

# PAKISTAN HUMANITARIAN AND EARLY RECOVERY OVERVIEW (HERO)

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## OVERVIEW

The Humanitarian and Early Recovery Overview (HERO) is an expanded version of the Humanitarian Dashboard developed by the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Needs Assessment Task Force (NATF). Its aim is to provide a concise yet comprehensive overview of humanitarian and early recovery needs, coverage and gaps across clusters/sectors. It allows the Humanitarian Country Teams and other actors to track progress, identify information gaps and maintain a consistent and agreed overview of humanitarian and early recovery situations.

## COMPONENTS

The HERO affords a snapshot of the Pakistan humanitarian and early recovery situation as of 28 February 2011. Included in this document are components providing information at the national level (for floods-affected areas), with additional chapters which allow for the reader to 'drill down' to the provincial level. This approach is a response to feedback identified by field actors in Pakistan and is intended to maximize the utility of the HERO at both the headquarters level to inform policy discussions, and the field to inform operational decision-making as well as policy discussions.

The HERO consists of the following components:

### **National Dashboard**

The National Dashboard presents information on needs, coverage and gaps provided by Cluster Leads, as well as the status of funding received through the Pakistan Floods Emergency Response Plan (PFERP), disaggregated by sector. The two-page consolidated overview is followed by individual sector pages which identify sector priorities, needs, strategies and coverage.

### **Provincial Dashboards**

The provincial Dashboards draw upon data on damages collected and made publicly available by the Government of Pakistan (GoP), National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) as well as that provided by Cluster Leads on needs, targets, coverage and gaps. This information was supplemented with accessible data from needs assessments and, in the case of Punjab and Sindh, findings from the Union Council Ranking exercise and Punjab Village Profiling Multi-cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (McRAM). Heads of the OCHA provincial sub-offices and OCHA's Reporting Unit provided narratives that serve as the contextual overview.

## SCOPE

The HERO was compiled by OCHA and addresses only those areas where OCHA has a presence. Thus, included in this document are those districts identified as most-affected in Sindh, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) by the Government of Pakistan (GoP) and humanitarian stakeholders, drawing upon data emanating from the WFP Vulnerability and Mapping (VAM) Assessment (September 2010) and August 2010 Multi-Cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (McRAM).

## APPROACH

Information was collected by OCHA staff at the district, provincial and capital (Islamabad) levels and reflects that which was articulated by Cluster Coordinators/Focal Points. Data emanating from various assessments, including the WFP/FAO Floods Recovery Assessment (FRA), and PDMA/UNICEF Nutrition Assessment was also included. Finally, in Punjab and Sindh, findings from the Union Council Ranking were utilized to highlight geographical priorities. This information was consolidated by OCHA's Assessment, Information Management, Coordination and Reporting Units in Islamabad.

### **Union Council (UC) Ranking**

In response to the recognized need for a clearer understanding of needs and geographical priorities, a ranking was undertaken of UCs in affected areas on the basis of a simple set of indicators. Each provincial hub modified the exercise to meet the needs and realities of the individual provinces.

In all provinces the exercise was led by OCHA, in consultation with partners. The indicators used in the ranking matrix were agreed to by partners operating in the province and were broad in nature, bearing in mind the fact that the ranking exercise was undertaken in advance of detailed assessments which were planned.

A weight was assigned to each indicator, resulting in an overall 'score' for each UC which was used to rank it against others. Indicators are grouped under eight headings:

1. number of IDPs (within defined ranges);
2. number of returnees (within defined ranges);
3. number of affectees (within defined ranges);
4. percentage of crops destroyed;
5. degree to which food assistance is required;
6. degree to which access to water and sanitation are concerns;
7. number of houses either damaged or destroyed (within defined ranges); and
8. incidence of disease and damage to health infrastructure.

In Punjab the highest (i.e worst-affected) UCs were then prioritized for a second stage, a village profiling exercise utilizing the Multi-cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (McRAM) tool. In Sindh the information of the worst affected UCs was shared with the PDMA Sindh and local officials for additional assessments. The exercise has not yet been completed for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa but is scheduled for late March.

# PAKISTAN FLOODS RESPONSE



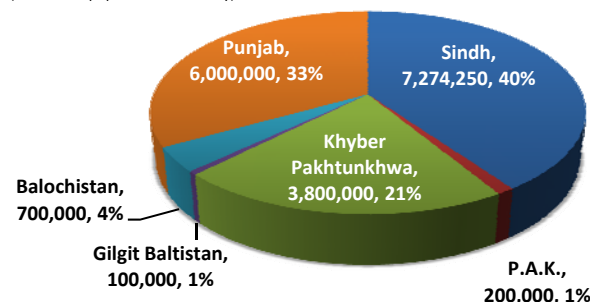
Onset of emergency: 22 July 2010  
Date of Dashboard revision: 28 Feb 2011

## Situation Overview

- 2010 monsoon season saw worst floods in history, affecting 10% of the population. *(Source: GOP 2010)*
- More than 1 700 people perished and at least 1.8 million homes destroyed. *(Source: GOP 2010)*
- Over 2.4 million hectares of crops were lost and the primary means of livelihoods, agriculture, devastated. *(Source: NDMA 2010)*
- High pre-flood levels of mortality and morbidity adversely affect resilience and heighten fears over further deterioration.

## People in Need of Response

Total population of country: 180 million  
Population affected: 18.1 million\*  
*\*Information provided by Government of Pakistan*  
Estimated people in need of humanitarian assistance: 14 million  
*(8% of total population of country)*

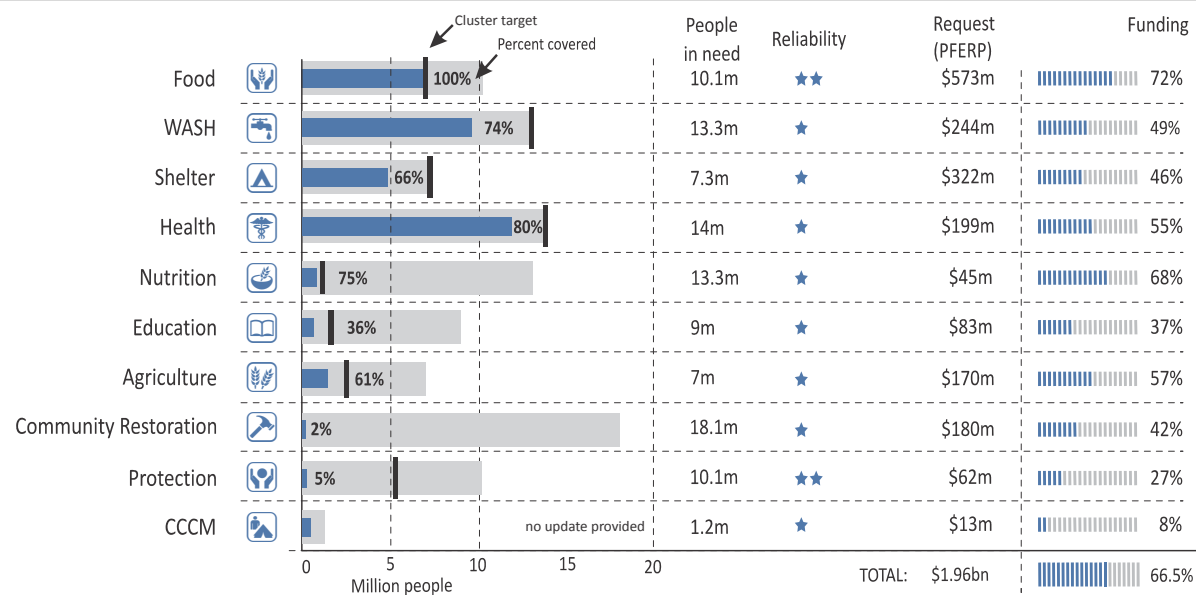


## PFERP\* Strategic Priorities

- Ensure adequate public health of the flood-affected population through an integrated approach or "survival strategy" combining WASH, health and nutrition.
- Provide food assistance and other social protection measures to offer a basic safety net, especially to the most vulnerable, until livelihoods are restored.
- Support durable solutions through the provision of shelter assistance, prioritizing solutions that can span emergency, transitional and core shelter and housing needs.
- Restore on- and off-farm livelihoods, with a focus on agriculture, livestock, and protection and restoration of productive assets.
- Restore basic community services and support re-establishment of public administration, health and education systems.

*\* PFERP: Pakistan Flood Emergency Response Plan*

## People in Need of Sectoral Response\*, Current Coverage\*, and Funding\*\*



★★★ Reliable  
 ★★ Fairly reliable  
 ★ Not so reliable  
 Grey bar: People in need of response  
 Blue bar: Cluster coverage reached  
 Vertical line: Cluster target

*\* Provided by Cluster leads, \*\* PFERP as of 15 March 2011*

Appeal issued: 17 September 2010  
 Appeal expires: July 2011  
 CERF Contribution: \$41.9m  
 Other UN pooled funds: \$36.6m

