



Briefing Kit for

# Pakistan: Floods - Jul 2010



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Pakistan: Monsoon Floods Operations Update No. 5, Tuesday 10th August 2010

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As the floods continue to rage in Pakistan, our long term work to deliver health care in the country continues.

## **Situation Reports**

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Pakistan: Punjab Province - Damage to Health Facilities (as of 14 Aug 2010)  
Pakistan: Situation Overview By Province - 14 August 2010

## **Key documents**

Pakistan: Monsoon Floods Situation Report #13, 16 August 2010  
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Pakistan Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan, August 2010  
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# PAKISTAN: Floods



■ Most affected area

■ Affected province

TURKMENISTAN

TAJIKISTAN

CHINA

AFGHANISTAN

Jammu  
and  
Kashmir

Islamabad

Punjab

Baluchistan

INDIA

Arabian Sea

1. Azad Kashmir

2. Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa

150km

ReliefWeb

**01 Aug 2010** - Floods caused by heavy rains affected Azad Kashmir, Baluchistan, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab districts.<sup>1</sup> More than 1 million people affected<sup>2</sup>, 870 dead and 30,000 houses damaged.<sup>1</sup>

Map Sources: PFRC, UNCS.

Reference: <sup>1</sup>Government of Pakistan. *Pakistan: FLOODS – 2010 (01 August Evening)*. 01 Aug 2010.

<sup>2</sup>OCHA. *Situation Report No. 3: Monsoon Floods in Pakistan - 1 August 2010*. 01 Aug 2010.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Map created 02 Aug 2010 – [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)

# Latest Updates

# **Pakistan: Commissioner Georgieva proposes increasing Commission's funding to €70 million ahead of her visit to the area**

Source: [European Commission \(EC\)](#); [European Commission Humanitarian Aid department \(ECHO\)](#)

Date: 18 Aug 2010

In response to the ever increasing scale of the humanitarian crisis, the Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response, Kristalina Georgieva, announced today that the Commission will mobilise an additional €30 million in urgent relief assistance. This latest funding will bring the total humanitarian aid funds allocated by the Commission to assist the flood-affected populations to €70 million. On 23 August, Commissioner Georgieva will travel to the affected area in Pakistan and will meet with authorities and relief experts, as well as with people affected by the floods."

Commissioner Georgieva said: "The flood damage in Pakistan is massive and many millions of people are suffering. The additional funds will be used to boost the humanitarian aid operations carried out by the European Commission's humanitarian aid partners. Commission's relief experts are also active on the ground in Pakistan. They are working with our partners to ensure that funds are being used in the most efficient way possible to the benefit of the desperate victims of these disastrous floods."

Since 31 July, the European Commission has provided €40 million in humanitarian aid for the flood victims in Pakistan (see IP/10/1018 and IP/10/1048). In the last twelve months, the Commission has provided a total of €111.25 million in humanitarian aid for people in need in Pakistan, not including today's announced request.

The Commission's humanitarian aid and civil protection department (ECHO) has a support office in Islamabad. ECHO experts closely follow the developments in the humanitarian situation and monitor the use of the Commission's relief funds.

The Commission-funded humanitarian projects are implemented by non-governmental relief organisations, specialised UN agencies and the Red Crescent movement. Activities covered include health, food, water and sanitation, (emergency) shelter, non-food items (blankets, plastic sheets, hygiene sets, kitchen sets, etc.), psychological support, emergency communication, livelihood support and protection.

Relief partner organisations which have received funds or are in the process of receiving imminent support include Acted, ActionAid, Concern, Cordaid, Danish Church Aid, Hope87, International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Merlin, Oxfam and Save the Children.

EU Civil Protection action

The EU Civil Protection Mechanism was activated on 6 August. The Monitoring and Information Centre (MIC) within ECHO is in touch with the 31 countries participating in the Mechanism, of whom several are providing in-kind assistance to Pakistan (e.g. water purification units, emergency health kits, tents, electric generators). A MIC liaison officer is in the ECHO office in Islamabad to facilitate the coordination of EU civil protection assistance and to liaise with the UN system.

For further information: [http://ec.europa.eu/echo/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/index_en.htm)

# DEC concerns over Pakistan cholera reports

Source: [Disasters Emergency Committee \(DEC\)](#)

Date: 18 Aug 2010

The Disasters Emergency Committee has expressed grave concern following reports of cholera in Pakistan's Swat Valley. With floodwaters affecting a fifth of the country, and stretching for more than 600 miles, the DEC warned that millions of people are at risk of potentially deadly water borne diseases.

Disasters Emergency Committee Chief Executive Brendan Gormley said:

"We are extremely concerned by reports of cholera in the Swat valley. The numbers reportedly affected so far appear to be small but cholera causes acute watery diarrhoea which allows it to spread very quickly in cramped, unhygienic conditions.

"Aid workers greatly fear cholera after a disaster because, without treatment, more than half those infected are likely to die.

"Cholera can be prevented by providing clean drinking water, good sanitation and rapid treatment of those affected.

"Our member agencies will be redoubling their efforts to improve the provision of clean water and sanitation to the huge number of people affected by the flooding. Any outbreaks of highly infectious diarrhoeal diseases need to be contained as quickly as possible in order to prevent further deaths."

Millions of survivors are currently struggling without access to safe water, more than two weeks after the disaster first struck. Merlin, a member agency of the DEC, has seen a significant rise in cases of acute watery diarrhoea throughout the worst affected areas, particularly in young children. With as many as 20% of patients in some areas affected.

Linda Doull, Director of Health and Policy at Merlin, said:

"If left untreated, the rapid loss of fluids caused by acute watery diarrhoea, such as with cholera, can prove fatal within hours.

"We need to ensure patients have access to medical staff, that enough diarrhoea treatment units are set up swiftly and that the delivery of safe water is made an absolute priority.

"Most cholera cases can be effectively and easily treated with oral rehydration salts, costing just 3p per sachet."

UN officials have said there have been 86,000 suspected cases of acute watery diarrhoea reported so far. Acute watery diarrhoea is one of the main symptoms of cholera although it can also be caused by other water borne diseases.

DEC Member Agency efforts to treat and prevent waterborne diseases include:

- Oxfam has provided clean water for over 150,000 people by fixing water systems and trucking clean water supplies. As well as purchasing aid in-country, they have sent 19,000 water purification tablets, 455 latrine slabs/squatting plates and six de-watering kits (pumps for cleaning contaminated wells).

- Merlin has delivered 4,000 packets of water purification tablets - enough to make 400,000 litres of safe drinking water - 48,000 packs of oral rehydration salts and 20,000 doses of antibiotics to help fight the rising number of diarrhoeal disease and other infections. They are also setting up 3 Diarrhoea Treatment Units in three districts, capable of treating 300 patients at any one time.

- Save the Children has established a diarrhoea treatment center in Swat for children and adults, and is distributing hygiene kits, and conducting hygiene promotion to prevent rise in water-borne diseases like acute watery diarrhoea.

- Concern have given clean drinking water to 12,400 in Swat and Charsadda.

To make a donation to the DEC Pakistan Floods Appeal call the 24 hour hotline on 0370 60 60 900, visit <http://www.dec.org.uk> or donate over the counter at any post office or high street bank, or send a cheque. You can also donate £5 by texting the word GIVE to 70707 – see details below.

Anyone wanting to stay up to date with developments in Pakistan, the emergency response and the fundraising efforts can follow the DEC on twitter at <http://twitter.com/decappeal> or become a fan of 'Disasters-Emergency-Committee-DEC' on Facebook.

# UN says secured more Pakistan flood relief funds

Source: [Reuters - AlertNet](#)

Date: 18 Aug 2010

18 Aug 2010 06:54:26 GMT

\* Donors starting to realise scale of disaster

\* Millions of Pakistanis yet to receive aid

\* Children especially vulnerable

By Alistair Scrutton

ISLAMABAD, Aug 18 (Reuters) - Nearly half the \$459 million needed for initial relief in Pakistan's worst ever floods has been secured after days of lobbying donors and warnings that the country faces a spiralling humanitarian catastrophe, the United Nations said on Wednesday.

But despite the fresh funds, only a fraction of the six million Pakistanis desperate for food and clean water have received help after the worst floods in decades killed up to 1,600 people and left two million homeless.

"There has been an improvement in funding. Donors are realising the scale of the disaster," U.N. spokesman Maurizio Giuliano told Reuters. "But the challenges are absolutely massive and the floods are not over."

"The size of (the area affected by) this disaster is equivalent to Austria, Switzerland and Belgium combined. That's pretty scary."

A few days ago, only a quarter of aid pledged had been received, prompting U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon on a visit to Pakistan to urge foreign donors to speed up funding and avert more deaths.

So far, food rations and access to clean water have only been provided to around 700,000 flood survivors, the U.N said.

The damage and cost of recovery could shave more than one percentage point off economic growth, analysts say. Pakistan's High Commissioner to Britain, Wajid Shamsul Hasan, said the cost of rebuilding could reach up to \$15 billion. [ID:nLDE67F1S9]

Victims are relying mostly on the military, the most powerful institution in Pakistan, and foreign aid agencies for help.

Nevertheless, a military coup is considered unlikely. The army's priority is fighting Taliban insurgents, and seizing power during a disaster would make no sense, analysts say.

Hundreds of villages are isolated, highways and bridges have been cut in half by floods and hundreds of thousands of cattle -- the livelihoods of many villagers -- have drowned.

The United Nations has warned that up to 3.5 million children could be in danger of contracting deadly diseases carried through contaminated water and insects in a crisis that has disrupted the lives of at least a tenth of Pakistan's 170 million people.

"Who will treat her? The doctors said she has a hole in the wall of her heart," said Bakhmina Said, whose one-year-old Naeema slept on a mat in sweltering heat at a fly-infested camp in northwestern Pakistan. [nSGE67G0GG]

She had no fan, no chance of seeing a cardiologist anytime soon and at risk of catching other potentially fatal diseases in cramped, un-hygienic conditions.

