

This report was issued by UNOCHA Pakistan. It covers the period from 08 to 10 August. The next report will be issued on or around 12 August.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- **Latest government figures indicate that over 14 million people have been affected by the floods; assessments are ongoing to establish how many of this total are in need of urgent assistance.**
- **Rains are continuing over northern parts of the country.**
- **There is an urgent need to scale up the response in Punjab and Sindh provinces; assessments in Punjab are now underway; coordination centers have now been established in Punjab and Sindh.**

II. Situation Overview

Latest Government figures estimate that over 14 million people have been affected by the floods (National and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities). Assessments are ongoing to establish the degree to which affected populations are in need of immediate humanitarian assistance. The official death toll is 1,271, with 1,334 people reported as injured. Over 302,000 houses are now known to have been either damaged or destroyed.

WFP-led rapid assessments have been completed in 11 of the worst-affected districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province (KPK) (Peshawar, Nowshera, Charsadda, Mardan Swat, Shangla, Lower Dir, Upper Dir, Malakand, D.I. Khan and Tank). Assessment teams found that 21% of houses in affected areas had been destroyed, with an additional 18% having been damaged. A total of 326,000 households, or 2.6 million individuals, were found to be in need of assistance in the districts assessed. Follow-up multi-sectoral assessments based on the Multi-Cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (MCRAM) have since been completed in Nowshera, Charsadda Peshawar and Mardan. Cash grants, food, non-food items, clothing, health care and shelter have been identified as aid priorities by those surveyed. Rapid assessments are now underway in Punjab province.

The Armed Forces continue to carry out rescue and relief operations in affected areas, in addition to distributing assistance. Over 30,000 people have been rescued at this point, while hundreds of thousands have been evacuated to safety.

Access to some flood affected areas continues to be problematic. In KPK, over 281 bridges and 283 roads have been affected by floods, according to the Provincial Disaster Management Agency. Road links to Upper Swat, Kalam and Kohistan are yet to be restored. Roads to Gilgit are also cut off due to damaged bridges and landslides.

The Pakistan Meteorological Department reports that monsoon rains of weak to moderate intensity persist in the north of the country. Scattered rain and thundershowers are expected across Punjab and KPK. Isolated rain and thundershowers are forecast over northern parts of Sindh, though hot and humid weather is expected in most parts of the province.

Water levels have again started to rise in Indus River and the Meteorological Department has warned that high water levels would be observed at Tarbela, Kalabagh and Chashma in KPK. Fresh flood warnings were issued for Muzaffargarh district in Punjab and thousands have started to leave the town as water from Indus River has started to exert pressure on embankments.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

Education

The cluster reports that the total number of schools damaged by the floods in KPK is 727. This includes 602 primary schools, 62 Middle schools and 63 High schools. A total of 705 schools have been occupied by flood-affected families in the province (total of 11,745 families)

Food

Current estimates place the total number of affected individuals across the country at more than 14 million, of which an estimated 6 million are in need of food assistance. The Food Cluster has initiated a response that will address the basic food needs of up to 6 million beneficiaries across the country; through the provision of monthly relief rations over a period of three months.

In the immediate aftermath of the heaviest rains, the food cluster initiated an emergency response action to meet the immediate food needs of affected families in KPK. Support commenced in accessible areas, targeting those households whose homesteads, food stocks, assets and crops have been destroyed. By 9 August, almost 340,000 individuals across 5 of the worst-affected districts (Peshawar, Nowshera, Charsadda, Swat and Mardan) had received almost 4,000 metric tons of food.

Compounding the delivery of assistance to date has been the issue of access to areas where destroyed infrastructure has made it impossible for aid to reach people by road. Response by the cluster has been focused so far on KPK. Donor support is needed to ensure that food assistance can be scaled up as required.

Health

The number of acute diarrhea (AD) cases in KPK has reached 13,903. A significant number of AD cases have also been reported in Punjab (5,635) and Sindh (5,174). Rapid health assessments have also shown increased death from communicable diseases.