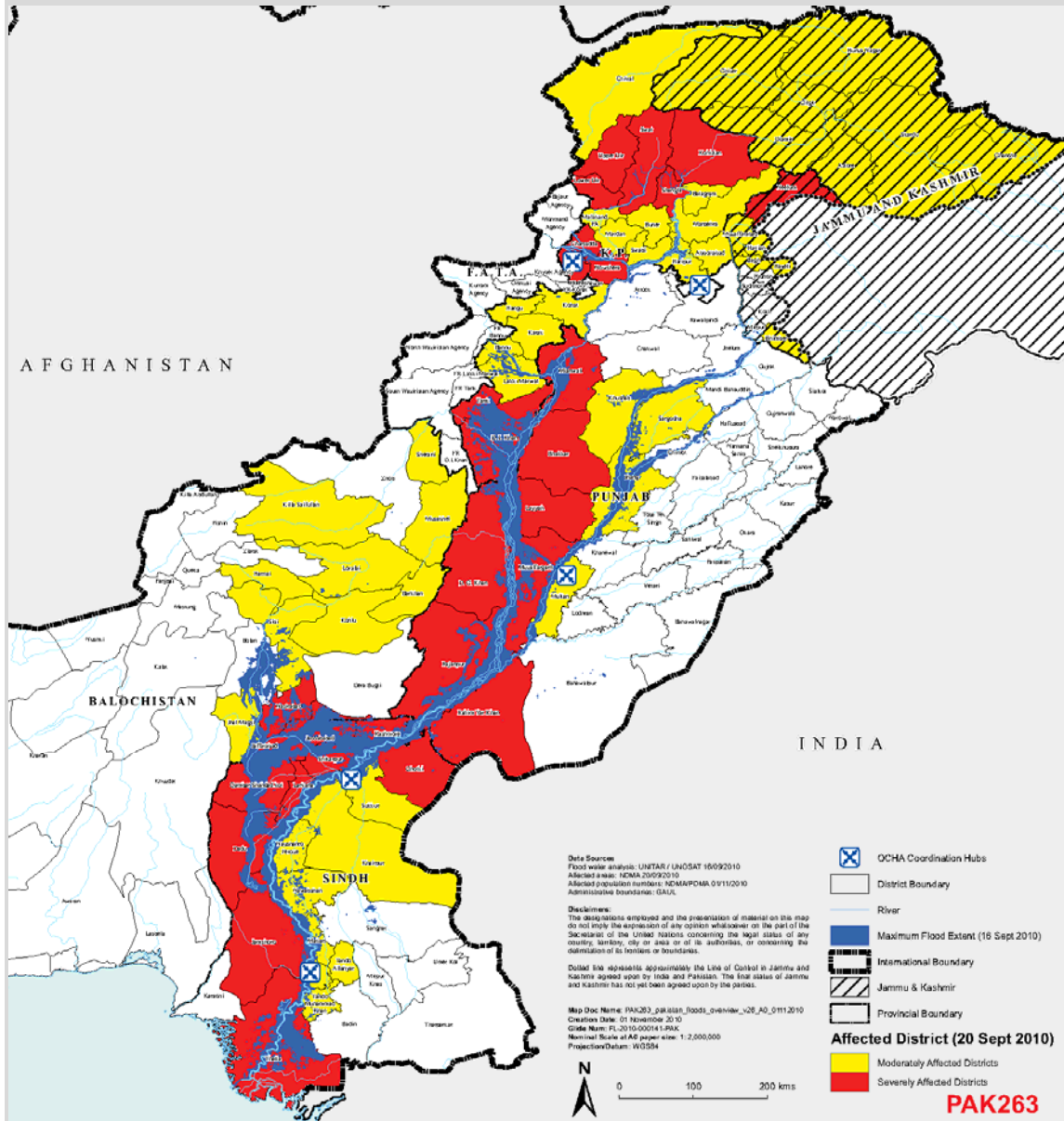
## Gap Analysis / Priority Areas

- Only 66.5% of the Floods appeal has been funded. There is a critical need for funding, particularly in the areas of Health, Shelter, Nutrition and ER in every sector. *(source: FTS)*
- 100,000 people, mainly in Sindh, remain displaced and in need of ongoing humanitarian assistance. *(Source: PDMA Sindh 2011)*
- The nutrition situation in Sindh is critical with rates well above the emergency threshold.
- Preparedness planning and risk mitigation are key priorities in the coming months prior to the June monsoon season.
- Beneficiaries cite restoration of livelihoods and agriculture practices as main priorities. There is a lack of funding dedicated to such activities.

## Constraints on Flood Response

- Funding
- Capacity
- Access
- Security
- Infrastructure / geographical
- Movement restriction
- Severe constraints
- Major Constraints
- Minimal Constraints
- No Constraints

## Flood Affected Districts



## Accountability of the Response to People Affected by the Disasters

- Information provision to communities
- Community participation
- Access to complaint handling mechanisms
- Access to complaint handling mechanisms

■ Good ■ Acceptable ■ Inadequate ■ Very poor

## Gender and Special Needs

### Needs:

- Female beneficiaries cite lack of access to humanitarian goods and services, and security as primary concerns.
- Gender expertise, female staff to engage women beneficiaries, and gender equality programming such as analysis and targeted programming for population groups with special needs.

### Coverage:

- 41% of projects have potential to contribute substantively to gender equality. (Source: Gender Marker 2010)
- Gender Task Force established to support inter-agency coordination and information sharing among humanitarian actors.

### Gaps:

- Systematic collection, analysis and use of sex-disaggregated data

## Upcoming Events

| Contingency Planning | Khalif | Cyclones | Monsoon |     |
|----------------------|--------|----------|---------|-----|
| Mar                  | Apr    | May      | Jun     | Jul |
|                      |        |          | Aug     |     |

## Key Reference Data

(Source: PFERP)

|                                     | Current Situation | Pre-Floods       |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Displaced                           | 8.1m (source WFP) | 1m               |
| Refugees & Asylum Seekers           | 1.76m             | 1.76m            |
| Under 5 Mortality                   | N/A               | 90/1,000 (2010)  |
| Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) u-5 | N/A               | 13% (2009)       |
| GDP per capita (PPP)                | N/A               | US\$1,013 (2008) |
| Human Development Index (HDI)       | 141 of 182        |                  |



# Agriculture

## Overview

- Cluster efforts – including the 207 NGO partners – have focused on maximizing agricultural production during the rabi planting season while also providing livestock and cash assistance. Attention now shifts to spring (kharif) planting season.
- Sindh remains a priority area as it has received the least assistance.
- To date, the cluster has reached 536,500 households (HH) with crop/vegetable and seed oil packages.
- Ongoing activities are addressing 297,000 HH with livestock support packages (compound feed, de-wormer and material for the construction of temporary shelters) and approximately 30,000 HH with cash for work interventions aiming at rehabilitating irrigation infrastructures.

## Sectoral Needs

- Collection of accurate data in the form of assessments and surveys to identify gaps and priorities and to plan for kharif crop.
- Developing guidelines for Pakistan to guide next cropping season.
- Disaster preparedness.
- Gender mainstreaming.

## Priorities

- Provision of livestock feed, medicines/vaccines and water.
- Restoration of agriculture productive resources, e.g. land preparation, water courses and tube-wells through Cash/Food for Work.
- Provision of seeds, fertilizers and implements for upcoming spring kharif.

## Capacity and coverage

- The Agriculture Cluster has assisted are 1,402,000 HHs in total (Cluster and GoP) of which 864,000 HHs were reached by cluster members.

## Gap analysis

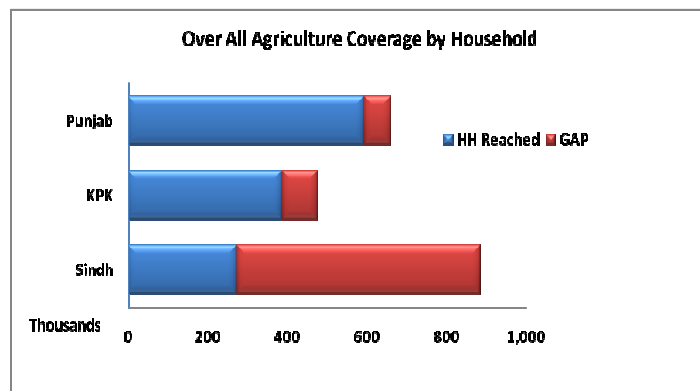
- Limited funding for early recovery interventions to take place for kharif crop in 2011.
- Inadequate data on the impact of floods on agriculture based livelihoods.

## Strategy and Operational Implementation Plan

- Continue to restore productive capacity and assets of flood affected households.
- Rehabilitate agriculture productive facilities, e.g. water courses and tube-wells.
- Mainstream food and nutrition security (focusing on gender to maximize impact).
- Enhance households and community resilience to shocks (DRR and DRM).
- Strengthen evidence-based coordination and planning.

## Early Recovery

- An early recovery program has been designed for the next 24 months to rebuild agriculture based livelihoods, strengthen support services and rehabilitate small scale water management facilities in the most severely affected districts.



Source: FAO 2011

Table 1: Overall Needs and Coverage Estimates and Targets

| Overall figures on need & coverage                         | 11 Aug (flood onset) | 17 Sept (revised appeal) | Current Status |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Number of people in need of sectoral response (Households) | n/a                  | n/a                      | 2.02 million   |
| Per cent covered   | n/a                  | n/a                      | 61%            |

Table 2: ESTIMATING NEEDS: Standards, assumptions, population data and key humanitarian indicators used.

| Key standard used   |         |
|---|---------|
| Sphere  |         |
| Description of population of concern  | Number  |
| Agriculture-based HHs adversely affected by July/August 2010 floods (total) | 2.02 m  |
| - Sindh   | 885,000 |
| - KPK   | 475,000 |
| - Punjab  | 660,000 |
| Key humanitarian indicators used  | Covered |
| n/a   | n/a     |

Table 3: ESTIMATING COVERAGE – key assumptions and datasets used

| Key assumption used               |
|-----------------------------------|
|                                   |
| Key dataset used                  |
| See sources of information below. |

### Information provided by FAO drawing upon:

Cluster 3w Matrix  
 Information provided by Cluster members  
 GoP/ADB/WB Disaster Needs Assessment (August 2010)  
 WFP/FAO Flood Recovery Assessment (September 2010)



# Community Restoration

## Overview

- Multi-dimensional impacts on nearly all spheres of community life (i.e. social, economic, political, environment).
- Information indicates serious impacts on livelihoods, environment, basic community infrastructure, governance and social cohesion.

## Sectoral Needs

- Main source of livelihoods (i.e. agriculture) has been adversely affected. Percentage of households involved in agriculture before and after floods reduced from 60% to 20%.
- 55% of non-agricultural households reported business or employment "totally affected".
- Environmental conditions have deteriorated and disaster risk increased. Stagnant water, rubble and mud reported throughout flood-affected areas. 58% of households report increase in vectors around their dwellings.
- Households in all provinces assessed/surveyed reported the loss of documents such as National ID Cards, property documents and birth/death certificates.
- Very few services for women (such as shelters, psychological counseling, legal aid, ID card issuance, health facilities) exist in the communities. Disease risk remains high due to levels of protracted displacement, standing water, and lack of electricity for refrigeration.

## Priorities

- Access (roads, bridges, culverts) to basic services (school, BHU, mosques, markets).
- Loss of legal documents and unequal distribution of relief on political bases is reported to be a source of grief and social unrest.
- Identification and targeting of most vulnerable populations, especially women, children and disabled.

## Capacity and coverage

- Cluster is in the process of analyzing its current coverage but estimates approximately 230,000 are receiving assistance (direct and indirect).
- Given its focus on ER settings, work of Cluster members has started only recently.
- 78 projects totalling \$180 million endeavor to assist a population of 10.4 million.

## Gap analysis

- Cluster is only 42% funded to date.

## Strategy and Operational Implementation Plan

- Develop a strong partnership with affected communities, community based organizations/NGOs, private sector and government institutions.
- Participatory approach will be adopted for the restoration of community infrastructure, reviving livelihoods opportunities and removal of environmental hazards.
- Proposed activities include reactivation of community organizations to take a lead role in responding to damages created by floods; removal of rubble and environmental hazards; restoration of damaged infrastructure through community-based cash for work/food for work programmes; procurement of assets and equipment; cash grants for small and medium-sized businesses, and; psychosocial counselling to affected communities.



