

This report was issued by UNOCHA Pakistan. It covers the period from 21 to 24 September. The next report will be issued on or around 29 September.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Returns continue in many parts of the country, while at the same time rescue operations are ongoing in Jamshoro and Dadu districts in Sindh, where vast areas are still under water.
- Funding against the revised Floods Emergency Response Plan during the reporting period has been encouraging: OCHA's Financial Tracking Service now indicates that 31 percent of the US\$2 billion that is required has now been provided.

II. Situation Overview

The number of people affected by the floods stands at 20.25 million in 78 districts across the country, according to disaster management authorities. Over 1.9 million houses have been reported damaged or destroyed – a slight increase since the previous report.

Severe flooding persists in parts of Sindh's Dadu and Jamshoro districts, and rescue operations are continuing. Aerial surveys have been carried out of the area around Manchar Lake. The floodwaters have created a large number of small islands, on which people remain marooned alongside livestock. Further south, in Thatta district, floodwaters are taking longer than expected to recede, prolonging displacement. Returns are beginning to take place in northern districts of Sindh.

With displaced affectees in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) continuing to return to their places of origin, an emerging focus is ensuring: The prepositioning of adequate quantities of relief items in advance of the winter months, when road access to significant portions of the province, and neighbouring Gilgit-Baltistan, may be cut off. To steer these activities, a contingency planning process is underway, which includes the Provincial Disaster Management Authority and the humanitarian community. Information about anticipated road closures and inaccessible areas is currently being gathered.

The prevailing trend in Punjab continues to be one of return, necessitating rapidly scaled-up early recovery interventions in terms of food, WASH, health and shelter. Standing water remains in some areas of the province, particularly along the riverbeds, and is not expected to recede quickly. A combination of relief and early recovery support therefore, continues to be required, in addition to a monitoring mechanism to continually observe returns.

The Government has commenced distribution of *Watan* cards to flood affected families, entitling each family to a PKR 20,000 compensation payment. Eligible persons are being registered by the National Database Registration Authority (NADRA).

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

Response: Good progress has been made on the joint planning of a camp profiling exercise in Sindh (PDMA, CCCM cluster and OCHA). A questionnaire has been endorsed and the methodology has been finalized with the National Commission for Human Development (NCHD), which will implement the project with support from the cluster lead. The exercise will be completed within ten days. The cluster continues to identify NGO partners to act as district-level CCCM focal points. Therefore, interested NGOs are highly encouraged to approach the cluster in Sukkur and Hyderabad. Three organized camps are being developed by district authorities in Dadu district, each hosting 500 families. Participatory Efforts for Healthy Environment, a local NGO, will implement the project. In Balochistan a system to map and profile camps has been finalized. The Baloch Rural Support Programme estimates that data collection will be complete in one week. District authorities in Nasirabad district in Balochistan, have requested the establishment of two camps, at Sohbatpur and Chattan Patti (250 families each). Hygiene conditions in camps in the district have improved. In Punjab, the Provincial Emergency Commissioner has released figures indicating that the numbers of people in temporary camps and schools is rapidly decreasing, confirming the need for scaled up shelter support in return areas.

Gaps and Constraints: Despite progress on camp profiling, there continue to be significant gaps in information about the locations and populations of camps. It has been noted that in Balochistan new families are moving into camps as others return, as alternative accommodation is not available. These movements in and out of camps pose significant challenges.

Education

Needs: The number of schools reported as being used as shelters across the country has decreased further; 692,000 people are now staying in 3,122 schools. Some 9,970 schools are now reported as damaged by the floods. Previously reported education needs persist – including temporary school structures, school supplies, tents, school-in-a-box kits and recreation kits – to ensure continuation of education during the transitional period.

Response: The number of temporary learning centers (TLCs) established by the cluster has reached 454 (benefiting 38,879 children). Some 415 adult literacy centers are benefiting 7,028 flood-affected adults. The cluster has distributed 396 school-in-a-box-kits, 503 recreation kits, 27,753 school bags and a variety of other essential school supplies in flood-affected districts across the country. The cluster reports that the army plans to rehabilitate a total of 170 flood-damaged schools in Punjab's D.G. Khan, Muzaffargarh, Rajanpur, Layyah and Multan districts. This work is already underway in 75 schools. 32 TLC teachers and NGO volunteers participated in a first phase of training in Hyderabad in Sindh. The Sindh provincial government has released funds for the initial cleaning and fumigation of schools in Khairpur and Sukkur districts.

