

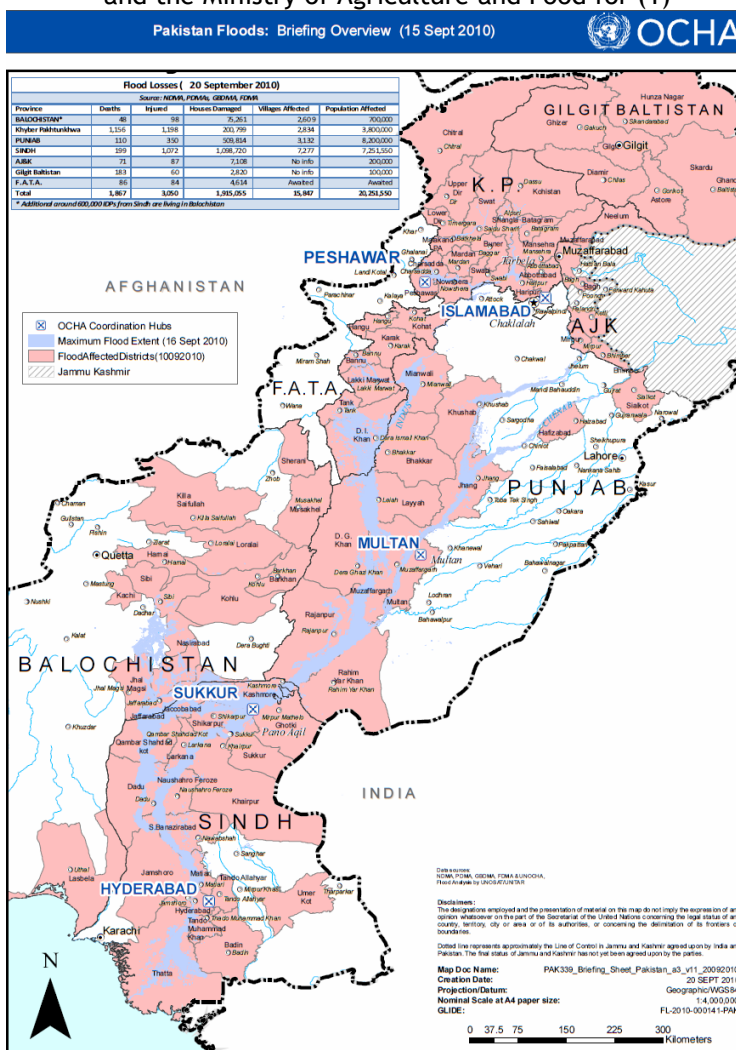


FACTSHEET PAKISTAN MONSOON FLOODS

1. LATEST AVAILABLE FIGURES

As of 30/09/10	Estimates
Number of deaths	1,802
Number of injured	2,994
People in need of immediate humanitarian assistance / relief	12,400,000
Number of homes damaged	1,910,439
Hectares of damaged cultivable land (1)	2,400,000
Total number people affected directly and indirectly	20,356,550

Source : National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) report 26/06/10 and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food for (1)





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2. BACKGROUND

- Massive level of unmet humanitarian needs persist as the overall response still struggles to be scaled up. Over 20 million people are reported to be affected.
- In KPK, Punjab and parts of Sindh flood waters continue to drain, leaving behind massive damage, with large areas of standing water in Sindh and Punjab.
- The situation in Southern Sindh is acute and deserves particular attention to ensure that response is brought to scale immediately.

Westerly weather disturbance combined with heavy monsoon rain on 21 and 22 July triggered flash floods and river floods in several parts of the country. Monsoon rains continued across the country especially in Khyber Pakhtunkwa (KPK) and Baluchistan, triggering additional floods in the low lying areas of Punjab and Sindh. Punjab and Sindh are the country's agricultural bread basket.

Sindh: Remains the epicentre of the humanitarian crisis, with 7.3 million people affected and 1.4 million displaced in Thatta district alone. In Southern Sindh, large areas are still under water. In northern Sindh, flood water has receded somewhat, but large areas of standing water remain, and are likely to take several months to dry up. Relief efforts throughout Sindh, but particularly in the south continue at a pace, intensity and volume which is far less than required by the situation; and the response continues to struggle to achieve incremental increases in coverage.

Punjab: Floodwaters in affected districts almost receded, There is significant movement of affected people back to (or closer to) their home villages or what is left of them. Efforts are being made to establish a more comprehensive overview of needs, in particular of more remote and less accessible areas. Significant impact on the productivity of Rabi planting season is expected.

Khyber Pakhtunkwa: flood waters have receded leaving massive destruction. Humanitarian agencies are meeting a higher proportion of needs than elsewhere; however, there are reports of increasing concerns over the uneven provision of services and equity of response, particularly in the easily accessible districts of Nowshera and Charsadda.

Baluchistan: Some return of flood displaced to their areas of origin is reported, but many remain displaced. Road access is improving. There are approximately 600,000 IDPs from Punjab residing in Baluchistan for the time-being

Azad Jammu Kashmir: the caseload of affected people is more limited (200,000) considering the overall context, and the response that is in hand.