IOM 2011

Table 1: Overall Needs and Coverage Estimates and Targets

| Overall figures on need & coverage            | 11 Aug (flood onset) | 17 Sept (revised appeal) | Current Status |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Number of people in need of sectoral response | n/a                  | n/a                      | 10.4 m         |
| Per cent covered                              | n/a                  | n/a                      | 2% (0.23m)     |

Table 2: ESTIMATING NEEDS: Standards, assumptions, population data and key humanitarian indicators used.

| Key standard used  |        |
|--|--------|
| Cash for Work Standard has been developed by the Cluster; Guidelines for the rehabilitation of CBI have been agreed upon.                        |        |
| Description of population of concern   | Number |
| Population of 31 severely affected districts in the country.   | 10.4 m |
| Key humanitarian indicators used   |        |
| Covered  |        |
| Number of vulnerable people that benefited from CFW and the reation of temporary employment opportunities as a % of total vulnerable population. | 31700  |
| Number and % of small businesses restored.   | 561    |

Table 3: ESTIMATING COVERAGE – key assumptions and datasets used

| Key assumption used  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities/villages in and/or along the kucha areas need special and urgent assistance.</li> <li>Households with females, disabled males, children as heads, and agriculture tenant families are considered most vulnerable.</li> <li>Activities that are labour intensive and enhance the skill-set of flood-affected populations will play a major role in the early recovery of communities.</li> <li>Strengthening governance (infrastructure, capacity, stems, etc.) may have multi-dimensional effects on the early recovery process.</li> </ul> |  |
| Key dataset used   |  |
|  |  |

## Information provided by UNDP drawing upon:

Proposals of CR Cluster members  
 CR Cluster member updates  
 McRAM (August 2010)  
 McRAM/OCHA Village Profiling – Punjab (March 2011)  
 UNHCR/PDMA Camp Profiling – Sindh (February 2011)  
 UNHCR/McRAM Rapid Protection Assessments (December 2010 – February 2011)





# Education

## Overview

- 3,067 temporary learning centers (TLCs) benefiting 284,745 children (39% girls).
- 5,554 teachers trained, including 1,940 female teachers, in DRR, emergency education and psychosocial support.
- Educational supplies provided to 347,549, including 137,292 girls.
- 169 Adult Literacy Centers assisting 4,332 adults.
- Cluster trained 909 parent teacher council members, including 168 female members, in Sindh and Punjab.
- Validation and verification of damaged schools is underway; 10,490 schools to date reported damaged by floods.

## Sectoral Needs

- Extension of educational support to additional 816,343 beneficiaries.
- Rehabilitation of 7,000 partially affected schools and provision of transitional structures to 2500 schools.
- Provision of educational materials and teacher training with a focus first on schools previously used as IDP shelters.

## Priorities

- Continuation and expansion of existing services.
- Application of INEE standards and checklists for mainstreaming gender into all district response plans.
- Strengthen education in DRR efforts and Emergency Preparedness Planning, as well as front line responder training.

## Capacity and Coverage

- 61% of those in need have not yet received educational support.

## Gap analysis

- Cluster support to date has reached only 512,139 or 39% of those in need.
- Education Cluster is one of the most underfunded clusters – only 37% of \$83 million requested has been secured through the Floods Appeal; two projects out of 22 projects have received funding.

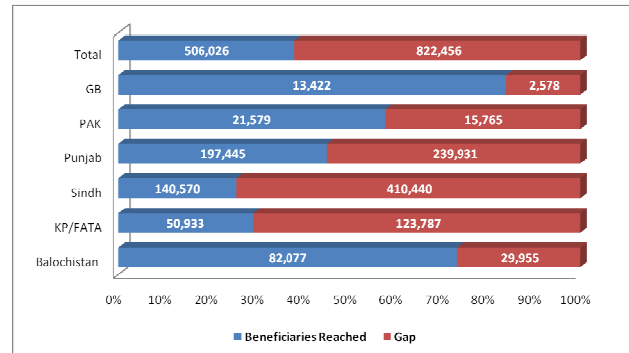
## Strategy and Operational Implementation Plan

- Ensure continuation of education during the rehabilitation/reconstruction period.
- Establishment of TLCs that are safe and child-friendly, including identification of risks and safety en route to and from school/learning sites.
- Rehabilitation of schools affected by the floods or as a result of being used as IDP shelters.
- Provision of temporary shelter structures for partially or completely damaged schools.
- Strengthen linkages with other sectors and cross cutting issues to ensure convergence of activities within the education system.
- Conduct teachers' training on coping skills, emergency preparedness and DRR skills, using participatory, gender and learner-centered teaching methodology.
- Reactivate and strengthen Parent Teacher Committees and training in disaster management.

## Early Recovery

- Restore education system, both formal and informal components, though continuation of current activities and those outlined in Operational Implementation Plan.
- Strengthen policy framework for education in emergencies, including DRR at national, provincial and district levels.

**BENEFICIARIES REACHED AND EXISTING GAPS**



**Table 1: Overall Needs and Coverage Estimates and Targets**

| Overall figures on need & coverage            | 11 Aug (flood onset) | 17 Sept (revised appeal) | Current Status |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Number of people in need of sectoral response | n/a                  | 1.3m                     | 1.3m           |
| Per cent covered                              | n/a                  | 2%                       | 39%            |

**Table 2: ESTIMATING NEEDS: Standards, assumptions, population data and key humanitarian indicators used.**

| Key standard used  |                 |                |
|--|-----------------|----------------|
| Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) Minimum Standard  |                 |                |
| Description of population of concern   | Number          |                |
| Children and adults who have no access to education meeting INEE standards and are at risk of serious disruption to education and longer-term development. | 1.3 m           |                |
| Key humanitarian indicators used   | Baseline Aug'10 | Current Status |
| Number of educational institutions damaged due to floods   | n/a             | 10,490         |
| % of children not attending school   |                 |                |

**Table 3: ESTIMATING COVERAGE – key assumptions and datasets used**

| Key assumption used   |
|---|
| Education provision is primarily the responsibility of the government. Education cluster will provide support in filling gaps in the most vulnerable areas. |
| Key dataset used  |
|   |

Information provided by UNICEF, drawing upon:

Pakresponse.info



## Overview

- The GoP estimates nearly 1.6 million homes were damaged or destroyed houses, and 805,695 houses completely destroyed.
- To date, emergency shelter has been delivered to 1,038,279 households or 65% of the caseload; existing commitments will bring this to 73%.
- Other Non-Food Items distributed are 2,315,937 blankets, 407,587 bedding sets, 576,696 kitchen sets and 91,605 tool kits.

## Sectoral Needs

- Cost of building materials has increased significantly.
- To increase availability of building materials alternative cost effective solutions are being evaluated (e.g. cement stabilised earth bricks).
- District level coordination will be key during the ER phase to avoid duplications and to ensure proper targeting.

## Priorities

- In order to provide more durable solution for flood affectees, cluster members will support construction of one room shelters (ORS) and transitional shelters and implement cash for work and training programs. Flood-affectees will be supported to construct their own shelters and projects will also inject much needed finance into the local economy.

## Capacity and coverage

- 360 active cluster members nationally and provincially operating in all flood affected areas.
- 65% coverage for emergency shelter. Coverage for ER is 2% with on-going commitments for additional 25%.
- District coordination is being established in all severely affected districts with the appointments of focal points from local NGOs where possible.

## Gap analysis

- Funding is at 46%; increased funding is required to meet the identified ER needs.
- National granular gap analysis required still required to assess needs at Union Council level.
- Requirement for technical guidance on specific issues (i.e. shelter construction, environmental issues, beneficiary selection and land rights).

## Strategy and Operational Implementation Plan

- The Shelter Cluster aims to help the most vulnerable affectees build one disaster resistant room. The Shelter Cluster Technical Working Group provides input to ensure shelters comply with good construction practices and disaster risk reduction (DRR) techniques.
- 4w information is regularly compiled and shared regarding members ER activities in order to maximise collaboration and minimise duplication.

## Shelter Needs, Committed and Gaps

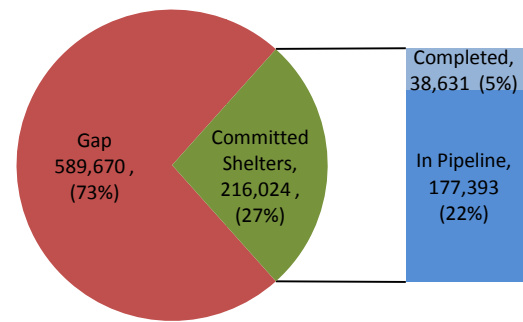


Table 1: Overall Needs and Coverage Estimates and Targets

| Overall figures on need & coverage                  | 11 Aug (flood onset) | 17 Sept (revised appeal) | Current Status |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Number of people in need of sectoral response (HHs) | 281,000              | 1.8 m                    | 1.6 m          |
| Per cent covered                                    | n/a                  | 17%                      | 65%            |

Table 2: ESTIMATING NEEDS: Standards, assumptions, population data and key humanitarian indicators used.

| Key standard used   |  |
|---|--|
| Sphere  |  |
| Description of population of concern  | Number                                     |
| The floods have affected 77 districts out of a total of 139 districts in Pakistan, and more than 20 million people – one-tenth of Pakistan's population – devastating villages from the Himalayas to the Arabian Sea. More than 1,700 men, women and children have lost their lives, and at least 1.6 million homes have been damaged or destroyed. |  |
| Key humanitarian indicators used  |  |
| Number and proportion of people with destroyed or severely damaged homes receiving support to rebuild homes.  | Covered<br>65% of destroyed or damaged HHs |

Table 3: ESTIMATING COVERAGE – key assumptions and datasets used

| Key assumption used   |
|---|
| Different scenarios require different implementation strategies for Shelter Response, all of which are applicable to the Pakistan floods context:                   |
| 1. Possibility of return – when families may go back to their original locations, e.g. land owners or tenants, in non flood-prone areas.                            |
| 2. Extended displacement - when families may not return to their original locations, e.g. due to land rights issues, permanence of stagnant water or other reasons. |
| 3. Seasonal flood migrants – when families live in seasonal flood areas and are displaced frequently.   |
| Key dataset used  |

## IOM provided this information, drawing upon:

McRAM (August 2010)  
 Government of Pakistan/PDMAs  
 WFP Vulnerability and Mapping Assessment (September 2010)  
 UNIFEM Rapid Gender Assessment (September 2010)  
 Various assessments which may be accessed via:  
<https://sites.google.com/site/shelterpak2010/assessments>



# Food

## Overview

- At least 10.1 million people were in need of emergency assistance in the wake of devastating floods;
- Fears of a potential pipeline break due to funding shortfalls.

## Sectoral Needs

- 10.1 million individuals in need of immediate assistance, as indicated by the September 2010 WFP Flood Impact Assessment. 3.6 million require long term assistance.
- A WFP/FAO Floods Recovery Assessment is ongoing with the support of UN Women and Oxfam. The assessment, coordinated with a UNICEF nutrition survey, will allow for final adjustments to early recovery programming.

## Priorities

- Extended relief distributions to around 6 million individuals, including those that are still displaced by standing water in Sindh and Baluchistan.
- Transition to Early Recovery.

## Capacity and coverage

- Since the beginning of the floods, distributions have been carried out by the Government (PDMA), Military, Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, WFP and national and international NGOs.
- Over 480,000 mt of food has been distributed as of Feb 23.
- 65 districts in 7 provinces/regions have been reached.
- WFP and partners have been providing monthly rations to the beneficiaries, in accordance with SPHERE standards for food security, nutrition and food aid.

## Gap analysis

- An estimated 8.8 million people have been assisted at least once by the Food Cluster; while on average 6 million people received monthly rations on a regular basis.
- Funding shortfalls in the food sector may lead to breaks in the food pipeline. In the event of pipeline breaks, beneficiaries will resort to distress coping mechanisms and the risk of nutritional deterioration will increase.