Food

Needs: Preliminary results of rapid needs assessments in KPK, Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan suggest that 10 million people are in need of food assistance. Further assessments are ongoing and will give a clearer picture of the numbers requiring food support, both in the forms of relief and early recovery.

Response: The cluster is distributing both food rations and cash transfers to allow affectees to purchase food. Ready-to-use supplementary food is also being provided for children between the ages of 6 and 24 months, and high-energy biscuits to those aged between 2 and 12 years. Since the beginning of the flood response, it is estimated that at least 107,000 metric tonnes have been distributed to people in need. The Food Cluster is collaborating with the WASH and Health Clusters in the development of a survival strategy to ensure a more integrated, effective and timely survival response in priority flood affected districts.

Gaps and Constraints: 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 October. WFP, which is providing 66 percent of current food assistance, is facing a shortfall of US\$379 million for its revised emergency operation, with a pipeline break expected in October 2010. US\$140 million

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is required for October and November and, in view of the required lead-time to procure and transport food commodities, contributions must be confirmed immediately.

Health

Needs: There is a continuing need to closely monitor health alerts in the flood affected districts. Malaria is of increased concern, with over 163,639 suspected cases reported over the last three weeks. Consultations for suspected malaria continue to rise in Balochistan, Sindh, KPK and Punjab provinces. Acute diarrhea, acute respiratory infections, skin diseases and suspected malaria remain the leading causes of seeking health care in flood-affected areas. It is estimated that approximately 485,000 pregnant women are among the affected population, of which 50,000 are expected to require some form of specialised healthcare.

Response: Since the start of the emergency, WHO has provided essential medicines for 4.8 million people, including medicines for 216,000 diarrhea treatments. These medicines have been distributed to partner organisations and health departments in affected districts. Distribution of 145,000 treated bed nets for malaria is continuing. The cluster responded to nine disease alerts during the reporting period (one for meningitis, the remainder for acute watery diarrhea). No deaths have been recorded since the last situation report. A polio and measles vaccination campaign began in Charsadda district on 20 September. WHO has begun a damage and needs assessment in Nasirabad, Jaffarabad and JhalMagsi districts in Balochistan, with support from the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Population Welfare and Provincial Health Departments.

Gaps and Constraints: A lack of human resources including surveillance officers and female health care providers and vaccinators persists in the flood affected areas. Some areas still remain inaccessible to health responders in Sindh due to protracted flooding. Strengthened monitoring and evaluation has been identified as a need within the cluster. Standard reporting formats for disease early warning and diarrhea treatment centres are needed.

Logistics

Response: Since 5 August, the cluster has facilitated the delivery by air of 3,380 mt of relief cargo. Two more UNHAS helicopters have arrived in Pakistan and are being configured in preparation for operations. This brings the total Number of UNHAS aircrafts in Pakistan to seven. The cluster is working to establish a fixed-wing relief cargo delivery route from Chaklala to Skardu for pre-winter deliveries. Shipping company, Maersk Line, through the Logistics Emergency Team (LET), has offered to support the Logistics cluster by offering free ocean freight (containerized cargo) from anywhere in the world to Port Qasim, Pakistan. Interested organisations should submit a Cargo Movement Request form by 3 October (<http://www.logcluster.org/ops/pak09a>). An additional Mobile Storage Unit (MSU) has been erected at the WFP compound in Multan and is available for use by cluster participants. Another MSU is planned in the same location.

Gaps and Constraints: The cluster urgently requires information on the quantities of non-food items which participants aim to deliver before the onset of winter for planning purposes. Information should be sent to: pakistan.logs@logcluster.org

Mass Communications

Response: A Service Handbook for Sindh detailing humanitarian services and their access procedures (a humanitarian “Yellow Pages”) has been printed and is being distributed to local organizations and government officials. IOM is providing information and service directories to the protection cluster in Peshawar to support various assessments in the province. New ‘humanitarian call points’ are being established in partnership with Zong telecommunications provider. These call points will be established and managed with assistance from local organizations in KPK, Punjab and Sindh. Call points provide 800 free minutes of calls each day to allow flood-affected families to contact relatives and humanitarian services. The Humanitarian Call Center in Peshawar is consolidating cross-cutting information on flood-affectedees from Mass Communications Focal Points in field teams in the Peshawar Valley. On 21 September, the Humanitarian Call Centre identified 55 displaced families without shelter in Aza Khel, Peshawar. The next day, those families received shelter as a consequence of the team alerting the humanitarian community to the need. Public Service Announcements