In KPK, the WHO has provided 56 cholera kits, 45 emergency health kits, and 3 surgical kits sufficient for cover 622,000 people for a month. In flood-affected districts of Punjab, 519 mobile teams and 363 static health facilities are providing health care services to affected communities.

Shelter and NFIs

UNHCR last weekend distributed, 1,000 plastic sheets and 1,000 NFIs kits containing blankets, kitchen sets, quilts, soap etc in a village near Peshawar. UNHCR has also started distributing Ramadan food packages in Jalazoi Camp. These packages have been donated by Saudi Government. UNHCR distributions in Swat have also started and if needed, the NFI's would be airlifted to in accessible areas of Swat.

UNHCR has so far dispatched over 14,500 tents, 53,310 blankets, 40,030 sleeping mats and 14,835 jerry cans. Other items distributed include plastic buckets, soaps, plastic sheets, mosquito nets and quilts in both KPK and Baluchistan.

Nutrition

The Nutrition Cluster provided over 1,100 children with de-worming medicines while some 1,600 others were provided with food supplements including energy biscuits and multi-micronutrient sachets in Swat and Lower Dir. Additionally, over 800 women received messages on importance of breast feeding in Swat, Lower Dir and Nowshera.

WASH

The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.

WASH cluster members, including Oxfam, Public Health & Engineering Department, Municipal Administration, ACTED, MSF and UNICEF have now been able to cover more than 1.1 million flood-affected people in D.I. Khan, Kohat, Peshawar, Nowshera, Charsadda, Swat and Dir Lower through provision of drinking water. This was made possible by water tankering and repair of around 112 Tube Wells. Around 15,000 families have so far been provided with WASH NFI's, hygiene kits, buckets and jerry cans. Swat Municipal Administration has received two additional Generators and the same are now being used for operating the various Tube Wells.

IV. Coordination

Inter-cluster coordination meetings (ICCM) are now taking place in Islamabad every second day (the next meeting is scheduled for 12 August). Most clusters are now bringing in additional staff to work on cluster coordination and coordination capacity at the national level will be significantly strengthened in the coming days. It has been agreed to form working groups under the ICCM to ensure coverage of technical issues while the ICCM group maintains its focus on strategic issues. Two have so far been established: for assessments and information management. An assessment coordinator will be deployed to support the work of the assessment working group.

A humanitarian coordination center (HCC) is being established in the business center of the Serena Hotel in Islamabad. The coordination center will, once fully established, serve as a coordination hub for all humanitarian actors, providing a platform for information exchange and operational planning. The HCC will be the venue for cluster and inter-cluster meetings, serve as a briefing centre for incoming humanitarian actors, providing guidance on cultural issues, safety & security. Maps, situation reports, contact lists and 3W information will be available in the centre. Finally the HCC will provide a platform for media and press briefings.

In Peshawar additional staff is being deployed to strengthen coordination. In addition to coordination structures already in place in PKP, coordination capacity is now being strengthened in the south of the country. In Punjab Province, the humanitarian coordination centre established in Multan held its first coordination meeting on 10 August. Approximately 60 people participated in the meeting. Over the coming days additional staff will be deployed to the centre and a high speed internet connection will be established. In Sindh Province, the newly established coordination centre in Sukkur also held its first meeting with approximately 120 participants.

V. Funding

UN agencies, NGOs and the International Organisation for Migration are currently finalising a Pakistan Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan (PIFERP) to enable international partners to support the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to address needs during the immediate relief period.

An application for a rapid response grant from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has been submitted by the Humanitarian Coordinator and is currently under consideration.

Detailed information on funds committed and pledged is available on the OCHA Financial Tracking Service (<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/fts.nsf/doc105?OpenForm&rc=3&emid=FL-2010-000141-PAK>). Donors and recipient organisations are encouraged to report all contributions using the on-line funding report form.

