

This report was issued by UNOCHA Pakistan. It covers the period from 12 to 14 August. The next report will be issued on or around 16 August.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Rates of diarrheal disease continue to increase in affected areas; ensuring access to clean water is a top priority
- The situation in Sindh has continued to worsen, with 300,000 people evacuated from Jacobabad district on 13 August in advance of a second surge of floodwaters
- Though the scale of the floods disaster continues to expand, just 20% of funding requirements set out in the Pakistan Initial Floods Response Emergency Plan have so far been covered

II. Situation Overview

Latest Government estimates put the number of people affected by the floods at almost 14.5 million (National and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities, 13 August). Assessments to establish the degree to which affected populations are in need of immediate humanitarian assistance continue. The official death toll has risen to 1,384, with 1,680 people reported as injured. Over 722,000 houses have been either damaged or destroyed.

The situation in Sindh Province in the South has deteriorated, with both the first and second waves of floods along the Indus River now moving through parts of the province. Latest Government estimates indicate that 1.5 million people have been affected. This number is expected to rise further. Large parts of Upper Sindh are underwater. The Pakistan Meteorological Department has warned of exceptionally high flood levels on the Indus at Guddu and Sukkur, threatening renewed inundation in Khairpur, Jacobabad, Ghotki, Sukker, Larkana, Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Naushahro Feroze districts, all of which have been badly affected by the first wave of flooding. 300,000 civilians were evacuated from Jacobabad on 13 August in anticipation of the arrival of the second flood wave. Meanwhile the first wave continues to cause flooding further downstream in Hyderabad and Thatta districts. Hundreds of thousands of people are believed to be on the move in Sindh alone. Staff in the field report that districts in the North of the Province that have been hosting affectees, do not have more capacity to absorb additional people.

The Sindh Provincial Disaster Management Agency (PDMA) reports that 6 helicopters and 200 boats are supporting evacuations but that thousands are still trapped in flooded districts. Four areas in Karachi have been set aside by the city administration to host affected populations. The government is also reported to be establishing camps in Hyderabad and Jamshoro districts.

While intermittent rains continue and river levels continue to rise and fall, there have been no forecasts of significant fresh floods in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province (KPK). Floodwater is still present in some cities, particularly Nowshera, Charsadda and D. I. Khan. Repairs to drainage and sanitation systems to remove the water are ongoing, while relief operations continue to gather pace in the Province.

In KPK, the Peshawar-D.I. Khan road has re-opened, allowing for easier transportation of relief goods between D. I. Khan and Tank. Work is ongoing to open up the road from Chakdarra to Lower and Upper Dir. Still large parts of Upper Swat also remain inaccessible. According to provincial authorities, some 660,000 people are still stranded in areas of KPK where road access has been cut off. With the Karakorum Highway blocked near Kohistan, Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) remains cut off by road. Floods have also disrupted road links in Punjab and Sindh. Road transportation to D. G. Khan and Rajanpur districts in Punjab is currently still not possible.

Assessments

The Inter-Agency Assessments Working Group (AWG) held its first meeting on 13 August. The key priority is streamlining and coordination of assessments. A dedicated assessments coordinator is now in-country, working closely with the AWG.

Two rounds of multi-sectoral assessments will be organized. The first incorporates completed and ongoing assessments led by WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit (which will, by 18 August, have covered all severely affected districts in KPK, Punjab and Sindh), initial Multi-cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (MCRAM) assessments (in four districts of KPK) and other ongoing agency and cluster assessments. It will provide an overview of the number of people in need of direct assistance in addition to estimated needs in terms of WASH, health, shelter and food, thereby directing the initial response and setting geographical priorities. A consolidated assessment report is due to be finalized by 19 August.

The second round of assessments will consist of expanded MCRAM assessments, again covering affected districts in KPK, Punjab and Sindh. Clusters are now providing inputs for a revised MCRAM questionnaire, covering both relief and early recovery needs, which will form the basis of this second round. The AWG aims to have the results by 31 August. It will inform and provide the necessary evidence base for the revision of the Pakistan Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan (PIFERP).

