UNICEF Situation Report No. 2
2011 Monsoon Floods in Pakistan
19 September 2011

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A family carries their possessions across floodwaters, on 13 September, 2011, in Hyderabad, Pakistan.

UNICEF/2011/Warrick Page

Highlights

- Heavy monsoon rain and subsequent floods caused devastating impact in Sindh and some parts of Baluchistan. Loss of homes, basic services and livelihoods is compromising the lives and welfare of millions of children and women. UNICEF is scaling up its assistance to the affected children and women through health, nutrition, WASH, education and protection activities, while maintaining momentum on polio eradication.

- The number of people affected in Sindh, according to the joint UN-GOP Rapid Assessment, stands at 5.4 million, with 824,000 people displaced. Of those displaced, 66% are living in temporary settlements. These figures have not yet stabilized and are expected to increase.

- By 18 Sep in 14 affected districts in Sindh, approximately 33,400 children received measles vaccine, 13,800 received vitamin A supplementation, 45,300 received OPV drops, 7,600 BCG immunizations and 15,800 Penta vaccine. In addition, 11,600 women were vaccinated against tetanus.

- UNICEF is reaching over 51,700 people through daily water tank trucking to temporary settlements and groups of IDPs in 5 districts.

- Based on the findings from Joint Rapid Assessments, Pakistan Floods Rapid Response Plan (PFRRP) 2011 was launched on 18 September. Within this, the UNICEF requirement is for 50.3 million USD to cover the immediate needs of children and women for a 6 months period. The details can be found at the following website: http://pakresponse.info/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=1Itge86Ja9M%3d&tabid=41&mid=597
Humanitarian needs
In response to the immediate needs of the affected population, UNICEF aims to reach 1.5 million people for WASH activities; and over one million new-borns and other children under age 5, in addition to over 100,000 pregnant and/or lactating women (PLW) through health activities. UNICEF also targets over 400,000 children and close to 600,000 PLW with activities to prevent and treat malnutrition. 200,000 school age children are targeted for education activities and 230,000 children below 18 and 20,000 women are targeted for protection services through the integrated PLaCE approach (Protective Learning and Care in Emergencies). The exact target figures per programme are shown in the table below. (The targets for key activities and corresponding progress will be shared in starting in the next SitRep.)

Table: UNICEF Target population for 6 months (Sep. 2011 – Feb. 2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>1,026,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under five years old</td>
<td>918,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newborns</td>
<td>102,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant and lactating women</td>
<td>108,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition*</td>
<td>987,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children suffering from severe acute malnutrition</td>
<td>59,355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving multiple micronutrients</td>
<td>356,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant and lactating women receiving micronutrients</td>
<td>571,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education (3-16 year old children)</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (0-18 years old)</td>
<td>230,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Under Nutrition activities, 982,000 children and 571,000 PLW are also targeted for screening.

Inter-Agency collaboration, coordination, cluster leadership and key partnerships
- The Pakistan Floods Rapid Response Plan (PFRRP) 2011 has been launched on 18 September, based on the findings of UN-GOP joint Rapid Assessments. (The details of UNICEF requirements for children and women are shown in the Resource Mobilization section below.)
- Humanitarian response is being led by Government authorities (NDMA and PDMA) with support from OCHA, the Humanitarian Country Team and four lifesaving clusters (Health, Food Security, Emergency Shelter and WASH) and two supporting clusters (Logistics and Coordination) thus far activated. Immediate needs in Nutrition, Protection (including Child Protection) and Education are integrated into the four life-saving clusters; a decision will be made after more detailed assessments, on activation of more Clusters.
- UNICEF is leading the WASH Cluster and contributing to both assessments and responses in nutrition, protection, education and health. While the cluster is not officially activated, UNICEF’s role as cluster lead in Nutrition is defined in the PFRRP 2011 and UNICEF continues to coordinate the partners responding to the emergency levels of malnutrition in Sindh and other Provinces. UNICEF is also a member in the Health Cluster and continues to lead groups of partners for 2010 Early Recovery and for immediate relief needs in Education (co-lead) and Child Protection.

UNICEF response

HEALTH:
- UNICEF is contributing to the on-going work of 45 health teams (15 static and 30 mobile) for basic Maternal, New-born and Child Health (MNCH), deployed jointly with Department of Health,
UNFPA and WHO. 50 vaccine carriers have been dispatched to the team, in an effort to rapidly establish the vaccine cold chain in the flood affected districts in Sindh.