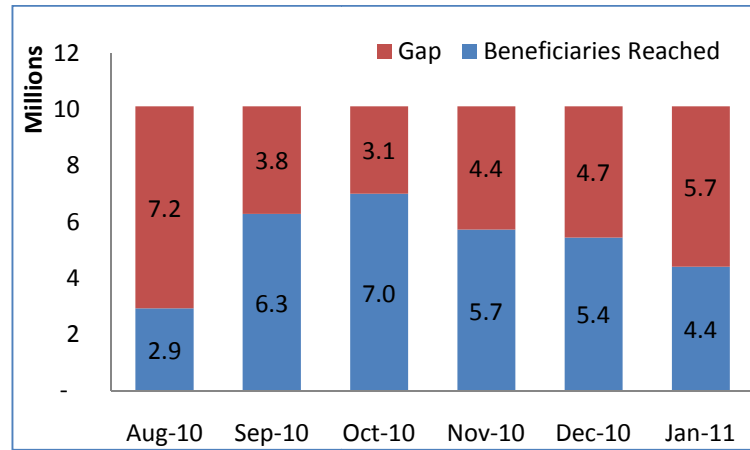
## Strategy and Operational Implementation Plan

- Continue to provide extended relief assistance in selected districts of Sindh and Balochistan through general food distributions.
- Transition to recovery through return packages and early recovery activities.

## Early Recovery

- Food/cash for work assistance for rehabilitation of community (schools, health centers) and agricultural infrastructure.
- Provision of fortified biscuits in public, primary schools in flood affected areas.
- Targeted nutritional support to moderately malnourished children under-five years of age and to malnourished pregnant and lactating women.
- Rehabilitation of community assets.
- Floods Recovery Assessment under revision will inform planning. Activities will be phased-in at different times depending on geographical area: altitude, prolonged flooding areas with assistance highest during sowing season to combat any negative coping strategies that might adversely affect the next harvest.

**Food Cluster: Population in Need of Food Assistance and Coverage by Month**



**Table 1: Overall Needs and Coverage Estimates and Targets**

| Overall figures on need & coverage            | 11 Aug (flood onset) | 17 Sept (revised appeal) | Current Status |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Number of people in need of sectoral response | 10.1 M               | 10.1 M                   | 10.1 M         |
| Per cent covered                              | 40%                  | 60%                      | 70%            |

**Table 2: ESTIMATING NEEDS: Standards, assumptions, population data and key humanitarian indicators used.**

| Key standard used   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| Sphere 2100kcal per day per person  |  |  |
| Description of population of concern (to be used as denominator for the indicators below)   |  | Number   |
| Food insecure populations or at risk of becoming food insecure;                             |  | 10.1 million   |
| Flood affected populations ( IDPs, returnees, stayees);                                     |  | 20 million   |
| Populations residing in cut-off areas.  |  | 0.5 million.   |
| Key humanitarian indicators used (percent of people in need of sectoral response—see above) |  | Baseline Aug'10  |
| GAM prevalence  |  | 13%  |
| Household Food Consumption Score  |  | N/A  |
| Number of men/women/children receiving food   |  | 8.8 million  |
| Tonnage of food distributed   |  | 480,000 mt   |
|   |  | Current Status   |
|   |  | 22% Sindh<br>13.9% Punjab  |
|   |  | Poor=2.4%<br>Borderline=34.2%<br>Acceptable=63.4<br>Source: FRA 2011 |

**Table 3: ESTIMATING COVERAGE – key assumptions and datasets used**

| Key assumption used   |  |
|---|--|
| WFP reporting and partner regular reporting on distribution figures; Food Cluster 3Ws database. Assessments carried out since flood. Food Cluster coordination platforms (Isld, KPK, Sindh) |  |
| Key dataset used  |  |
| Households reached (1.25 million) and tonnages distributed (480,000MT)  |  |

## Information provided by WFP drawing upon:

- WFP Flood Impact Assessment (September 2010)
- Food Cluster 3Ws
- Food Cluster 3-month R/ER plan
- Information from Cluster members



# Health

## Overview

- 8 million, including 1.4 million children under 5 years, and 1.4 million women, need access to health care.
- High pre-floods rates of malnutrition, maternal and <5 mortality.
- One-fifth of newborns are of low birth weight and 38% of <5 children are underweight
- High rates of malaria, tuberculosis and acute watery diarrhea.

## Sectoral Needs

- Enhancement of Disease Early Warning System into remaining flood affected districts
- Routine Immunization - Due to rising cases of Malaria, Measles and Polio, more funds and a more comprehensive approach needs to be developed
- Reproductive Health – Interventions to minimize NNT and ensuring availability of female medical doctors and gynecologists
- Interventions to minimize vector borne diseases
- Establishment of sentinel sites and facility based case management of severe acute malnutrition
- Water source testing to minimize water contamination and incidence of disease

## Priorities

- Greater focus on normalization of health service provision in 29 most flood affected districts
- Requesting of release of Rs. 760 million from the Japanese Embassy grant for procurement of vaccines
- Restoration and rehabilitation of non functional health facilities in flood affected areas through provision of temporary structures, supplies, medicines and human resource support, especially female medical staff.
- Greater intervention for facility based management of sever acute malnutrition in Sindh
- Contingency planning for provision of PHC in conflict affected areas of North Waziristan
- Supporting diarrhea treatment units in government health facilities in areas of high incidence of acute watery diarrhea
- Malaria preventive activities – provision of LLINs and RDTs for mitigate cases of malaria in the prevailing monsoon season
- Testing of water sources in health facilities in 29 prioritized districts to ensure provision of clean drinking water

## Capacity

- Health sector partners efficiently providing PHC, MNCH and psycho social support in all target districts
- Need for capacity building of LHWs for better performance
- Capacity building of nursing staff and doctors and government run health facilities as an exit strategy
- Capacity building of government for coordination and preparedness as per mandate of UN for exit strategy
- Collaboration with Religious scholars for dissemination of health related messages in communities

## Coverage

- A total of 20,116,053 consultations were reported by March 2011, through DEWS. Currently, 70 out of 78 flood affected districts are reporting to the DEWS.
- During the flood response WHO provided for essential medicine cover to approximately 12 million population.
- The health sector partners have started operations across all flood affected districts and are providing PHC and MNCH in all flood affected districts; psycho-social support and community based provision of health services in a select few places.

## Gap analysis

- 10 – 15 % of the population are receiving no health services due to the inaccessibility of some areas.
- Inability to scale up response due to lack of human and financial resources.

## Strategy and Operational Implementation Plan

- Provision of prefabricated structures for damaged/destroyed health facilities, and essential medicines and supplies to affected health facilities.
- Capacity-building and training of Health Cluster partners and Health Department officials.
- Activate and/or enhance support by Reproductive Health partners to address pre- and post-natal care for mothers and children.
- Close coordination with Food, Nutrition and WASH clusters via Survival Strategy approach.
- Contingency planning for monsoon season across Pakistan. Contingency planning for FATA due to the expected military operation in North Waziristan.

## Early Recovery:

- The NDMA has endorsed the Early Recovery Plan (ERP) for the Health sector response in floods affected areas of the country. WHO is waiting for the Federal Government final comment and suggestions in order to finalize the ERP.
- WHO is now working to find out a consensual way to operationalize the ERP and facilitate the integration of projects, actions and funds of all partners under a commonly agreed agenda and the Ministry of Health (MoH)'s stewardship.

Table 1: Overall Needs and Coverage Estimates and Targets

| Overall figures on need & coverage                   | 11 Aug (flood onset) | 17 Sept (revised appeal) | Current Status   |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Number of people in need of sectoral response</b> | <b>20,000,000</b>    | <b>8,000,000</b>         | <b>8,000,000</b> |
| <b>Baluchistan</b>                                   | <b>1,370,000</b>     | <b>548,000</b>           | <b>548,000</b>   |
| <b>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</b>                            | <b>4,100,000</b>     | <b>1,640,000</b>         | <b>1,640,000</b> |
| <b>Punjab</b>  | <b>8,200,000</b>     | <b>3,280,000</b>         | <b>3,280,000</b> |
| <b>Sindh</b>   | <b>7,000,000</b>     | <b>2,800,000</b>         | <b>2,800,000</b> |

Table 2: ESTIMATING NEEDS: Standards, assumptions, population data and key humanitarian indicators used.

| Key humanitarian indicators used (percent of number of people in need of sectoral response—see above)     | Baseline Aug'10 | Current Status |
|---|-----------------|----------------|
| Number of health facilities with comprehensive emergency obstetric care/500,000 population, by admin unit |                 |                |
| Number of alerts/outbreaks of communicable disease reported and averted                                   | 800             | 940            |
| Number of health kits provided  | 1000            | 1193           |
| % of health facilities without stock, out of selected essential drugs in 4 groups of drugs, by admin unit | 5%              | 0%             |
| Number of water sources tested  | 3,000           | 3,500          |
| Total consultation in the last 6 months in areas of response  | 18,000,000      | 20,116,053     |
| Essential medicines supplied in flood affected districts in the past 6 months                             | 10,000,000      | 12,104,700     |

Table 3: ESTIMATING COVERAGE – key assumptions and datasets used

| Key assumption used  |
|--|
| Health is for everyone, therefore the total floods-affected population will be provided for health assistance on a priority basis. |

## Information provided by WHO drawing upon:

DEWS



# Nutrition

## Overview

- Population displacement, risk of diarrhea outbreaks and other water borne diseases, poor infant feeding and loss of livelihoods have predisposed the population to increased risk of acute and chronic malnutrition.
- High pre-floods levels of malnutrition (GAM 13.2%, SAM 3%) exacerbate malnutrition risk factors.
- Recent survey revealed a critical situation in Sindh where GAM is 26% in the south and 22.9% in the north, far exceeding the 15% emergency threshold. Chronic malnutrition is prevalent (high).
- 14% (2.8 million) of the overall flood-affected population are children under five years of age (U5) and 8% are pregnant and lactating women who require urgent nutritional support.

## Sectoral Needs

- The Cluster and Ministry of Health is targeting 75,600 severely malnourished children and 180,000 moderately malnourished children for assistance the next 12 months.
- 857,000 children aged 6-23 are at increased risk of acute malnutrition and will be reached through blanket feeding.
- 376,065 children age 6-36 months and 123,200 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) are in need of micronutrient supplementation.

## Priorities

- Community based management of malnutrition.
- Preventative blanket feeding to avert incidence of acute malnutrition.
- Micronutrient supplementation and promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices.
- Geographical priorities in order of caseload: Punjab, Sindh, KPK and Balochistan.

## Capacity and coverage

- 35+ active members with 26 (including supporting UN agencies – UNICEF, WFP and WHO) currently involved in emergency nutrition interventions.
- 625 therapeutic centers, including 597 Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Programmes (OTPs) and 28 Stabilization Centers (SCs) established.
- Over 1.29 million children U5 and over 492,000 PLW have been screened for malnutrition in flood affected areas to date. Of them, 53,000 U5 children SAM, 143,000 children moderately malnourished and 95,000 PLW are currently enrolled in feeding programs.

## Gap analysis

- Absence of strong emergency nutrition partners in flood affected areas, translating to low in-country capacity. To address this, the cluster is collaborating with UNICEF and WFP for the provision of essential nutrition supplies, as well as identifying and training partners to cover critical gaps in the field. A cluster capacity development programme is under implementation.
- Punjab and Sindh are the key gap areas.
- Tracking the malnourished cases as IDPs return is presenting a unique challenge. Low reporting on response is also delaying up dated coverage analysis.

