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I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

• Six weeks on from the onset of the floods, almost 12 percent of Sindh province is estimated to be under water.
• Ms. Valerie Amos, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator visited affected areas in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces on 8 and 9 September.
• An additional US$12.7 million has been contributed against the Pakistan Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan (PIFERP), bringing overall coverage to 67%. Funding has been uneven however, and the WASH cluster is facing a 70% shortfall against its initial requirements.

II. Situation Overview

Latest information from provincial and national authorities indicates no significant change in the number affected, which stands at just over 20.5 million. Over 1.8 million houses have been damaged or destroyed. The death toll is unchanged at 1,752.

Large parts of Sindh province (11.6 percent according to latest satellite imagery) are still under water, with the most recent flooding in the districts of Dadu, where the towns of Dadu and Johi continue to be at risk, as well as Thatta, where the swollen Indus River enters the Arabian Sea. No major towns have been inundated since the last situation report. As of 8 September, floodwaters had advanced to within 5 km of Dadu, and were exerting increasing pressure on an embankment protecting Johi, 15 km to the west. According to media sources, irrigation authorities have made a breach in a dyke in an effort to protect the towns by diverting floodwaters towards the Manchar Lake. However, rising water in the lake itself may pose a threat of flooding to parts of Sehwan tehsil in Jamshoro district.

Further north in Sindh, the road between Jacobabad and Shikarpur towns has been reopened to light traffic. Jacobabad, the largest town in one of the worst-affected districts in Sindh, had been cut off for 28 days.

In Balochistan, authorities in Nasirabad division (comprising the worst affected districts of Nasirabad and Jaffarabad) estimate that there are currently 400,000 flood-displaced persons in the division, of which approximately half are from Sindh. Their return depends on the reopening of the Quetta-Jacobabad-Sukkur road, which may take a fortnight if not longer. Food, shelter, WASH and health continue to be the priority sectors, and there are growing concerns about under-nutrition among children and the availability of essential medicines. Organised and spontaneous camps extend for about 50 km along the main Quetta-Sukkur road. It is estimated that nearly 40 percent of the displaced population in the division has yet to be reached with humanitarian assistance. There are concerns in particular about the extent to which responders are reaching those in need located away from the main road.

Floodwaters in affected districts of Punjab continue to recede, but pools of stagnant water remain, posing major health risks. Teams in Multan report significant movement of affected people back to their homes, or what is left of them, in the province. Therefore increased shelter support is critical to ensure that these returns are sustainable. Coordination structures are now being put in place at the district level in Rajanpur, D.G. Khan and Muzaffargarh. Improved information management capacity within the clusters in Punjab is a priority.

Ms. Valerie Amos, the new United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator visited Pakistan during the first week of her tenure. On 8 September she traveled to affected areas around Sukkur in Sindh province, visiting a diarrhea treatment centre, a relocation site and a
school. In addition to affected communities, Ms. Amos met with government representatives and members of the humanitarian community in Sindh. Today she traveled to Nowshera district in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) to look at projects being run by the health and WASH clusters.

The Pakistan Meteorological Department expects flood levels on the Indus at Kotri to remain high over the next 24 hours. Rain and thundershowers, at times heavy, are expected over a number of areas in Sindh in the coming days. More isolated rainfall is forecast for Punjab, upper KPK and eastern Balochistan.

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).

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<th>III. Humanitarian Needs and Response</th>
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**Agriculture**

*Needs:* As the critical wheat planting season approaches, the need for agricultural inputs as families return to their land is enormous. Stored seeds for planting have been lost, and need to be replaced, along with fertilizers. Although water stands in many of affected areas, it is expected that planting can take place where water has receded. The time limit for sowing wheat is approximately the end of November/mid-December; after this, there is a drastic yield loss. Standing water in kacha areas of Punjab and Sindh, will likely remain for many more weeks and wheat planting will not be possible.

