

This report was issued by UNOCHA Pakistan. It covers the period from 3 to 6 September. The next report will be issued on or around 9 September.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- The massive scale of the disaster continues to grow. Almost 21 million people are now reported as having been directly affected.
- Floodwaters continue to rise in parts of Sindh province and further evacuation warnings were issued in Dadu district over the weekend.
- United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Valerie Amos will visit Pakistan from 7 to 10 September to see first-hand the situation on the ground and the status of the response.

II. Situation Overview

With the emergency continuing to unfold in Sindh, the most southern province of Pakistan, the number of people reported as having been directly affected by the floods has reached close to 21 million. The death toll has risen to 1,752 and over 1.8 million houses are now reported as either damaged or destroyed (National and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities). In Sindh alone, just under 7 million people have been affected, of which 1.3 million people are in government relief camps.

Floodwaters continue to move through Sindh's Dadu district. On 4 September, district authorities issued an evacuation warning to approximately 400,000 people in Mehar town – the largest in the district – and surrounding areas. Floodwaters have now advanced to within 1 km of Sita Road town (population 50,000). Johi town (population 60,000) is also threatened. Dadu city (population 200,000) remains cut off by road from the north. Large numbers of people have been moving towards Larkana district where, as of 5 September, 649 relief camps were hosting almost 134,000 people. Rising water levels in Hamal and Manchar lakes pose a growing threat to surrounding areas in Larkana, Qamber-Shahdadkot and Dadu districts. Further south, in Thatta district, 250,000 people are in relief camps established by the provincial government. Many more are staying with host families or in spontaneous settlements.

In Balochistan, the provincial Home Secretary, who is leading the government response in the province, reports that priority needs are shelter, food, WASH and health. Humanitarian agencies structured and coordinated in clusters are supporting the government's efforts in each of these sectors. However, more assistance is urgently needed. The worst-affected districts are Jaffarabad and Nasirabad. Road access to and within both districts continues to be problematic. Significant needs are also reported in Barkhan, Kohlu and Sibi districts. WFP-led assessments have been completed in 12 flood-affected districts. Results are expected shortly and will help the planning and implementation of appropriate humanitarian activities. Provincial authorities expect road and train links between Quetta and Sukkur to be restored in the coming days, allowing many of the estimated 600,000 people who have been displaced from Sindh to Balochistan to return. Some return movement has already been taking place by boat.

United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Valerie Amos will visit Pakistan from 7 to 10 September. Ms. Amos will meet with senior government officials, donors, UN agencies and humanitarian partners before traveling to Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to see first-hand the situation on the ground and the status of the response.

The Pakistan Meteorological Department's Flood Forecasting Division reports that flood levels on the River Indus at Kotri are likely to fall from "very high" to a "high" during the next 24 hours. Other main rivers including the Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej are beginning to flow normally. Mainly hot and humid weather is expected over Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa over the next 24 hours.

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

Agriculture

Needs: As many areas are still under water, it is uncertain to what extent land can be prepared in time to plant for the oncoming Rabi season. In lower areas, it may take from six to eight weeks before the soil is fit for planting, most likely past the optimal sowing time. Loss of draught animal power will seriously compromise farmers' ability to prepare land. Silt deposited on fields, in places deeper than can be ploughed, will also make it difficult to clear fields in time for sowing crops next month. Heavy machinery will be needed to remove silt deposits in some areas. Many irrigation canals have been silted up and need to be cleared. In higher areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), the top layer of fertile soil has been washed away, rendering the soil barren and less productive.

Response: Distribution of compound animal feed and de-worming has started in 10 villages in Nowshera and will continue in Charsadda district in KPK in the coming days, initialing reaching 12,600 families. A "Preliminary Rapid Damage Assessment in the Agriculture Sector" has been completed in 39 districts. Results can be downloaded at: <http://pakersponse.info/>

Gaps and Constraints: Given the extensive damage to the means of agricultural production – land, inputs, infrastructure and livestock – the funding requirements for agriculture will be significant in the revised response plan.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs: There is a wide range temporary accommodation/camp sites across affected areas including official camps (not all of which are properly 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 information from the Sindh PDMA indicates that there are now 3,551 government-established camps or camp-like settlements in this southern province alone, hosting over 1.3 million people. Reported camp populations in Sindh are highest in Thatta, Kashmore, Larkana, Khairpur, Dadu and Sukkur.