Gilgit-Baltistan: the number of affected people has been increased to 100,000 as both the direct and indirect impact of the disaster becomes more apparent. Although the access to Gilgit Baltistan Province improved, it is still one of the most difficult areas in Pakistan to access.



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3. IMMEDIATE PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN AID

- Shelter

Sindh province is the most affected with some 1,060,680 houses destroyed/damaged. So far, only 6% of affected households have been provided with tents and plastic sheeting distributions. Only 3.1% of these households have received rope and fittings and 2% have received tool kits. This situation illustrates the lack of coordination and coherence between those distributing tents and those distributing the support kits (fittings, ropes and tool kits).

New distributions are in the pipeline (within the next few weeks), once these have been done the coverage rates for Punjab and for Sindh provinces should more or less double. The shelter response strategy is based on three scenarios; possibility of return, extended displacement (due to land rights issues, permanence of stagnant water) and seasonal flood migrants. For the first group core shelters will be built and for the latter transitional shelters. The land rights/property working group is working on vulnerability criteria for prioritization which will be taken into consideration in the shelter response strategy.

The shelter cluster group has elaborated a series of technical and standard recommendations; all those working on shelters have to submit their proposals for endorsement.

- Food assistance

Latest estimates by the food cluster indicate that over 6.8 million people have been assisted with food rations in more than 60 districts in KPK, Sindh, Punjab, Baluchistan, Gilgit-Baltistan, and FATA. Ongoing efforts are being made to prioritize locations requiring immediate interventions. Alongside government and UN efforts, over 50 organizations are involved.

Since the onset of the floods it is estimated that almost 80,000 metric tons of food have been distributed by various agencies. However, there is still no comprehensive overview of needs or the provision of food assistance by all players including the cluster, Red Cross Movement and Government, according to WFP.

- Health

Acute diarrhea (13%), acute respiratory infections (18%), skin infections (12%) and suspected malaria (9%) remain the leading causes for seeking health care in the flood affected areas. Health concerns are evolving as winter approaches. Diarrhea is less reported in the north, as expected with the change of weather, but remains high in the southern areas of Pakistan. ARI on the other hand is expected to rise in KP and northern Punjab with the cold and the inadequate shelter.

Malaria remains a potential threat. The season for falciparum is approaching. Movement of people from areas of low endemicity to hyperendemic regions can result in high levels of transmission and infection in the population with little previous exposure. There is a risk of outbreaks in the coming weeks.



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- *Malnutrition is increasingly a concern. Food insecurity will continue to be very high in the coming months.*
- Nutrition

Given the lack of updated nutritional data, UNICEF is planning to conduct a SMART nutritional survey in the coming weeks and at the same time WFP will carry out an Emergency Food Security Assessment in the flood affected areas. Both surveys will provide comprehensive information about food and nutritional situation.

Nutritional supplies are provided by UNICEF to support severe malnutrition management but the shortage of organizations and staff trained in nutrition in emergencies continues to limit the ability of the cluster to rapidly scale up its support. There is a lack of information about who is doing what and where in nutrition.

- WASH (water, sanitation, hygiene)

The WASH cluster in coordination with the health/nutrition cluster has launched its survival strategy. The main objective is to achieve measurable improvements in the population's health, WASH related morbidity and mortality.

The cluster is struggling to find experienced staff to be deployed at the provincial level and consequently expects some delays before being able to provide comprehensive information on humanitarian gaps and needs analysis. At the moment, 95 agencies are reporting within the cluster.

There is still a massive gap between what is provided and what is needed, and disaggregated data per sector and province are still lacking.

The operations in the South, especially Sindh, have been the latest to start and partners are just starting to be operational there. In the South, the focus remains purely, emergency, relief, as there are few or hardly any signs of return. The main technical intervention should be on camp sanitation, basic WASH NFIs especially water containers and soap as well as water supply. In many places even when partners are operational it is extremely difficult to achieve the minimum international humanitarian standards.

The use of Water Treatment Units has been questioned by the WASH cluster due to the lack of local capacity to run expensive and technically challenging reverse osmosis units.

- Protection

The overarching protection concern in all affected provinces is the lack of access to and discrimination in distribution of relief and early recovery assistance toward flood affected marginalised individuals.

Limited coverage is creating further tensions with violence and disputes reported during distributions. Addressing inter-communal tensions and violence, as well as land and property disputes to facilitate sustainable returns is a key need across all affected provinces, together with access to legal mechanisms to support document recovery.



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- Non-Food assistance

The distribution coverage rates are even lower than for shelter distributions, the items being distributed are: blankets, beds/mats and cooking kits. KPK province is the one that has been most comprehensively covered, given that it was the first province to be affected and that many agencies working on the already existing IDP problem were present and able to act swiftly. Just as with the shelters, NFI distributions within the next two weeks are in the pipeline these should increase coverage rates considerably.