U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation says Pakistan could face food shortages if its farmers miss the sowing season which is due to start next month.

Public anger has grown in the two weeks of floods, highlighting potential political troubles for President Asif Ali Zardari's unpopular government which is a major U.S. ally in the war against Islamist militancy.

Some Pakistani flood victims blocked highways to demand government help and villagers clashed with baton-wielding police on Tuesday after opposition leader Nawaz Sharif tried to distribute relief in Sindh. (Additional reporting by Michael Georgy in Charsadda; Writing by Alistair Scrutton; Editing by Michael Georgy )

*For more humanitarian news and analysis, please visit [www.alertnet.org](http://www.alertnet.org)*

# Floods in Pakistan: Pakistan Health Cluster, Bulletin 12, 16 August, 2010

Source: [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 547.1 Kbytes)

## Highlights

- There is an urgent need to restore health facilities damaged or destroyed by the floods. The results of initial rapid assessments in four flood-affected provinces show that out of 1167 health facilities assessed, more than 200 are damaged, including several hospitals.
- The Pakistan Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan 2010 launched on 9 August and requesting more than 56 million for health interventions remains poorly funded.
- The Health Cluster response strategy includes communicable disease control, provision of essential medicines, environmental health measures and support of medical teams for life-saving services.
- The Cluster function has been rolled out in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh provinces. According to the WASH Cluster, less than 8% of the 15 million affected people have access to safe water supplies.
- In flood-affected communities, the leading causes of illness are skin infections, acute watery diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections. Between the onset of the floods and 12 August, medical consultations in fixed and outreach medical centres reported 143 870 cases of skin infections, 115 922 cases of acute diarrhoea and 113 981 cases of respiratory tract infections.
- Essential drugs and medicines were distributed to Ministry of Health (MoH) and Health Cluster partners to cover the health needs of 1.8 million people. They include 179 emergency health kits, 152 cholera kits, 700 vials of anti-snake venom and 1.8 million water purification tablets.

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 547.1 Kbytes)

# Disease hovers over Pakistan's flood-stricken children

Source: [Reuters - AlertNet](#)

Date: 18 Aug 2010

18 Aug 2010 05:51:05 GMT

- \* Children most vulnerable to disease
- \* Displaced live in schools
- \* Children take care of children
- \* Food limited to rice; meagre handouts

By Michael Georgy

CHARSADDA, Pakistan, Aug 18 (Reuters) - As Pakistan's floodwaters rushed into Bakhmina Said's mud-brick home, she grabbed medical records of her daughter's heart condition, put them in a metal trunk and headed to high ground.

Eighteen days later, one-year-old Naeema sleeps on a mat in sweltering heat at a fly-infested camp, with no fan, no chance of seeing a cardiologist anytime soon and at risk of catching other potentially fatal diseases in cramped, un-hygienic conditions.

"Who will treat her? The doctors said she has a hole in the wall of her heart," said Said, also worried because one of her six other children has fallen ill after the floods.

The United Nations has warned that up to 3.5 million children could be in danger of contracting deadly diseases carried through contaminated water and insects in a crisis that has disrupted the lives of at least a tenth of Pakistan's 170 million people.

It's a long list of growing risks -- endemic watery diarrhoea, endemic cholera, endemic upper respiratory infections.

At a camp in northwest Pakistan set up by a U.K.-registered Islamic charity, doctors and workers scramble to protect children -- many of whom don't grasp the magnitude of the disaster but are the most vulnerable.

Some are brought here for daily treatment, others languish with hundreds of others displaced by the worst floods in Pakistan's history in a college on the camp's grounds.

It's a scene that's being played out across affected areas. Pakistan's worst floods in decades have killed up to 1,600 people and made two million homeless. The United Nations has reported the first case of cholera, but only a small fraction of the funds needed for initial relief has arrived.

So far the biggest problem at the camp is scabies, a skin infection that is caused by mites which burrow and produce pimple-like irritations. One of the biggest potential killers -- diarrhoea -- is a constant worry.

"I WANT A TENT"

A nearby camp run by Islamic charity Ummah Welfare Trust is treating 2,000 cases, said field coordinator Iftikhar Ahmed.

As parents contemplate how the family can etch out a living, children watch out for younger siblings.

Nine-year-old Sabah Gul carries her one-year-old brother over her shoulder as she attends a clinic with her younger sister. Doctors say the brother has not caught any diseases but that could change soon because he is getting weaker by the day.

Beads of sweat ran down Gul's forehead. She looked exhausted yet managed to concentrate as a physician examined her sister.

"My mother is here but I am taking care of my sister and brother. My father is a labourer. He is out looking for work," said Gul, her face surrounded by a veil.

The charity has managed to secure clean water for people in the camp. But food supplies are limited to rice. Sometimes Pakistanis who have been spared by the floods donate food.

One floor above the room where Naeema lives, other families sit in a classroom and wonder if they can ever recover.

A little boy uses a knife to cut a cardboard box and tries to attach a wire. He says he is trying to make a car. Above him on a chalkboard are complex mathematical formulas.

It's not just the young who need help.

Seventy-year-old Taja Abdul Sattar walked for one and a half hours to the camp to get treatment for scabies.

Asked about the future of Pakistan after the floods, she said: "I just want a tent."

(Editing by Miral Fahmy)

For more humanitarian news and analysis, please visit [www.alertnet.org](http://www.alertnet.org)

# The American Red Cross Increases Aid to Flood-Ravaged Pakistan

Source: [American Red Cross](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

Financial support and relief supplies totaling \$1 million sent to help flood-affected communities

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, August 17, 2010 — As flood waters threaten to engulf new communities in the south of Pakistan, the American Red Cross is increasing its support to \$1 million to help families affected by the worst flooding in that country in more than 80 years.

"The extent of the devastation is massive, with the Pakistan government now estimating 20 million people are significantly affected by the floods," says David Meltzer, senior vice president of international services for the American Red Cross. "With food supplies and crops destroyed, millions of people will need food aid, water and emergency relief for months to come."

Thousands of Pakistan Red Crescent volunteers continue to distribute relief items, reaching approximately 350,000 people since the flooding started. And all of their available mobile emergency units are out in flood-affected communities and have now provided medical care to more than 30,000 people across the country.

The global Red Cross and Red Crescent network estimates that, in the near term, at least 6 million people will need emergency humanitarian assistance, in the form of safe water, tents and shelter materials, and medical help.

According to the United Nations, waterborne diseases continue to pose a risk to millions of people, especially children, living in the flood-affected areas. Contaminated water and the lack of medication are causing some of the main flood-related illnesses, such as respiratory tract infections and diarrhea, to be potentially deadly. Snake bites have also become a major medical issue.

In the northwest of the country, where the flash floods first struck, the waters have receded in many places and the devastation resembles an earthquake more than a flood, with bridges collapsed and houses destroyed. In the south, much of the affected area is still underwater, but hundreds of villages and countless thousands of acres of standing crops are still submerged, and the waters may not recede fully for more than a year.

Until now the American Red Cross had already pledged \$250,000 for Pakistan relief – \$150,000 worth of tarps, blankets and kitchen items as well as \$100,000 in immediate financial support.

About the American Red Cross:

The American Red Cross shelters, feeds and provides emotional support to victims of disasters; supplies nearly half of the nation's blood; teaches lifesaving skills; provides international humanitarian aid; and supports military members and their families. The Red Cross is a charitable organization — not a government agency — and depends on volunteers and the generosity of the American public to perform its mission. For more information, please visit [www.redcross.org](http://www.redcross.org) or join our blog at <http://blog.redcross.org>.

Contact: Public Affairs Desk

FOR MEDIA ONLY

[media@usa.redcross.org](mailto:media@usa.redcross.org)

Phone: (202) 303-5551 *All American Red Cross disaster assistance is provided at no cost, made possible by voluntary donations of time and money from the American people. The Red Cross also supplies nearly half of the nation's lifesaving blood. This, too, is made possible by generous voluntary donations. To help the victims of disaster, you may make a secure online credit card donation or call 1-800-HELP NOW (1-800-435-7669) or 1-800-257-7575 (Spanish). Or you may send your donation to your local Red Cross or to the American Red Cross, P.O. Box 37243, Washington, D.C. 20013. To donate blood, please call 1-800-GIVE-LIFE (1-800-448-3543), or contact your local Red Cross to find out about upcoming blood drives..*

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# Flood-hit Pakistan faces economic catastrophe

Source: [Agence France-Presse \(AFP\)](#)

Date: 18 Aug 2010

KARACHI — Pakistan faces economic catastrophe after the devastating floods that have wiped out farmland and ruined infrastructure, with feared losses of billions of dollars likely to set back growth by years.

The country's worst ever humanitarian disaster has ravaged an area roughly the size of England, affected 20 million people, exacerbated a crippling energy crisis and raising fears of social unrest.

"It seems we're doomed to walking through a dark tunnel. We're on an unending path of misery," said Morio Pahore, a farmer from small town Thul in southern Pakistan who is now living in a tent on a highway.

Shirtless, his face burnt dark by the sun, the greying 50-year-old said he lost everything when the rains fell and the river burst its banks.

"We had goats and buffalo and a wooden hut. We had grain to eat. The river ate everything, leaving the whole family hungry and empty-handed.

"I don't think we can start again for many years. Everything is under water and even if the river recedes, the water will be there for a long time."

It is a tragedy repeated millions of times over for farmers and peasants across the country who saw their livelihoods washed away in minutes after the floods first hit three weeks ago.

Agriculture accounts for 20 percent of Pakistan's gross domestic product. President Asif Ali Zardari said it would take two years to provide farmers with crops, fertilisers, seeds and food. Experts say it will take far longer.

On top of that, floods have inflicted widespread damage on infrastructure. In cities, flood waters have destroyed electricity installations, roads and phone lines.

The World Bank, which has announced a 900 million dollar loan for Pakistan, expects the economic impact to be huge, indicating that direct damage was greatest in housing, roads, irrigation and agriculture.

It estimated crop loss at one billion dollars, saying the full impact on soil erosion and agriculture could only be assessed when the water recedes around mid-September.

