



Situation Report 23– PAKISTAN FLOODS/CYCLONE – 20-26 AUGUST 2007

This situation report is based on information received from the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office in Pakistan, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Pakistan Meteorological Department, Clusters, and media sources.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster reports that the humanitarian situation remains critical for an estimated 250,000 displaced people in the worst affected areas, two months after Cyclone Yemyin hit southern Pakistan. The Cluster gave a detailed presentation on conditions in the formal sites, collective centres and spontaneous roadside settlements at the UN Resident Coordinator's Donor Briefing on 24 August in Islamabad.
- In Jhal Magsi district, Balochistan there is widespread acute diarrhoea amongst flood-affected communities due to high levels of water contamination, according to WHO. WHO recommends the immediate provision of water filters and the installation of bladders to provide safe drinking water supplies.
- NDMA reports that 95% of cash grants have been allocated in Balochistan and 67% in Sindh. There are concerns regarding access by women and orphans to their entitlements.

OVERVIEW

Sindh and Balochistan

1. An estimated 2.5 million people in Sindh and Balochistan provinces in southern Pakistan have been affected by the June cyclone and floods, similar to the numbers affected by the earthquake in 2005. Most of the affected population has lost household assets, livelihoods and access to food security. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) reports that as of 23 August, the total death toll has increased to 420 (205 in Balochistan and 215 in Sindh) with 224 persons missing.

2. The displaced population of an estimated 250,000 people is in substantial need of safe water, sanitation and basic health facilities and, in some areas, shelter. Foul stagnant water makes the IDPs vulnerable to outbreaks of water and vector-borne

diseases and skin diseases are rife. World Health Organisation (WHO) teams report that only 20-30% of the 450,000 people affected by floods in Dadu and Kamber districts, Sindh province, have access to safe drinking water. Humanitarian assistance is needed for at least 2-3 months until the flood waters recede. Cash-for-work, livelihoods projects and return assistance will all be essential if a situation of long-term impoverishment is to be avoided.

NATIONAL RESPONSE

3. As of 24 August, the NDMA reports that 34,957 out of 36,827 identified households have each received cash grants of Rs 15,000 (approximately USD 250). Cash grant distribution has been completed in 8 districts of the total 19 flood-affected districts, including Gwadar, Kharan, Khuzdar, Lasbella, Loralai, Mastung, Washuk and Pishin. Cash



distribution has not started in Quetta. In Sindh, 19,479 households of the 28,934 identified households have received cash grants in 2 districts (11,545 in Kamber and 7,934 households in Dadu). According to NDMA the total number of identified households may increase.

FLASH APPEAL

4. No further funding has been received during the reporting period.

COORDINATION

5. Heads of Clusters continue to meet on a weekly basis in Islamabad and Cluster coordination continues to develop at the provincial level with meetings taking place regularly in Sindh and Balochistan.

6. The Protection Cluster is now operating in both Sindh and Balochistan and the role of the Islamabad Protection Cluster is being reviewed. The Nutrition Cluster launched coordination meetings in Sindh during the reporting period.

Cluster Activities

Shelter Cluster

7. As of 24 August, 74,488 tents have been delivered in Sindh and Balochistan: some 48,000 by the Government/NDMA, 26,738 by the UN agencies, I/NGOs and IFRC/PRCS. Approximately 25,000 emergency-transitional shelter kits are still in the pipeline. All Government tents have reportedly been delivered at least to the district level. UNHCR now confirms that an additional 40,000 plastic sheets and bamboo poles for Balochistan will be distributed over the next 2 weeks.

8. The emphasis of the Shelter Cluster is now on monitoring, information-sharing, and provision of technical advice. Technical guidelines for the use of 'Emergency-Transitional Shelter Kits' and guidelines on the use of local materials and plastic sheeting have

been made available on the Pakistan Flood Information Centre (PFIC) website in English and Urdu. Guidance on a range of shelter options and how to understand the changing scenarios faced by flood-affected communities are posted on the website.