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(PSAs) are being broadcast on local FM radio stations in KPK regarding (i) how the public can give feedback on the housing survey conducted by PDMA in the province and (ii) details of food package distributions by the World Food Program (WFP). Broadcasts were aired from 18 to 24 September.

Protection

Needs: There is now an urgent need to setup mechanisms to monitor the return of flood displaced people and to reinforce the delivery of coordinated recovery assistance. Lack of access to and discrimination in distribution of assistance remain critical protection concerns across Sindh, Punjab and Balochistan. IDPs stranded in isolated locations in Balochistan are in particularly urgent need. The cluster continues to receive increased reports of gender-based violence, notably in Balochistan. The child protection sub-cluster continues to identify unaccompanied, separated and missing children. The cluster notes a need to scale up registration and compensation of flood affected persons; out of 20 million affected persons, so far only 91,517 families (approximately 549,102 individuals) have been processed by NADRA as of 23 September.

Response: Camp profiling of over 4,000 camps in Sindh will begin tomorrow, with a report on findings due by early October followed by more protection-focused rapid protection assessments (RPA). Results of RPAs from KPK and Sindh are due in October. Preliminary assessment findings for various districts have already been issued and are informing existing and new protection coordination units set up in parts of Punjab, and Nasirabad and Hyderabad in Sindh.

Gaps and Constraints: Security concerns continue to restrict the cluster's activities in some areas – particularly in Balochistan and Sindh during the reporting period. Tribal tensions in Barkhan area hamper delivery of assistance and recent political events have had repercussions on security with further disturbances expected. Damage to infrastructure continues to restrict access to parts of KPK and Gilgit-Baltistan. Though some improvements have been seen over the past week, the protection cluster needs to further scale up its activities in Sindh.

Shelter and NFIs

Needs: Latest Government figures show that over 1.9 million houses have been damaged or destroyed, with 1.1 million in Sindh alone. At present, over 1.25 million households are yet to receive emergency shelter material. As the winter months are approaching, there is a need for the provision of blankets and winter clothing; many families have only one set of clothing. Only three cluster agencies are currently active in the Pakistan-administered Khashmir, where additional support is needed, especially in Neelum, where access may be cut off by October.

Response: The cluster is now working closely with other clusters to support returns from schools and public buildings and is coordinating closely with the food cluster to access hard to reach areas in Punjab. In Sindh a technical sub-committee of the PDMA is finalizing shelter design in collaboration with the shelter cluster. IOM will construct a model shelter from this design. Sindh PDMA has requested Shelter cluster to provide shelter support in setting up planned settlements. At the national level, the cluster has so far distributed over 225,000 tents and 314,800 plastic sheeting to over 380,000 families. Cluster members have also distributed 9,000 tool kits, 550,500 blankets and 127,000 kitchen sets, 84,000 tents and 422,000 plastic tarpaulins are reported to be in the pipeline, as well as 29,000 tool kits, 98,000 kitchen sets. For more information and daily gap analysis updates, please see www.shelterpakistan.org

Gaps and Constraints: At present, over 1.25 million households are yet to receive emergency shelter material. There is concern that it may not be possible to rebuild in areas where soil is still saturated for several months. Shelter cluster members in Punjab and Sindh have reported incidents of aggressions at distribution points and looting of relief transport. Expected price inflation of construction material will also be a challenge in coming days and weeks.