"We have lost around 20 percent of our cotton crops. The destruction of corn, rice, sugarcane, vegetable crops and fish farms are enormous as well," Ibrahim Mughal, who heads the independent Agri Forum organisation, told AFP.

Damage to cotton, rice, sugarcane and maize will hit the export sector, the main source for Pakistan's forex reserves. Textiles and agriculture account for about three quarters of Pakistan's 21 billion dollar export target this year.

"The floods have eaten three million tons of cotton -- over 20 percent of our 14 million bales for this year. It will negatively affect by 25 percent large-scale manufacturing and ultimately impact on exports," Ashfaq Hasan Khan, a former government economic adviser, told AFP.

There are fears that Pakistan risks running up a higher fiscal deficit which would lead to increased government borrowing.

Before the floods, the country had a healthy forex reserve of 16.45 billion dollars, thanks to a 11.3 billion dollar IMF rescue package meant to stave off Pakistan's worst balance of payment crisis and 30-year-high inflation in 2008.

After recording its lowest growth in a decade, GDP had been expected to grow by 4.5 percent in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011, but the floods could shave at least one percent off growth estimates.

"Our assessment suggests Pakistan could achieve about 3.5 percent GDP growth rate this fiscal year," Khan said. "It means a loss of around two billion dollars."

Pakistan's UN envoy in Geneva, Zamir Akram, has said reconstruction in northern areas alone could cost 2.5 billion dollars.

Food prices are already rising and there are fuel shortages in some areas.

The director general of the Pakistan Electric Power Company, Muhammad Khalid, told AFP they faced losses of more than four billion rupees (47 million dollars) due to the floods with some grid stations wiped out.

Around 1,000 villages in flood-hit districts of southern Punjab are without power, said Jamshaid Niazi, spokesman for Multan Electricity Supply Company. "Our two grid stations are badly affected," he said.

"The loss is huge. We have to install new poles, wires, feeders etc."

Experts have urged the government -- already weak and unpopular -- to move quickly, warning that the losses could fan unemployment and social unrest.

"The peasants are our lifeline, so by not helping them we are in fact committing suicide," Agri Forum's Mughal said.

"Jobless people can become criminals if they can't get employment. In this case the number of such people is in the millions."

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# Direct Relief Expediting In-Country Medical Aid Delivery for Pakistan

Source: [Direct Relief International](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

Products to treat waterborne illnesses needed urgently

Direct Relief International is expediting the in-country delivery of urgently needed medical supplies to organizations supporting people affected by flooding in Pakistan. Abbott Laboratories in Pakistan is donating the children's oral rehydration solution Pedialyte and the pharmaceutical Entamizole, used to treat gastrointestinal infections including acute amoebic dysentery and giardia, which are common when people are exposed to contaminated standing water in flood situations.

American Refugee Committee and Marie Stopes Society in Pakistan will be receiving the medical aid. These longtime partners of Direct Relief are working to treat people with waterborne illnesses and other conditions at emergency medical camps in the affected areas.

"Our teams are quickly running out of medicines and the public health issues are just beginning," reported Jill McGrath Jones, program director at ARC Pakistan. "We have seven basic health units running in Swat as well as one or two medical camps (depending on coordination). In Balochistan, we operate seven basic health units in three Afghan refugee camps, and since the flooding are sending mobile health teams to Sibi, Nasserabad, and Jaffarabad toward the south; the need is great there.

"Skin and eye infections are rising as people are wading in and using contaminated water and mud," she continued. "Acute watery diarrhea is rising daily. In Balochistan the teams are seeing about five cases of malaria per day now in one basic health unit. With stagnant water everywhere, this is expected to rise. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa there have been ongoing fears of cholera and suspected cases, and there is a confirmed case this weekend."

Quetta Hospital in Balochistan province is also identifying needed medical supplies to treat an influx of patients streaming into the capital city because of flooding. The medical team affiliated with St. Luke's Church in Abbottabad has treated more than 1,800 patients.

With an estimated 20 million people affected by flooding, waterborne diseases are a serious health threat. Direct Relief's response team is working closely with partners to deliver the aid they request to assist people in Pakistan during this large-scale emergency.

# Pakistan: Disaster Strikes the Indus River Valley

Source: [The Middle East Research and Information Project \(MERIP\)](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

From the Editors

August 17, 2010

The flooding of most of the Indus River valley in Pakistan has the makings of a history-altering catastrophe. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) estimates that 20 million Pakistanis are in dire need, many of them homeless or displaced, others cut off from help by fallen bridges and submerged highways, untold numbers lacking supplies of food and potable water. In the August heat, waterborne disease is a mortal peril, especially to children, 3.5 million of whom are said to be vulnerable. Measured in numbers of people affected, says OCHA spokesman Maurizio Giuliano, "This disaster is worse than the tsunami, the 2005 Pakistan earthquake and the Haiti earthquake."

By that yardstick, as the well-known scholar Ahmed Rashid writes, it is also worse than all four of Pakistan's wars with India and maybe even, as the Pakistani prime minister laments, the 1947 partition. The official death toll stands at 1,600, and will surely rise, as the crises of housing, sickness, hunger and thirst begin to take insidious root. Much of the internal refugee flight is double displacement, as two of the regions worst affected, the Northwest Frontier Province and Balochistan, are beset with chronic warfare between local guerrillas and the government that has emptied whole villages. Every single bridge in the mountainous Swat district, site of several army offensives against the Pakistan Taliban, has been swept away. Several Afghan refugee camps, as well, have been obliterated, their inhabitants uprooted once more.

The image of President Asif Ali Zardari touring Europe as the floodwaters surged led the global media to dub the disaster "Zardari's Katrina," evoking the massive storm that devastated New Orleans and the Gulf coast of the United States while the Bush administration dawdled. Whatever the immediate consequences for Zardari, who is now photographed hauling bags of rice, the muddy torrents of the Indus are a grim reminder of the very manmade imbalances that lie underneath all such calamities.

## Unnatural Disaster

Like Katrina, the Pakistan floods are a natural disaster exacerbated by human determination to master nature. The Pakistani government could not have lessened the fury of 2010's monsoon season any more than the Bush administration could have channeled the fateful hurricane harmlessly out to sea. Already by August 6, one week into the pelting rains, and with several weeks left in the season, the monsoons were judged to be the heaviest by far in Pakistan's 63-year history. Everyone was caught unawares: In June, the country's meteorological service had forecast that July-September rainfall would be "normal."

Scientists are quick to say that no single weather event can be tied to global warming. The planet's climate is too complex to identify sole causes. But the preponderance of expert opinion does concur that a pattern is underway by which violent storms are becoming more common and that this pattern is unique to the carbon emissions era. There is reason to believe, for instance, that Asian monsoons are becoming more variable and more extreme with the progression of climate change. Many climate scientists predict that, for the most part, the semi-arid zone of Asia to which most of Pakistan belongs will see less and less rain as time goes by. Farmland will be swallowed by desert as irrigation ditches run dry. In a cruel irony, though, the monsoons will not peter out gradually, but will decrease or increase in intensity in variances that will be predictably unpredictable. The 2007 assessment report of the prestigious Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) says it is "very likely" that "heavy precipitation events" are increasing in number along with the anthropogenic heating of the globe. When it rains, that is to say, it is apt to pour.

More conclusive is the evidence of melting of the Himalayan snow pack, which swells the Indus and other rivers with runoff. In a tempest in a teapot typical of the climate change debate, global warming deniers lambasted the IPCC in January for modifying a statement in the 2007 report suggesting that Himalayan glaciers could vanish by 2035. The real rate of melting is probably not so fast, but the shrinkage of glaciers is an observable fact worldwide. And in Pakistan the possible consequences are similar to monsoons: dramatically less water in the long term, heightened risk of flooding for the time being.

Pakistan, whose rate of automobile ownership is 8 per 1,000 people (as compared to 765 per 1,000 in the US), has contributed almost nothing to the blanket of greenhouse gases warming the earth and the oscillating weather patterns that result. But many Pakistani observers attribute the scale of the flooding and displacement in part to a series of decisions by the Pakistani state --namely, the building of large dams at key points along the course of the Indus. Dams, of course, are the quintessential symbol of modernity in water infrastructure. Seeking to emulate the American civil engineers who made the Californian desert bloom, post-colonial states across the Middle East and Asia hurried to erect taller and taller dams to catch the water that would enable a green revolution in every river basin and churn out electricity to light every city street. Aside from the social dislocation caused by their construction, the dams' sustainability is now greatly in doubt.

For one thing, dams are subject to the law of unintended consequences. In Egypt, the dams around Aswan eliminated the annual flooding of the Nile, allowing for reliable year-round irrigation and greatly expanded agricultural productivity. But the yearly floods also had a cleansing effect; now rural areas are pocked with stagnant pools where the parasite that causes bilharzia flourishes. In Pakistan, the blockage of the Indus has led to high soil salinity and greater sedimentation upstream, robbing the delta of its richest soil, and in effect raising the riverbed and making swathes of previously dry land part of the floodplain. Dredging and maintenance of dams and barrages is costly and prone to human error and failure of imagination. In New Orleans, the levees broke in part because no one conceived of storm surges as savage and sustained as those hurled ashore by Hurricane Katrina. As Mushtaq Gaadi argues in the August 16 edition of Dawn, the trigger of the flooding in central Pakistan was the breach of an embankment of the Taunsa barrage, roughly halfway from the highlands to the Arabian Sea. Once the embankment was breached, the river rushed around the barrage to cut a new course for itself, inundating an irrigation network and farming region that was supposed to have been made safe by civil engineering prowess. Locals at Taunsa have been warning of dangerously large upstream sediment deposits for years, calling for better flood protection measures, but the state's refurbishment efforts were inadequate. The widely circulated OCHA map of the flooded Indus basin shows clearly that the hardest-hit areas are behind or adjacent to dams or barrages.

