

This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners and issued by OCHA Pakistan. It covers the period from 1 to 8 December 2011. The next report or bulletin will be issued in January 2012.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- The establishment of Temporary Learning Centres has provided an opportunity for nearly 32,500 children, including 15,000 girls, to access education for the first time in their lives. There is a need to get more flood-affected children and teachers back to school by supporting the renovation of 6,150 partially damaged schools – 5,728 in Sindh and 422 in Balochistan – and providing transitional school structures to more than 3,600 totally damaged schools in the two provinces.
- Humanitarian agencies in Sindh are identifying the locations of people who are displaced in many flood-affected areas that remain under water. The Temporary Settlement Support Unit (TSSU) is monitoring temporary settlements and will provide more information about them in the coming weeks.

II. Situation Overview

Humanitarian actors are distributing winterization items in flood-affected areas where temperatures are dropping. The Government and humanitarian agencies have distributed shelter and relief items to more than 450,000 households in Sindh and Balochistan. However, 43 per cent of the affected households have not received any assistance so far. Coverage remains particularly low in Umerkot (32 per cent), Tharparkhar (39 per cent) and Mirpur Khas (44 per cent).

The onset of cold weather and the prevailing overall poor health situation of the flood-affected people due to inadequate shelter, food, safe water and sanitation pose multiple health hazards. There is a need to continue capacity-building efforts for local health authorities, including on water quality control and monitoring issues.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response



EMERGENCY SHELTER

Needs: The results of the joint UN-Government Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) conducted in October indicate that the 2011 floods affected more than 5 million people in Sindh and Balochistan. Nearly 797,000 houses have been damaged, with 41 per cent of them completely destroyed.

Response: The following table illustrates the response by humanitarian agencies and the outstanding needs:

Type of assistance	Assessed Needs	Response	Gap
Emergency Shelter (tents and tarpaulins)	796,861	450,890	43%
Blankets (2 per household)	1,593,722	198,158	88%
Kitchen sets (1 per household)	796,861	90,115	89%
Bedding and Mats (2 per household)	1,593,722	106,103	93%

The cluster is promoting durable low-cost shelter solutions through a community-based self-recovery process in the villages of origin. The first 170 shelters have been built but many organizations require funding to provide further assistance.

Gaps & Constraints: The cluster is unable to ascertain all the areas that have not been reached with assistance due to limited information sharing within the humanitarian community. In addition, agencies are reporting depletion of their relief stocks.



EDUCATION

Needs: As temperatures fall across the flood-affected areas, children and adolescents urgently need a protective learning environment. There is a need for continued community mobilization and sensitization on the importance of educating girls and taking children and adolescents to school, especially those who have never attended school. In addition, monitoring children and adolescents who have returned to their villages is critical to ensuring that they continue their schooling.

Response: The cluster has established more than 1,950 Temporary Learning Centres (TLCs), benefitting more than 92,600 children, including nearly 41,400 girls. Approximately 2,500 TLC teachers, including 864 women, have benefitted from capacity-building activities. In Sindh, more than 95,000 children and adults, including more than 42,200 girls and women, have so far benefitted from the safe learning environment provided by the TLCs in 11 districts. In Balochistan, teaching and learning activities continue in 40 TLCs established in fully damaged schools in Jaffarabad, thus benefitting 5,700 children. Some 21,000 children have also benefitted from school supplies provided by UNICEF to 352 flood-affected schools in Jalalabad and Kalat.

Table on Beneficiaries and Gaps

Activity	Target	Achievement	Gap
Setting up TLCs	5,137	1,959	62%
Enrollment in TLCs	359,559	92,697	74%
Renovation of partially damaged	3,975	0	100%
Provision of TSS	1,816	0	100%
Distribution of Educational supplies	376,929	95,195	75%
Capacity-building of Teachers	28,950	2,498	91%
Total Beneficiaries Reached	388,509	95,195	75%

Gaps & Constraints: The Education Cluster has reached only 25 per cent of its nearly 390,000 target beneficiaries. Immediate funding is critically needed to enable humanitarian partners to establish more TLCs, renovate flood-affected schools and provide necessary educational supplies in Sindh and Balochistan.



FOOD SECURITY

Needs: According to the findings of the MSNA, 4.3 million people (84 per cent of the affected population) are food-insecure – 2.2 million people severely food-insecure and 2.1 million people moderately food-insecure – in the flood-affected areas of Sindh and Balochistan. Data collected prior to the floods and recently released as part of the National Nutrition Survey results show that Sindh had the highest food insecurity rate at 72 per cent.