In the meantime the assessment coordinator and UNDAC team will issue periodic updates setting out available assessment findings, including agency and cluster assessments, ensuring a shared inter-agency understanding of the rapidly evolving situation. The first update will be issued on 15 August. A "survey of surveys" will continue to be developed, ensuring appropriate coordination between assessments. All available assessment reports are being uploaded to the 'pakresponse.info' website.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

Agriculture

Needs: Agriculture is the livelihoods mainstay of approximately 80% of the flood-affected population across the country, and the majority of these farmers are small-holder land owners. Ongoing agriculture damage and needs assessments across the country confirm the unprecedented scale of the disaster and its severe consequences on agriculture. Over 3.2 million hectares of standing crops, representing 16% of the cultivatable area, have so far been damaged or lost across Baluchistan, KPK, Punjab and Sindh, including maize, cotton, rice, sugar cane, fruit orchards and vegetables. Over 200,000 livestock have been lost, in addition to up to 100% poultry losses in some districts. Over 725,000 medium and large animals in KPK alone require emergency feed and veterinary support. Extensive damage of the agriculture infrastructure, especially irrigation, is reported, as well as heavy loss of agricultural tools and machinery, including water mills. Thousands of aquaculture businesses and poultry farms have also been destroyed. The loss of home stored wheat seed – the major staple food crop – and other planting seeds crucial to ensure household food security, has rendered affected farming households extremely vulnerable. It is critical to ensure that Pakistan's main staple crop, wheat, is planted in time for the Rabi season, which begins in September. If this season is missed, farmers will be unable to plant wheat again until Sep/Oct 2011, signifying the loss of two staple harvests. The impact on agricultural livelihoods and household food security will be catastrophic, resulting in long term dependence on food assistance.

Response and Gaps: The Agriculture Cluster is conducting agriculture damage and needs assessments across the country. Given the extensive damage to the means of production – land, inputs, infrastructure and livestock – funding requirements are expected to be significant in the revised PIFERP, which will be issued in a month from now. Well targeted and time-critical strategic interventions must be rapidly carried out to support surviving livestock and the Rabi planting season in order to avert further losses and kick-start agricultural production. FAO has allocated an initial USD 1.6 million from an existing EU Food Facility project to distribute agricultural inputs for planting of the Rabi season to 25,000 most vulnerable households.

Emergency Telecommunications

Response: The expansion of relief operations to new areas of the country necessitates extension of security telecommunications networks. WFP and UNDSS are together working to address identified gaps in Punjab and Sindh. Similarly, UNHCR is in the process of improving security telecommunications coverage in FATA and KPK.

Gaps and Constraints: Security continues to be a concern; existing communication coverage is limited due to faulty equipment and security restrictions limit access to repeater sites.

Food

Needs: The food cluster continues to estimate that up to 6 million flood-affected people are in need of food assistance over the next three months, though target caseloads may yet be scaled up or down depending upon the results of ongoing assessments. As food assistance activities extend into Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan and AJK/GB, priority districts facing the greatest needs are being targeted for first distributions. Following the evacuation of approximately 300,000 people in Sindh into the Sibi district of Balochistan, it is anticipated that the number of people in need of food assistance in this province will rise to almost 600,000. In KPK alone over 725,000 surviving animals require assistance. Saving these surviving livestock is a time-sensitive challenge. Tens of thousands more animals will die without emergency feed and veterinary support. Livestock is an invaluable asset to rural families in terms of meat and milk production and draught power, and often represents a household's life savings.

Response: By 13 August, the food cluster had reached more than 500,000 beneficiaries with over 6,000 metric tons of food. A total of 6 districts in KPK are now receiving food assistance, after distributions commenced in Shangla on 12 August. On 13 August, distributions also started in Sindh, with almost 4,000 beneficiaries receiving 28 metric tons of mixed commodities that day. Further distributions in Sindh are underway today (14 August), which focus on 30 settlements established in the districts of Khairpur, Kashmore and Shikarpur. The cluster also commenced distributions in Punjab today, initially targeting the priority districts of Muzaffargarh, R.Y. Khan and Layya. Food continues to be dispatched to both Balochistan and AJK/GB, so as to allow for distributions to start there in the coming days. In KPK the cluster has increased the number of distribution sites from 17 to 37, establishing additional humanitarian hubs in D.I. Khan, Shangla and Dir, and engaging new implementing partners across all target districts. Two additional warehouse facilities, with a combined capacity of 2,500 metric tons, are also now functional in Multan and have already received almost 700 metric tons of food. Efforts are also underway to establish new warehouses close to the coordination hub in Sukkur, to support activities in Sindh. FAO is in the process of providing emergency livestock assistance to 7,700 households in Charsadda and Nowshera Districts of KPK. In order to avoid the incidence of gaps, the Food Cluster is continuing to preposition food stocks in all provinces and scale-up the capacity of its implementing partners in targeted districts to ensure standardised approaches in distribution and reporting.