In 2004, the World Bank was tapped for \$144 million to rehabilitate the Taunsa barrage, characterized on its website as an "emergency project." Construction at Taunsa forced the "resettlement" of 160 households and, as Gaadi writes, local activists were frustrated by the Bank's inattention to upstream problems. The Bank claims that its intercession "may have helped this barrage to withstand" the cascading Indus and plans to proceed with repair or installation of three similar structures in the years ahead. The floods in Pakistan will nonetheless strengthen the Bank's corps of skeptics of grander ventures, whose costs seem to be greater than the benefits, particularly when viewed through the prism of water management. In part because of Bank reluctance, Turkey has been unable to complete its enormous complex of dams, the GAP project, in southeastern Anatolia. Pakistan, likewise, cannot attract

the \$12 billion it needs to build the Diamer-Bhasha dam, which, like GAP, is meant to generate hydropower for burgeoning cities and reclaim still more land for irrigation agriculture. It is well-grounded concern for sustainability, and not "the developed world's kneejerk disfavor of giant dams," as Steven Solomon writes in August 16 New York Times, that is holding up this mega-project.

### Taliban Time

As so often in quasi-natural disasters, the poor and disenfranchised bear the overwhelming brunt of the Pakistan flooding. According to the UN Development Program's 2009 Human Development Index, 33.4 percent of Pakistanis live in poverty, a proportion slightly higher than that in Rwanda. In ordinary times, in a country of 170 million, 10 percent of people lack access to consistently safe drinking water. Most of the 723,000 homes that have been destroyed or damaged by the floods are those of the rural poor.

Thus far, the worst of the countrywide humanitarian emergency is concentrated in two perennially troubled provinces, the Northwest Frontier Province and Balochistan. The Northwest Frontier Province, notorious worldwide as fertile ground for radical Islamism and ground zero of President Barack Obama's Predator drone attacks, has long also been a site of ethnic and class-based unrest. For decades, the most powerful opposition force in the rugged territory was a succession of Pashtun nationalist parties suspected by Islamabad of secessionist tendencies. The Pashtuns have long felt neglected and marginalized -- provincial government statistics show a poverty rate 12 percent higher than that of Punjab, home of the Pakistani elite -- and they have periodically rebelled against the state and the local landed barons (khans) perceived to be in league with it.

For the global media, however, the Northwest Frontier Province is first and foremost a hotbed of Taliban activity. As if waving their arms frantically at a world on summer vacation, several commentators have asserted that the West must help Pakistan because the Taliban are poised to take over. Ahmed Rashid, whose astute histories of South Asian Islamism have lent him great credibility with opinion makers, pitched his *cri de coeur* in the August 12 Telegraph in precisely that register. If the world does not act, he wrote: "Large parts of the country that are now cut off will be taken over by the Pakistani Taliban and affiliated extremist groups, and governance will collapse. The risk is that Pakistan will become what many have long predicted -- a failed state with nuclear weapons, although we are a long way off from that yet." On cue, NBC led its August 16 evening news broadcast with a brief update on the suffering of Pakistanis followed by a disquisition from reporter Andrea Mitchell on the floods as a "US national security issue." "This isn't just a humanitarian crisis half a world away," said anchorman Brian Williams as he switched gears.

In the New York Times, the aspiring "Al Gore of water" Solomon used the floods to frame his thesis that water stress in Pakistan is a key US security concern. Not only are Islamist agencies setting up relief tents faster than the government and the UN, but the coming shortages of fresh water also threaten to "further destabilize the fractious country, hurting its efforts to root out its resident international terrorists.... The jihadists know how important the issue is: In April 2009, Taliban forces launched an offensive that got within 35 miles of the giant Tarbela Dam, the linchpin of Pakistan's hydroelectric and irrigation system." Here Solomon evokes the Taliban campaign that prodded the Pakistani army into launching its counter-attacks in Swat. The Islamist militia also reportedly advanced within an hour's drive of the Nowshera army cantonments, unleashing a wave of worried op-eds. The dam was hardly mentioned at the time, but Solomon has shown how water infrastructure can be mixed into the collective consciousness, alongside nuclear facilities and military bases, as factors qualifying Pakistan for stepped-up US intervention.

### The Charity of Caesar

To date, the Pentagon has limited its involvement in the flood disaster to oversight of helicopter-borne relief and rescue efforts. Once again, the world is confronted with the mind-bending irony that the US military, precisely because it is the most fearsome and lavishly funded war machine in human history, is the only entity capable of the rapid, all-out emergency response that is called for. And the motive is never purely altruistic: As in 2004, when the Navy's aid to tsunami victims assuaged the American conscience after Abu Ghraib, so the hope will be that sending helicopters to Pakistan will persuade fewer of them to hate us.

The Pakistani government is clamoring for more American blades in the sky and, more importantly, money. The initial US offering of emergency aid was \$71 million, an amount that Rashid called "pathetic" (though it remains much larger than what other countries have given). The tranche will probably grow as Washington becomes seized of the security aspects of the matter. On August 16, the World Bank cleared a \$900 million loan request from Pakistan, some of which has already purchased rescue boats to reach the tens of thousands who are stranded by downed bridges and washed-out roads. The need remains acute: OCHA says that donors have pledged only 29.7 percent of the funds for which it has appealed. Part of the problem is apparently Pakistan's "image deficit"; a Care International official told Agence France Presse that donors need to be convinced their gifts will not "go to the hands of the Taliban." This "image deficit" perhaps explains why the American media has not launched anything close to the earnest publicity and fundraising blitzes that occurred after the tsunami and the earthquake in Haiti.

Pakistan, of course, was targeted for huge infusions of US cash assistance immediately after the attacks of September 11, 2001. The sanctions imposed on Pakistan by the Clinton administration for its nuclear testing were dropped in the blink of an eye, followed by \$1.08 billion in aid and debt forgiveness in 2001, and then \$3 billion in economic and military assistance over five years beginning in 2005. The thinking then, as now, was partly to fortify the Pakistani state as war raged in neighboring Afghanistan, but also to foster various forms of economic and social development in order to "drain the swamp" that bred Islamist militancy. In this calculus, the average Pakistani is figured to be homo economicus, ready to swear allegiance to whosoever of Caesar or homo islamicus gives him the biggest handout and promises him the most prosperous future. Without dismissing the extent to which Islamist groups have purchased legitimacy through provision of social services, or to which armed jihad supplies jobs for destitute rural youth, this vision of aid misses the importance of politics.

Chiefly, there is the fact that most Pakistanis -- urban and rural, educated and illiterate -- oppose the US-led "war on terror" of which the aid dollars are a part. The war has claimed numerous civilian victims in the Northwest Frontier Province, not to mention among Pashtuns and other ethnic groups across the Afghan border. It has spurred the coalescence of the Pakistan Taliban, which has enforced rigid forms of Islamic law out of keeping with custom even in these very conservative areas. Pakistan's enlistment in the "war on terror" is reminiscent of the 1980s, when the junta led by Gen. Zia ul Haq collaborated with the CIA and the Saudis in running the Afghan mujahideen's insurgency against the Soviets. From this partnership eventually came the Afghan Taliban (and Osama bin Laden), and from Zia's parallel "Islamization" program came much of the enhanced clout of the Islamist parties to whom many of today's militants are linked. The Pakistani regime's interest in this devil's bargain was not development, but leverage in the existential struggle with India. For the generals who continue to dominate Pakistani governance despite the government's civilian face, the shadowboxing with India still dictates every move.

As the flood crisis perdures, therefore, the question in the minds of many Pakistanis will be how much of the forthcoming international largesse, however inadequate it may be at the moment, will be used to help the people who need it. In October 2009, President Obama signed into law the bill sponsored by Sen. John Kerry (D-MA) and Sen. Richard Lugar (R-IN) authorizing \$1.5 billion per year in non-military aid for the next five years. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton followed up with the announcement of an additional \$500 million on a visit to Islamabad in July. Of this total \$7.5 billion package, significant amounts are earmarked for water-related projects, including two hydroelectric dams near the Afghan border and water treatment facilities.

Meanwhile, the war drones on. On August 14, Pakistani army sources claim that a Predator missile killed 12 Islamist fighters in northern Waziristan.

In Islamabad in July, Clinton acknowledged a "legacy of suspicion" in US-Pakistani relations, a reference to the fact that Washington's previous interest in Pakistan faded along with Soviet-style communism. She announced the extra aid in an attempt to convince Pakistanis that, this time, they will not be abandoned. But superpowers are not charities: The "stability" of Pakistan, again the subject of much distress among the commentariat due to the floods, is prized for its utility in the pursuit of US strategic goals. Since 2001, the Pentagon has sent upwards of \$11 billion to the heirs of Zia ul Haq and, since defense allocations are shrouded in secrecy, the figure is doubtless far higher. Much of this boodle is Foreign Military Financing that, by law, must be spent to buy American-manufactured weaponry. The river of money flowing to Pakistan is intended to float a set of unpopular policies that Washington has no intention of changing and a government that Washington would hate to see genuinely democratized. In the case of the floods, and water management generally, democratization would mean treating the hard-hit citizenry as agents of recovery and reconstruction, whose ideas for repairing the local waterworks, being derived from lived experience, might make more sense than those of the World Bank's credentialed experts. Instead, it appears that the Pakistani state and international community will treat the flood victims as objects of relief aid. This kind of powerless victimhood leaves few avenues for citizen activism besides protest, some of which has already turned deadly. These realities are integral to the political instability that the West fears will emerge now that disaster has struck.

# Pakistan "Superflood" leaves huge numbers displaced - Facts & Figures as of 16 August 2010

Source: [Singapore Red Cross \(SRC\)](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

The disaster by numbers

The Pakistani government estimates 20 million people are significantly affected by the floods. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies estimates that in the medium term, at least 6 million people will need humanitarian assistance in the form of safe water, tents and shelter materials, and medical help.

The most recent data (15 August) from the Pakistan National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) is:

- 1,463 deaths, the majority in KPK

- 2,024 injured

- 895,259 houses damaged

The flooding in the south continues to engulf new areas.

