sujawal town remains submerged. Aid agencies have reported increasing security challenges when delivering assistance.

Floodwater continues to recede in Punjab, but standing water in parts of the province is not expected to drain quickly. Information from Balochistan is still limited, but it is estimated that 700,000 people may have moved into the province from affected areas in northern Sindh, particularly Jacobabad. Some are now moving back to Sindh via boats provided by the Pakistan military and private actors. An additional 400,000 people have been affected by floods within Balochistan itself.

Needs persist in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa despite relatively better coverage in terms of relief items and response agencies. Road access to northern parts of Swat, Kohistan and Shangla is likely to remain cut off for the foreseeable future. While the number of people affected in Gilgit-Baltistan is lower, needs in the region are significant and access via the Karakoram Highway continues to be limited. The logistics cluster has again appealed to agencies seeking to reach inaccessible areas to inform the cluster of their requirements in terms of both storage and movement of items.

According to the Pakistan Meteorological Department, scattered thunder showers with isolated heavy falls are expected over upper KPK, northern Punjab, Gilgit-Baltistan and Pakistan-Administered Kashmir (PAK).

Isolated thunderstorms and associated rain is also expected over central Punjab and south-eastern Sindh over the next 48 hours. The Department's Flood Forecasting Division has reported that flood levels on the Indus are very high with a falling trend at Kotri, and medium at Guddu and Sukkur, also with a falling trend.

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:* There is a wide range temporary accommodation/camp situations across affected areas including official camps (not necessarily managed); self-managed makeshift encampments organised by communities and/or private donors; public schools and colleges; and playgrounds. Many families are scattered alongside roads and embankments. Latest (preliminary) figures on camp populations are as follows: Balochistan: 18,971 people in 21 sites (PDMA), with 30,000 more reported to be in sites near Quetta. KPK: 87,500 people in 800 temporary sites/public facilities (PDMA). Punjab: 11,618 people in 38 sites (Multan district only) (latest information from provincial authorities indicates a total of 327 sites in the province). Sindh: almost 1 million people in 3,100 temporary sites (PDMA).

*Response:* Efforts are ongoing to refine the cluster's strategy in relation to the various types of settlement. In Balochistan, initial assessments are that the life span of camps will be short and camp management support will be devised with this in mind. The largest makeshift encampments are being prioritised by UNHCR to reduce the risk of epidemics. Offices will be established in these sites for camp managers to ensure regular monitoring. For smaller encampments, mobile teams will each monitor a group of camps. In relation to sites in schools, the provincial government is identifying alternative public buildings in time for resumption of the school year. Security will continue to be managed by district authorities. In KPK, UNHCR will target returning families and, upon assessing needs, will distribute emergency shelter and NFI packages as part of community-based assistance schemes. In Sindh it is likely that a significant number of temporary camps will remain in place for several months. The cluster will develop structures at the camp/group of camps level, the district level and the regional level (Hyderabad and Sindh). Mobile monitoring and capacity building teams will also be established.

*Gaps and Constraints:* Reaching out to all temporary encampments will be a major challenge; the number and population of sites changing daily; some sites are closing as returns take place, while others are expanding. It is not anticipated that all school-based populations will be able to return before resumption of the school year; the need for prolonging certain encampments may need to be considered in addition to the possibility of delaying the reopening of schools. Data on camp populations and locations is still incomplete.

#### Education

*Needs:*

*Needs:* The total number of schools being used as shelters has decreased from 5,258 to 5033, hosting 1,155,981 individuals (provincial education authorities). Punjab has reported a decrease in number of damaged schools (4,144 to 2,103) after verification of earlier figures. The total number of flood-damaged schools now stands at 7,576. There continues to be 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.

*Response:* UNICEF has established three new temporary learning centers (TLC) in Balochistan, bringing the total number of TLCs to 109, benefiting 14,252 children across the country. A rapid assessment of affected schools is underway in Sindh and is due to be completed by 7 September. The PAK Education Department has directed ten district education offices to establish a total of 250 TLCs. Read Foundation, with support from the Rahma Islamic Relief Fund, has established 4 children friendly spaces in Nowshera; the organization plans to establish a total of 32 child friendly spaces in Nowshera and R.Y. Khan. The cluster, with UNESCO support, has established 35 Adult Learning Centers in Sukkur, Khaipur and D.G. Khan.

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*Gaps and Constraints:* Constraints include continuation of education at the secondary level, difficulty in finding female teachers and addressing language barriers for displaced children. The cluster is working with the Government and partners to ensure that education interventions are appropriately prioritized, 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 from these and other assessments suggest planning figures may increase.