WASH

Response: The WASH cluster now includes 101 agencies, and is supplying potable water to 3.63 million people. The supply of hygiene kits distributed covers more than 1.4 million people. Latrine coverage has been provided to more than 428,000 people and bathroom coverage to 236,000. Dissemination of hygiene

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promotion messages through inter-personal communication has reached more than 409,000 people. The national WASH Cluster is preparing a monitoring and assessment plan to strengthen the areas with gaps. Assessments are especially critical now to gain a better picture of WASH needs at district level. The Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) has formally taken over the role of WASH Cluster Coordination in Gilgit-Baltistan. In Sindh, the Sukkur WASH Cluster is developing a water quality strategy for ensuring appropriate chlorination of tankered water. Sanitation coverage remains low in many areas, including in Punjab, where IOM will facilitate a social mobilization training for WASH Cluster partners. The cluster has received in kind donation of aquatabs, hygiene kits, jerry cans, buckets and soap bars from CIDA, OFDA, AusAID and DFID; distributions are ongoing.

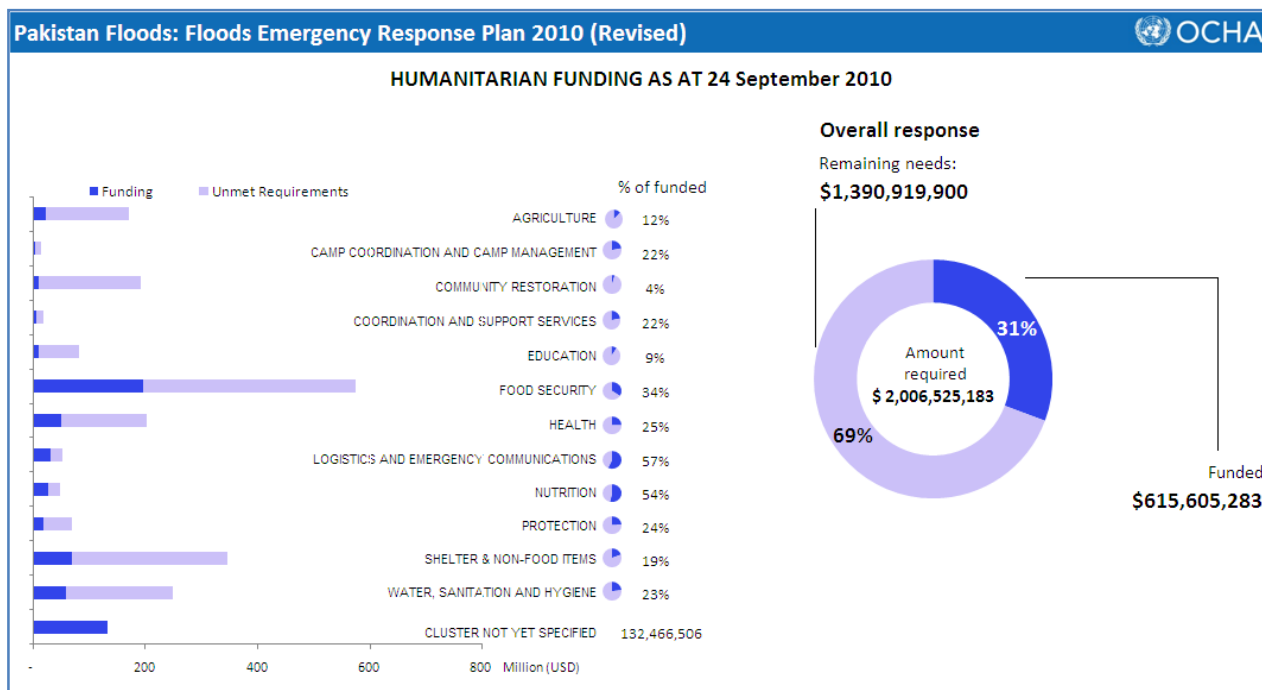
IV. Coordination

OCHA continues to operate Humanitarian Coordination Centres (HCCs) in Peshawar (covering KPK), Multan (covering Punjab), Sukkur (covering northern Sindh) and Hyderabad (covering southern Sindh). UNHCR is leading coordination in Balochistan. Progress is being made in all provinces on the establishment of district-level coordination structures. 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 in Punjab) please contact Alexander Hasenstab in OCHA Pakistan (contact details below).

V. Funding

OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) indicates a significant increase in funds provided against the revised Floods Emergency Response Plan during the reporting period, with US\$ 615.6 million now committed or contributed to projects in the appeal (31 percent of overall requirements).



Detailed information on funds committed and pledged so far is available on the FTS website, at: <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/fts.nsf/doc105?OpenForm&rc=3&emid=FL-2010-000141-PAK>

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For 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).

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