

This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners and issued by OCHA Pakistan.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- The number of people affected by the monsoon rains reaches at least 5.4 million with 1.8 million displaced.
- The UN launched the Rapid Response Plan for USD 357 million 18 September, 2011, to help the Government of Pakistan in response to the monsoon affected population.

II. Situation Overview

The joint UN / Government assessment through the Clusters has been completed in 16 districts of Sindh. According to the initial findings:

- An estimated 1.8 million people are displaced (51% female).
- Total number of temporary settlements is estimated to be 6,000 including spontaneous sites.
- 57% of the population in settlements stay in spontaneous settlement (160,000 families). 17% in tent sites, 11% in collective centers and 13% in other locations.
- To date 1,363 education facilities are currently being used as relief sites and more than 6,000 schools have been damaged by the floods 2011.

Funding Requirements Rapid Response Plan			
Clusters /Sectors	Total Projects	Number of	Total Requirements (US\$)
COORDINATION	3		525,504
FOOD SECURITY	16		173,940,784
HEALTH	28		45,911,379
LOGISTICS	1		1,859,502
SHELTER/NFIs	26		66,452,014
WATER, SANITATION, HYGIENE	17		68,070,486
Total	91		356,759,669

- The average size of the temporary sites is 324 persons (46 families) but varies per district.
- 67% of food stock has been destroyed.
- Markets are accessible only to 24% of affected population.
- In all 16 districts, 72.6% crops damaged or destroyed while 36.2% livestock is lost or sold.

Detailed facts and figures will be shared once all assessments are completed. Data from Balochistan is still being collected and will be shared as soon as it is compiled.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

EMERGENCY SHELTER

Needs: The shelter cluster rapid assessment indicates a significant need for shelter, kitchen sets and blankets. Unmet needs for blankets were assessed at 54%, kitchen sets at 58% and shelter at 55%.

Response: To date, IOM has dispatched shelter and non food items to assist over 126,000 individuals (18,000 households) to local implementing partners for distribution in the severely affected districts.

Gaps & Constraints: Resource mobilization is a challenge and the humanitarian community is relying on contingency stocks until funding is received in response to the recently launched UN Rapid Response Plan.

FOOD SECURITY

Needs: At least 5 million surviving animals are at risk, lacking feed and shelter while facing increased exposure to debilitating diseases and worm infestations. Livestock deaths have reached nearly 78,000, following the third spell of monsoon rains ending on 12 September

Response: FAO is rapidly procuring dry fodder and concentrated feed, targeting some 40,000 animals belonging to around 10,000 vulnerable households.

Close to 770 metric tons of monthly family food rations to 59,763 beneficiaries (9,303 Households) in the districts of Badin, MirpurKhas and Nawabshah have been distributed since 12 September 2011. The food basket consists of wheat flour, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, High-Energy Biscuits, wheat-soya blend and ready-to-use supplementary food for infants (there have been variations in the food basket subject to availability of commodities).

Gaps & Constraints: The needs of the affected population from the recent monsoon flooding are yet to be determined from the results of the ongoing rapid assessments.

HEALTH

Needs: There is a need to chlorinate the water in all the affected district of Sindh. Simultaneously, the removal of carcasses of dead animals is also needed to avoid outbreaks of diseases.

Response: Some 1.7 million consultations have been carried out in the monsoon affected areas by the mobile health teams and the health centers in the camps. More than 8,700 children have been vaccinated for polio while more than 5.620 children have been vaccinated for measles.

Gaps & Constraints: Many health facilities are surrounded by water, making it difficult to provide health services. There is a further need to build the capacity of Government health workers for better epidemiological surveillance of communicable diseases, (giving priority to those with a short incubation period), water analyses and treatment as well as daily analyses of water samples, with priority given to schools and health institutions, health education and informing the general public etc.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Needs: Preliminary information from the assessment indicates that access to safe drinking water is a critical issue in flood affected areas with while access to safe drinking water is as low as 36%, that WASH needs in temporary settlements is significant and hygiene conditions are poor. The Cluster estimates at this time that approximately 2.5 million people are in need of WASH assistance.

Response: To date WASH Cluster agencies have estimated WASH life-saving response reaching approximately 211,000 people with safe drinking water, 16,275 people with WASH non-food items and approximately 4,000 people with sanitation items.

Gaps & Constraints: Challenges include access, lack of appropriate water sources from which to tanker, the unavailability of tankers and the spread of the population in numerous, small temporary settlements.

IV. Coordination

At the national level, OCHA and NDMA are managing the Inter-Cluster Coordination. At the provincial level, PDMA and OCHA will co-chair the inter cluster coordination. The clusters are to be co-led by the relevant UN system member¹ and NDMA/PDMA nominated technical representative. Training has begun for the detailed assessment for the revision of the response plan due in 45 days.

V. Funding

Following the request for international assistance from the Government of Pakistan, the Rapid Response Plan for the floods in Pakistan was launched by the UN on 18 September 2011. The Plan calls for US\$357 million and aims to provide food, water, sanitation, health, and emergency shelter to the worst hit families in Sindh and Balochistan for six months. An estimated 5.4 million people have been affected by flooding in Sindh and Balochistan although this is expected to rise.

VI. Contact

Please contact:

Lynn Hastings, Head of Office, UNOCHA Pakistan

Yasmine Rockenfeller, Deputy Head of Office UNOCHA Pakistan

Annette Hearn, Humanitarian Affairs, hearns@un.org, 0346 856 3506

Fawad Hussain (Sindh), Humanitarian Affairs, fawadhussain@un.org, 0301 854 2495

Humaira Mehboob, Public Information Officer, mehboob@un.org, 0302 851 9908

For more information, please visit <http://www.pakresponse.info/>.

To be added or deleted from this sit rep mailing list, please e-mail: nazir1@un.org

¹ Emergency Shelter and NFI led by IOM

Food Security led by WFP

WASH led by UNICEF

Health led by WHO