*Response:* 200,000 flood affected families are being assisted: 150,000 with agricultural inputs and 50,000 with livestock support. Distribution of supplementary animal feed and veterinary support has been completed in Kohistan (5,700 families) and continues in Nowhera andCharsadha districts in KPK (12,600 families).

*Gaps and Constraints:* Given the extensive damage to the means of agricultural production – land, inputs, infrastructure and livestock – the funding requirements for agriculture are significant in the revised response plan, to be published next week. Interventions by Agriculture Cluster members will necessarily be pragmatic, simple and implementable to reach as many people as possible across the country.

**Camp Coordination and Camp Management**

*Needs:* The cluster estimates that over 1.8 million people are being accommodated in schools, colleges and other makeshift sites, mainly in Sindh and Punjab. The majority of the adults in the sites are women with children, as large numbers of men have reported to have remained in their home areas to take care of property or livestock. Most of the displaced are staying in schools, but there is increasing pressure for these facilities to be reopened, and there are reports that the authorities are planning new camps to house those unwilling or unable to return to their homes. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has indicated that provincial authorities may delay the re-opening of schools by two to four weeks in affected areas. Other priorities for the cluster at this point include collection of complete information on temporary encampments and establishment of a camp coordination structure at the district level.

*Response:* The cluster is currently reviewing the draft objectives, strategy and needs for camp coordination and management. Government authorities will manage the various camps sites, while the cluster will provide support in relation to site planning, information management and facilitation of community participation. In Sindh the cluster is in the process of establishing district-level coordination meetings for discussion and management of day-to-day issues. Gaps, trends and policies will be discussed at the provincial level in Sukkur. UNHCR has been asked to support establishment of an organized camp near Sukkur for at least 3,000 people. In Balochistan, mapping of the largest camps in Quetta is almost complete. It is anticipated that the life span of camps in Balochistan will be short. Larger camps without management are currently being prioritized. The cluster will establish offices for government camp managers. For small and privately managed camps, mobile monitoring teams will be deployed by the cluster. Provisions are being made for the cluster to function effectively as provider of last resort. Given the huge number of camps in Sindh, a larger intervention than had initially been envisaged may be required, drawing on a large group of national and international NGOs.

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Gaps and Constraints: The physical capacity to regularly monitor over 5,200 sites is challenging, especially in Sindh, where there are over 3,000 sites. The fast-changing situation with new displacements being reported on a daily basis is an ongoing challenge, while difficulties in accessing certain areas is slowing down the assessment process. The cluster is following up closely with provincial authorities in relation to plans to reopen schools, which may cause repeat displacement.

Education

Needs: The total number of damaged schools has reached 9,088 with more damages reported from Punjab and Sindh. The number of schools used as shelter has also increased, from 5,603 to 5,790.

Response: The cluster is now supporting 204 temporary learning centers (TLCs) across the country, with total enrolment of 20,588 children. UNICEF has prepared 10,000 sets of specifically-designed posters, with messages and illustrations on safe and clean usage of school facilities for the IDPs residing there. The posters have been dispatched to KPK, Balochistan, Punjab, Sindh, Pakistan-Administered Kashmir (PAK) and Gilgit-Baltistan (G-B), where the National Commission for Human Development and Ed-Links will distribute them.

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.

Food

Needs: Millions of people throughout the country are still displaced, requiring immediate food and other relief items. Rapid needs assessments have been completed by WFP in KPK, Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan; results are being processed. Results from these and other assessments will provide revised estimates on the number of people in need of food assistance, both in the forms of relief and early recovery.

Response: Current estimates by the food cluster indicate that over 5 million people have been assisted with food rations in more than 60 districts in KPK, Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan and PAK since the onset of the floods. This includes over three million people who have received one-month rations from WFP. These are preliminary figures from a 3W (who, what, where), which aims to determine the spread of agencies providing food assistance and to help identify gaps. To assist in this exercise, the cluster launched on 6 September an online tracking system to 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). Efforts are ongoing to prioritise locations requiring immediate intervention. Along with government and UN efforts, over 50 organisations are involved in food relief efforts. Figures are still being verified. Since the inception of the flood response, it is estimated that more that 55,000 mt 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 to 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.