The Singapore Red Cross help rendered

The Singapore Red Cross Society (SRC) has collected S\$155,000 from the public as of August 17 2010, towards the target of S\$1 million. Donations received will be channeled over to Pakistan in aid of relief efforts for the survivors of the flood.

The Pakistan Red Crescent Response

The Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) has distributed relief to more than 50,000 households, or an estimated 350,000 people, countrywide since 21 July. Their field medical teams have reached more than 30,000 people.

The PRCS has some 130,000 volunteers countrywide, including at least 25 mobile medical units with more being formed. More staff are being recruited and volunteers mobilised.

FACT

The IFRC field assessment and coordination team (FACT) is now at full strength and specialists have integrated with National Society counterparts. Detailed assessments in the field will continue this week, but it is already clear that the true scale of this disaster is immense.

ERU

Two Emergency Response Units (ERUs) are now deployed in the field, at Mardan in KPK, the gateway to the Swat valley: a Danish–Finnish logistics ERU and a Benelux–French relief ERU.

A third Benelux–Danish relief ERU is en route.

Efforts by other National Societies

Last week the Danish Red Cross (DRC) distributed 750 food parcels (for 5,000 people) to affected families in Swat.

The Canadian Red Cross carried out a distribution in Swat over the weekend. Beneficiaries in these areas have to carry the relief goods back to their villages in the mountains as all access routes and bridges have been washed away.

The long-standing bilateral German Red Cross project provided resources for the Red Crescent to reach isolated communities in Kohistan and Shangla in KPK province by mule train.

A first consignment of humanitarian assistance from the Turkish Red Crescent has arrived at PRCS headquarters: 1,200 food packages, 420 kitchen utensils, 1,000 blankets, 1,500 sleeping bags, 240 beds and 1,270 mattresses – together worth more than US\$ 175,000.

The Qatar Red Crescent is planning a distribution of 3,200 food and non-food items in Margazar and Madyan Swat, KPK province.

Health

With IFRC support, the PRCS is providing emergency health services at its facilities in the Charsadda, Nowshera and Shangla districts of KPK. The National Society is also providing emergency health services in Baluchistan and Gilgit Baltistan.

All available PRCS mobile emergency units are working in the field and have now treated more than 30,000 people countrywide.

The four main flood-related illnesses are skin diseases in general, scabies, respiratory tract infections and diarrhoea. Snake bite has also become a major medical issue.

Water and sanitation

The PRCS is currently repairing two existing tube wells which will provide water for up to 25,000 people in KPK province.



# Pakistan Floods

Source: [World Relief](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

Devastating floods have impacted as many as 20 million people in Pakistan. More than 2,000 people have died in the past month as floods have slowly impacted nearly a quarter of Pakistan's countryside. The rains are continuing to fall.

With one set of crops already destroyed and a second planting season possibly disrupted by continuing floods, long term food shortages loom. Washed out roads and bridges make the delivery of aid difficult and will hamper reconstruction and rebuilding.

World Relief is partnering with Christian Reformed World Relief Committee and the Interfaith League Against Poverty (I-LAP), a Christian Pakistani organization with years of experience serving the poor and vulnerable in Pakistan.

I-LAP will serve 8,000 of Pakistan's most vulnerable families—families who lost everything in the flooding and have nowhere else to turn for support. Initial outreach will include basic food provision to meet their daily needs. Emergency food kits will include lentils, flour, oil, sugar, salt and chili powder. Families will also receive tents, mosquito nets, kitchen sets and gas cooking stoves and hygiene kits.

In time, counseling services will be available to those who are experiencing trauma and post-traumatic stress symptoms.

World Relief and our partners are committed to serve the most vulnerable and meet the pressing needs.

Will you join us in supporting the people in Pakistan?

# Afghanistan gives \$1 million to Pakistan flood victims

Source: [DAWN Group of Newspapers](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

KABUL: Impoverished Afghanistan on Tuesday donated one million dollars to help the victims of unprecedented floods in Pakistan, an official said.

Finance minister Hazrat Omar Zakhailwal handed a cheque to Pakistani ambassador Mohammad Sadiq at the end of a press conference in Kabul.

"Even though this aid amount is far less than what is really needed by the flood victims...our government wants to express its solidarity with our brothers and sisters hit by floods," the minister said.

Torrential monsoon rain triggered catastrophic floods which have affected a fifth of the country, wiping out villages, rich farmland, infrastructure and killing an estimated 1,600 people in the nation's worst ever natural disaster.

The United Nations last week launched an immediate appeal for 460 million dollars to cover the next 90 days and UN chief Ban Ki-moon visited Pakistan at the weekend, calling on the world to quicken its aid pledges. © The DAWN Group of Newspapers

# Slow world donor response threatens a generation in Pakistan, says CWS

Source: [Church World Service \(CWS\)](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

Pakistan NGO Forum calls for dramatic funding increase

Agency mobile health units combating rising disease threats

NEW YORK, N.Y. -- Church World Service officials urged a more robust response from the international donor community to Pakistan's devastating flooding disaster. The global relief and development agency voiced even deeper worries over whether or not pledges will be fulfilled.

While the international community has so far committed close to US\$229.5 million in support and another US\$142 million in additional pledges, those pledge amounts alone are insufficient to cover even the initial three-month relief needs outlined by the United Nations, says Donna Derr, Director of Humanitarian Assistance for Church World Service.

"Thankfully the flood's death toll has remained relatively low but disasters can't be measured by just the number of dead," says CWS's Derr. "Effective humanitarian response must be measured against the all the people affected, just struggling to survive."

The initial UN plan calls for US\$460 million. The Pakistan Humanitarian Forum, of which CWS is a member, calls on government and private sources to dramatically increase funding in order to save lives.

With offices in Pakistan since 1954, CWS relief and development experts are concerned Pakistan's already weak social services may crumble without adequate and immediate help now. Millions of Pakistanis risk sinking deeper into chronic poverty for the next generation, compromising human rights and basic needs.

Making pledges pay off on the ground is a chronic challenge among the world donor community. In recent U.N. appeals for the internally displaced in Pakistan's northwest, some donors were moderately quick to pledge funding but hesitant to follow through with actual commitments.

Church World Service continues to distribute food and non-food items across Pakistan. The agency's health teams and mobile health units are focusing on providing preventive and curative health services. Another CWS mobile health unit was dispatched yesterday (August 16) to Kewaii Union Council, Mansehra District, rescheduled from its original assignment in Kohistan, which is still inaccessible to aid teams.

As its response expands, CWS's completed, ongoing and planned activities will benefit a total of 237,950 individuals in seven districts of three provinces, Khyber Pakhtunkwa, Balochistan and Sindh.

How to help

Contributions to support the emergency needs in Pakistan may be made online or by phone (800.297.1516), or may be sent to your denomination or to Church World Service, P.O. Box 968, Elkhart, IN 46515, Attention: Pakistan floods.

Church World Service is a member of the ACT Alliance, a global coalition of churches and agencies engaged in development, humanitarian assistance and advocacy.

Media Contact:

Lesley Crosson, 212-870-2676, [lcrosson@churchworldservice.org](mailto:lcrosson@churchworldservice.org)  
Jan Dragin, 781-925-1526, [jdragin@gis.net](mailto:jdragin@gis.net)

# Pakistan: Donors allowed to conduct direct relief operation in KP

Source: [DAWN Group of Newspapers](#)

Date: 18 Aug 2010

PESHAWAR: The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government has offered the donor countries and organisations to directly deliver relief goods to over four million affected people to avert the looming humanitarian crises in the province.

Speaking at a press conference here on Tuesday, Minister for Information Mian Iftikhar Hussain said that donors and humanitarian bodies could directly conduct relief operations in areas badly hit by the worst floods.

"Our people are in dire need of food, clean drinking water, shelter and medicines and on behalf of the provincial government I appeal donors, NGOs and philanthropists to play their role to avert starvation and epidemics in the region," he said.

He said that magnitude of the devastation was beyond imagination and the United Nations General Secretary Ban Ki-moon had conceded during his recent visit. He said that provincial government had neither resources nor capacity to manage the large scale crises; therefore they needed international community help.

He said that situation in Dera Ismail Khan was deteriorating and affected people immediately required tents and food. He said that 8,000 tents had been distributed in Dera and 12,000 more were needed.

"The district has completely inundated and people have taken refuge on the roads," he said, adding that Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani visited the affected area on Tuesday and handed over a Rs50 million cheque to Chief Minister Ameer Haider Khan Hoti for relief activities in Dera.

Mr Hussain said that the prime minister was briefed about the crises in the area and urged to release funds to the province to cope with the emerging situation.

He said that provincial government would immediately allocate Rs6.50 billion from the annual development programme out of which Rs25,000 would be paid to each affected family. He said that 250,000 affected families would get benefit from the relief package.

To a query, he said that government would compensate the affected families for their damage if funds were available. He said that the organisations, collecting donations for affected people, would get prior permission from the respective district governments.

He said that individuals and unknown organisations had set up camps on the highways and in cities and collected donations in the name of flood affected people.

He said that government wanted coordination among the organisations to streamline relief activities in the affected areas. He said that irregular distribution of relief goods was spreading menace of beggary among the people. © The DAWN Group of Newspapers

# Flooding in Pakistan

Source: [American Jewish World Service \(AJWS\)](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

Pakistan is currently experiencing its worst episode of flooding since 1992. Already over 1,600 people have died and over 14 million people are in dire need of emergency assistance. The epicenter of the flooding is located in the Northwest Frontier Province, the same region that was devastated by an earthquake in 2005. The government is working to meet the needs of those affected by the flooding, but is hampered by the destruction of infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and communication lines.

AJWS partners who are located in the region have assessed the needs of their communities and are working quickly to mobilize emergency support for victims of the flooding. They are distributing food packets and essential medicines to those stranded, erecting temporary shelters for those whose homes have been destroyed, facilitating access to clean drinking water in government relief camps and working with local and national government authorities to expedite the relief process.

Please use [the secure form](#) to make your tax-deductible donation. Thank you for your generosity.

