



This report is produced by OCHA Pakistan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Pakistan. It covers the period from 26 September to 2 October 2012. The next report will be issued on or around 10 October.

## Highlights

- Humanitarian partners have so far distributed 655 tons of food to more than 50 per cent of the 20,000 flood-affected families scheduled to receive food assistance in Balochistan and Sindh.
- Health partners have provided life-saving medicines for 443,159 people in the hardest hit districts in Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh.
- Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) partners are providing water via tankers to more than 230,000 people in Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh daily.
- Government authorities have so far distributed 265,132 food packages, 52,689 tents, 20,787 blankets, 45,000 bottles of mineral water and 4,380 jerry cans, among other relief items.
- More than 300,000 people in the flood-affected districts urgently require comprehensive nutrition care.
- Funding constraints are hampering humanitarian response in the flood-affected areas.



Map Sources: ESRI, Europa Technologies, UNCS.  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Map created in Jun 2011.

**4.8m**

Affected people

**1.1m**

Acres of crops affected

**349,487**

People in relief camps

**402,397**

Damaged houses

**15,486**

Affected villages

**507**

Relief camps

Source: NDMA. These are preliminary estimates.

## Situation Overview

Humanitarian partners continue to provide assistance to people affected by the 2012 monsoon floods in the worst affected districts in Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh, but they urgently need additional resources to continue the response.

Agencies are finalizing proposals for funding from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to meet some of the most critical needs.

Humanitarian partners have identified food distribution and the provision of essential medicines, shelter support, safe drinking water and sanitation services as the key areas in which further support is urgently required. In addition, funds are required to support flood-affected people in gaining access to education and protective services.

Also, funding is required to continue logistics support, primarily in the form of boats being used for distributing relief items, and storage space for stocks.

Dewatering of flooded areas remains an acute need, especially in Balochistan and Sindh. Standing water and damages to the road network are affecting the transportation of relief items by road.

Meanwhile, findings of the Multi-sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) conducted from 16 to 23 September in five priority districts in Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh will be reviewed with Government officials in the assessed districts in the coming days and inform a gap analysis to determine further response.

Preliminary findings have identified food, emergency shelter, health and WASH services as the priority needs of the affected population.

**+ For more information, see “background on the crisis” at the end of the report**

[www.unocha.org](http://www.unocha.org)

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**Coordination Saves Lives**

# Humanitarian Response

The Government has pledged US\$91 million to the monsoon floods response to date and continues to conduct relief activities in the affected areas. According to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Government authorities have so far distributed 265,132 food packages, 52,689 tents, 20,787 blankets, 45,000 bottles of mineral water and 4,380 jerry cans, among other relief items.

The response by humanitarian partners is alphabetically ordered by cluster below:

## Education

### Needs:

- Urgent provision of education to children through temporary learning centres (TLCs) where schools are damaged and no longer safe for teaching and learning activities.
- Provision of education supplies (school-in-a-box kit, school tents and recreational kits) in affected districts.
- Supporting quick renovation of damaged schools to enable affected children and teachers to return to school. Preliminary reports indicate 3,213 schools have been damaged in 13 districts, while 550 are being used as shelters for internally displaced people (IDPs), thus affecting the education of more than 500,000 children.

**3,213**  
schools in 13 districts  
have been damaged  
by floods

### Response:

- Six TLCs established in Jacobabad, Sindh, are providing basic education to 462 children, including 184 girls.
- Save the Children is conducting health and hygiene education sessions in Government schools in Rajanpur, Punjab.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Funding constraints are hampering humanitarian response in the flood-affected areas.

## Food Security

### Needs:

- According to the Government, floods have damaged 1.1 million acres of crops and killed 9,651 head of cattle, leaving the affected people in need of urgent food and livelihoods support.
- Farmers need inputs for the winter (*Rabi*) planting season and veterinary support for surviving livestock.
- Cash-related relief activities are required as many daily labourers have lost the opportunity to earn an income due to crop losses.