Logistics

Response: Since air operations began last month, approximately 1,500 mt of relief cargo has been airlifted to areas that are inaccessible by road. UNHAS cargo deliveries from Sukkur and Multan continue. Services from Karachi are due to begin in the coming days. Currently the logistics cluster is coordinating airlift services in the following provinces/regions:

- KPK (from Ghazi, Khwazakhela/Rubicon and Bisham (Mera))
- Sindh (from Sukkur and Pano Aqil)
- Punjab (from Multan, D.G. Khan and Rajanpur)
- To Gilgit-Baltistan (from Islamabad-Chaklala to Gilgit and Skardu).

The cluster has secured new warehouses in Hyderabad. WFP expects to finish work next week on a new warehouse complex in Sukkur, which will serve as a trans-shipment area. Logistics cluster trucks are

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available in Multan and Sukkur to assist organizations in moving cargo from airstrips to warehouses. The road from Dubair to Pattan and Dassu in Kohistan (KPK) has been opened. However lack of road access remains a major constraint in parts of KPK, particularly in the Kandia Valley in Kohistan.

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

Protection

Needs: Protection issues identified in previous situation reports persist. Unaccompanied and missing children are becoming more of a concern in Sindh.

Response: The response plan of the child protection sub-cluster has been drafted. 24-hour helplines continue to operate in Peshawar, Mardan, Swabi and Karachi, providing information, advise, and referral services to children and women. A total of 153 static and 22 mobile CFSs are established nationally (just one CFS has so far been established in Sindh, however), providing more than 34,207 children with educational and recreational support. 12,040 NFIs, mostly clothes and shoes have been distributed to women and children in Punjab and KPK. 2,039 women and 1,4921 children have been provided with psychosocial support. 263 children out of 397 unaccompanied, separated and missing children identified have been reunified with their families; active tracing and efforts to reunite families have commenced for the remaining 134. The cluster is in the process of consulting other concerned agencies and government institutions for finalization of a streamlined procedure for reporting and following-up on separated and missing children. A protection and child protection assessment methodology has been developed and is due to be conducted in partnership with IRC in Sindh.

Gaps and Constraints: There is increasing concern about unregistered conflict-affected IDPs in KPK, and the possibility that registered IDPs may have lost documentation in the floods. The precarious security situation in Balochistan limits capacity to address protection concerns in the province. Also in Balochistan, there is a need to streamline reporting, referral and response to cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). The cluster has identified a gap in terms of agencies undertaking activities related to prevention of and response to SGBV. 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.

Shelter and NFIs

Needs: NDMA reports that over 1.8 million houses have been damaged and destroyed. Numbers of people affected and houses destroyed have increased significantly in recent days due to ongoing flooding and new damage estimates in southern Sindh. Overall coverage is estimated at 17%. A large need for emergency shelter still exists in all provinces. Emergency shelter remains a priority in all provinces affected by the flood. At present, over 1,247,500 households have neither received emergency shelter material nor will be covered by the current reported pipeline. The protection cluster has highlighted the need for scaled-up shelter assistance at places of origin, to facilitate return by flood-affected families.