More than 3 million flood-affected, food-insecure people in Government-notified districts urgently require agricultural support to resume food production and income generation. Farmers require agricultural inputs to cultivate *Zaid Rabi* crops – such as pulses, sunflower and vegetables – where Rabi wheat planting may not have been possible. As for livestock, there is a need to urgently provide additional feed and veterinary support to ensure continued livestock survival, and plant multi-cut green fodder to sustain surviving livestock in the coming months.

Response: In November, WFP and its 22 implementing partners provided food assistance to nearly 2.3 million people in 12 districts of Sindh and three districts of Balochistan; more than 3 million people have received food assistance since the beginning of the emergency. In addition, five NGOs (Muslim Hands, Caritas International, Islamic Relief Pakistan, Plan International and Lead Against Marginality and Poverty) provided assistance to more than 95,200 people in four districts of Sindh in November. NGOs have been scaling down the implementation of relief food activities.

In December, WFP is scheduled to provide unconditional food assistance to 1 million beneficiaries in three districts of Sindh – Sanghar, Mirpur Khas and Umer Kot – and 50,000 beneficiaries in two districts of

Balochistan – Kalat and Killah Abdullah – in line with instructions from the Provincial Disaster Management Authority.

To date, nearly 21,000 families in five districts of Sindh have received agricultural support: more than 12,100 households received wheat straw (emergency animal feed) for their animals through Oxfam and FAO, while about 9,000 households received livestock vaccination support through the Organization of Social Development Initiatives, Sindh Agriculture Development Association and the Sindh Desert Development Organization.

Gaps & Constraints: Additional funding is required for the implementation of ongoing life-saving interventions and early recovery activities expected to commence in the coming weeks.



NUTRITION

Needs: A total of 928,000 children under five need to be screened, nearly 99,000 moderately acutely malnourished children and more than 59,000 severely acutely malnourished children under five need to be treated, while 9,800 children under five are in stabilization centres. The cluster notes that 180 centres for Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) and Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) as well as eight stabilization centres need to be established. In addition, 571,000 pregnant and lactating women need to be screened, while more than 99,900 malnourished women need to be treated under the SFP.

Response: In Sindh, out of more than 319,000 children under five who have been screened, 18,360 severely acutely malnourished children have been enrolled in the OTP, while nearly 38,500 moderately acutely malnourished children have been admitted to the supplementary feeding programme. The severely acutely malnourished children are receiving assistance in 62 OTP sites established under the ongoing emergency operation. The Nutrition Cluster has reached more than 121,700 women with Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) messages during more than 8,800 IYCF sessions that have been organized since the emergency response commenced. More than 19,000 of approximately 98,800 screened at risk pregnant and lactating women have been enrolled in the SFP.

In Balochistan, the Nutrition Cluster has established 10 OTP centres – six in Jaffarabad and four in Nasirabad districts. Of more than 14,300 children screened to date, around 1,600 were found to be moderately acutely malnourished and have been enrolled at SFP sites, while nearly 500 were severely acutely malnourished and have been enrolled at the OTP centre for treatment. Of around 7,400 pregnant and lactating women screened, 1,110 were found to be moderately acutely malnourished and enrolled at the SFP centre. In addition, nearly 1,270 pregnant and lactating women have been sensitized on IYCF.

Gaps & Constraints: Funding constraints are affecting the implementation of the SFP and OTP interventions. Stabilization centers are not functional as yet, and 118 planned OTP and SFP sites have not been established.



HEALTH

Needs: Acute respiratory infections, which are the leading cause of morbidity (at 27.3 per cent of the total) in Sindh, are on the rise across the province, hence the need for an urgent response. The results of the MSNA indicate that flood-affected people remain at risk of vector-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue. There is a need for a full resumption of primary health-care services in rural areas where people have returned to their homes. More than 75 per cent of households in flood-affected areas reportedly require continuous medical support.

Response: The Health Cluster has conducted more than 378,900 consultations for flood-affected people throughout Sindh. WHO and its humanitarian partners continued to distribute essential medical supplies in Badin, Tando Muhammad Khan, Umerkot, Kambar, Shikarpur, Khairpur, Sukkur, Jacobabad and Larkana districts during the past week. Humanitarian agencies also conducted health education sessions and distributed information materials to displaced people and local communities.

Gaps & Constraints: Projects under the Health Cluster are funded at 36 per cent only. Lack of adequate funding is a major challenge to continued provision of emergency health-care assistance, especially in eight worst-affected districts that require continuous support to improve access to health services, facilitate the resumption of primary health care services and ensure continuous surveillance of communicable diseases. In addition, health-care services need to be complemented with increased water, sanitation and hygiene interventions in the flood-affected districts, including villages with returnees.



WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE

Needs: Access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities remains a critical issue in flood-affected areas. The findings of the MSNA indicate that the floods reduced access to piped drinking water among the affected people and increased the number of people relying on unprotected and untreated sources of water. A recent WHO report revealed that up to 87 per cent of water sources tested were unfit for drinking. The number of people practising open defecation has also increased. Many returnees have found their primary settlements and structures damaged and in need of major rehabilitation and maintenance. As more people return to their homes, the focus shifts to critical early recovery interventions such as the restoration of damaged water schemes and social mobilization to support improved hygiene behaviour.

Response: WASH Cluster members have provided clean drinking water to more than 1.2 million flood-affected people in Sindh and Balochistan, sanitation facilities to about 480,000 people, family hygiene kits to nearly 1.3 million people and hygiene messages to more than 1.5 million people. Cluster agencies have also supported responses to suspected outbreaks of acute water diarrhea. The table below summarizes the cluster's overall achievements and gaps:

Assessed needs	Response beneficiaries	Gaps
2.5 million	Water: 1,220,549	51%
	Sanitation: 479,209, including around 240,000 women and girls	40%
	Hygiene Sessions: 1,533,430	39%

Gaps & Constraints: The WASH Cluster is currently funded at just 20 per cent, a situation that remains a major bottleneck for many agencies seeking to scale up their WASH responses. Other significant challenges remain, including limited numbers of sources of good quality water. A shift in the sanitation response strategy to accommodate people returning to their places of origin and varying levels of commitment from district counterparts have also limited the effectiveness of the planning and response capacity of the cluster in certain districts.



PROTECTION

Needs: Humanitarian partners have identified the need for access to gender-sensitive services and improved mechanisms to refer survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) for care and support. Other needs include cooking fuel and safe water facilities for women and girls, relocation of temporary settlements away from roadsides where they feel exposed, and the need to respond to children's wellbeing, which has reportedly suffered due to the disruption of their regular environment. Reports of violence against children and separation from family members also need to be closely investigated and responded to by cluster members, community committees and the Social Welfare Department. There is a need to increase information dissemination and monitoring activities on relief assistance as some flood-affected people reportedly lack information on eligibility for Pakistan Card cash relief.

Response: The cluster has aired radio messages on the causes and consequences of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in 10 flood-affected districts and used Mobile Service Units to identify and support GBV survivors with gender-sensitive medical and counselling support in eight flood-affected districts of Sindh. Cluster members are strengthening referral mechanisms in three districts of Sindh – Badin, Mirpurkhas and Umerkot – to support GBV referral and case management.

The Child Protection Sub-Cluster has established 53 per cent of its planned protective spaces, thus implementing educational and recreational activities and providing psycho-social support to 129,000 children, having increased by more than 14,600 children during the past two weeks. More than 29,000 women have benefitted from services offered at women's protective spaces, which include peer support, rights awareness sessions, vocational skills training and referrals of GBV cases.

The cluster has disseminated messages related to child safety to more than 52,600 people and provided referral services to more than 300 children, thus enabling them to access various social services, health, education and psychosocial support.

Gaps & Constraints: The main constraint to date has been the lack of funding for dedicated protection activities and services. There is a need to mobilize trained staff and experienced organizations at the district level to identify and respond to protection concerns and ensure access to assistance for the most vulnerable in safety and with dignity. Mechanisms and staff responding to individual cases also require dedicated capacity-building to ensure appropriate and successful interventions are made.

While GBV incidents are being reported, the lack of case management services on the ground means that only limited responses have been provided to some of the identified survivors. The number of registered children with disabilities is growing and there are challenges in identifying appropriate assistance and support for these children. While communities continue to return, there is a need to move the protective spaces to the areas of origin and to increase community ownership of these services through training and improved linkages with government services.



EARLY RECOVERY

Needs: Many flood-affected people in Sindh and Balochistan have become more vulnerable due to damage to their infrastructure and lack of employment opportunities. The rehabilitation of access roads, culverts, drainage systems and small bridges will restore basic access to essential facilities, develop linkages and provide the vulnerable flood-affected people with opportunities to earn livelihoods through cash-for-work initiatives.

There is a need for cash grants to support small businesses affected by the floods and provide vocational training to women and youth to enable them to earn livelihoods.

Response: The cluster will respond to immediate early recovery needs in Sindh and Balochistan through the rehabilitation of community infrastructure in order to benefit 55,000 households by restoring access to essential facilities and providing them with an earning opportunity through the generation of 1.28 million cash-for-work days. It will also conduct capacity-building activities on disaster risk reduction.

Gaps & Constraints: Funding is required to implement various early recovery, community restoration and disaster risk reduction interventions for the most vulnerable flood-affected people.



LOGISTICS

Needs: Humanitarian organizations still require additional storage space in several districts of Sindh Province to facilitate the delivery of relief items. In some cases, additional transportation capacity is also needed. Over the past three weeks, the Logistics Cluster has observed an increase in the number of requests, both for transport and storage of shelter items, from the humanitarian community. However, during the past week, most requests could not be fulfilled due to restricted movements as a result of processions to mark *Muharram*, an annual religious event.

