

This report was issued by UNOCHA Pakistan. It covers the period from 24 to 29 September. The next report will be issued on or around 6 October.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Except in the province of Sindh, the vast majority of the flood displaced populations in the rest of the flood affected areas has either returned or is returning to their places of origin.
- An inter-agency framework for assistance in return areas is currently being developed.
- In Sindh, significant numbers of people remain displaced and in need of assistance.
- Funding against the revised Floods Emergency Response Plan stands at 31 percent.

II. Situation Overview

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) now reports that 20.36 million people have been affected by the floods – a slight increase since the previous situation report. Over 75 percent of the overall affected population is in Sindh and Punjab Provinces. The NDMA continues to report 1.9 million houses as having been either damaged or destroyed.

Rescue operations continue in Dadu and Jamshoro districts in Sindh, with rescued persons being moved towards urban centres, principally Sehwan and Dadu towns. New camps are being established in Sehwan. Assistance is being provided by land and air in these areas. In the south of Sindh province, the water has begun to recede from Sujawal in Thatta district, allowing for some movements back to the area. An estimated 500,000 people were displaced from Sujawal and surrounding areas a couple of weeks ago after a major breach in the banks of the Indus. A significant volume of standing water remains in Thatta.

Displaced persons have continued to move back to their districts of origin in northern Sindh. However many of these people remain displaced due to standing water and severe damage to their houses. Rapid return to Jacobabad in particular has been reported, however, the needs are critical in the district. A similar trend of “secondary displacement” has been observed in Jaffarabad in Balochistan, where the camp coordination and camp management cluster reports that new camps are being established to accommodate displaced people who have been returning to uninhabitable homes and villages.

An inter-agency “Survival Strategy” is being rolled out in Sindh, with a coordinated action plan for the north of the province now in place and a plan for the south currently being developed. The strategy involves integrated efforts by the WASH, health, nutrition and food clusters to reduce morbidity and mortality among the most vulnerable.

The majority of the flood-displaced population in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) and Punjab have returned to their areas of origin. An inter-agency returns framework is being put in place to ensure that the assistance that is provided to those that have returned is as effective as possible. An inter-agency mission to Multan is planned in the next week to finalise the key elements of the framework for Punjab.

Road access in the northern districts of KPK has improved. Contingency planning for the winter months, when parts of these districts may be cut off, is ongoing. Scaled up recovery of basic community infrastructure and repositioning of stocks in these areas is needed while access is relatively straightforward.

Distribution of *Watan* cards by the Government, which entitle each flood-affected family to a PKR20,000 payment, continues in Punjab and Sindh. However, the protection cluster reports that as of 26 September, less than 5 percent of the overall affected population had been processed.

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: Land will be suitable for the planting of *rabi* (winter season) wheat in most areas of KPK, Punjab and Balochistan. The need for agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilizers) in these areas is huge and time-critical. The presence of standing water in large parts of Sindh will impede planting in many areas, however. Thousands of livestock remain stranded without access to feed or veterinary care, and with winter fast approaching, feed shortages will become even more acute. In many areas proper shelter for livestock is also lacking. Under the revised response plan, the cluster seeks to reach almost 690,000 households with wheat and vegetable seed and fertilizer, as well as animal feed, veterinary support and rehabilitation of irrigation channels. FAO aims to assist 468,000 families to plant in time for the *rabi* season ending in November, to support the survival of the livestock of 133,000 families and to support 10,000 families through the rehabilitation and repair of small-scale irrigation systems.

Response: So far the cluster has provided animal feed and veterinary support to 18,300 families in Kohistan, Nowshera and Charsadda districts of KPK.

Gaps and Constraints: The cluster is funded at just 12 per cent and the funding gap is severely restricting the ability of the cluster to carry out its planned interventions as outlined in the revised response plan.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs and Response: The education cluster reports that just under 660,000 people are now staying in 2,894 schools and colleges in Sindh, KPK and Balochistan. 85 percent of schools reported as occupied are in Sindh. Many more people remain in temporary camps and spontaneous settlements, particularly in Sindh. Supplying shelter material, kitchen sets and other non-food items remains of critical importance for people in camps and those returning to their areas of origin. The cluster is discussing with the authorities the need to establish new organized camps to accommodate IDPs currently in schools and public buildings. UNHCR assessments point towards rising health problems and WASH needs in camps in Sindh. There is also increasing concern about malnutrition and the ability of people in camps, particularly vulnerable groups, to access adequate food. CCCM district-level focal points are gathering information on who is doing what and where (3W) in Sindh. Handicap International is carrying out an in-depth assessment of vulnerable persons in Thatta district. Returns are at an advanced stage in Punjab; the government reports that nine relief camps are currently open in the province. The Balochistan Rural Support Programme is now collecting information on camps in the province. Results are expected by the end of this week.