*Response:* Initial estimates through a 3W (who, what, where) exercise currently being undertaken by the food cluster indicate that over 4.3 million people have been assisted with food rations to 54 districts in KPK, Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan and PAK. Along with government and UN efforts, over 50 organisations are involved in food relief efforts. Ongoing efforts are being made – amid access constraints and the sheer scale of the disaster – to prioritise locations requiring immediate intervention. Since the inception of the flood response, it is estimated that more than 50,000 metric tons have been distributed to people in need. Over the past two days (1 to 2 September), almost 65 metric tons of food was airlifted to assist people within and surrounding areas of Jacobabad, Kwalla, Matalan, Kalam, Mankyal Swat, Urtor Kalam, Malitalan, 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:* Children, women and men in all affected districts, particularly Sindh and Punjab, continue to require emergency medical care to prevent infection from water-borne and vector-borne diseases. 436 health facilities have been damaged or destroyed, greatly limiting health care services available to affected communities. In all, almost 4.6 million people are reported to have been treated from 29 July to, and including, 1 September. Of these, most consultations were for acute diarrhea, acute respiratory infection, skin diseases and suspected malaria. The number of cases of suspected malaria is rising in Balochistan and Sindh provinces compared to KPK and Punjab.

*Response:* During the reporting period WHO delivered diarrheal treatment materials to Sukkur to cover 10,000 people, in addition to 100 beds and equipment for 5 diarrhea treatment centres in Hyderabad. Since 29 July, WHO has provided medicines and related materials to health partners that can treat around 3.7 million people. 33 diarrhoea treatment centres have been established and are operational in flood-affected districts within the four provinces. More than 20 are in the process of being established. UNFPA-supported mobile services and health facilities have provided emergency reproductive health services to 891,561 people in Sindh, KPK and Punjab province. Clean delivery kits for pregnant women are also being delivered.

*Gaps and Constraints:* Recruiting disease surveillance officers to strengthen monitoring of health risks in communities, and female health care providers (especially gynecologists) to work in flood-affected districts is a challenge. Additional implementing partners to run diarrhea treatment centres would benefit the overall management of diarrheal disease cases. The cluster lead has asked cluster partners to provide clearer information on supply needs, such as medicines, to support delivery.

## **Logistics**

*Response:* Additional locations reached by Logistics Cluster coordinated air-operations during the reporting period include: Manykal in KPK (from Ghazi); Taunsa, Kotani and Jampur in Punjab (from Multan); Kalawala in Punjab (from D.G. Khan); and Kashmore in Sindh (from Sukkur). In response to increased requirements for airlift capacity in Sindh, two of the four UNHAS helicopters that had been based in Multan are being moved to Sukkur. Additional temporary staging grounds are now available to cluster participants for trans-shipment at

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the following locations: Besham, Khwaza Khela, Ghazi and Peshawar (KPK); Gilgit and Aliabad (Gilgit-Baltistan). A new logistics cluster warehouse with capacity of 1,550 square meters is now operational in Multan. Currently cargo is being stored there for IOM, WHO and UNICEF. Two reefer containers have also now been made available for use by the humanitarian community in Multan; they are jointly managed by WHO and the logistics cluster. The logistics cluster is continuing to provide updates on road conditions and related maps based on NDMA information. Maps and updates can be found on the Log Cluster Website: [www.logcluster.org/ops/pak09a/ndma\\_road\\_access\\_update\\_100902/view](http://www.logcluster.org/ops/pak09a/ndma_road_access_update_100902/view)

*Gaps and Constraints:* Inputs from organisations on their transportation requirements are required in order to coordinate provision of logistics cluster services.

## **Nutrition**

*Needs:* Children under age 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. Initial MCRAM results point towards an increase in poor infant feeding practices.

*Response:* The cluster has so far provided supplementary food rations to 15,627 children and 29,368 PLW using contingency stocks available in the country. Over 12,845 children and 5,732 PLW have received micro-nutrient supplementation. Around 6,220 mothers and community members have been sensitized on infant and young child feeding and hygiene practices. 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. Work is ongoing with clusters at provincial levels to finalise expanded distribution plans.

*Gaps and Constraints:* A lack of funding for the second phase of the 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 and a shortage of trained nutrition specialists in the country.

## **Protection**

*Needs:* In Balochistan, reports of mismanagement during the distribution process have been received. There continue to be gaps in terms of coverage of basic needs including food, shelter, health, and water. Some displaced affectees who wish to return to their places of origin do not have sufficient means to cover transport costs. Security of females in camp settings remains a concern. In KPK, as flood water recedes there is a need to urgently assesses damaged houses, particularly those of vulnerable families. More generally, there continues to be a need to ensure that the vulnerable families have access to assistance. Numerous families are suffering from psycho-social trauma. Flood affected families residing alongside major roads need to be assisted/rehabilitated in other, safer, locations.