## Strategy and Operational Implementation Plan

- Community based management of acute malnutrition inclusive of stabilization centres, OTP and SFP to treat severely and moderately malnourished children.
- Preventative blanket feeding to avert incidence of acute malnutrition among the at-risk groups.

- Micronutrient supplementation and promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices.
- Pakistan Integrated Nutrition strategy (PINS) is under development to enhance integration and address immediate and medium term nutrition concerns.

## Early Recovery

- Current cluster targets cover a period of 12 months for both the response and recovery phases. A combination of CMAM, micronutrient and infant feeding is under implementation to treat the malnourished and prevent malnutrition.

**Table 1: Overall Needs and Coverage Estimates and Targets**

| Overall figures on need & coverage             | 11 Aug (flood onset) | 17 Sept (revised appeal) | Current Status |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Number of people in need of sectoral response. | -                    | 13.3 m                   | 13.2m          |
| % coverage (as above)                          | -                    | 3.6%                     | 12%            |

**Table 2: ESTIMATING NEEDS: Standards, assumptions, population data and key humanitarian indicators used.**

| Key standards used   |                 |                 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sphere</li> <li>OTP/SC aim at &gt;75% cure rate, &lt;10% death rate, &lt;15% for default rate; SFP: &lt;3%, &gt;75% cured, &lt;15% defaulter.</li> </ul>  |                 |                 |
| Description of population of concern   | Number          |                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target number of under-five children with severe acute malnutrition in the flood affected provinces for 1 year.</li> <li>Target number of under-five children with moderate acute malnutrition in the flood affected provinces for 1 year.</li> <li>Target number of 6-23 months children at risk of malnutrition</li> <li>Target number of children (6-36 months) in need of micronutrient supplementation</li> <li>Target number PLW in need of micronutrient supplementation.</li> </ul> | 155,000         | 446,000         |
|  | 857,000         | 376,065         |
|  | 123,200         |                 |
| Key humanitarian indicators used   | Baseline Aug'10 | Current Status  |
| % of women have reduced breast feeding do the floods   | n/a             | 50%             |
| % of acute malnutrition among under five children  | 13.2            | Survey underway |
| % of multiple micronutrient supplementation in the target population (P/L women)   | 90              | Survey underway |

**Table 2: ESTIMATING COVERAGE – key assumptions and datasets used**

| Key assumption used for coverage analysis  |
|--|
| # of beneficiaries reached by feeding programs against target (% reached)  |
| # of children (6-23) reached with blanket feeding  |
| # of P/L women reached with multiple micronutrient   |
| The nutrition situation before the floods was serious and there are some hot spots that could be worse. The flood s could have worsened the situation. |
| Infants, pregnant and lactating women are at increased risk of deterioration of nutrition status   |
| Key dataset used   |
| Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) standard reporting forms (OTP/SC/ SFP) admissions/discharges; MUAC screening data                    |
| Pakistan Nutrition Cluster Weekly Brief ( <a href="http://www.pakresponse.info">www.pakresponse.info</a> )   |

### Information provided by UNICEF drawing upon:

- Partner CMAM reporting to Subcluster = consolidated Field Cluster Reports; National Nutrition Cluster Brief
- McRam Assessment report (August 2010)
- 2002 National Nutrition Survey
- UNICEF/PDMA FANS (January 2011)



# WASH

## Overview

- Continued effort dedicated to improving information on needs, coverage and gaps. Analysis in the form of reports and WASH specific maps are being generated and disseminated.
- 3 and 6 month plans are being compiled to strategically plan comprehensive ER activities.
- WASH cluster partners will promote the safe disposal of human excreta within the overall framework of the National Sanitation Policy and the NDMA WASH strategy, employing a mix of approaches which will include social mobilization and hygiene education to promote sustainability.

## Sectoral Needs

- 13.3 million in need of WASH services.

## Priorities

- Coordinated ER activities aimed at those most in need of continued WASH services. Targeted assistance to most affected populations still in relief phases and effective coordination of ER to target those most in need.
- Priorities in ER consist primarily of the rehabilitation and /or installation of permanent improved WASH facilities (via JMP (Joint Monitoring Programme) standards)
- Priorities are restoring and exceeding pre-flood WASH coverage levels through intensive hygiene promotion activities, PATS (Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation) and other mechanisms.

## Capacity and coverage

- Cluster includes 145 implementing partners active nationwide.
- Cluster funding stands at 47%.

## Gap analysis

- 3 – 6 month plans are being used to identify strategic gaps and coverage for Early Recovery.
- Geographical mapping of IP's is being regularly undertaken to identify geographical gaps and locations of persistent needs. Limited cluster funding needs only funded at 49%.

## Strategy and Operational Implementation Plan

- Comprehensive 3 – 6 month planning is being undertaken and mapped with the review of plans being sent to partners for confirmation and increased specification of activities.
- Relief is continuing in 5 districts agreed by NDMA while ER planning is being rolled out nationwide.
- Agencies will focus on the 29 severely flood-affected districts for programming on the safe disposal of human excreta through the use of hygienic toilets/latrines - mostly private and some public.
- Public sanitation facilities will be brought back into operation in close consultation with the community representative bodies that will be responsible for the maintenance of such facilities. Households and community bodies will be encouraged/educated on how to make their toilets/latrines disaster-resilient.

## Early Recovery

- ER plans focus on support to returnees at place of origin.

WASH Coverage by Province

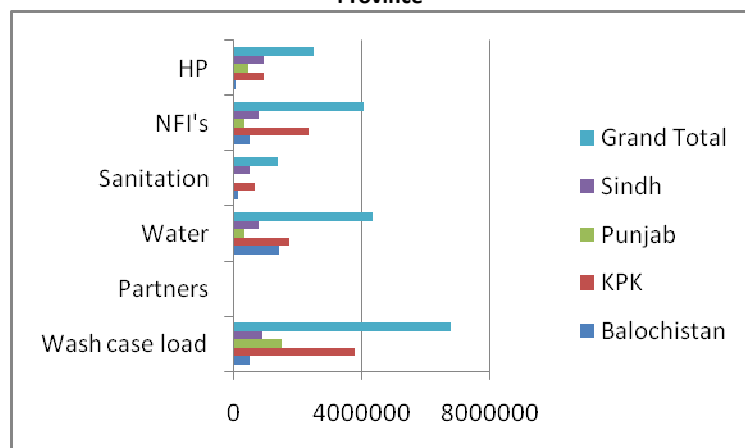


Table 1: Overall Needs and Coverage Estimates and Targets

| Overall figures on need & coverage            | 11 Aug (flood onset) | 17 Sept (revised appeal) | Current Status |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Number of people in need of sectoral response | 7.4                  | 6.7                      | 13.3           |
| Per cent covered                              | n/a                  | n/a                      | n/a            |

Table 2: ESTIMATING NEEDS:

| Key standard used  |        |                  |
|--|--------|------------------|
| Sphere Standards   |        |                  |
| Description of population of concern   | Number |                  |
| People in need of WASH interventions   | 13.3 m |                  |
| Key humanitarian indicators used   |        | Baseline Aug' 10 |
| Average water use for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene of >15 litres/day |        | n/a              |
| Maximum distance from any water source is 500 m                                |        | n/a              |
|  |        | Current Status   |
| Average water use for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene of >15 litres/day |        | n/a              |
| Maximum distance from any water source is 500 m                                |        | n/a              |

Table 3: ESTIMATING COVERAGE

| Key assumption used  |  |
|--|--|
| During initial phase, priority was to address urgent survival needs of those affected so as to mitigate increased vulnerability to disease. In order to avoid pull factor into camp settings, it is recommended that host populations also be provided services. |  |
| Key dataset used   |  |
| n/a  |  |

### Information provided by UNICEF drawing upon:

3W Reporting  
 Maps  
 Cluster Reports  
 Baseline data from 2006/7 Pakistan Social Living Measurement Survey  
 MCRAM (August 2010)  
 PFERP  
 PHRP



# Protection

## Overview

- Rapid assessments report increased harassment of women and girls at aid distributions, cases of domestic violence, early and forced marriage due to economic and social pressure, and sexual violence. Some of the latter further result in harmful practices such as honor killings.
- Implementing partners report discrimination in aid distribution, particularly for female-headed households, increased child sexual exploitation, and forced prostitution.
- Cluster is advocating for adherence to humanitarian principles, including non-discrimination in provision of assistance.

## Sectoral Needs

- Availability and capacity of services for GBV survivors, including health care, psychosocial support services and legal aid, particularly in Sindh.
- Increase the number of individuals with access to legal documentation.
- Lack of information and understanding of GBV among affected population and service providers.
- Establishment and strengthening of referral systems for GBV cases including prevention and awareness-raising on GBV.

## Sector Priorities

- Systematic disaggregated data collection and analysis on protection access and interventions.
- Establishing a referral system for GBV survivors at provincial level.
- DRR and Preparedness for implementing protection interventions at community/local government level.
- Awareness-raising among affected population and service providers on GBV prevention and response.
- Mainstream protection into other sectors through capacity building and awareness activities with relevant partners, including government.

## Capacity and coverage

- Current capacity is very limited. Support will be provided by the GBV Subcluster in capacity building to partners.
- Coverage is maximized by working closely with other sectors, particularly Health.
- All provinces – security permitting- are covered through the cluster and its partners.

## Gap analysis

- Gaps in services for GBV survivors in Health, Psychosocial, Legal, Safety and Security remain across all provinces.
- Funding and human resources gaps remain a challenge in reaching affected populations.

## Strategy and Operational Implementation Plan

- Capacity building to partners to support expansion of coverage.
- Ensure continuing access to cash compensation scheme through ongoing monitoring and reporting, implementation of lessons learned and ongoing identification of those previously excluded to redress.