9. The IOM 'Chattai Matting' local production initiative is underway in Kech district, Balochistan as a 'cash-for-work' community-based initiative.

Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM)

10. On 24 August, the Camp Coordination Camp Management Cluster (CCCM) gave a detailed presentation in the Donors Briefing in Islamabad on the current conditions in the formal sites (tented camps), collective centres and spontaneous settlements in Balochistan and Sindh. IOM Rapid Response Teams have mapped the locations of the displaced communities. According to the information gathered, there is a large population of over 200,000 people living in spontaneous roadside settlements, mainly in north-west Sindh province, that is unable to return home even now because flood waters have not receded. With extensive farmland still under water many of these farming communities are unable to access their land to prepare for the Rabi Crop sowing in September. In addition, there have been extensive losses and damages to orchards, poultry and livestock, irrigation canals, water systems and village roads. Food shortages are expected to get worse if these communities are not supported.

11. Some 20,000 displaced people are living in 22 formal sites (tented camps), mainly in Balochistan, and training is urgently needed for the local authorities and local NGOs on camp management and protection issues for women and young girls. In addition, an estimated 25,000 people are living in 152 collective centres (schools, hospitals, government buildings), mainly in Sindh province. This population is also unable to return home due to the stagnant water levels. As a result, the schools did not reopen on time and the provincial authorities estimate this situation will continue for another 3 months. The CCCM and Education clusters plan to construct



temporary learning spaces for IDPs and village children and to support the local authorities with registration, return assistance and packages.

Health Cluster

12. As of 23 August, NDMA reports that of the flood affected population, 242,738 patients have been treated in Balochistan, and 165,855 patients treated in Sindh. Malaria, acute respiratory infection, diarrhoea and dehydration are the main illnesses and represent a severe disease burden on communities, especially for women and children. Skin diseases due to poor hygiene or biting insects are widespread and reported to be a major problem in Dadu district.

13. In Jhal Magsi district, Balochistan, some 5,351 acute diarrhoea cases were reported between 5 July and 20 August with seven deaths. A WHO Health and WASH team visited the area to carry out an assessment and provide technical support. WHO and the Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PRWR) teams detected high levels of contamination of drinking water sources. WHO has distributed Nerox filters in Kotara and Kari villages, two of the most seriously affected and urgently recommends similar provision in Pach, Peerchatta and Kumbi villages. WHO stresses the need for the installation of bladder/tanks to provide safe drinking water, regular disinfection of water sources and community health education. Some 1,000 water filters have so far been distributed in the district along with 20,000 aqua tablets. The Provincial Health Engineering Department (PHED) is currently working to restore water supply schemes. MSF Holland maintains support to the Diarrhoea Treatment Centre (DTC) in Tehsil Gandawa and the DTC in Kotara village.

14. The measles vaccination campaign in the flood-affected districts of Balochistan has covered some 122,000 children out of the UNICEF target of 124,000. UNICEF has provided a new Emergency Health Kit to the Balochistan Health Department for mobile health services in Bolan and Khuzdar districts. The kit will serve 20,000 people for a period

of three months. A therapeutic feeding centre is being established by UNICEF at the civil hospital in Dadu in collaboration partner NGOs.

15. The Balochistan Provincial Coordinator for the Malaria Control Programme reported 42,682 suspected cases of malaria as of August 20, with Bolan and Washuk districts being especially affected. UNICEF has provided Balochistan Health Education Cell with 50,000 leaflets on malaria and dengue fever and 20,000 leaflets for health education at the community level. They are supporting local partner NGOs to conduct health education in Bolan, Nasirabad, Jaffarabad and Jhal Magsi districts.

16. WHO trained 31 participants in the Disease Early Warning System (DEWS) in Khuzdar district on 17 August, and a further 25 in Gwadar district on 20 August. DEWS training was given on 24 August at Quetta for all EDOs in the flood affected districts of Balochistan. In Sindh, six towns and eight districts are now reporting information to the provincial DEWS centre.