Gaps and Constraints: Reaching out to all temporary encampments will be a major challenge; the number and population of sites is 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: The number of schools being used as shelters has increased from 5,033 to 5,603, hosting 1.2 million people, according to provincial education authorities. In increase in the number of damaged schools has been reported in KPK, Punjab and Sindh, bringing the total countrywide to 8,151.

Response: The total number of temporary learning centres (TLCs) has increased to 141, with an additional 30 opened in Sindh and 2 in Balochistan. 16,624 children are now benefitting from TLCs across the country. Children's Global Network provided training on interactive learning and recreation practices to 65 teachers and NGO representatives in Sukkur and Khairpur in Sindh. Training in Hyderabad is scheduled for after Eid. Results of a rapid assessment of damage to schools in five districts of Balochistan will be available on 8 September.

Gaps and Constraints: Funding continues to be the largest constraint for the cluster. Huge numbers of flood-affected children still require educational support through establishment of additional TLCs. Secondary level education needs require more attention.

Emergency Telecommunications

Response: The cluster is currently providing information and communications technology infrastructure and services in Islamabad and Lahore (Punjab); Peshawar, Abbotabad and Buner (KPK); Quetta (Balochistan); Multan, Sukkur, Hyderabad and Karachi (Sindh); and Muzaffarabad (PAK). Operations are planned in Shanla, D.I. Khan and Mingora in KPK. A UNDSS team has completed installation of a communications centre and repeater in Multan. Installation of a communications centre and repeater in Sukkur has begun. Data communications services in Hyderabad have been established by WFP and UNDAC. Repeater channels 7 and 8 in KPK have been repaired by UNHCR.

Gaps and Constraints: Security concerns and timely importation of telecommunications equipment are the key constraints in the cluster.

Food

Needs: Rapid needs assessments have been completed in KPK, Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan; results are being processed. Results from these and other assessments will provide revised estimates of the number of people in need of food assistance, both in the forms of relief and early recovery.

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 in 54 districts in KPK, Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan and Pakistan-Administered Kashmir (PAK). Along with government and UN-coordinated efforts, over 50 organisations are involved in food relief efforts. These are cumulative figures until 31 August. Efforts are ongoing to identify – amid access constraints and the sheer scale of the disaster – and prioritise locations requiring immediate intervention. This includes the launch by the food cluster on 6 September of an online tracking system which will track food assistance at a more detailed level, with cluster members contributing figures on a weekly basis (currently available at www.wfp.org.pk/fsc). Since the inception of the flood response, it is estimated that more than 50,000 metric tons have been distributed to people in need; these figures are being verified through the revised 3W exercise.

Gaps and Constraints: While access obstacles are constraining the scaling up of humanitarian assistance in the immediate period, additional funding is now urgently required to allow for an expansion of activities in September and beyond that may address the totality of emerging needs and avoid gaps. It is anticipated that transportation of commodities may be interrupted during the upcoming Eid holidays. While many donors have announced pledges, the food 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. There are major needs for sustained supplies of medicines, vaccinations and the restoration of health facilities. 450 health facilities have been damaged or destroyed, greatly limiting health care services available to affected communities. Acute diarrhea, acute respiratory infections, skin diseases and malaria remain the leading causes of health care consultations in affected districts. The number of cases of suspected malaria is rising in Balochistan and Sindh provinces compared to KPK and Punjab.