# Update: U.S. Response to Pakistan's Flooding Disaster, 17 Aug 2010

Source: [United States Department of State](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

Office of the Spokesman  
Washington, DC

The United States has responded immediately and generously to Pakistan's call for assistance following the tragic and devastating floods that began July 29. To date, the United States has provided approximately \$90 million to support relief efforts in Pakistan, including funding for the operations of the Pakistan National Disaster Management Authority, the UN's emergency relief plan, and the many local and international organizations responding to this disaster. These funds are also being used to provide critical supplies to flood affected populations.

The U.S. is also providing millions of dollars of additional in-kind and technical assistance. We are expanding pre-existing programs in flood-affected areas, providing temporary bridges, and mobilizing significant U.S. military and civilian resources to rescue victims of the disaster and deliver needed supplies. There currently are 18 U.S. military and civilian aircraft in Pakistan and three aircraft based in Afghanistan in support of flood relief operations. U.S. helicopters have evacuated 4,988 people and delivered 524, 213 pounds of relief supplies.

America's response to this tragic flood has been consistent with our humanitarian values and our deep commitment to Pakistan.

## Latest Developments:

- U.S. Air Force C-130 aircraft, based from Afghanistan, delivered 8 pallets of food and relief supplies from Rawalpindi to Sukkur and Multan today.

## U.S. Contributions To Date:

- To date, the World Food Program (WFP) has reached 845,033 beneficiaries in Pakistan, and more than 50 percent of food provided to flood-affected families has been provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through WFP.

- The United States has made up to \$30 million in commitments to international organizations and NGOs in support of flood-affected communities across the country. Examples include \$11.25 million for UNHCR, \$5 million for ICRC and \$3 million to WHO.

- A total of 440,928 halal meals were delivered to civilian and military officials in Pakistan within 36 hours of the initial flooding via U.S. Air Force airlift, a contribution of about \$3.7 million dollars.

- The U.S. has delivered 1,870 rolls of heavy-duty waterproof plastic sheeting to be used in construction of temporary dry shelter. The sheeting materials are expected to construct shelter for 112,000 people. Some 14,000 blankets were also brought along with a shipment, a total contribution of \$977,495.

- Emergency relief items, totaling about \$4 million, were delivered to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). The items include: 18 Zodiac rescue boats, 6 water filtration units, 10 water storage bladders, 30 concrete-cutting saws, 12 pre-fabricated steel bridges and a 25kw generator which was provided to the Frontier Scouts-KPk to support their flood relief efforts.

## Private Sector Response:

- Working with mGive, Americans are contributing to Pakistan flood relief by texting the word "SWAT" to 50555. The text results in a donation of \$10 to the UNHCR Pakistan Flood Relief Effort. Every \$10 helps provide tents and emergency aid to displaced families.

- The Government of Pakistan and the Pakistan cellular phone industry are inviting Pakistanis to contribute to the Prime Minister's Fund for Flood Relief beginning August 5 by texting the amount of their donation to "1234."

- American Business Council members in the U.S. and Pakistan have announced contributions to flood relief efforts: Abbott Labs, Agility Logistics, AT&T, Chevron Pakistan, Cisco Foundation, Coca-cola Export Corporation & Coca-Cola Beverages Pakistan Ltd., DuPont, EMC, Johnson & Johnson, Proctor and Gamble, Pfizer Pakistan, 3M, Visa and Wackenhut Pakistan (Pvt.) Ltd.

- The Lahore-based American Business Forum has collected donations from: Coca-Cola, Environment Consultancies & Options, Levi Strauss Pakistan, Kabani & Company, General Electric, Monsanto AgriTech, Al-Bario Engineering, and Netsol Technologies.

## Public Donation Information:

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. Cash donations allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, warehouse space, etc); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.

- A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for flood response efforts in Pakistan can be found at [www.interaction.org](http://www.interaction.org). Information about organizations responding to the humanitarian situation in Pakistan may be available at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).

- More information can be found at:

[www.state.gov/pakistanflooding](http://www.state.gov/pakistanflooding)

USAID: [www.usaid.gov/pakistanflooding](http://www.usaid.gov/pakistanflooding)

The Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or (703) 276-1914

Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)

# PAKISTAN: UN FUND PROVIDES US\$27 MILLION FOR FLOODS RESPONSE

Source: [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\)](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

(Islamabad/New York, 17 August 2010): Millions of people affected by severe flooding in Pakistan will receive urgently needed life-saving humanitarian assistance, following a \$27 million allocation from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

"The CERF is enabling humanitarian organizations to respond rapidly to the most urgent, life-saving needs in Pakistan", said John Holmes, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator. "The death toll has so far been relatively low compared to other major natural disasters, but the numbers affected are extraordinarily high. If we don't act fast enough, many more people could die".

Pakistan's worst floods in nearly a century have affected more than 15.4 million people across Pakistan, and at least 1,200 people have been killed. Eight million people are believed to be in desperate need of emergency aid, and millions more are expected to suffer as torrential rains and unprecedented river levels continue moving southward.

The World Food Programme (WFP) is using CERF funds in order to provide emergency food assistance for up to four million people in the worst affected areas. The United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UN-Habitat will use CERF funds to supply emergency shelter materials and household items to those who have lost their homes. The CERF is enabling the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide emergency health services for some three million people. UNICEF and UNHabitat are also using the CERF to provide safe water supplies and sanitation facilities for the most vulnerable.

CERF was established in 2006 to make funding for humanitarian emergencies faster and more equitable. Since the Fund's inception, 120 governments, together with other public and private donors, have contributed nearly \$2 billion to CERF, which is managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Humanitarian agencies in Pakistan have received the tenth-most CERF funding of any country in the world, with some \$59.9 million allocated for programmes there since 2006.

For further information, please call: OCHA Islamabad: Maurizio Giuliano, +92 300 8502397, [giuliano@un.org](mailto:giuliano@un.org); OCHA-New York: Stephanie Bunker, +1 917 367 5126, mobile +1 347 244 2106, [bunker@un.org](mailto:bunker@un.org); Nicholas Reader, +1 212 963 4961, mobile +1 646 752 3117, [reader@un.org](mailto:reader@un.org); OCHA-Geneva: Elisabeth Byrs, +41 22 917 2653, mobile +41 79 473 4570, [byrs@un.org](mailto:byrs@un.org)

OCHA press releases are available at <http://ochaonline.un.org> or [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)

# In flood-devastated Pakistan, 3.5 million children are at risk of disease

Source: [United Nations Children's Fund \(UNICEF\)](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

By Priyanka Pruthi

KARACHI, Pakistan, 17 August 2010 – More than 3 million children are at high risk of deadly water-borne diseases in Pakistan, making them the most vulnerable victims of one of the worst natural disasters in history.

As the waters continue to rise, The United Nations has warned of a "second wave of death" from the devastating monsoon floods in the days to come.

## Water-borne illness

As human misery continues to mount, experts are now concerned that a cholera epidemic could break out in flood-affected areas. The World Health Organization (WHO) has asked Pakistan's Government to investigate a reported case of cholera in the north-west Swat Valley. WHO projects that up to 1.5 million cases of diarrhoeal diseases – including up to 140,000 cases of cholera, 150,000 cases of measles, 350,000 cases of acute respiratory infections, and up to 100,000 cases of malaria – could occur over the next three months.

UN humanitarian spokesman Maurizio Giuliano said millions face diseases, including hepatitis and diarrhoea-related illnesses.

"What concerns us the most is water and health," he said. "Clean water is essential to prevent deadly water-borne diseases. Water during the flood has been contaminated badly. There is a shortage of clean water."

"UNICEF is currently providing enough clean water for 1.3 million people every day, but millions more need the same services," added UNICEF Representative in Pakistan Martin Mogwanja. "We urgently need to scale up the distribution of water. If we are not able to do so because of lack of funding, water-borne diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery will spread and begin killing affected populations, especially children, already weak and vulnerable to disease and malnutrition."

Acute respiratory infections, skin diseases and malnutrition rates are already dangerously high in many flood-affected regions of Pakistan.

## Call for global support

Nearly one fifth of Pakistan has been ravaged by floods that killed an estimated 1,600 people and affected 15 million in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh provinces. The flooding began more than two weeks ago in the north-west of Pakistan and has swept south across a quarter of the country. The international community is working rapidly to address the needs of those affected, but funding shortfalls are jeopardizing the humanitarian operation in the country.

"Our emergency operation in Pakistan needs \$47 million for urgent and immediate needs over the next three months," said Mr. Mogwanja. So far, this number has not been reached.

After visiting the flood-hit areas in Pakistan, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon urged the international community to provide "unprecedented assistance" to those affected by the floods.

"This has been a heart-wrenching day for me," said Mr. Ban. "In the past I have witnessed many natural disasters around the world, but nothing like this." He then recalled scenes of washed-out roads, destroyed bridges and people marooned on tiny islands.

The UN has announced a further \$10 million in support from its Central Emergency Response Fund, bringing its contribution to a total of \$27 million since the crisis began.

## Essential supplies

UNICEF is distributing emergency assistance in the provinces that have been worst affected by Pakistan's floods, ensuring that the urgent needs of children are met. The organization is working with the government to ensure that basic water, sanitation and hygiene services are repaired to prevent major disease outbreaks.

Among other provisions, UNICEF is distributing high-energy biscuits to prevent malnutrition and related diseases, said spokesman Abdul Sami Malik.

"We are in a life-saving phase," he said. "Children are always vulnerable. They cannot control their thirst, they will drink any type of water and may get watery diarrhoea, cholera, malaria and other diseases."

UNICEF has provided relief supplies worth \$360,000 – including health kits, nutrition supplies, midwifery kits and tarpaulin that are expected to benefit 5 million affected people. The organization is also supplying an oral rehydration solution as a home-based treatment for diarrhoea, but notes that this treatment is in short supply due to funding constraints.

Given the increasing danger of disease outbreaks in the three most populated and flood-affected districts of Balochistan – Sibi, Jafarabad and Naseerabad – UNICEF has initiated polio and measles vaccinations at its relief centres. UNICEF, in coordination with the health department and WHO, has also established a mechanism of surveillance on the early warning of diseases.