**11,560**  
families in Balochistan  
and Sindh have  
received food rations

### Response:

- WFP and its partners have so far distributed 655 tons of food to 11,560 families (78,499 people) in Jaffarabad and Naseerabad in Balochistan and Jacobabad in Sindh – 20,000 families are scheduled to receive food in the two provinces. The food basket consists of the key dietary staples of fortified wheat flour, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt, complemented by high-energy biscuits and supplementary food for infants.
- Cluster partners (HANDS and SRSO) are providing cooked food for at least one week to 11,700 people and dry rations to 5,000 people in Balochistan and Sindh. In addition, SRSO has distributed one-week food ration bags to 8,485 families in Khairpur District in Sindh.
- The Livestock Department in Sindh is providing vaccination and veterinary services in emergency camps in the province's flood-affected districts.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Standing water and damages to the road network continue to hamper the transportation of relief items by road. Funding is required to sustain the provision of assistance using motorboats in isolated locations.
- Additional funding is required to provide further assistance beyond the current response.



## Health

### Needs:

- Rehabilitation of damaged health facilities in the hardest hit districts.
- Clean delivery kits, equipment and other supplies for safe deliveries are needed for hospitals and health posts in the flood-affected districts.
- District health departments have requested for special tents to establish temporary labour rooms in temporary settlements.
- Mosquito nets are urgently needed to prevent malaria and other vector-borne diseases.
- Disease surveillance, alert response and water quality monitoring activities need to be reinforced.

**443,159**

people in three provinces have received essential medicines

### Response:

- WHO has distributed emergency health kits, diarrhoeal disease kits, antimalarial drugs, antsnake venom, skin preparations and other life-saving medicines for 443,159 people in the flood-affected districts.
- Health partners have conducted consultations for 334,968 people.
- Cluster partners have provided oral rehydration salts and essential hygiene supplies to 103,000 people.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Health facilities and centres lack necessary medicines, especially for the treatment of acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea.
- Many sources of safe water are damaged, leading to the consumption of unsafe water, which may increase the incidence of waterborne diseases.
- The presence of health partners is minimal due to funding constraints.



## Logistics

### Needs:

- Additional storage space is required in the flood-affected districts of Balochistan and Sindh to facilitate the delivery of relief items. Additional transport capacity is also needed in some areas.

**8,000**

people have been rescued by boat

### Response:

- To date, 18 fiberglass motorboats deployed by the cluster in coordination with Government authorities and local NGO Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum have been used to rescue about 8,000 people and transport nearly 4 tons of food to isolated locations.
- The cluster has transported 5,000 tents provided by the NDMA from Islamabad to Jaffarabad and Naseerabad in Balochistan. In addition, it has transported 3,230 tents and 738.75 tons of food from Quetta to Naseerabad at the request of the Balochistan Provincial Disaster Management Authority.
- The cluster is providing geographic information system (GIS) support and mapping services to humanitarian partners to facilitate humanitarian response planning.
- UNOSAT has triggered the Space Charter and is providing satellite image analyses of the flood-affected area. Maps are available at: <http://www.unitar.org/unosat/>

### Constraints:

- The cluster's ability to make accurate forecasts of storage requirements and to anticipate transport assistance requests is limited by the lack of pipeline information from the Government and humanitarian partners involved in the floods response.
- Funding is required to support the motorboats operation and road transportation, as well as to provide storage space in Sukkur, Sindh, and other flood-affected districts in Balochistan and Sindh.



## Nutrition

### Needs:

- An estimated 338,447 people – 215,424 children under five and 123,023 pregnant and lactating women – in the flood-affected areas are in need of urgent nutrition support.
- Malnutrition rates in the hardest hit districts are well above the emergency threshold. Immediate assistance is required.