Response: The Logistics Cluster provided 194 cubic metres of storage space in 10 facilities across Sindh for relief items from UN-HABITAT, Handicap International and Fast Rural Development Programme during the past week. It also provided transportation for 227 cubic metres of shelter items from Handicap International and UN HABITAT.

The cluster also provides Geographic Information System and mapping support. During the past week, it prepared Union Council-wise maps for temporary settlements in 10 flood-affected districts of Sindh for IOM and OCHA.

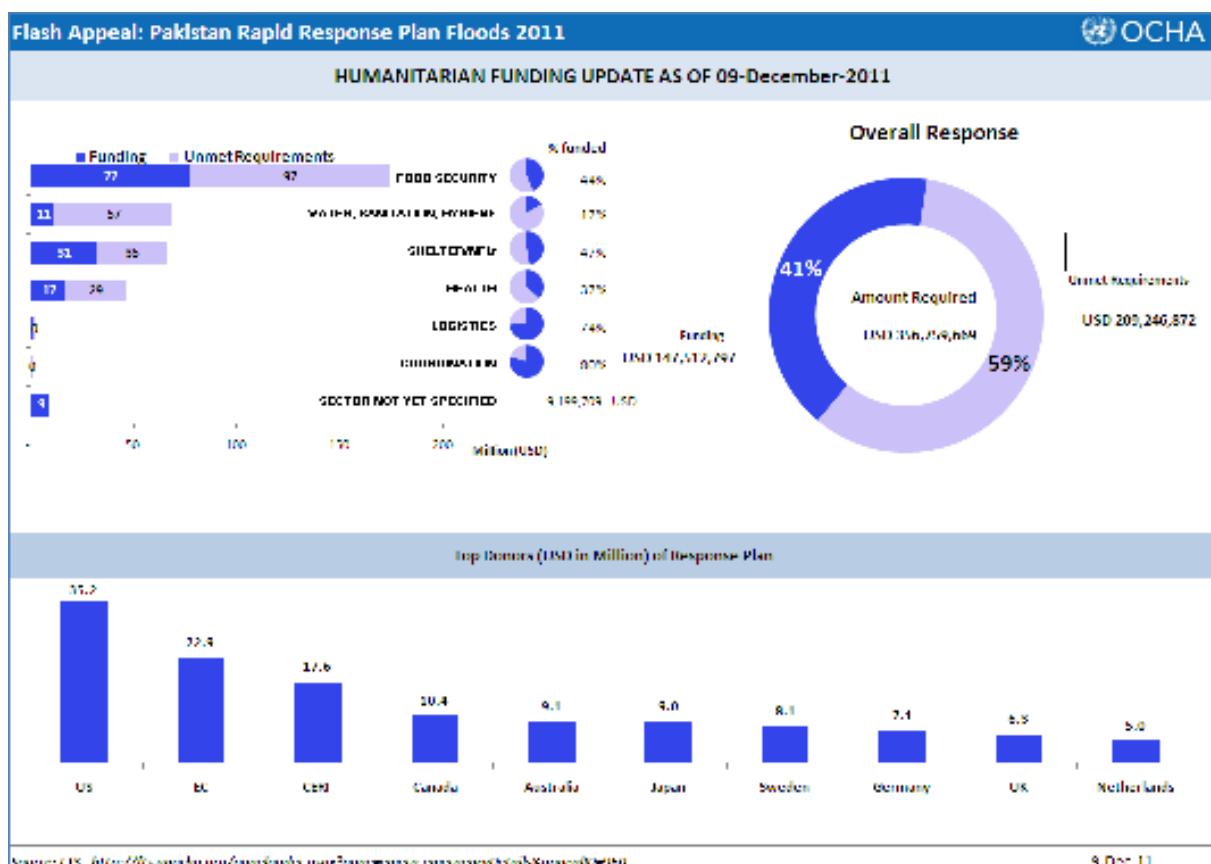
Gaps & Constraints: Additional pipeline information from humanitarian actors currently involved in the flood response is needed to assist the Logistics Cluster in forecasting storage requirements and anticipating transportation assistance requests.

IV. Coordination

Consultations are ongoing between the Government, humanitarian community and donors to determine the next steps regarding the Revised Response Plan for 2011 floods.

OCHA is facilitating regular HCT meetings and Inter-Cluster Coordination Meetings (ICCMs) at the federal level. ICCMs are also taking place at provincial levels in Sindh and Balochistan in addition to district-level coordination meetings to coordinate humanitarian response to outstanding needs.

V. Funding



All humanitarian partners including donors and recipient agencies are encouraged to inform FTS of cash and in-kind contributions by sending an e-mail to: fts@un.org.

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