Stacey Winston, OCHA 2011

Table 1: Overall Needs and Coverage Estimates and Targets

| Overall figures on need & coverage            | 11 Aug (flood onset) | 17 Sept (revised appeal) | Current Status |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Number of people in need of sectoral response | n/a                  | 10.1m                    | n/a            |
| Per cent covered                              | n/a                  | n/a                      | n/a            |

Table 2: ESTIMATING NEEDS: Standards, assumptions, population data and key humanitarian indicators used.

| Key standard used   |                 |                |
|---|-----------------|----------------|
| Guidelines for Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings, IASC, 2005                                   |                 |                |
| Description of population of concern (to be used as denominator for the indicators below)                                 | Number          |                |
| Flood affected women, men, boys and girls with a focus on marginalized groups.  | 14m             |                |
| Key humanitarian indicators used (percent of number of people in need of sectoral response—see above)                     | Baseline Aug'10 | Current Status |
| Number of beneficiaries with official documentation recovered   | n/a             | n/a            |
| Number of referrals made and followed up through Social Welfare Centers and other mechanisms                              | n/a             | n/a            |
| Number of children with access to Child Friendly Spaces, psycho-social support and other services                         | n/a             | n/a            |
| Number of survivors of GBV referred and followed up through health facilities, legal assistance and psycho-social support | n/a             | n/a            |

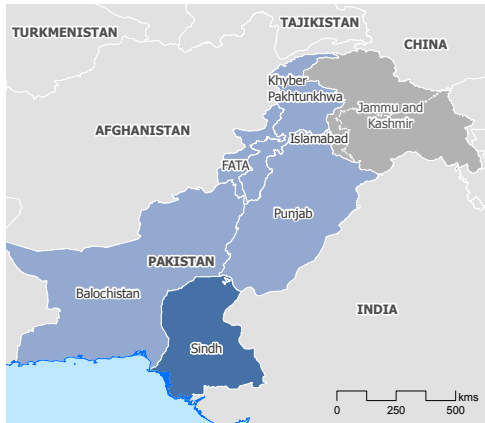
Table 3: ESTIMATING COVERAGE – key assumptions and datasets used

| Key assumption used |
|---------------------|
| n/a                 |
| Key dataset used    |
| n/a                 |

### Information provided by UNFPA drawing upon:

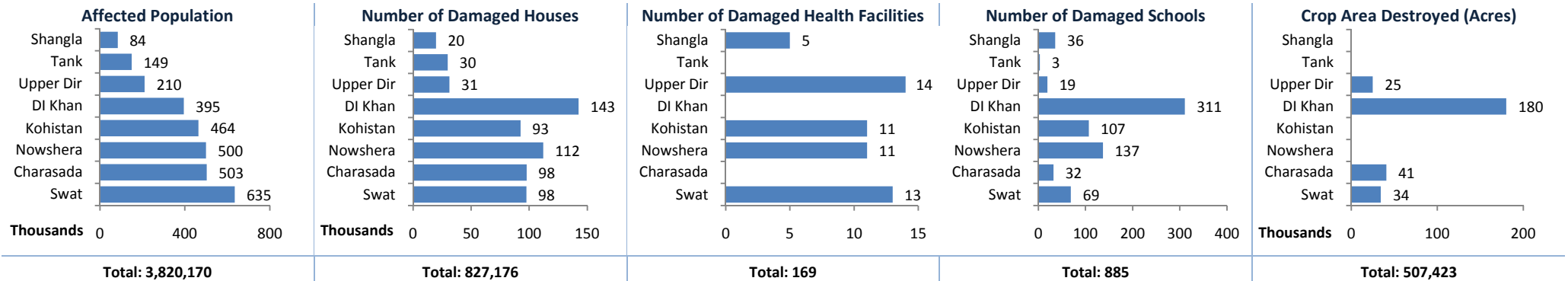
McRAM/UNHCR Rapid Protection Assessments  
 McRAM (August 2010)  
 UNHCR/PDMA Sindh Camp Profiling (February 2011)  
 McRAM/OCHA Punjab Village Profiling (March 2011)  
 Cluster member thematic monitoring (i.e. Save the Children, Handicap International)

# KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE



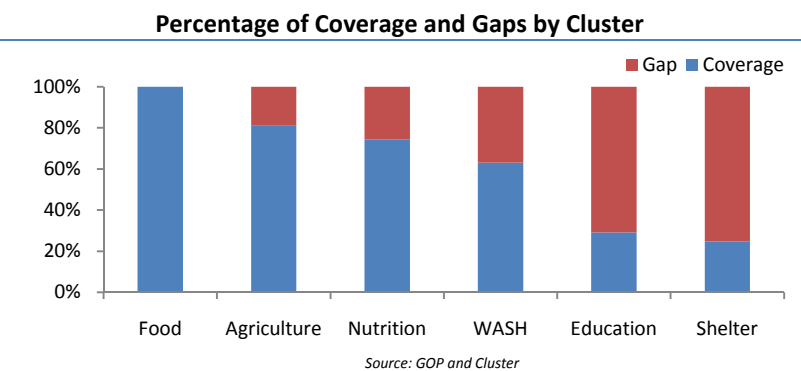
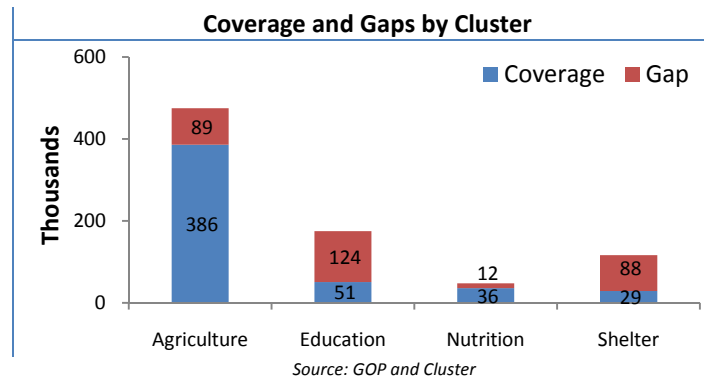
|  |  |            |
|--|--|------------|
|  | Total Population (Estimates for 2010)            | 25,234,144 |
|  | Flood Affected Population                        | 3,820,170  |
|  | Total Area (Sq Km)                               | 79,054     |
|  | Area Under Max. Flood Extent (16 Sep 2010) Sq Km | 5,043      |
|  | Total Districts                                  | 30         |
|  | Affected Districts                               | 24         |
|  | Total Union Councils                             | 870        |
|  | Affected Union Councils                          | 533        |

## Flood Affected Population and Damages

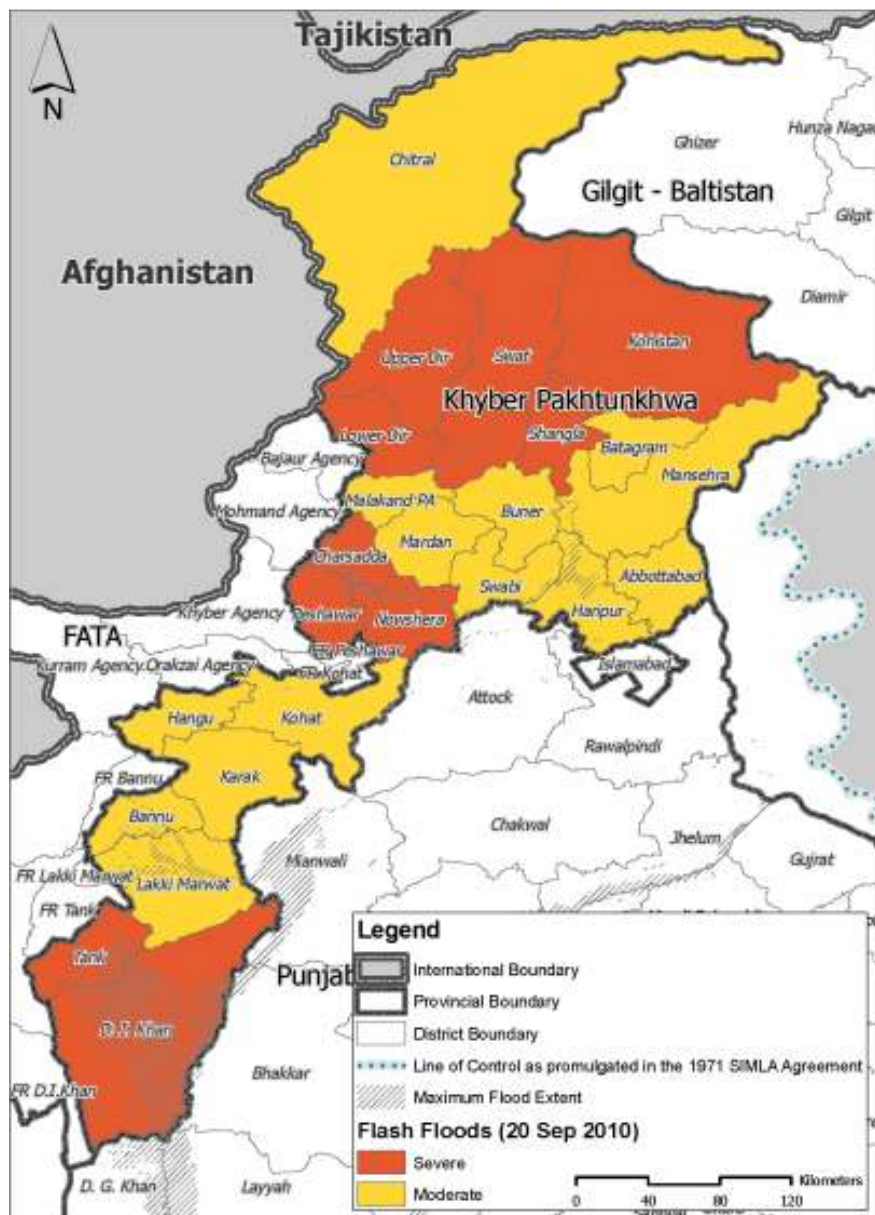


## Situation Overview

- An estimated 3.8 million people were affected and 1,198 people lost their lives (Source: GOP)
- Over 285,000 houses were either damaged or destroyed (Source: GOP)
- There are over 1.1 million conflict-displaced persons spread across KPK (Source: GOP)
- Over 700 km of roads and 141 bridges were washed away in the northern districts (Source: GOP)







## Overview

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) was the first part of the country to be affected by the floods. Flash flooding in the province's mountainous terrain was intense, concentrated and highly destructive. 1,198 people lost their lives – a death toll far higher relative to the number of people affected than either Sindh or Punjab. 285,000 houses were either damaged or destroyed. Over 900,000 people were displaced from their homes. Countless roads and bridges were washed away or blocked by landslides.

Many of the worst-affected districts in KPK were already hosting large numbers of conflict-displaced persons. Jalojai camp, which continues to be home to approximately 100,000 IDPs, is located in Nowshera district, where the damage caused by the floods was greatest. In total it was estimated that when the floods struck there were over 1.1 million conflict-displaced persons spread across KPK. In Swat and Lower Dir, two other severely affected districts, over 1.4 million recently-returned IDPs were in the process of rebuilding their lives after the massive displacement that took place from these areas in 2009.

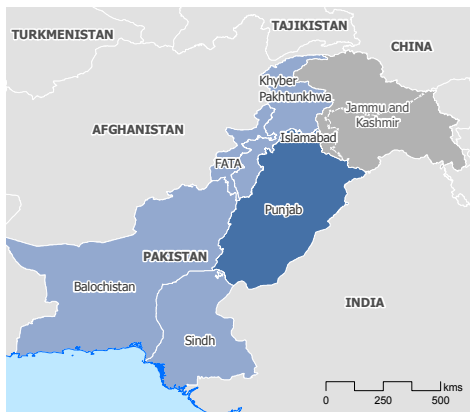
Key priorities in KPK have included food assistance, WASH, emergency and early recovery shelter and non food items and health interventions, particularly in response to diarrheal disease and acute respiratory infections. Winterisation support was particularly important during the winter months, when temperatures in many areas of the province dipped below zero degrees Celsius.

The security situation in parts of the province and the extensive damage that the floods caused to infrastructure have meant that access has been a significant challenge in KPK throughout the response.