**338,447**

people require comprehensive nutrition care

**Response:**

- Humanitarian partners have distributed ready-to-use therapeutic food and high-energy biscuits to 2,326 children and 3,503 pregnant and lactating women in Jacobabad, Sindh.
- Partners have conducted nutrition screening for 2,381 children under five and 375 pregnant and lactating women in Shikarpur, Sindh, and admitted 304 severely acutely malnourished children for treatment.
- UNICEF is distributing supplementary food in Dera Ghazi Khan and Rajanpur districts, Punjab, to cover the needs of at least 26,000 children for one week.
- The cluster has provided a stabilization centre kit to provide assistance to 5,000 people in Naseerabad, Balochistan.
- The cluster is working with partners to ensure the inclusion of breastfeeding promotion and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) messages in their activities.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Partners urgently require funds to provide comprehensive nutrition care to 338,447 vulnerable children and pregnant and lactating women.
- Flooding has interrupted community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) services in Jaffarabad and Naseerabad in Balochistan.

**Protection****Needs:**

- Priority needs include protective services for children and women; monitoring, identification and referral of individuals and groups with specific needs; documentation support where needed; mobility devices and support for people with disabilities; and protection training for assistance providers.

**Response:**

- Humanitarian partners continue to collect protection-specific information to determine the needs of the affected population and the required response.
- Cluster partners at national and provincial levels have conducted refresher sessions on protection-sensitive beneficiary selection criteria and targeting for Shelter Cluster partners to enhance protection mainstreaming in their response.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Protection needs may remain unmet as the initial response has mainly focused on distribution of relief items.
- Funding shortages in 2011 and 2012 have reduced the presence of humanitarian organizations providing protection assistance in the flood-affected areas, thus affecting response capacity.

**Shelter****Needs:**

- According to the latest Government figures, floods have damaged or destroyed nearly 402,400 houses, leaving many people without shelter. The hardest hit provinces are Sindh (359,131 houses), Punjab (25,556) and Balochistan (11,999).
- Dewatering of flooded areas remains a priority need, particularly in Balochistan and Sindh, where many areas remain inundated with water.

**402,400**

houses have been damaged by floods

**Response:**

- Cluster partners have distributed emergency shelter items to 51,444 households (360,108 people) in Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh, covering only 19 per cent of the population in need identified by the Government.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Standing water continues to impede access and hamper relief activities in many parts of Balochistan and Sindh.
- Emergency shelter items distributed by the Government and humanitarian partners are not sufficient to meet the needs of the affected population. Funding is required to provide more shelter support.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Needs:

- The priority needs of the affected people are clean drinking water, basic water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) relief items/kits (jerry cans, buckets and water purification tablets), hygiene items and sanitation support.
- People in locations where WASH facilities have been destroyed need immediate assistance, particularly those in makeshift camps, especially women and children.

**230,000**  
people are receiving  
clean water via tankers  
every day

### Response:

- UNICEF and its partners are providing water via tankers to more than 230,000 people in Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh daily.
- Humanitarian partners have provided water purification tablets to 100,000 people in Balochistan and 24,000 people in Sindh. They have also provided jerry cans to 4,000 families in Balochistan.
- Partners have provided hygiene kits to 100,000 people in Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Partners require funds to enhance their response capacity.
- Some of the affected areas are inaccessible due to standing water and the collapse of bridges.