Water and Sanitation Hygiene (WASH) Cluster

17. Some 539,369 people are benefiting from water trucking and restored water schemes by UNICEF and partner organisations. 129,250 people are being provided drinking water through trucking and 410,120 people through restoration of water supplies in Sindh and Balochistan. 1,381 latrines benefiting 27,620 people have been constructed by UNICEF and partner organisations; 28,338 families have been provided with containers for water storage, 7,700 families provided with hygiene kits, and UNICEF and partner organisations have distributed 171,660 leaflets on hygiene awareness to affected districts in Sindh and Balochistan.

18. Local Government and Rural Development Department (LG&RD) will start detailed assessments of sanitation in affected districts this week. UNICEF will provide funds for the assessment.

Protection Cluster

19. UNICEF and the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) have discussed



provision of training to the military on humanitarian service delivery. Messages are being developed on key protection issues to be shared through NDMA with all military officials deputed in the flood-affected areas. NDMA will assist in training for civilian authorities in Sindh and Balochistan.

20. NDMA reports that 81% and 45% of cash grants have been allocated in Balochistan and Sindh respectively. There are concerns regarding access by women and orphans to their entitlements and whether these groups are represented accurately in reported figures.

21. Mapping of agencies and their services has revealed gaps in service provision. There is not a focused response for the elderly and disabled. Clusters and all agencies are being asked to pay particular attention to these groups. Help Age International is lacking funds for operations. Balochistan Social Welfare Department (SWD) and UNICEF are establishing Management Information Systems (MIS) in 7 districts for data collection and advocacy. An MIS will be established at the provincial level.

22. UNICEF is supporting, through its implementing partners, the provision of child friendly spaces in flood-affected areas. Eighty mobile teams in Balochistan and 60 in Sindh although child focused will be responsible for responding to broader protection issues.

23. The American Refugee Council (ARC) will provide training in Quetta on 28 August to members of the Protection Cluster on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Humanitarian Settings. Training on Gender Based Violence is planned for policy makers, district officials and relief workers in Larkana district, Sindh, on 28-29 August.

24. Care International through its national partners, Takhleeq Foundation and Strengthening Participatory Organisation (SPO), is undertaking psychosocial activities for children in Nasirabad and

Kamber districts in Sindh and Balochistan and will be moving into Kech and Badin districts in Balochistan.

25. The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) with the national registration authority, NADRA, is ready to commence legal documentation assistance for national ID Cards required in order to access cash grants.

Education Cluster

26. Schools will reopen on 1 September in Balochistan, according to the provincial government's Education Department.

27. UNICEF through its School Development Plan has provided teaching materials and 30 temporary shelters to schools and, in addition, is supporting the repair of 50 schools for 5,000 children in Khuzdar and Sibi districts. In Kech, UNICEF and the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) will provide temporary shelters and teaching materials to 105 schools this week. 7 shelters have been completed benefiting 350 children to date. Save the Children will support education activities in 3 Union Councils of Kharan district, Balochistan.

Nutrition Cluster

28. Lack of transportation facilities and long distances have restricted the number of severely malnourished children being able to be treated at Therapeutic Feeding Centres in Balochistan and Sindh.

29. Three partner organisations have submitted project proposals to UNICEF. In Balochistan Mercy Corps will cover all nine union councils in Jhal Magsi district. SC-US will provide community based therapeutic care and supplementary feeding in Bolan district by the end of August. Islamic Relief is working in Kharan, Chaghi and Noshki districts to improve the nutritional status of women and children through supplementary feeding. In Sindh, HOPE has started targeted supplementary feeding for malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women in Dadu district, Sindh. Action Aid will start supplementary feeding in Kamber district.



30. WFP will provide 400MT of fortified blended food to five districts in Balochistan (Bolan, Jhal Magsi, Washuk, Noshki and Kharan) for three months.