*Response:* In Balochistan, solar lights have been provided in camp latrines to improve the security of women. Further psychosocial support centres for women and children have been established in Quetta, Sibi, Nasirabad, Kohlu, and Jhal Magsi by NGOs. Two NGOs are providing psychosocial support to survivors of sexual and gender based violence. Centres for the protection of women are in the process of being established by an NGO in Sibi. Child friendly spaces have been established and are being managed by UNICEF and NGOs in a number of districts. A Social Welfare Centre has been established by UNICEF and NGOs covering Quetta and other locations. One NGO is implementing a project for recreational activities for children in Sibi through organization of sports activities and provision of toys. One NGO has facilitated the return of 13 IDPs to Jaffarabad, as they did not have the means to provide for transportation themselves. In KPK, projects are being developed with various NGOs on assistance to vulnerable families in the worst hit areas. NGO partners have commenced provision of counseling in various districts while UNHCR in partnership with existing implementing partners (IRC, RIPORE and NRC) continues to assist both conflicted IDPs and flood affectees from centres in Peshawar, Swat, Dir and Buner. The cluster has, with assistance of INTERSOS and local authorities, now successfully relocated all flood affectees residing on the motorway to their villages in Charsadda District.

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*Gaps and Constraints:* Previously reported gaps and constraints persist. Return facilitation and protection monitoring is not taking place for the majority of the affected population due to lack of access. The capacities on the ground for safe delivery of humanitarian assistance are severely limited. The security situation is deteriorating, which may hinder staff movements in the coming days.

## 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 17%. Emergency remains a key priority all affected provinces. 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. This is particularly important in areas that will require winterized shelter in the coming months. The number of people who will be unable to return home even after the floodwaters fully recede is not clear, but may be significant.

*Response:* The cluster has now drafted its revised response plan. The cluster is working with the McRAM team to develop a map of areas where winterization is urgently required. The technical working group in Peshawar has produced guidance and parameters for transitional shelter in KPK, including a collection of design examples. The preference is for partial-prefabrication to be carried out at designated hubs for quick assembly on site. Technical support and training will be needed. A technical working group has also started to meet in Sukkur to provide similar guidelines for agencies working in Sindh. Guidelines are available at: <https://sites.google.com/site/shelterpak2010/twig/tshelter>. *Response:* The cluster has so far distributed over 146,500 tents and 120,000 tarpaulins (over 206,500 households served). 92,400 tents and 450,000 tarpaulins are in the pipeline, in addition to over 8,000 toolkits, 980,000 blankets, 127,000 kitchen sets and 330,000 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).

*Gaps and Constraints:* Needs continue to outstrip available emergency shelter materials. The cluster is facing a gap of over 725,000 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. Other challenges include 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.

## WASH

*Needs:* The cluster is focusing its efforts on meeting the emergency WASH needs of six million people.

*Response:* The cluster's focus in recent days has been on revision of its strategy, which has become the WASH Cluster Operational Strategic Framework. Coordination capacity has increased (information management officer and global WASH cluster coordinator deployed) and will increase further. 200,000 jerry cans donated by OFDA have been dispatched to the provincial level, based on requests from cluster partners. Distribution will get underway early next week. Latest figures on WASH assistance provided (by province) are as follows:

Province/Region	Districts	Assistance
Sindh	Kashmore, Shikarpur, Khairpur, Sukkur, Ghotki, Qambar, Shahdadkot, Larkana, Dadu, Badin, Hyderabad, Thatta, Jacobabad, Umerkot, Jamshoro, Matiari, Kamber	398,122 people reached with WASH supplies or services (as of 2 September, 20 organisations reporting).
	Bakkar, D.G. Khan, Khushab, Layyah, Mianwali, Multan, Muzaffargarh, R.Y. Khan, Rajanpur, Sargodah	817,212 people reached with WASH supplies or services (as of 2 September, 35 organisations reporting)
Balochistan	Kohlu, Barkhan, Sibi, Jafferabad, Nasirabad	183,000 people benefiting from tankered water; 4,630 people reached with hygiene kits; 3,000 bars of soap, 1,600 jerry cans and 500,000 water purification tablets distributed

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		(as of 30 August).
PAK	Neelum, Muzaffarabad, Bagh	100,415 people reached by restoration of water supply systems; 228 hygiene kits distributed (as of 30 August)
KPK	Bannu, Battagram, Charsada, D.I Khan, D.I Khan, Tank, DG Khan, Dir Lower, Jacobabad, Khairpur, Kohat, Kohistan, Lakki Marwat, Lower Dir, Malakand, Mardan, Nowshehra, Peshawar, Ranjanpur, Shangla, Shikarpur, Swabi, Swat, Upper Dir	912,122 people reached with WASH supplies and/or services (as of 2 September, 37 organisations reporting)

**Gaps and Constraints:** Limited information management resources within the cluster affect its capacity to gain comprehensive understanding of the level of needs and response. Efforts to address this are now well underway.