## General Coordination

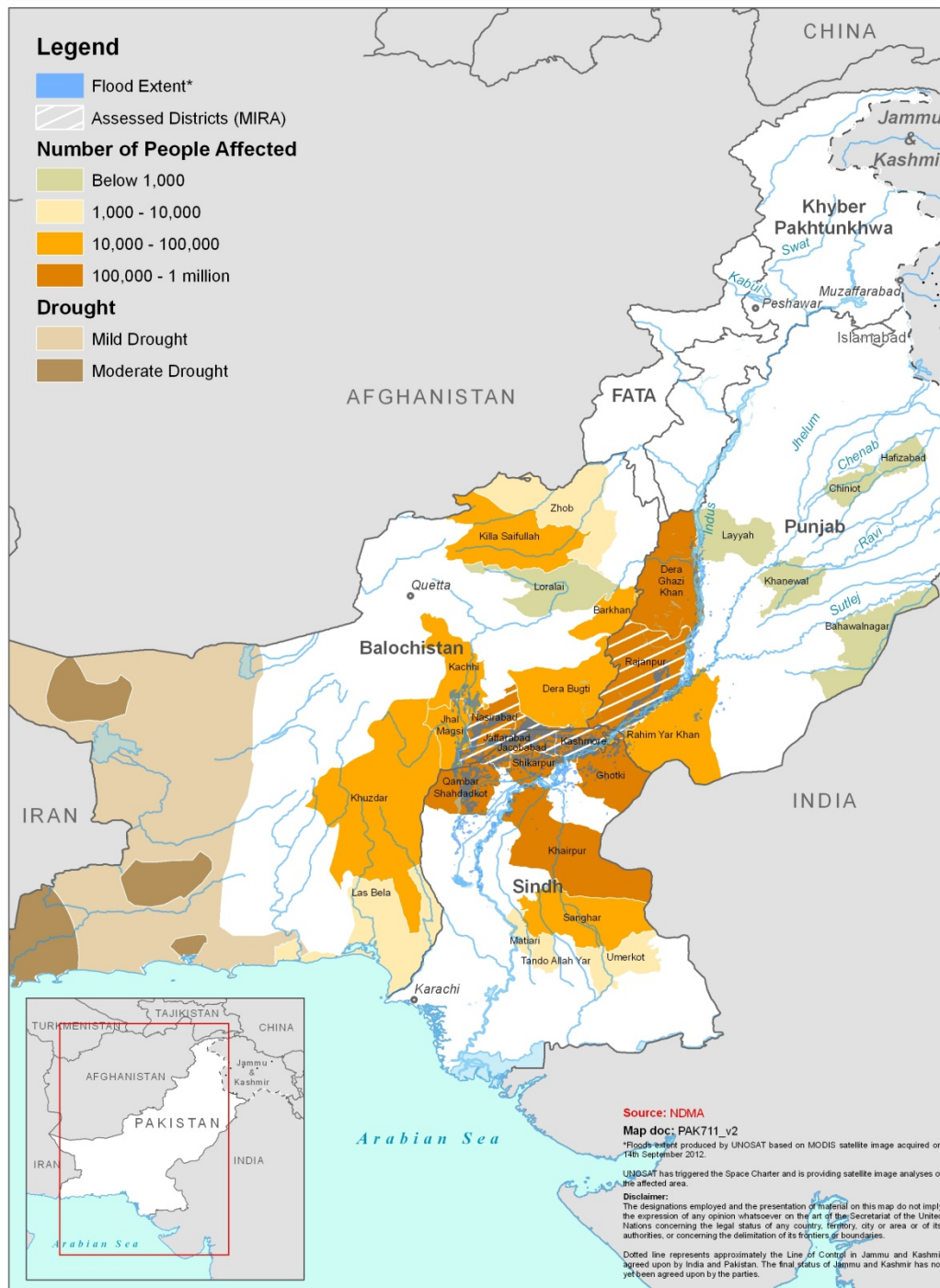
Existing coordination mechanisms remain operational in the flood-affected areas. OCHA is facilitating regular Humanitarian Country Team meetings and Inter-Cluster Coordination Meetings (ICCMs) at the federal level. ICCMs are also taking place at provincial levels in Balochistan and Sindh, where clusters are active, to coordinate localized humanitarian response.

OCHA has established a humanitarian coordination centre in Sukkur for Sindh operations, and deployed staff to support ongoing relief activities in Naseerabad and Jaffarabad in Balochistan and Jacobabad, Kashmore and Sukkur in Sindh.

The humanitarian community and Government authorities are analyzing MIRA data and finalizing findings, which will inform a gap analysis to determine further response and additional coordination modalities in the flood-affected areas.



## PAKISTAN: People Affected by Floods (as of 02 Oct 2012)

**Background on the crisis**

Flash floods and hill torrents triggered by heavy monsoon rains that fell across Pakistan in early September have caused widespread loss of life, livelihoods and infrastructure across the country. Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh provinces have been hardest hit. Many of the affected districts, particularly in Balochistan and Sindh, were already struggling to recover from the floods of 2010 and 2011.

The Government is providing assistance to the affected people and has requested the UN and its humanitarian partners to support the response by distributing existing relief items to people in the hardest hit districts. Agencies require funds to continue providing life-saving assistance to the flood-affected population.

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