4. MAIN CHALLENGES FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

- Access: infrastructure, roads and bridges have been destroyed or damaged, hampering relief in many areas; in some areas there are security constraints
- The affected population is scattered and in pockets across the country
- The scale of the crisis is huge as are the numbers affected
- Security is an important constraint, as well as growing civil unrest and incidents of criminality in flood-affected areas.

5. COMMISSION'S HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO):

- Ms. Georgieva visited Pakistan on 24 and 25/8 to meet with senior members of the Government of Pakistan including the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the head of the NDMA, the donor community, international financial institutions, the UN family, Red Cross Movement and NGOs. Commissioner Georgieva saw for herself the destruction wreaked by the floods, was able to assess rehabilitation needs and demonstrate European solidarity with the flood affected population.
- On 01/10 Commissioner Georgieva announces that the funds for humanitarian assistance to the Pakistan floods will be increased to a total of €150 million until end 2010.
- DG ECHO has reinforced its field office in Islamabad with additional field expertise. There are currently nine DG ECHO international staff in Pakistan.

ECHO continues the discussions with its partners who are already working in the most affected areas of KPK, Baluchistan, Sindh and Punjab on the integration of the response to the floods while continuing the support to the population affected by the conflict.

The Commission's humanitarian funds are solely channelled through international non-governmental relief organisations, UN agencies and the Red Cross / Red Crescent movement. ECHO works with these humanitarian organisations on the ground ensuring that the aid is impartial and independent.



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6. EUROPEAN UNION HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

As communicated to the Commission through the Holis 14 points system (06/09/2010):

COUNTRY/ CONTRIBUTOR	Cash contributions (as reported in 14 points)	In kind contributions (as reported in 14 points & CECIS)	Commitments (in the pipeline) / Core contributions (1)	TOTAL
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO)	70,000,000.00		80,000,000.00	150,000,000.00
AUSTRIA	5,200,000.00	723,000.00		5,923,000.00
BELGIUM	2,000,000.00		153,033.00	2,153,033.00
BULGARIA				
CYPRUS	70,000.00	30,000.00		100,000.00
CZECH REPUBLIC	160,000.00			160,000.00
DENMARK	17,324,923.00	100,000.00		17,424,923.00
ESTONIA	64,000.00			64,000.00
FINLAND	4,400,000.00			4,400,000.00
FRANCE	1,300,000.00	1,568,231.00	250,000.00	3,118,231.00
GERMANY	19,635,606.00	3,532,598.00	5,364,394.00	28,532,598.00
GREECE	100,000.00			100,000.00
HUNGARY		38,258.00		38,258.00
IRELAND	1,249,862.00		750,138.00	2,000,000.00
ITALY	2,570,641.00	896,718.00		3,467,359.00
LATVIA				
LITHUANIA		14,481.00		14,481.00
LUXEMBURG	1,319,729.00	479,000.00		1,798,729.00
MALTA	10,000.00			10,000.00
NETHERLANDS	8,600,000.00			8,600,000.00
POLAND	150,000.00		400,000.00	550,000.00
PORTUGAL				
ROMANIA				
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	50,000.00	80,000.00		130,000.00
SLOVENIA	10,000.00			10,000.00
SPAIN	5,429,464.00	525,000.00		5,954,464.00
SWEDEN	12,185,341.00	606,822.00	5,418,426.00	18,210,589.00
UNITED KINGDOM	64,889,538.00	3,287,449.00		68,176,987.00
TOTAL	216,719,104.00	11,881,557.00	92,335,991.00	320,936,652.00

(1) Formal pledges which are still to be committed or funding decisions awaiting final approval & Core contributions for funding to international organisations and contributions to the CERF, note that the current 14 points system does not show core contributions (even when earmarked for a specific crisis response).



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7. CIVIL PROTECTION

The European Union Civil Protection (EUCP) team left Pakistan on 5/09/2010 and arrived in Brussels on 6/09/2010 at 14:20 Brussels time.

An aircraft with assistance from Italy, Austria and Germany arrived in Islamabad on 03/09/2010. The EUCP team was present along with the EU Head of Delegation and the IT Ambassador to receive the assistance.

Three light field hospitals, made available by Denmark, were transported in two flights to Karachi and arrived on 5 September and 6 September. The equipment is most likely to be set up in the area around Daddu.

UK assistance of containers, blankets, shelter kits, plastic sheets and kitchen kits arrived in Karachi on 6 and 8 September. The third part of the UK assistance is expected to arrive on 10 September. On 10 September another flight is planned to depart from Sweden with the Humanitarian Partnership base camp equipment from United Kingdom, Sweden and Denmark.

Two more flights are scheduled for 12 and 19 September to carry assistance from Belgium and Luxembourg respectively.

Among these flights, three were offered through the EU Movement Planning Cell to transport assistance free of charge and four are co-financed by the EU. In total, 10 flights have been supported or otherwise facilitated by the Monitoring and Information Center (MIC) in the European Commission.