## Up-hill task

To escape a second surge of floodwaters, more than 300,000 people were evacuated from Jacobabad district in Sindh province.

Meanwhile, floodwaters continue to swell and the situation is worsening with every passing hour. Though relief camps have been set up by the humanitarian community, hygiene services have yet to reach the majority of the affected population. Living conditions among the country's displaced population are dismal, and continued rains are causing additional flooding, hindering food airlifts and the restoration of road links to inaccessible areas.

Persistent bad weather continues to impede access to affected populations – even in those areas reachable by road – and many of the affected areas remain accessible only by air.

# The Threat of Cholera and More Flooding Intensify Pakistan Crisis

Source: [AmeriCares Foundation](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

Pakistan's first reported cholera cases and continued heavy rains add another degree of urgency to a massive humanitarian crisis in the country's worst flooding since 1929.

Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations, has described the flood disaster as the worst he has ever witnessed.

In response, AmeriCares has mounted disaster relief efforts including supplying medicines and medical treatments to help flood survivors at risk of deadly cholera. Sick and injured people affected by the floods are rapidly depleting existing stocks of medication, wound care supplies and hygiene items. AmeriCares first aid delivery has been distributed to local partners and additional relief shipments are being prepared.

"An estimated three million children in the region are especially vulnerable to waterborne diseases such as cholera and diarrhea," said Christoph Gorder, AmeriCares senior vice president of global programs. "With the threat of disease outbreak increasing in the coming days, we are ramping up our planned deliveries of crucial supplies of antibiotics and IV supplies to meet a crisis that is reaching epic proportions."

Heavy monsoon rains in the northwestern region of Pakistan have claimed over 1,600 lives, driving millions from their homes. Continued rains hamper access to Pakistan's northwest region, leaving entire villages cut off many from relief efforts. Crops have been destroyed and one-quarter of the land area of Pakistan has been affected, some of it vital farmland. And with more rain on the way, officials fear that the flooding could extend into the more populated provinces of Sindh and Punjab over the coming days.

AmeriCares emergency relief experts are working with local partners to deliver assistance to flood-affected communities. Since 1990, AmeriCares has delivered nearly \$57 million in assistance to Pakistan including relief supplies ranging from medicines, medical supplies, equipment, health care facilities and nutritional support.

# U.S. Relief Continues in Pakistan

Source: [Government of the United States of America](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 2010 – U.S. military forces rescued 375 displaced Pakistanis yesterday, Pentagon officials said today, continuing their humanitarian assistance in wake of the monsoon floods that have isolated much of the Swat Valley and Peshawar regions in northwestern Pakistan.

Today, U.S. military aviation assets and personnel rescued 800 more people, bringing the total of flood victims rescued to 4,403. flood victims and transported more than 540,000 pounds of food and relief supplies, officials said..

"Everything that we're doing is at the request of the Pakistani government," Pentagon spokesman Bryan Whitman said. "So everything that we're providing, where we're taking it to, who we're delivering it to, ... anything we're providing is specifically at the request of the Pakistani government."

The Defense Department has spent about \$300,000 a day on flight operations. The total operational cost so far is around \$2.5 million, Whitman said, noting that number is only a "small part of the federal government expenditure."

The State Department and the U.S. Agency for International Development, as well as the United Nations, are actively engaged in relief efforts there, he explained.

"The president has obviously committed a robust government effort here, and that translates into helicopters for [the military], rescue operations, as well as flying in humanitarian relief supplies," Whitman said.

U.S. aviation assets include 11 helicopters and three cargo planes, he said. Defense Secretary Robert M. Gates last week ordered a contingent of 19 U.S. helicopters to Pakistan. Whitman could not say when the remaining helicopters would arrive.

More U.S. military support may be needed, Whitman said.

"I don't believe we've gotten to the point where we can estimate the totality of the support that's needed," he said. "It's obviously a very devastating flood. The U.N., as well as Pakistani authorities, have called in a broad international assistance.

"It doesn't look like the situation is getting any better," he continued. "It's a dire situation, and just by the number of rescues the U.S. military has done with the limited aviation assets on the ground with 11 helicopters, you can see people's lives are being saved every day by having some of these capabilities there."

Whitman said the Pentagon is addressing the situation "one day at a time."

"It's a dynamic situation with respect to the support being provided to Pakistan," Whitman said. "The U.S. is a good ally and friend to Pakistan and wants to be supportive, and that's why we have the resources we do there."

# UNICEF's life-saving operation in Pakistan in jeopardy due to funding shortfall

Source: [United Nations Children's Fund \(UNICEF\)](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

Millions of children at risk from water-borne diseases

ISLAMABAD/GENEVA, 17 August 2010 - UNICEF warned today that serious funding shortfalls are jeopardising its humanitarian operation in Pakistan. UNICEF is extremely concerned at the lack of funds for its water and sanitation operation, with millions of children at risk from water-borne diseases.

"Providing clean water and adequate sanitation is key to the survival of millions of flood affected people in Pakistan. In terms of numbers of people needing life-saving assistance, this emergency is bigger than the Tsunami, Haiti, and the last Pakistan earthquake put together," said Martin Mogwanja, UNICEF Representative in Pakistan

"UNICEF is currently providing enough clean water for 1.3 million people every day, but millions more need the same services. We urgently need to scale up the distribution of water. If we are not able to do so because of lack of funding, water-borne diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery will spread and begin killing affected populations, especially children, already weak and vulnerable to disease and malnutrition", added Mogwanja.

The Government of Pakistan estimates 20 million people overall have been hit by the flood crises, and according to the UN, at least 15 million people have been seriously affected, half of whom are children.

UNICEF is concerned that the floods have hit "the poorest of the poor", those least able to survive the present harsh conditions. The top concerns are water-borne diseases, acute respiratory infections, skin diseases and malnutrition rates, already dangerously high in many flood-affected regions of Pakistan.

Polio is endemic and measles still a threat, says UNICEF, which, together with WHO and Government, is carrying out polio and measles vaccinations at relief centres. UNICEF is also supplying oral rehydration solution, a home based treatment for diarrhea, but notes that this treatment is also in short supply due to funding constraints.

About UNICEF

UNICEF is on the ground in over 150 countries and territories to help children survive and thrive, from early childhood through adolescence. The world's largest provider of vaccines for developing countries, UNICEF supports child health and nutrition, good water and sanitation, quality basic education for all boys and girls, and the protection of children from violence, exploitation, and AIDS. UNICEF is funded entirely by the voluntary contributions of individuals, businesses, foundations and governments.

For more information about UNICEF and its work visit: [www.unicef.org](http://www.unicef.org)

For further information, please contact:

Patrick McCormick, UNICEF Media, New York,  
Tel + 1 212 326-7426,  
[pmccormick@unicef.org](mailto:pmccormick@unicef.org)

Marco Jimenez Rodriguez, UNICEF Media, Geneva,  
Tel + 41 22 909 5716,  
[mjrodriguez@unicef.org](mailto:mjrodriguez@unicef.org)

# Pakistan Flood Victims "Left With Nothing"

Source: [United Nations World Food Programme \(WFP\)](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

"We never knew this rain would render us homeless – we are literally left with nothing," says Shabbi Ahmed, a father of nine forced to flee the worst floods anyone in Punjab can remember. WFP is providing food to several thousand families like his while they wait for the waters to recede.

PUNJAB – With their homes and possessions swept away by the unprecedented floodwaters which have devastated Pakistan from north to south, Shabbir Ahmed and his family have taken refuge by a canal in Punjab's Rajanpur district.

Almost everyone in flood-affected districts of south Punjab has a similar story to tell. Widespread monsoon rains that struck Pakistan's north initially, are now playing havoc all over the country.

A nationwide catastrophe

Around 20 million people have been affected by what the government says are the worst floods in Pakistan's history. Many of them live in Punjab, the country's breadbasket, where they have lost their crops, animals and food stocks.

Many districts in Punjab are under water and are difficult, if not impossible, to reach by road. People are completely cut off from assistance. Many are on the move, trying to find a safe place at least to stay dry.

WFP has started distribution of food in these affected districts by providing much needed monthly food rations, but the needs are enormous. Shabbir and his family were among those to receive food over the weekend.

The water came at night

"It's more than two weeks now, we have nothing to eat, no shelter. Rains which we consider a gift of God have turned into the anger of God. At least someone came to give us food, and some hope that we can now survive for few weeks."

"The water came at night and we didn't have time to save our belongings, we had to chose whether to save our children and ourselves or our property and assets, so we choose to save our kids. We left everything and ran to save our lives."

WFP is providing 80 kg of wheat flour, 4.5 kg of high energy biscuits and 4 litres to each affected family. The assistance will continue for three months to help them rebuild their lives as the water recedes.

When will we go home?

It is a huge task with up to six million people in need of food and the situation still evolving. The road network is badly damaged and impassable in places, bridges have been washed away and entire communities are cut off.

But together with its local and international NGO partners, WFP has been able to provide one-month rations to around one million people and continues to scale up distributions every day.

"We are now left at the mercy of God," says Shabbir. "He has put us in this condition and we are hopeful He will give us relief too. But it is very difficult to survive in the open. Our kids are asking when we will go home, and we don't have an answer."

# Special Attention Needed for Pregnant Pakistanis Affected by Floods, Says UNFPA

Source: [United Nations Population Fund \(UNFPA\)](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

UNITED NATIONS, New York, 17 August 2010—With more floods expected to hit large parts of Pakistan, causing deadly disruptions to more people's lives, it is critical to address the special needs of displaced women and girls, particularly pregnant women, says UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund.

More than 15.4 million Pakistanis have been affected by the recent floods, out of which 6 million are in need of immediate humanitarian assistance--including an estimated 1.5 million women of childbearing age. Nearly 52,500 women are expected to give birth in the next three months and about 53,000 newborns will need health care. In addition, more than 9,000 women will need surgical interventions to address pregnancy-related complications in the immediate future.