Gaps and Constraints: Improved tracking of population movements is needed, particularly in Sindh, through strengthened information management.

Education

Needs: The number of schools used as shelters across the country has decreased to 2,894, accommodating 660,000 people. 9,947 schools are reported as damaged. There is now a need for detailed damaged assessments in schools. There continues to be a need to provide temporary school structures as well as school supplies to ensure continuation of education. Out-of-school children and new entrants must be enrolled in schools. Provision of latrines and clean drinking water in damaged schools is also a priority. There is also a need to build capacity of teachers and focal persons on psycho-social issues.

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Response: The cluster is currently supporting 461 temporary learning centres (TLS) benefiting 39,413 children across the country. The number of adult literacy centres has reached 427, benefiting 7,388 flood-affected adults in KPK, Sindh and Punjab. To date UNICEF has distributed 933 schools-in-a-box, 1,168 recreation kits, 544 Emergency Education Kits and 32,022 school bags across the country. UNESCO has trained 30 primary and secondary level school teachers on psychosocial rehabilitation in Charsadda district in KPK. The cluster has finalized teacher training material with agreed methodology which will be used to organize training at the provincial level. The cluster has initiated coordination with the Education Department and NCHD to enhance on-going Universal Primary Education activities in Punjab, including enrolment of out-of-school children and new school-age children. Also in Punjab, the cluster is working with the WASH and health clusters to address needs of water and sanitation facilities at schools and TLCs.

Gaps and Constraints: There is an urgent need for data reconciliation within the education departments on damaged schools. There is also need to increase understanding of cluster role, preparedness and response to education in emergencies among government counterparts, especially at the district, and sub-district levels.

Emergency Telecommunications

Response: The cluster is currently operating in Islamabad, Peshawar, Quetta, Lahore, Abbotabad, Muzafarabad, Karachi, Buner, Multan, Sukkur and Hyderabad. Expansion to D.I. Khan (KPK), Mingora (Swat, KPK) and Sibi (Balochistan) is planned. A fibre optic ISP connection has been established in the Multan common humanitarian hub. Installation of telecoms infrastructure in the planned International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP) camp in Sukkur is underway (WFP/UNDSS). Approval has been granted for the temporary allocation of frequencies and authorisation for installation of ICT equipment in Mingora, Kohat, D.I. Khan, Sukkur, Multan, Hyderabad, Sibi and Karachi. Common ICT support to UN agencies in Multan, Sukkur and Hyderabad continues.

Gaps and Constraints: Security and the restrictions on the importation of telecommunications equipment continue to be significant challenges.

Food

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

Response: The cluster is distributing food rations as well as arranging cash transfers to allow affectees to purchase food. To prevent increasing malnutrition, blanket ready-to-use supplementary food is being provided for children between the ages of 6-24 months, and high-energy biscuits to those aged 2-12 years. In September, the cluster provided assistance to an estimated 7 million people and since the inception of the flood response, it is estimated that at least 120,000 metric tons of food have been distributed to people in need.

Gaps and Constraints: Food Cluster requirements in the revised Pakistan Floods Emergency Response Plan amount to \$574million, with a \$374 million shortfall. Between October and December alone, \$170million is needed to implement activities as planned. In view of the required lead-time to procure and transport food commodities, contributions must be confirmed urgently.

Health

Needs: Health concerns are evolving as winter approaches. Consultations for diarrhea are decreasing in the north, but remain high in southern areas. The rate of acute respiratory infections is expected to rise in KPK and northern Punjab due to colder weather and poor shelter conditions. Malaria remains a potential threat. Sanitation conditions in camps in Sindh are a major public health concern.

Response: Since the start of flood response, WHO has provided medicines sufficient for 4.95 million people, including medicines to cover 232,000 diarrheal treatments. WHO and UNICEF have procured 500,000 insecticide-treated bed nets as an initial response to the increased malaria risk in flood-affected districts. Mobilink (a cellular phone services provider) has donated over 244 prefabricated buildings to WHO, which will

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be used as medium-term solutions to replace some of the health care buildings damaged by the floods and to establish new buildings where needed during the early recovery phase.

Gaps and Constraints: Some cluster partners have expressed concern about the security situation in Multan. Additional funding is needed to support life health services and continue routine health care. More female health workers and expanded capacity respond to the reproductive health needs of the population are needed.