- UNICEF has supported 88 mobile immunization teams dispatched by the Sindh EPI, Department of Health. By 18 Sep in 14 affected districts in Sindh, approximately 33,400 children received measles vaccine, 13,800 received vitamin A supplementation, 45,300 received OPV drops, 7,600 BCG immunizations and 15,800 Penta vaccine. In addition, 11,600 women were vaccinated against tetanus.

- Health supplies to meet immediate needs have been distributed in seven heavily affected districts. These are:
  - 51 health kits – One kit will serve 10,000 people for 3 months
  - 50 Vaccine carriers – One for each MNCH team (mentioned above)
  - 950 New born kits – One for a pregnant woman in third trimester
  - 51,572 long lasting insecticide treated nets (LITNs) – Two per family of seven
  - 4,429 (100 per pack) packs of Zinc tablets – Given for diarrhoea to children
  - 3 midwifery kits – One kit is used for 50 normal deliveries
  - 1300 LHW kits – One LHW kit serves 1000 people for 3 months

- UNICEF is preparing support to 19 out of 30 health facilities, jointly identified with UNFPA. Once equipped, these facilities will provide 24/7 functional labour room and Integrated Maternal Newborn and Child Health Care services (IMNCH) 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

- Work is underway to equip and deploy 6,700 Lady Health Workers (LHWs) from seven severely affected districts in order to ensure resumption and continuation of care and health education focusing on key child killer diseases such as diarrhoea, malaria, pneumonia and malnutrition. One LHW will cover 1,000 people through community outreach.

- 10,000 sets of counselling cards have been ordered (Sindhi and Urdu) for Health Education Sessions in the affected communities. These cards will be used for health message dissemination through community outreach via LHWs, Community Midwives (CMWs) and NGO networks.

**NUTRITION:**

- A household level rapid nutrition assessment of children (6-59 months) has been started in Badin targeting 667,800 children.

- So far 80 out of 400 target Lady Health Workers and health facility staff have been given emergency training on infant and young child feeding and on community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) guidelines, in 8 out of 19 target districts.

*Shima, 3 years old, suffering from diarrhoea, lives with her family in a makeshift campsite on the main road in Badin District of Sindh province, Pakistan. Huge rains, and breaches in drainage canals, displaced thousands of people in Badin.*
WASH:

- Water tank trucking, installation of bladder tanks/storage tanks of varying capacities and the provision and use of chlorine powder for water disinfection is on-going;
- UNICEF is leading a WASH cluster comprised of eight active partners. This group of partners is reaching approximately 250,000 people, with at least 5 litres of clean water daily, of which UNICEF is reaching over 51,700 people through daily water tank trucking to temporary settlements and groups of IDPs in 5 districts.
- Four water tank trucks have recently started supplying safe drinking water at Nawabshah, and one additional tanker was mobilized in Tando Mohammad Khan and Sanghar each, making a total of 13 water tank trucks currently deployed by UNICEF in the affected districts.
- Nine bladder tanks of 1,500 litres capacity for water storage have been installed (6 in Badin and 3 in Mirpukhas), serving 2,700 people.
- Delivery of WASH Non Food Items (NFIs) is underway to Badin, the most affected district in Sindh. The supplies are comprised of buckets, soaps, water purification tablets, PUR sachets and tarpaulin, benefitting 96,000 people in total.

EDUCATION:

- UNICEF is concerned with the disruption of schooling of children due to the increasing number of schools damaged or converted to IDP camps. As of 19 Sep, 2,334 schools are reportedly converted to relief camps, while 8,851 schools are damaged by floods.
- The target group of school age children needing temporary learning services has been increased from 90,000 to 200,000.
- 2,950 Temporary Learning Centres (TLCs) sites have been identified, targeting affected school age children in six affected districts (Badin, Mirpurkhas, Tando Allahyar, Shaheed Benazirabad, Umerkot and Sanghar). UNICE’s response will include teachers, psycho-social therapy and provision of supplies that include School in Box, Recreation Kits, Early Child Development (ECD) kits, blackboards, chalk, water coolers, tents, plastic mats, Meena stories, and educational charts.
- Establishment of TLCs for school age children will be extended to an additional six districts (T.M. Khan, Tharparkar, Naushehro Feroze, Khairpur, Dadu and Thatta) and the activities will be scaled up in the six districts where the intervention is currently underway.