VI. Contact

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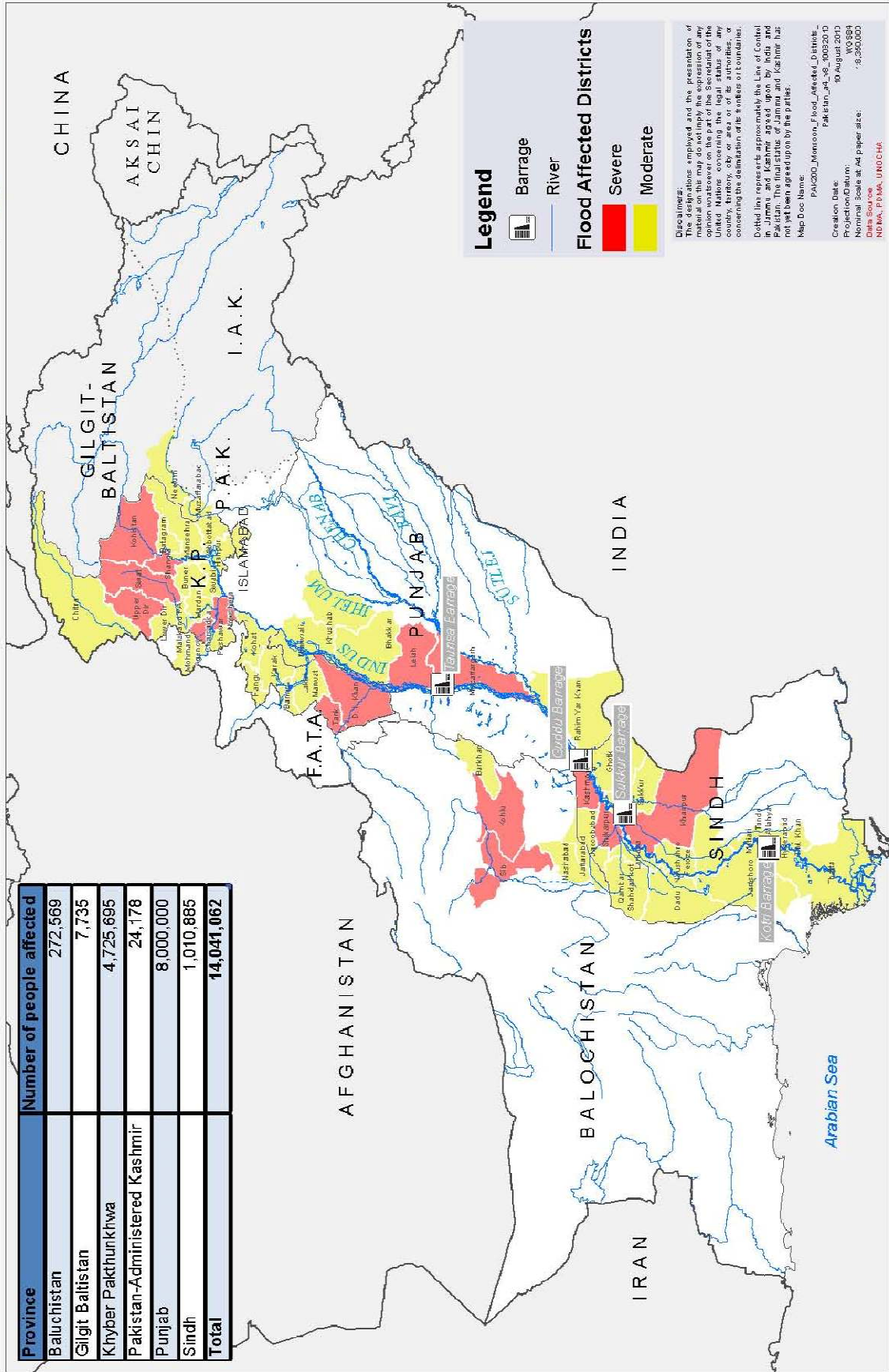
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Pakistan - Floods Impact Profile

10 August 2010

Province	Number of people affected
Baluchistan	272,569
Gilgit Baltistan	7,735
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4,725,695
Pakistan-Administered Kashmir	24,178
Punjab	8,000,000
Sindh	1,010,885
Total	14,041,062



Legend

- Barrage
- River

Flood Affected Districts

- Severe
- Moderate

Disclaimer: The information employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city, or area, or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines represent approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The boundaries shown on this map of Kashmir have not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

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