Gaps and Challenges: Access remains a key obstacle to the initiation of food distributions in all areas. There is insufficient capacity in functioning mills to produce adequate fortified wheat capacity in support of planned distributions in KPK; efforts are underway to scale up milling in Islamabad and Rawalpindi in order to increase available quantities. The cluster is distributing a limited food basket (cereals, oil and high-energy biscuits only), consisting of immediately available commodities. Further donor support is urgently required, in order to reach the full target beneficiary caseload with a complete planned food basket; and to avoid further loss, distress sales, sales and slaughter of surviving cattle.

Health

Needs: Affected populations continue to be at risk of a range of health problems but diarrheal disease is currently the priority concern. The health cluster is currently working to establish diarrhea treatment centers in (initially) 16 hospitals.

Response: Essential drugs and medicines have been distributed to the Ministry of Health and health cluster partners to cover the health needs of 1.8 million people affected by floods. Assistance provided includes 179

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emergency health kits, 152 cholera kits, 700 vials of anti-snake venom and 1.8 million water purification tablets. A total of 800,000 people have now been covered by cluster distributions.

Gaps and Constraints: As for most clusters, access difficulties continue to constrain also the ability of the health cluster partners to provide health services to affected populations.

Logistics

Response: Additional storage capacity for cluster participants has been established in KPK (Peshawar), Punjab (Multan) and Sukkur (Sindh). Interested organizations should submit a temporary storage request form available at <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/pak09a/temporary-storage-request>. Logistics officers have been deployed to both to Sukkur and Multan. Heli-lift operations are ongoing in KPK, based in Khwazakhela, supporting flood-affected areas in Swat and Shangla. More such operations are scheduled to begin in the coming days, connecting Abbottabad to flood-affected areas in Kohistan. The log cluster is currently working with the government to establish additional heli-lift operations to support D.G. Khan and Rajanpur in Punjab, which so far are inaccessible. A cargo request form is available at <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/pak09a/cargo-movement-request>. The *Logistics Cluster Concept of Operations (CONOPS)* for Pakistan has also been published on the cluster website. Through the logistics cluster, the United Kingdom Royal Air force made available a C-17 aircraft to transport humanitarian cargo from UNHRD in Dubai to Pakistan. The airlift includes 44 metric tons of humanitarian cargo from WHO (health kits, anti malaria kits, support units) Islamic Relief (tents with repair kits), Qatar Charity (mixed food commodities), WFP (food commodities) and the emergency telecommunications cluster (ICT equipment).

Gaps and Constraints: Persistent bad weather continues to impede access to affected populations, even in those areas reachable by road. Still many of the affected areas are accessible only by air. Road access is cut off to Kohistan, Upper Swat, Upper Dir and Shangla in KPK, as well as to DG Khan and Rajanpur in Punjab. Additional air operations are needed to provide life saving humanitarian cargo to these areas.

Nutrition

Needs: The rising trend of diarrhea in affected areas has implications on the nutritional status of already vulnerable and malnourished populations. The MCRAM assessment in KPK found that 37% of women in households surveyed were consuming less food than men, while 50% of households reported having no food for an entire day. These findings raise serious concerns in terms of malnutrition especially in children, pregnant and lactating women. Health cluster mobile clinics and teams have also observed high levels of malnutrition in sites they have visited. The cluster is targeting 1,080,000 children 6-35 months and 960,000 pregnant and lactating women with blanket distribution of supplementary food to prevent further deterioration in their nutritional status.

Response: Out of the meager nutrition stocks in the country, 353 children and 362 pregnant and lactating have received supplementary food in Nowshera and Lower Dir. More than 10,000 mothers have been reached with key messages on exclusive breastfeeding and infant feeding practices during emergency. 96 children have been provided with supplementary food in Jaferabad, Baluchistan. Rapid Nutrition assessment ongoing in 8 severely affected districts in Punjab. Cluster and coordination meetings are being convened in all provinces as well as at federal level. The cluster includes more than 30 implementing partners including Merlin, Save the Children, Relief International, Johanniter, ACF, CERD, CDO, Abaseen Foundation, Salik Foundation, NRSP, BRSP, NCHC, PRSP, WHO and WFP.

Gaps and Constraints: Funding and quick availability of supplies are the major constrains. The cluster immediately needs cash assistance or supplies of ready to use supplementary food (plumpy'doz), high energy biscuits and fortified blended food to distribute as blanket feeding among children 6-35 months, pregnant and lactating women in the affected areas. If the required supplies are not provided on time, about 10,000 severely malnourished children with complications will be at risk, more than 100,000 children under 5 years will be pushed towards malnutrition and 150,000 children risk being born with low birth weight.