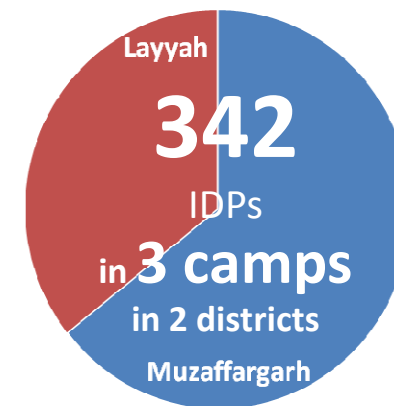
## Remaining challenges

- Continuing insecurity.
- Repairing infrastructure, particularly roads and bridges in the northern districts.
- Repair and improvement of flood defences in advance of the 2011 monsoon season.
- Restoration of basic services, especially health and education.
- Transitioning from emergency shelter to permanent shelter solutions
- Restoration of livelihoods – including repair of irrigation channels that are essential for farming
- Replacement of official documents lost – including land ownership and CNICs

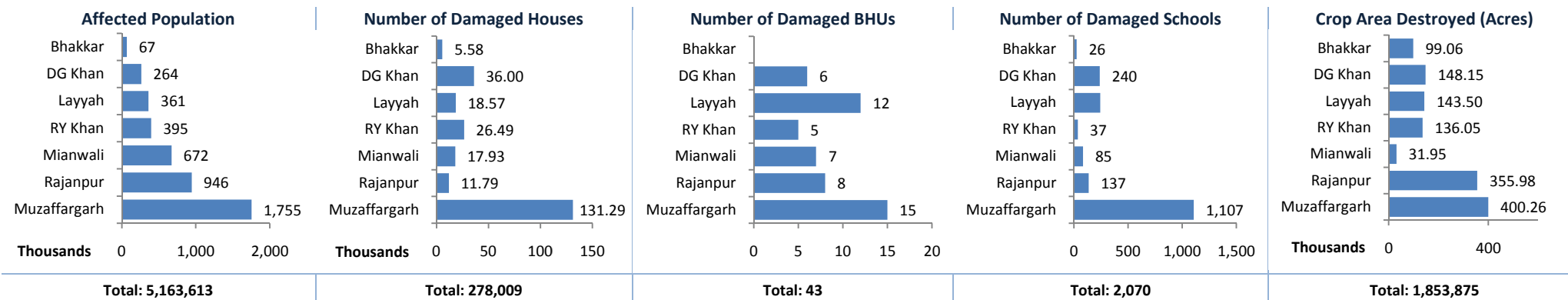
# PUNJAB PROVINCE



|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Total Population (Estimates for 2010)            | 99,440,760 |
| Flood Affected Population                        | 5,163,613  |
| Total Area (Sq Km)                               | 205,700    |
| Area Under Max. Flood Extent (16 Sep 2010) Sq Km | 15,119     |
| Total Districts                                  | 36         |
| Affected Districts                               | 12         |
| Total Tehsils                                    | 130        |
| Affected Tehsils                                 | 36         |



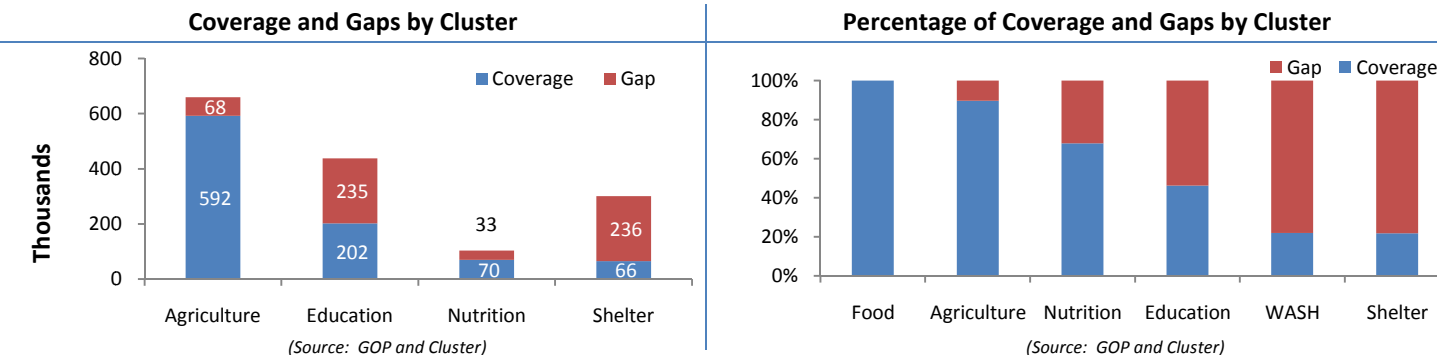
## Flood Affected Population and Damages



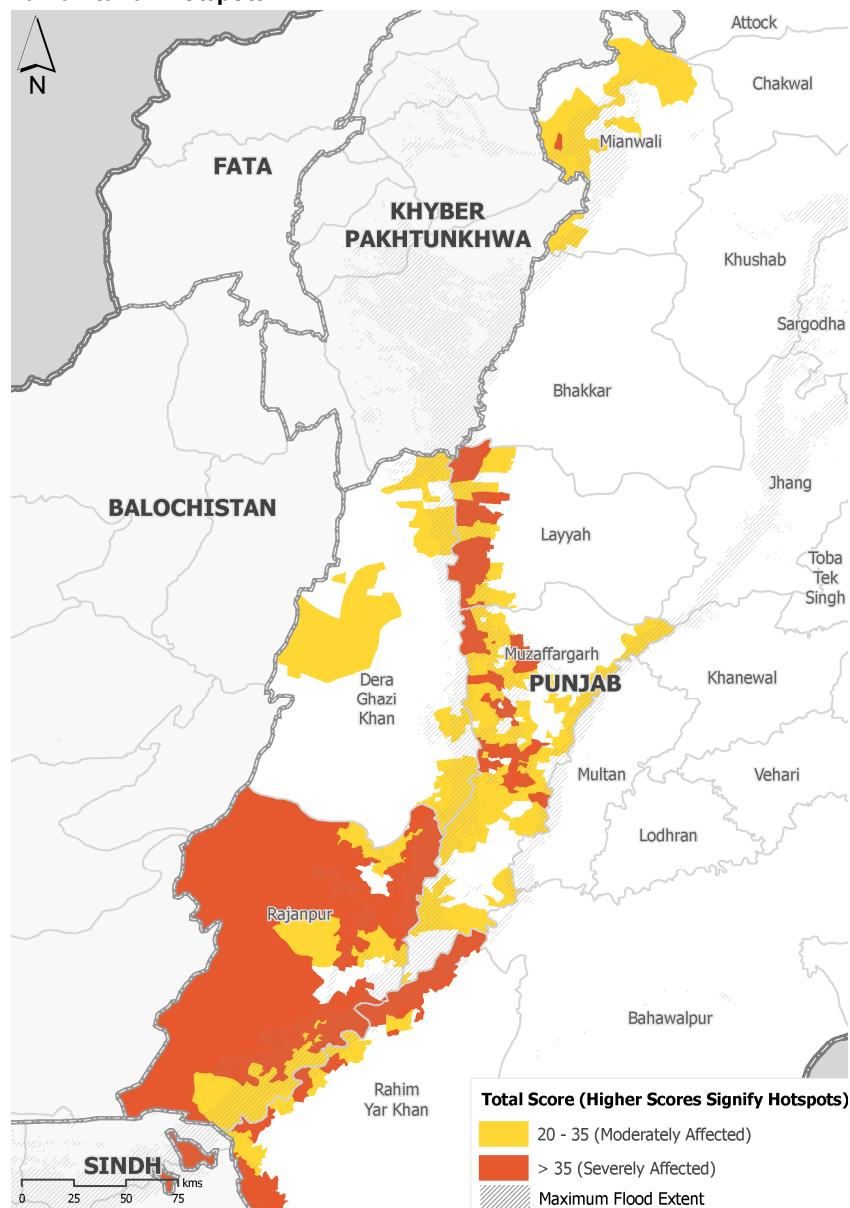
## Situation Overview

- An estimated 6 million people were affected across 11 districts
- Over 300,000 houses were destroyed and 200,000 more were badly damaged
- An estimated 1.85 million acres of arable land were lost.
- The majority of the affected population have returned to their villages

(Source: GOP)



## Humanitarian Hotspots



(Source: UC Ranking 2011)

## Overview

Punjab experienced a combination of intense flash flooding in the mountainous west of the province and slower onset, but economically highly destructive, riverine flooding in flatter, agriculturally productive areas, particularly around the meeting point of the Indus and Chenab rivers. Approximately six million people were affected across 11 districts (six percent of the total population of the province, or almost 19 percent of the population of the 11 affected districts). Estimates indicate that over 300,000 houses were destroyed across the province; while almost 200,000 more were badly damaged. 1.85 million acres of crops, mainly cotton, pulses, sugarcane, rice and fodder, were affected. Overall, Muzaffargarh and Rajanpur districts were hardest hit, though union councils in Rahim Yar Khan and Layyah were amongst the worst affected in the province.

Displacement caused by the floods in Punjab was for the most part of limited duration. By October the vast majority of displaced persons had returned to their areas of origin. Their needs, however, remained vast given the level of destruction of homes and disruption of basic services and livelihoods. Approximately 550 persons are reported to remain displaced in Layyah and Muzaffargarh districts.

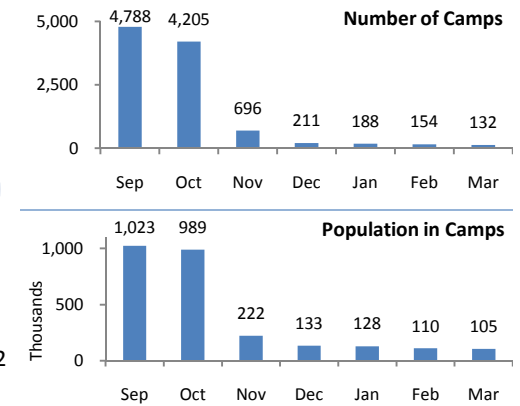
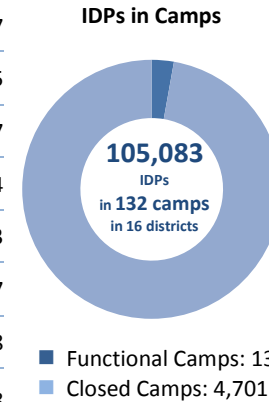
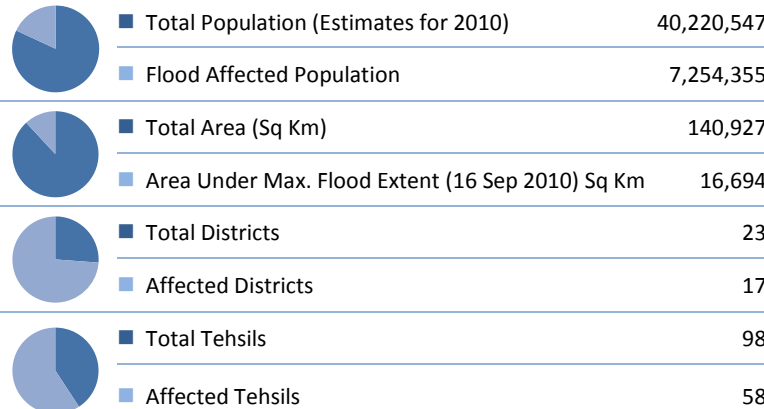
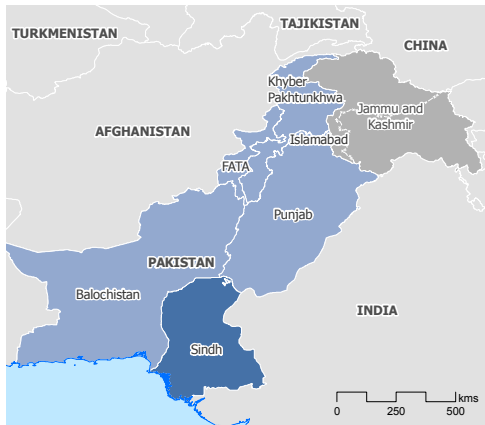
Food assistance, emergency shelter and WASH have been the major priorities of relief providers in Punjab. Agriculture has also been a critical sector, given Punjab's position as the breadbasket of the country. A range of health, education and protection support has also been delivered. However, geographical coverage of the humanitarian response has been uneven, due in part to a shortage of partners across the flood-affected area. Most assistance has gone to Muzaffargarh and Rajanpur, followed by D.G. Khan, Layyah and Rahim Yar Khan. Bhakkar, Mianwali and Khushab districts are reported to have received little or no support.