Logistics

Response: So far the Logistics cluster has facilitated airlift of 4,380 mt of relief cargo. Air operations are now being facilitated from Chaklala, Ghazi, Khwazakhela, Besham, Multan, Sukkur, Pano Aqil, Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Karachi departure points. Fixed-wing assets are available for cargo delivery from Chaklala to Gilgit and Skardu for pre-positioning purposes until at least 1 October. Organisations requiring urgent prepositioning of goods should write to pakistan.logs@logcluster.org. The two additional UNHAS helicopters that arrived in Pakistan last week will be operating from Hyderabad by the end of this week, bringing the total number of helicopters in the country to nine. The logistics cluster coordination cell in Hyderabad is now operational. A dedicated provincial logistics cluster coordinator has also arrived in Hyderabad and a covered storage facility with a capacity of 3,000 square meters is available at the hub to logistics cluster participants.

Gaps and Constraints: The cluster urgently requires for planning purposes information on the quantities of non-food items which participants aim to deliver before the onset of winter. Participants are urged to send information on their expected requirements as soon as possible to: pakistan.logs@logcluster.org.

Mass Communications

The Humanitarian Call Centre in Peshawar has doubled in capacity. Five new call attendants joined on 27 September to manage the increasing number of calls (over 100 per day). Public service announcements in Sindhi, Seraiki and Pushto are being broadcast on local FM radio stations in Punjab, Sindh and KPK. Broadcasts regarding food distribution by WFP, nutritional information for expectant mothers and children and health messages for the prevention of eye infections are being aired four times per day between 26 September and 9 October. At the latest mass communications meeting, it was agreed that the group should develop a website to map out and coordinate activities. IOM will take the lead on website development and will have an initial version online this week.

Nutrition

Needs: The cluster aims to reach 75,600 severely malnourished children and 180,000 moderately malnourished children over a period of one year through its community-based management of acute malnutrition strategy. Additional acute malnutrition prevention is deemed necessary in view of the aggravating factors prevailing, including the risk of disease and food insecurity among the flood affected.

Response: Micronutrient supplementation continues through health facilities as well as in the ongoing accelerated campaign strategies. In KPK, 37,084 children under age 5 have received supplementary rations (high energy biscuits, BP5 and fortified blended food) as well as preventative rations of ready to use food (plumpy doz). In Balochistan, 2,063 severely malnourished children were admitted in the past week in the newly-established outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP), while 3,292 children received high energy biscuits (HEB) in Sibi, Jaffarabad Naseerabad and Jhal Magsi districts. 1,599 pregnant and lactating women received HEB and infant and young child feeding messages in the same districts. Community and facility based screening is ongoing to identify and refer children in need of rehabilitation. In Sindh, training on severe acute malnutrition management has taken place (18 – 23 September) and screening and treatment for acute malnutrition management has commenced in Larkana, Jacobabad, Shikarpur, and Khairpur districts.

Protection

Needs: The complexity of ongoing returns patterns demands continued focus on strengthening mechanisms to monitor the return of displaced people and to reinforce the delivery of coordinated recovery assistance – a need highlighted in districts such as Jacobabad, Thatta, Jaffarabad, Nasirabad and Quetta. IDPs that are not able to return require relief assistance and temporary shelter. Lack of access to and discrimination in

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distribution of assistance remain critical protection concerns across these areas and especially with regard to protection of children. The cluster continues to stress the need for gender-based violence prevention and response programs.

Response: Camp profiling of over 4,000 camps in Sindh is underway. Results are due by early October. The exercise will be followed by a Rapid Protection Assessment (RPA). Data collection for an RPA in KPK has been completed, and results are expected shortly. The cluster continues to seek to support registration and compensation being facilitated by NADRA. Just over 63,000 families have been processed as of 28 September, and almost PKR900,000 have been disbursed. The cluster has mobilized to enhance monitoring of the process in order to position itself to better advocate on behalf of groups that are being excluded.

Gaps and Constraints: Security concerns continue to restrict the cluster's activities in some areas. While the cluster capacity in Sindh remains insufficient, positive intent by protection actors to scale up activities has been noted in response to the call made through the cluster last week. The vast majority of affectees (over 95%) are yet to benefit from the government's registration and compensation scheme.

Shelter and NFIs

Needs: Displaced populations continue to return to their places of origin, necessitating rapidly scaled-up early recovery interventions. The NDMA continues to report that 1.9 million houses have been damaged or destroyed. Public messaging including technical guidance for those repairing their homes is urgently needed. Winterization support remains an urgent need for northern districts.

Response: To date, the cluster has distributed over 248,500 tents and 400,800 tarpaulins, covering over 448,400 families. Cluster members have also distributed 25,000 tool kits, 720,000 blankets and 174,700 kitchen sets. Additional in-kind donations of plastic sheeting continue to arrive and are being used as emergency shelter as well as in the construction of core and transitional shelter. The cluster has commenced an assessment in Punjab on the rate of return, the number of people currently unable to return and immediate shelter needs. 85,000 tents and over 430,000 tarpaulins are currently in the pipeline. For more information and daily gap analysis updates, please see www.shelterpakistan.org

Gaps and Constraints: Coverage with shelter materials continues to vary significantly among the provinces, ranging from 81 percent in KPK to 6 percent in Sindh. Overall 1.2 million households have yet to receive emergency shelter material. There continues to be concerns about the ability to rebuild on saturated soil and about anticipated increases in the cost of shelter materials. Cluster partners have reported incidents of aggression at distribution points in Punjab and Sindh. The cluster is facing an 80 percent funding shortfall, severely restricting its ability to scale up as is required.