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Shelter and NFIs

Needs: The estimated number of damaged houses has increased significantly in recent days as the impact of the floods on Punjab and Sindh has become clearer. According to the NDMA, the total number of destroyed and damaged houses is now over 720,000. An early estimate puts 500,000 of these in Punjab. In Sindh, the scale of shelter need is rapidly increasing as more and more people are being evacuated. In line with the position of the Government, the cluster is not promoting the setting up of formal planned camps, but recognizes that it is important to monitor the situation as spontaneous settlements are occurring. There is a possible need for technical support in site planning. Looking ahead towards transitional support, there is a need to better understand the market for framing material such as bamboo. Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA) are now in the pipeline.

Response: To date over 71,000 tents and 59,500 units of plastic sheeting have been distributed (representing over 100,750 households served). Cluster members have also distributed 200 tool kits, 145,600 blankets, 33,300 kitchen sets, 43,000 jerry cans and 38,000 buckets. The following are in the pipeline: 77,000 tents, 280,000 plastic sheets, 140,800 blankets, 66,500 kitchen sets, 136,000 jerry cans and 46,000 buckets. In terms of coordination, shelter cluster focal points are now in place in both Multan and Sukkur. FOCUS has begun shelter coordination support for Gilgit-Baltistan. Shelter cluster reporting agencies include: CRS, Islamic Relief, PRCS, ACTED, Action Aid, CARE, Concern Worldwide, FRD, Help in Need, People in Need, Aware Girls, HDF, IOM, IRC, Muslim Aid, NRC, NRSP, Qatar Charity, SSD, Save the Children, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, World Vision and SPO.

Gaps and Constraints: To date, only 1,650 plastic tarpaulins are reported to have been distributed in Punjab due to a lack of resources (though a further 15,000 families were due to be provided with emergency shelter material today, 14 August). The local market in Pakistan will not be able to meet short-term emergency shelter needs of prioritized items (plastic sheeting, tents and blankets). There is a need for better understanding of market-available emergency shelter and construction material such as bamboo to be used as framing in combination with plastic sheeting. Local level hazardous mapping of extreme risk locations is required. As for all clusters, shortages of staff on the ground and access continue to be constraints.

WASH

Needs: The health cluster continues to report increasing rates of water-borne disease, and particularly diarrhea, in all affected areas. In addition to reduced water quality, MCRAM surveys have found increased levels of open defecation and reduced hand-washing. Top priorities are therefore the provision of clean water (via tankering and rehabilitation of tube wells), water purification items and WASH NFIs such as buckets, jerry cans and soap. The onset of Ramadan poses increased risks of dehydration among flood-affected populations.

Response: No significant scaling up has been possible since the previous situation report due to access limitations, supply shortages and funding constraints.

Gaps and Constraints:

WASH assistance has so far been focused on KPK; there is a need to scale-up in Punjab and Sindh in particular. There is an urgent need for critical WASH NFIs, particularly hygiene kits (or at least around 2 million bars of soap), aquatabs (40-50 million), purification sachets (and other water purification/disinfection items), buckets and jerry cans (2 million). Significant supplies are available in-country provided funds are secured. The cluster also welcomes in-kind donations.

IV. Coordination

A General Coordination Meeting (GCM) was convened in the Humanitarian Coordination Centre in the Serena Hotel in Islamabad on 13 August, providing an opportunity for the Government, represented by the NDMA, and the broader humanitarian community to meet, exchange information, and compare findings and

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assessment results. Also donor representatives were present. There will be regular GCMs in Islamabad twice a week. Cluster coordinators meet in Islamabad every second day.

Coordination hubs continue to operate in Peshawar (covering KPK), Multan (covering Punjab) and Sukkur (covering Sindh). Contact details of coordination focal points are below. Further information is available on the response website: <http://www.pakresponse.info/>

V. Funding

According to figures reported to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS), as of 14 August, so far only 20% of funding requirements set out in the Pakistan Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan (PIFERP) have been covered (US\$93.1 million out of total requirements of US\$459.7 million). Detailed information on funds committed and pledged is available on the FTS, at:

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

Donors and recipient organisations are encouraged to report all contributions using the on-line funding report form. For information on how to contribute to the PIFERP please contact Ms. Susan le Roux, 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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