Access has been a challenge in parts of the province, due to a range of factors including security concerns and damaged infrastructure. Affected communities in hard-to-reach areas are now among the most vulnerable, given their distance from government facilities and services. This is particularly the case for women and girls. Across the province, the floods have exacerbated underlying structural problems in relation to factors such as access to basic services and land tenure.

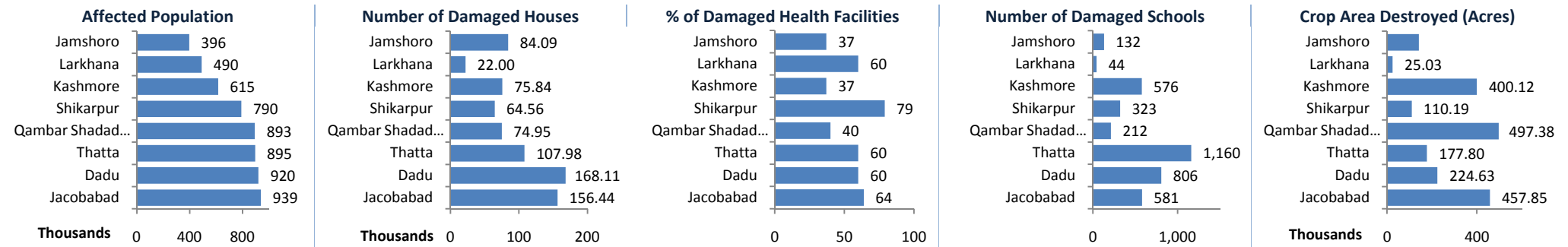
## Remaining challenges

- Ensuring equitable geographical distribution of assistance and access to the most vulnerable.
- Addressing the huge need for early recovery shelter support.
- Re-establishing livelihood opportunities.
- Repairing infrastructure, particularly road, water supply systems and irrigation schemes.
- Addressing underlying issues related to land tenure.
- Accessing communities in hard-to-reach parts of the province, including tribal areas.

# SINDH PROVINCE

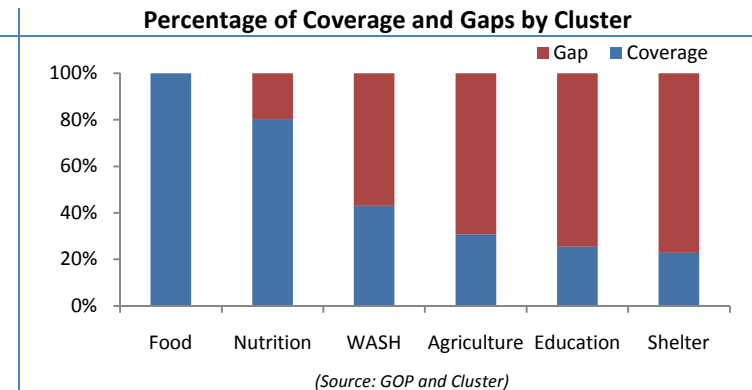
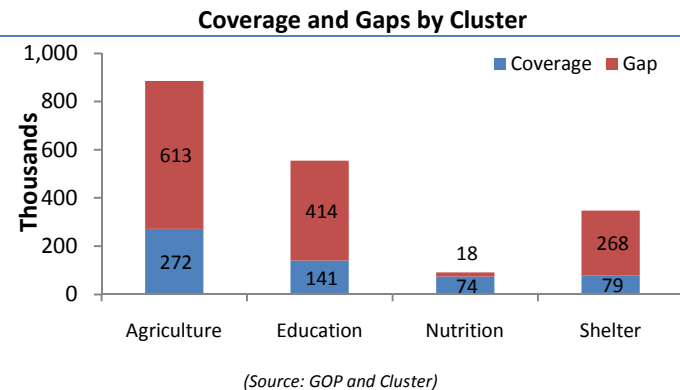


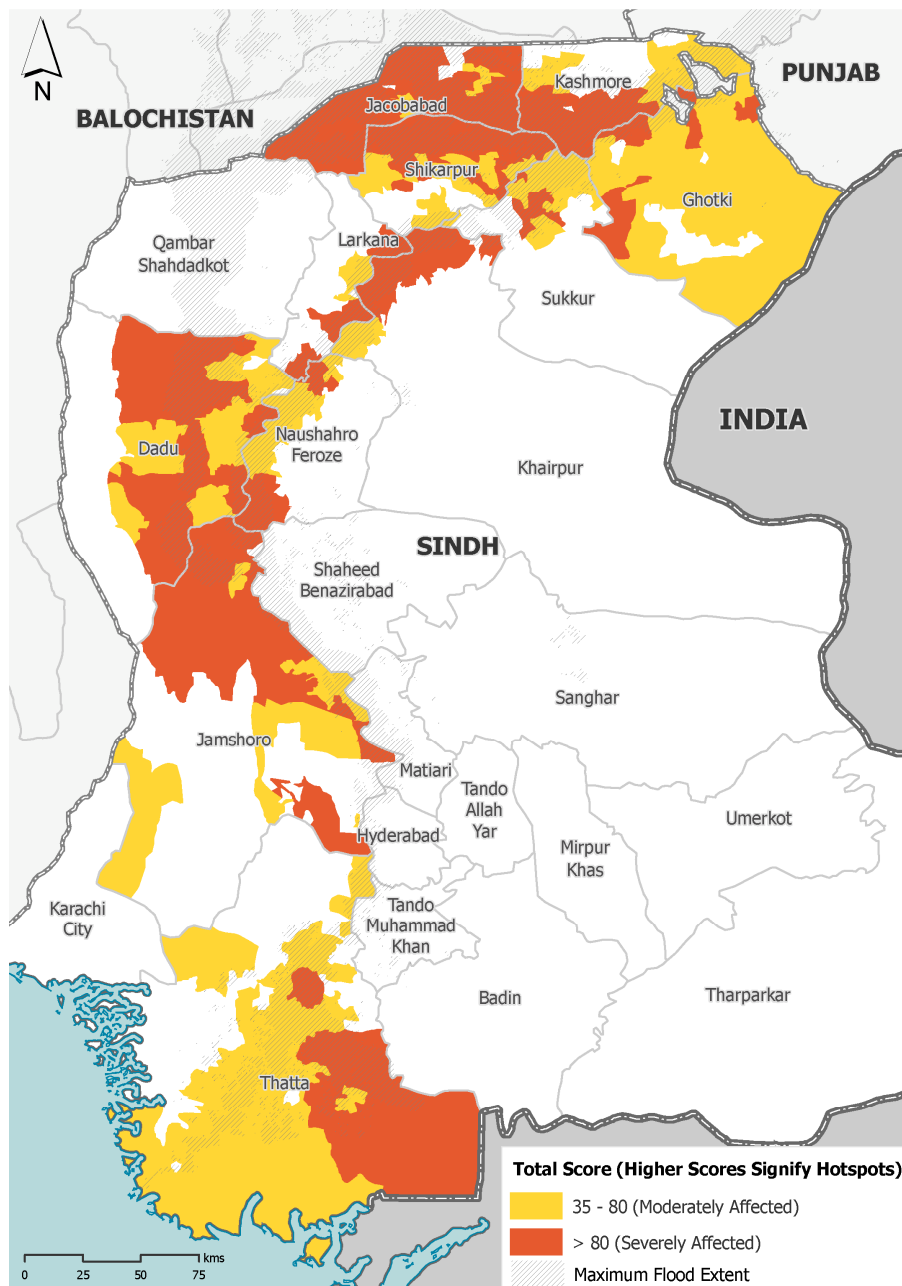
## Flood Affected Population and Damages



## Situation Overview

- An estimated 7.2 million people, almost half the rural population of the province, were affected (Source: GOP)
- Over 875,000 homes were either damaged or destroyed (Source: GOP)
- An estimated 2.5 million acres of arable land were lost (Source: GOP)
- Approximately 100,000 people remain in camps and spontaneous settlements
- The nutrition situation is critical far exceeding the 15% emergency threshold (Source: UNICEF)





## Overview

The direct impact of the floods has been most protracted in Sindh. Vast swathes of the province were left under water as the Indus broke through protective dykes, first in Kashmore district in the north of the province and then in Thatta in the south. By mid-August a huge offshoot of the river had formed, reaching into Qambar Shahdadkot and eventually extending into Dadu and Jamshoro. Millions were either evacuated or forced to flee their homes. An estimated 7.2 million people, representing close to half of the rural population of the entire province, were affected. Over 875,000 homes were either damaged or destroyed and 2.5 million acres of arable land were lost, in a province where the vast majority of the rural population depends upon agriculture for its survival. This compounded and exacerbated already limited access to clean water, inadequate basic hygiene and poor health facilities.

Patterns of movement were highly complex. An estimated 1.5 million persons were in camps or spontaneous settlements at the peak of the crisis. As floodwaters began to recede, large scale return began, though the extent of the damage meant that a large proportion of the returnees were without the most basic necessities and services. Many were forced into secondary displacement.

Today in Sindh it is estimated that as many as 100,000 people may remain in camps and spontaneous settlements. Many more continue to require comprehensive assistance in return areas, spanning both relief and early recovery. A recent assessment by FAO and WFP indicates that 2.5 million people in the province are food insecure. Added to this the nutrition situation in Sindh is critical with a GAM rate of 26% in Southern Sindh and 22.9% in Northern Sindh, far exceeding the 15% emergency threshold. The damage sustained by flood defence structures and irrigation systems, and the heavily waterlogged soil, have left Sindh extremely vulnerable to future disasters.

## Remaining challenges

- Ensuring durable solutions for persons who remain in camps and spontaneous settlements, and continued support in the meantime.
- Repair and improvement of flood defences in advance of the 2011 monsoon season.
- Addressing underlying structural issues including in relation to land rights and access to basic services for the most vulnerable.
- Rehabilitation of damaged irrigation systems.
- Re-establishment of livelihoods across flood affected areas.