WASH

Needs and Response: Interventions by the WASH cluster are ensuring that 3.67 million people are receiving potable water. 1.45 million people have been supplied with hygiene kits. Latrines have been provided for 4128,000 people, and bathrooms for 236,000. While there continues to be a need for safe drinking water in camps and occupied schools, the cluster's priorities are shifting towards early recovery interventions including repair and rehabilitation of water supply systems in response to continuing returns in many areas. Draft technical guidance on early recovery WASH interventions in northern Sindh has been prepared. Additional human resources continue to arrive, with a dedicated cluster coordinator arriving in Quetta on 27 September and further information management capacity on the way.

IV. Coordination

Inter-agency press briefings continue to be convened at least once per week to provide an update on the humanitarian response. Additional press briefings and joint press releases are being arranged on topics of interest to the media or general public as needed.

The inter-agency Gender Task Force has completed a review of all projects in the revised Floods Emergency Response Plan, applying a gender score to each according to: reflection of sex, age and vulnerability disaggregated data; connectivity between gender issues in needs analysis, planned activities and anticipated

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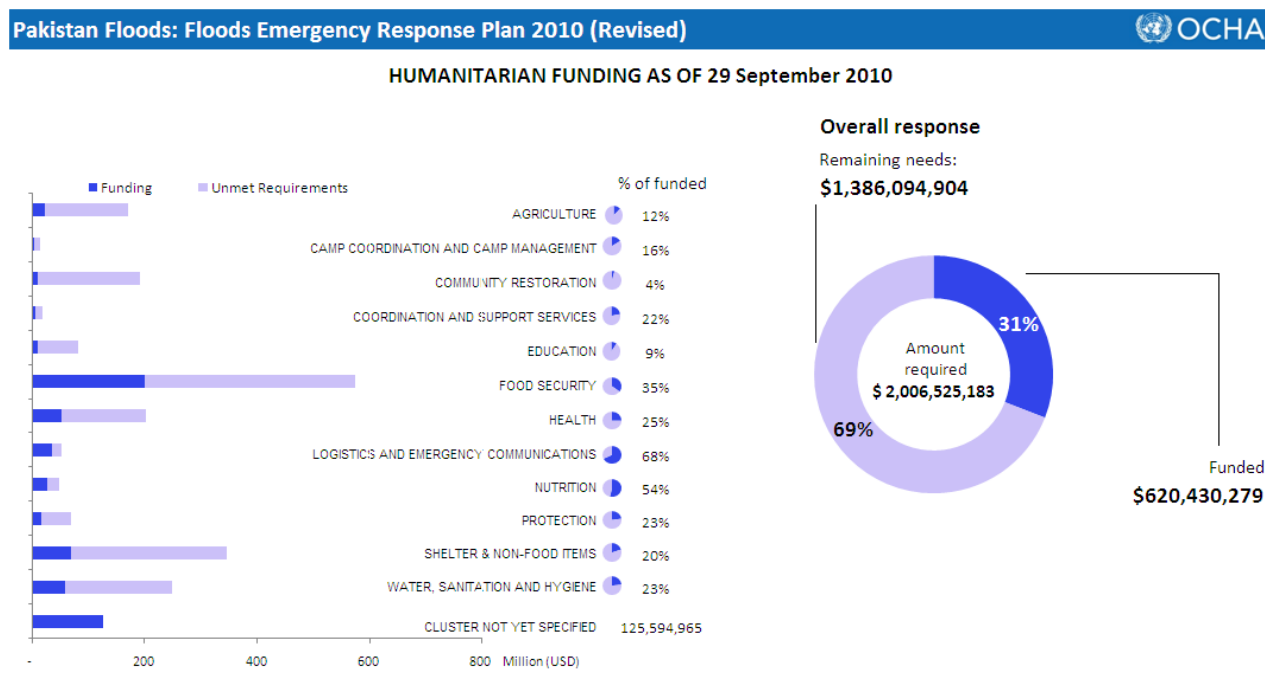
outcomes; and the degree to which projects encourage greater participation by women in decision making processes or enhance communication between women and men. Overall, 41 percent of projects were found to either have been designed to advance or significantly contribute to gender equality, or to have the potential to do so. A full report on the application of gender markets to the response plan projects is forthcoming and will be posted on www.pakresponse.info.

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\$620.4 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>

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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