Response: The first shelter cluster meeting for southern Sindh was held in Hyderabad on Tuesday 7 September at the OCHA office. Current challenges in southern Sindh include logistics and the large migrations of displaced people. Strategic Advisory Groups and Technical Working Groups in Islamabad and the hub offices are working to establish recommended designs, standards and maximum prices for transitional shelters. Transitional shelter relief must be adapted to the particular needs of each geographical area to account for varying climates, cultures and housing needs. The shelter cluster in KPK has developed recommended designs and parameters and similar inputs are sought from other provinces. Different levels of assistance will be required for extremely vulnerable groups, those whose houses were completely destroyed and those able to repair partially damaged houses. The Emergency Relief Cell (ERC) of the Cabinet Division reports that supply of tents for Sindh and Punjab has commenced. Initially, ERC will procure 50,000 tents with 20,000 each for Sindh and Punjab and 10,000 for contingency stores in Karachi. The ERC reports that the first order was received on Monday with 3,500 for Sindh and 1,500 for Punjab. Tents will be distributed by PDMAs in Sindh and Punjab. The cluster has so far distributed over 206,690 tents and 204,000 tarpaulins (over 308,700 households served), in addition to 380,000 blankets, 96,823 kitchen sets and 102,000 units of bedding/mats. Pipeline information has been reviewed in coordination with shelter cluster members. 82,173 tents and 456,682 plastic tarpaulins are reported to be in the pipeline, as well as 100,981 kitchen sets and

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334,279 bedding sets and mats. For more information and daily gap analysis updates, please see: www.shelterpakistan.org

Gaps and Constraints: The needs still outstrip the available emergency shelter and NFIs. In Punjab, there is a need for better coordination between government and cluster members at district levels. Meetings between District Coordinating Officers and cluster representatives are being held to address this gap. In Sindh, a better picture is needed of which cluster members are working in which areas, particularly in southern Sindh, in order to distribute supplies as fast and efficiently as possible. The number of those in need can increase dramatically through people leaving host families (through lack of support) and collective centres (which are becoming over-congested).

WASH

Needs: WASH needs of affected populations are still huge, but of a different nature in different areas. In KPK and, to a lesser extent Punjab, where water has largely receded, early recovery interventions are now a key priority. In Sindh, where floodwaters continue to expand, emergency WASH support is still urgently needed.

Response: Reporting from WASH partners indicates that over 2.5 million people in Punjab, PAK and KPK are being reached daily with drinking water via tankering, distribution of bottled water and restoration of supply systems. The vast majority of the WASH assistance being provided is in KPK. Information on coverage in Sindh and Balochistan is still being collated.

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 underway.

IV. Coordination

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, particularly at the cluster level to strengthen intra- and inter-cluster coordination. 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) reports a three percent increase in coverage of the Pakistan Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan (PIFERP) since 6 September. 67 percent of requirements have been funded (US$307.1 million out of total requirements of US$459.7 million). However, contributions for the WASH cluster continue to fall far short of what is required; just 30 percent of what is needed has so far been covered.
A fully revised version of the initial Floods Response Plan will be launched on 17 September in New York, 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. 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 30 projects have now been approved for funding from the Emergency Response Fund for Pakistan, of which 28 are NGO projects (30 percent run by national NGOs). Funding committed to date amounts to US$7.3 million, of which US$2.2 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).

**VI. Contact**

**OCHA Pakistan:**
Manuel Bessler, Head of Office
bessler@un.org
Maurizio Giuliano, Public Information Officer a.i.
giuliano@un.org, +92 300 8502397
Nicki Bennett, Senior Humanitarian Affairs Officer
bennett5@un.org, +92 300 850 2289
Susan le Roux, External Relations and Donor Liaison Officer
leroux@un.org, +92 308 520 5819
Fawad Hussain, Sindh Coordination Centre (contact point for northern and southern Sindh)
fawad.hussain@un.org, +92 301 854 2495
Hussain Ullah, Punjab Coordination Centre
ullah5@un.org, +92 301 854 2449

Waheed Anwar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Coordination Centre
anwarw@un.org, +92 301 854 2472
Alexander Hasenstab, UNDSS NGO Liaison Officer
hasenstab@un.org, +92 345 850 9011
UNDSS Security Information Operations Centre:
unsiocpakistan@undp.org

**OCHA Geneva**
Randa Hassan, Humanitarian Affairs Officer
hassan50@un.org,
Office: +41 22 917 2732 - Cell: +41 79 602 3598

**OCHA New York:**
Ben Negus, Humanitarian Affairs Officer
negus@un.org,
Office: +1 917 367 4374 - Cell: +1 646 785 9642

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