Food Security

31. The Agriculture Extension Department in Balochistan has started distribution of 40 tons of seeds in 5 affected districts along with 3,500 kg of vegetable seeds in 15 districts. According to the department, the distribution is based on the district-wide data compiled by District Coordination Officers, Executive District Officers of the Agriculture Department and partner organizations. Four teams have been formed at the provincial level to monitor the process of distribution and to ensure the sowing of seeds.

32. FAO has received quotes for the purchase of seeds and fertilizers. The agency is finalizing a strategy with the Agriculture Department, Balochistan for the distribution of 40 tons of fodder seeds for the Kachi plains and Kharan district.

FAO requires funds for livestock restoration and fisheries in affected districts

Early Recovery Network

33. NDMA has requested that UN agencies assist in drafting the Early Recovery Framework as a guiding document for medium term response to the flood emergency. The proposed structure covers eight sectors: Housing; Livelihoods and Productive Infrastructure (covering Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Enterprises); Health (covering Curative and Preventive health, Nutrition and Water & Sanitation); Education; Environment; Governance; and Disaster Risk Reduction. The UN Resident Coordinator entrusted the task of drafting of the Framework to the Early Recovery Cluster in liaison with the other clusters. The inputs regarding challenges, key policy recommendations and proposed management structure have been received from the clusters in Islamabad and the field. The Framework treats Protection, Environmental Conservation and Risk Reduction as cross-cutting

themes. The first draft of the Framework will be submitted to the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator and NDMA by 29 August.

Logistics Cluster

34. As of 25 August, 82 truckloads of shelter materials, plastic sheets, hygiene kits, latrine slabs and seeds were transported by the cluster to Kharan, Turbat, Jaffarabad, Bolan and Jhal Magsi districts in Balochistan for the American Refugee Council (ARC), Catholic Relief Service, MCI and FAO. 40 truckloads of shelter material for ARC is scheduled for transportation in the week starting 27 August, and 2,000 MT of seeds and fertilizers will be transported for FAO in September.

35. The cost for transportation is stable and has not increased in the past months. NDMA reports that road conditions in the affected districts are improving. All main roads are open for traffic. Inaccessibility is a problem in a few districts where recent rains have washed away secondary and tertiary roads leading to Union Councils.

36. WFP continues to operate its warehouses in Jacobabad and Quetta district in Balochistan. The Cluster has provided warehousing to FAO for seeds and NFIs and one mobile storage unit to IFRC/Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) in Jhal Magsi district in Balochistan. The demand for the warehouse services is low. The Government is offering its own storage capacities in the affected areas free of charge.

Communications and Public Information

37. The Communications Cluster is in the process of collecting beneficiary communication messages from Shelter, WASH, CCCM, Food Security, Logistics, Early Recovery and Health Clusters. To date messages have been collected from Education, Protection and Nutrition Clusters. The Communications Cluster is seeking funding to relay cluster-specific messages to flood affected communities through radio and print media.



Information Management

38. WFP is working closely with UN agencies, I/NGOs and NDMA on compiling stocks and distribution reports and producing operational maps. This service will continue till mid- September. Logistics Cluster is working with UN-Habitat and WFP Vulnerability Assessment Map (VAM) unit on capacity building and will hand over the responsibilities for mapping to UN-Habitat beyond August.

39. To date, the 3W database consists of the 'Who' and 'Where' segment of the projects by clusters. The Organisation Expertise form was distributed to the cluster heads and Information Management (IM) points for dissemination to partner organisations. The data was collected and uploaded onto the PFIC website. As of 20 August, the Project Data form, consisting of 'Who' is doing 'What', 'Where', is being disseminated to organisations through Cluster heads and IM points.

40. Cluster-specific documents, situation reports, maps including Who What Where (3W), assessments and technical guidelines relating to this emergency can be found at www.pfic.webexone.com. This situation report together with further information on ongoing emergencies is also available on the OSOCC Internet Website. <http://www.unocha.org/vosocc> and on the OCHA Internet Website <http://www.reliefweb.int/>.



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