Response: Health cluster partners, including health authorities treated 4.7 million people from 29 July to 3 September in flood affected areas, including more than 83,000 people on 2 September. Health cluster partners have established more than 30 diarrhea treatment centres with USAID/OFDA funding in affected districts of KPK, Punjab and Sindh provinces, with more being set up. The cluster plans to establish 68 diarrhea treatment centres in 47 priority affected districts. The cluster has distributed medicines sufficient for the treatment of 4 million people, including more than 100,000 treatments for people suffering from diarrhea. The cluster's logistics supply system is now established in Punjab, tracking both needs and distributions. The cluster has deployed seven boats to Sindh to be used by joint WHO-Ministry of Health teams. WHO is also purchasing 18 ambulances to facilitate improved hospital referral services for patients needing higher levels of

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care, including expectant mothers. WHO and provincial governments are also mobilizing 20 mobile health education teams to deliver health messages to communities, including on malaria prevention, sanitation and hygiene.

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. The cluster continues to require additional funds to ensure life-saving health interventions for affected communities.

Logistics

Needs: The logistics cluster facilitated a delivery of relief items on a new surface route from Peshawar to Utror in Swat district (via Upper Dir) using 2-mt trucks. Total travel time was approximately three days. Pakistan Military engineering teams are in the process of opening the route from Kalam to Utror. The route is expected to be accessible within one or two weeks. Mankial and Matiltan are now accessible by road from Kalam; 4x4 trucks are required. Currently three UNHAS helicopters are undertaking relief cargo deliveries - two in Sindh (Sukkur) and one in Punjab (with staging areas in D.G. Kahn and Jampur). Four additional UNHAS (civilian) helicopters are expected to arrive in Karachi today. After being configured for flight they will begin delivery of relief cargo for Logistics Cluster participants in Southern Sindh. The logistics cluster is compiling requests from cluster participants for international airlift requirements that will be presented to donors. Requests should be sent to: kirstie.campbell@wfp.org and irving.prado@wfp.org.

Gaps and Constraints: Inputs from organisations on air transportation and storage requirements are required to coordinate provision of logistics cluster services.

Nutrition

Needs: The cluster's priorities for rapid nutrition assistance at this point are children under five and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) (estimated to be 14 percent and 8 percent of the population respectively). 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 16,041 children and 28,470 PLW. Another 17,297 children and 18,722 PLW have received micro-nutrient supplementation. Some 3,538 children have been de-wormed and about 6,200 mothers and community members have been sensitized on infant and young child feeding and hygiene. The cluster continues to closely monitor the risk of donations of breast-milk substitutes. In this regard, provincial health authorities in Punjab have circulated "guidelines on promoting and protecting infant & young child feeding and prevention, control and treatment of watery diarrhea" and called for enforcement by all the concerned. The cluster plans to train pediatricians and relevant health facility staff on management of severely acutely malnourished children during the next week.

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: Recent assessments in Sibi, Nasirabad and Jaffarabad in Balochistan confirm previously highlighted protection concerns, including sexual and gender-based violence, discrimination during aid distributions, a lack of data on vulnerable groups and a lack of targeted assistance for these groups. Security was also a key issue in sites visited, in addition to insufficient latrine facilities assigned to females. Extremely vulnerable individuals were identified, particularly those with physical and mental disabilities, as well as persons injured by the floods without adequate medical attention. There continues to be a need for additional NFIs for children and their families, the scaling up of child friendly spaces (CFS) and the provision of more help lines, as well as dissemination of information on risks from unexploded ordinance, family separation and child recruitment.

Response: The protection concerns identified in Balochistan have been shared with humanitarian agencies in Quetta for appropriate follow-up. UNHCR is strengthening of its field monitoring capacity in Balochistan, through the formation of four field teams. The cluster is reviewing protection projects proposed for inclusion in the revised floods response plan. A first national-level child protection sub-cluster meeting was convened on 2 September. The sub-cluster has now drafted a response plan. Already 144 CFS have been established, providing over 17,500 children with opportunities to participate in educational and recreational activities. More than 12,000 children and 1,000 women have been provided with psycho-social support. Out of 161 unaccompanied and separated children that have been identified, 133 have been reunited with their families so far.

Gaps: The precarious security situation in Balochistan limits capacity to address protection concerns in the province. Geographical coverage by the cluster is uneven. In terms of child protection, there is a shortage of funds to carry out priority activities, and a lack of experienced and qualified child protection in emergencies specialists. No CFS have yet been established in Sindh.