#### IV. Coordination

The next General Coordination Meeting (GCM) in Islamabad will be held in the Humanitarian Coordination Centre (HCC) in the Serena Hotel on Thursday 9 September (time tbc). Outside Islamabad, HCCs continue to operate in Peshawar (covering KPK), Multan (covering Punjab), Sukkur (covering northern Sindh) and Hyderabad (covering southern Sindh). Coordination and information management capacity in the hubs is increasing, but more is required. Contact details of focal points in each of the five coordination hubs are below. Further information on coordination is available on the response website: <http://www.pakresponse.info/>

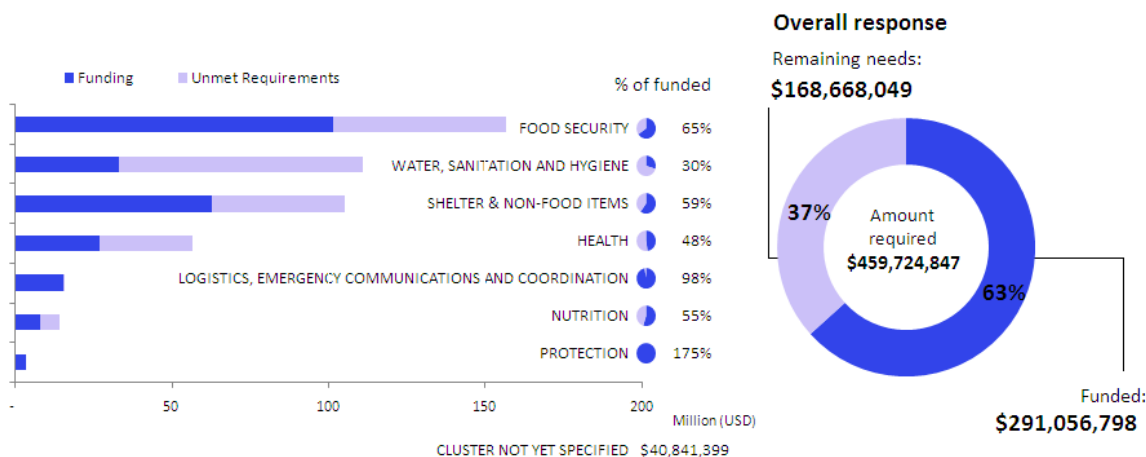
For details on visas on arrival for humanitarian workers, tax/duty free import of relief goods and obtaining No Objection Certificates (NOCs) for operations in flood-affected areas, please contact Nicki Bennett in OCHA Pakistan (contact details below). For details on security clearance for travel to 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 significant change in coverage of the Pakistan Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan (PIFERP) since 27 August. 63% of requirements have been funded (US\$291 million out of total requirements of US\$459.7 million):

### Pakistan Floods: Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan 2010

#### HUMANITARIAN FUNDING AS OF 3 SEPTEMBER 2010



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A fully revised version of the PIFERP will be launched on 17 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>

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

### **OCHA Pakistan:**

Manuel Bessler, Head of Office

[bessler@un.org](mailto:bessler@un.org)

Maurizio Giuliano, Public Information Officer a.i.

[giuliano@un.org](mailto:giuliano@un.org), +92 300 8502397

Nicki Bennett, Senior Humanitarian Affairs Officer

[bennett5@un.org](mailto:bennett5@un.org), +92 300 850 2289

Susan le Roux, External Relations and Donor Liaison Officer

[leroux@un.org](mailto:leroux@un.org), +92 308 520 5819

Sandie Walton-Ellery, Inter-Cluster Assessments Coordinator

[sandiewe@gmail.com](mailto:sandiewe@gmail.com), +92 300 811 2729

Fawad Hussain, Sindh Coordination Centre (contact point for northern and southern Sindh)

[fawad.hussain@un.org](mailto:fawad.hussain@un.org), +92 301 854 2495

Hussain Ullah, Punjab Coordination Centre

[ullah5@un.org](mailto:ullah5@un.org), +92 301 854 2449

Waheed Anwar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Coordination Centre

[anwarw@un.org](mailto:anwarw@un.org), +92 301 854 2472

Alexander Hasenstab, UNDSS NGO Liaison Officer

[hasenstab@un.org](mailto:hasenstab@un.org), +92 345 850 9011

UNDSS Security Information Operations Centre:

[unsiocpakistan@undp.org](mailto:unsiocpakistan@undp.org)

### **OCHA Geneva**

Randa Hassan, Humanitarian Affairs Officer

[hassan50@un.org](mailto:hassan50@un.org),

Office: +41 22 917 2732

Cell: +41 79 602 3598

### **OCHA New York:**

Ben Negus, Humanitarian Affairs Officer

[negus@un.org](mailto:negus@un.org),

Office: +1 917 367 4374,

Cell: +1 646 785 9642