CHILD PROTECTION:

- The Rapid Protection Assessment Report identifies major risks and fears of vulnerable population groups, including children and women. These risks include fear of forced return/ relocation, lack of assistance and/or limited access to available assistance by vulnerable groups, safety and security, forced marriages/early marriages and exchange marriages, gender-based violence, severe lack of privacy for women, absence of women-friendly spaces, increasing child labour and trafficking, lack of assistance and discrimination to access basic services for persons with disabilities and older persons, and missing and separated family members.
- A Strategy for Child Protection was drafted for endorsement by Social Welfare Department. In line with the strategy, Child Protection Units are expected to be operational within a week in five of the most affected districts (Badin, Mirpurkhas, Tando Allah Yar, Sanghar, and Nawabshah). Draft SOPs and guidelines for separated, unaccompanied children are waiting for approval by NDMA.

Supply and logistics

- Contingency stocks are being distributed, but to scale up the response, funds are needed for procurement according to formulated plans based on needs. Most supplies can be rapidly procured through existing agreements for local purchases, but some off shore procurement is necessary.
• A logistic assessment mission began on the 20th for accessibility and monitoring of IP distribution, and the results, available next week, will be very helpful in guiding distribution of supplies and services.

**Human resources and surge capacity**

• To date, 22 staff from other UNICEF offices in Pakistan, regional office and headquarters have been deployed or sent on mission to Sindh in order to scale up the emergency response through the two field offices in Sindh. As the situation and needs evolve, other staff can be deployed or sourced through emergency rosters.

**Media and communication**

• Media coverage of the flood emergency has increased, with another 20 interviews given since the first situation report, including three live TV interviews with BBC News Channel (UK), and an extensive interview with NBC News/MSNBC. Additional coverage of UNICEF’s early response and key concerns has appeared on cnn.com, Al Jazeera, The Australian (newspaper), IRIN, other international newspapers, and in numerous domestic press.

• Two new stories have appeared on unicef.org: a field diary by a Communications Specialist witnessing the extent of the devastation and a human interest story about a family coping with displacement (highlighting UNICEF’s WASH response).

• Social media engagement is an important aspect of UNICEF Pakistan’s communications response and active two-way engagement is an important priority. The Twitter feed is featuring live tweets from the field, reporting first-hand what field teams are seeing, while the Facebook and Flickr profiles continue to be updated regularly with new photos and content.

**Resource Mobilization**

• The United Nations launched the Pakistan Floods Rapid Response Plan (PFRRP) 2011 on 18 September, to be followed by a more detailed joint appeal within 30 days. UNICEF participated directly in the appeal process, coordinated by OCHA through the Clusters. The Rapid Response Plan is requesting USD 356.7 million for humanitarian action for the affected population over a period of 6 months; this includes USD 45.9 million for the Health Cluster, USD 68.1 million for the UNICEF-led WASH Cluster, USD 173.9 million for the Food Cluster, USD 66.4 million for the Shelter Cluster, USD 1.9 million for the Logistics Cluster and 0.5 million for coordination.

• UNICEF is requesting USD 50.3 million through this UN joint effort, and the breakdown of the appeal per section is shown below. UNICEF is in the initial phase focusing on a caseload of 1.5 million people over a period of 6 months. However, this caseload is expected to increase. (Note: under the PFRRP, early requirements of Nutrition, Education and Child Protection are integrated under the Health cluster; WASH/Shelter clusters; and Health/Shelter clusters, respectively.

**Estimated funding requirements from September 2011 – February 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>5,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>10,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
<td>29,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2,450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>2,450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50,300,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Funds received against this appeal will be used to respond to both the immediate and medium-term (early recovery) needs of children and women as outlined above. If UNICEF should receive funds in excess of the medium-term funding requirements for this emergency, UNICEF will use those funds to support other, under-funded emergencies.

**UNICEF needs another US$ three million for education and US$ two million for social protection (specifically cash transfers), in addition to the requirements in the Joint Appeal.

The total includes a maximum recovery rate of 7%. The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF’s Executive Board Decision 2006/7 dated 9 June 2006.

UNICEF is liaising closely with the donor community as the situation continues to evolve. An initial UNICEF Pakistan Funding Note, corresponding to the USD 50.3 million required in the PFRRP, and additional amounts for Education and Social Protection, contain more detailed information on UNICEF’s humanitarian actions for children affected by the floods.
**Next steps**

- Scale up of humanitarian services in health, nutrition, WASH, education and protection is an imperative and is ongoing, but can only be accelerated and successful with financial contributions.
- The joint UN-GOP Rapid Assessment was extended to Baluchistan, where 5 districts were visited on 17-18 September by the team; UNICEF took part in through two WASH cluster staff. The results will be ready shortly.
- Following the rapid needs assessment, more detailed assessments are planned by the Humanitarian partners and GOP. The in-depth findings will be compiled into the Pakistan Flood Response Plan in which the needs for early recovery phase will be addressed.

The next Situation Report will be distributed on 22 September 2011.

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