Shelter and NFIs

Needs: Emergency shelter remains a priority in all provinces affected by the floods; latest estimates indicate that current coverage is less than 20%. There is a need to quickly scale up shelter assistance in places of return, particularly in areas where winterized shelter will be needed.

Response: The cluster has so far distributed over 170,340 tents and 184,150 tarpaulins (over 206,500 households served), in addition to 2,124 tool kits, 353,096 blankets, 84,425 kitchen sets and 102,000 units of bedding/mats. Pipeline information over the coming six weeks is currently being refined; an update will be provided in the next situation report. Daily updates on distributions to date, coverage, projected coverage and outstanding gaps are available on the shelter cluster website: www.shelterpakistan.org.

Gaps and Constraints: Needs continue to outstrip available emergency shelter materials. Clearer information is needed from the government on its plans in terms of housing assessments and compensation. 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

Response: The cluster has allocated 5.2 million aquatabs (part of an in-kind donation from OFDA) to cluster partners in Sindh for immediate distribution. Allocation of an in-kind donation from DFID, which includes water purification tablets, water tanks, pumps and other items has begun. In Sukkur a pilot training was convened with WASH partners during which the cluster's scaling up strategy ("Strategy for scaling up – minimum service indicators") was presented. A strategy on hygiene has also been agreed, in collaboration with the health cluster. Key messages will be disseminated through lady health workers and a training of trainers is also planned. The global WASH cluster is currently in Sukkur, focusing in particular on technical and operational matters related to the deployment of seven OFDA-donated water purification units. A "Training of Trainers on Health and Hygiene in Emergencies" is being held in Multan on 6-7 September for Punjab cluster partners with support from UNICEF.

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 still 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).

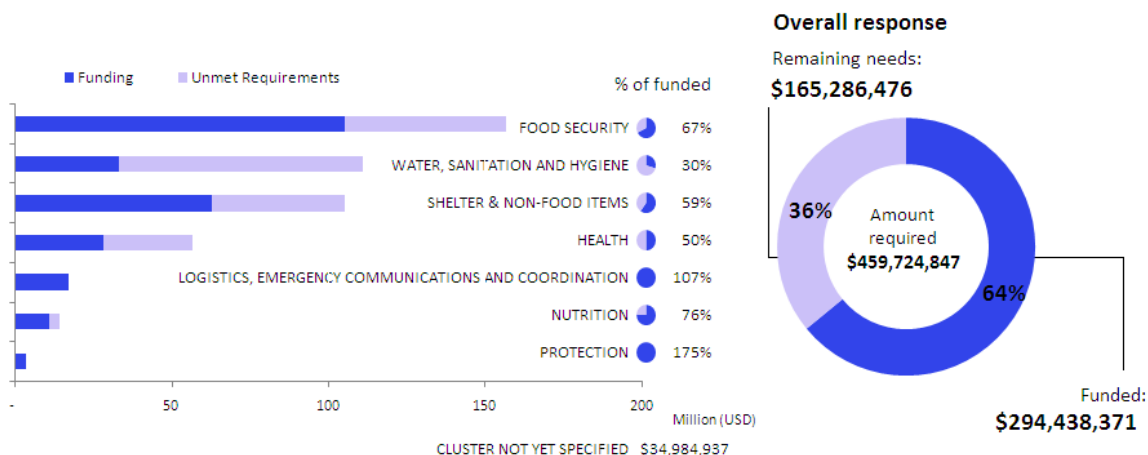
V. Funding

OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) indicates a slight increase in coverage of the Pakistan Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan (PIFERP). 64% of requirements have been funded (US\$294.4 million out of total requirements of US\$459.7 million):

Pakistan Floods: Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan 2010



HUMANITARIAN FUNDING AS OF 6 SEPTEMBER 2010



A fully revised version of the initial Floods Response Plan 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. All clusters are currently working on updating and adapting response strategies as well as implementation. 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>

A total of 28 projects have now been approved for funding from the Emergency Response Fund for Pakistan, of which 26 are NGO projects. Funding committed to date amounts to US\$6.5 million, of which US\$1.2 million has already been disbursed.

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

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