"Millions of Pakistanis are suffering from this disaster and they need international solidarity," said UNFPA's Executive Director Thoraya Ahmed Obaid. "Women have special needs because they continue to give birth, regardless of the dangers surrounding them, and require timely medical care to ensure a safe delivery."

As part of its response to the flooding that began in late July, UNFPA has deployed seven mobile service units that are fully staffed and equipped to provide emergency reproductive health care and psychosocial support to the affected communities. In addition, UNFPA is supporting 13 government health facilities in 10 districts of the three affected provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Punjab. It is also conducting an analysis in the area of gender, and will raise additional resources for gender and psychosocial support services.

UNFPA has so far provided emergency reproductive health medicines, women's hygiene kits, newborn kits and clean delivery kits that serve the needs of thousands of Pakistani women. The Fund will also help distribute nearly 2,000 birthing kits contributed by the Government of Australia.

UNFPA estimates a shortfall of \$8.8 million for efforts to meet the basic reproductive health needs of the affected population for the next three months. The Fund plans to procure and distribute an additional 50,000 women's hygiene kits and newborn kits and other emergency medical health supplies and equipment essential to ensuring safe deliveries and addressing pregnancy-related complications.

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Contact Information:

In Islamabad: Yu Yu, +92-300-8557743, [yu@unfpa.org](mailto:yu@unfpa.org)

In New York: Omar Gharzeddine, +1 212 297 5028, [gharzeddine@unfpa.org](mailto:gharzeddine@unfpa.org)

[www.unfpa.org](http://www.unfpa.org)

# George Soros to Boost Civil Society Response in Flood Affected Areas of Pakistan

Source: [Open Society Institute \(OSI\)](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

NEW YORK— In response to unprecedented devastation and human suffering caused by the flooding in Pakistan, the Open Society Foundations today announced it would give an additional \$5 million to its foundation there to respond to the humanitarian crisis.

"We need everyone to pitch in to the extent they can," said Absar Alam, country head of the Open Society Foundation in Pakistan – FOSI-Pakistan. "While the government and people of Pakistan are struggling to organize and manage relief efforts, the disaster is much bigger than what they alone can handle."

In the immediate future, the \$5 million will support emergency provisions like food, clean water, tents and shelter, medicine and medical supplies to people in flood-hit areas. The foundation also hopes to support reconstruction projects like restoring roads and bridges, repairing the electricity infrastructure, and rebuilding homes.

George Soros, chairman of the Open Society Foundations, earlier this month gave an initial relief gift of \$50,000 to BRAC Pakistan, an anti-poverty group, to provide emergency relief services to people in the flooded regions. Given the unrelenting severity of the disaster, Mr. Soros, on the request of Pakistan office, decided to follow up with additional support of \$5 million.

Since 2004, the Open Society Foundations have spent several million dollars to bolster civil society in Pakistan by supporting education, media, and the reconstruction campaign after the 2005 earthquake. A call for proposals for civil society organizations will be launched by the Open Society Foundation in Pakistan – FOSI-Pakistan.

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Active in more than 70 countries, the Open Society Foundations work to build vibrant and tolerant democracies whose governments are accountable to their citizens. Working with local communities, the Open Society Foundations support justice and human rights, freedom of expression, and access to public health and education.

Contacts:

Absar Alam  
aalam@osipak.org  
+92-300-8555-378

Amy Weil  
aweil@sorosny.org  
+1-212-548-0381

# **Pakistan : la CRS porte son aide d'urgence à 1 million de francs**

Source: [The Swiss Red Cross \(SRC\)](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

Face à la détresse incommensurable des populations menacées par les flots, la Croix-Rouge suisse (CRS) porte son aide d'urgence à 1 million de CHF. Depuis le début de la semaine, un logisticien et une infirmière se trouvent dans la région touchée par la catastrophe.

La situation dans les zones sinistrées est dramatique. A l'heure qu'il est, 70% du territoire pakistanais sont inondés, une surface correspondant à celle de la Grande-Bretagne. Au moins six millions d'habitants sont tributaires d'une aide d'urgence. Le Mouvement international de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge étend son programme de soutien à plus de 2 millions de personnes. La CRS participera à cette action au cours des semaines et des mois à venir.

Les premières livraisons de biens de secours, acheminées depuis l'entrepôt de la CRS en Inde, sont arrivées à destination. Les 220 tentes sont remises aux bénéficiaires par des volontaires du Croissant-Rouge pakistanais, tout comme les couvertures, les sets de cuisine et les articles d'hygiène. Le logisticien et l'infirmière dépêchés par la CRS organisent la distribution de rations alimentaires et la fourniture de soins médicaux. En outre, dans la région indienne du Ladakh, deux collaborateurs locaux de la CRS distribuent des couvertures et des outils à des familles de paysans qui ont tout perdu à la suite des fortes précipitations de la semaine dernière.

La CRS est reconnaissante de tout don en faveur des populations sinistrées, à verser sur son compte postal 30-4200-3, mention «Pakistan».

# Pakistan: as flood waters recede, hidden killers lie in wait

Source: [International Committee of the Red Cross \(ICRC\)](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

With a real risk of mines and unexploded ordnance being washed down with the floods, people living in previously uncontaminated areas are now at risk. Jessica Barry has been finding out more.

At the beginning of August, 60-year-old Khawaga Bibi went out as usual with the other village women to gather firewood from the nearby woods and fields. The area she lived in had been badly affected by the floods, but the water had gone down, leaving only thick mud and debris in the place where the women went daily to look for logs. As she bent to pick one up, Mrs Khawaga stepped on a mine. The blast ripped off her right leg below the knee. She also sustained injuries to her shoulder and arm.

When the other villagers heard the explosion they grabbed a rope bed and ran to see what had happened. They found Khawaga Bibi on the ground surrounded by the other women, some of whom had also been injured, but none of them seriously.

They rushed Mrs Khawaga to the nearest hospital in Dera Ismail Khan. Given her condition, she was quickly referred on to the Surgical Hospital for Weapon Wounded run by the ICRC in Peshawar. She is still there.

There are also confirmed reports of three flood-related mine victims in the Dera Ismail Khan area, and another in Pakistan-administered Kashmir. All of the victims were injured by ordnance or mines that had been washed down with the rains in recent days from areas affected by fighting.

Mrs Din Bibi, one of Khawaga Bibi's four daughters, accompanied her to Peshawar and said that the family had been unaware of the risks. "We knew the hills above the village had mines because cows and donkeys were getting injured and killed up there. But we had never found any mines in the valley before," she commented as she sat chatting with a group of other women in the hospital compound.

### Mines do not choose their targets

Mines and explosive remnants of war are indiscriminate killers. They do not choose their targets, and can harm the unwary even long after fighting is over. The three other flood-related mine victims in Dera Ismail Khan were all children.

With mines being deposited by the floodwaters in areas where there was no such threat before, people need to be warned urgently of the risks, and given advice about what behaviour to adopt if they see a suspicious object on the ground.

The ICRC has been running a mine-risk education programme in Pakistan since June 2009. In response to the current situation, it is now ratcheting up its mine risk education activities with radio spots giving messages about safe behaviour. It is also producing a leaflet on the same issue, to be given out during distributions of relief aid.

"Our concerns and apprehensions are based on bitter experience of similar situations in other countries," remarks Luiza Khazhgerieva, an ICRC mine-risk education expert based in Islamabad.

### Exposing the killers

It is not just since the floods started that mine victims have been arriving at the ICRC's Surgical Hospital for Weapon Wounded, often in a very bad state having travelled for hours or even days over rough terrain from remote areas. Thirty eight mine blast victims have been admitted to the hospital since the beginning of this year.

One of them is 14-year-old Irfan. He sits rather forlornly on his bed wearing blue patterned pyjamas, his arm in a heavy white cotton sling. His father stands silently by his side. Irfan's injuries were caused by a piece of unexploded ordnance, and cost him two fingers as well as injuries to his leg and groin.

According to his father, Irfan was playing near a large cemetery on his way back from school when he saw a shiny looking object on the ground that he could not recognize. He picked it up and it exploded in his hand.

Asked if he were aware of the dangers of doing such a thing, he replied, "there were posters in school warning about mines, but I never really took much notice of them."

Irfan's uncle is a policeman, and it was he who went to the scene to retrieve the boy, not knowing it was his nephew who had been hurt. Irfan was taken to the local agency hospital. After receiving first aid, he was sent on to the ICRC's hospital in Peshawar.

"I did not know either that it was my son who had been hurt until much later," Irfan's father recalls. Going over to his son's bedside table, he opened a drawer and pulled out a small plastic bag to show his visitors. Inside was a jagged, 10 cms long piece of metal that surgeons removed from the boy's body.

The mine-risk education material that is being prepared will provide both information and advice. It will warn people that mines and other dangerous, explosive devices that are swept up by the floodwaters are likely to be found on river banks, in stagnant water and in people's fields.

The radio spots are simple and based on common sense, but will save lives if people who hear them take them to heart. 'Do not approach, and never touch, suspicious objects' is the first. 'Do not investigate unknown objects unnecessarily,' is the second. 'Report any suspicious object to the authorities is the third.'

It is certainly advice which people in Mrs Khawaga's village need to keep in mind, and be reminded about regularly. "Maybe the floods have taken the mines somewhere else by now, and our area is clean again," says Din Bibi hopefully.

She shouldn't be too sure.

# Ayuda española a Pakistán

Source: [Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional \(AECID\)](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

España realiza nuevas aportaciones a organismos humanitarios de NNUU para paliar la situación de la población paquistaní

Madrid, 17 de agosto de 2010. El Gobierno español, a través de la Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID) realizará nuevas contribuciones, canalizadas a través de organismos internacionales, para paliar la situación de emergencia que sufre la población paquistaní.

Se atiende así al Plan de Respuesta a la Emergencia de Pakistán establecido por Naciones Unidas, al que España contribuirá con un millón de euros a través del Programa Mundial de Alimentos (PMA), otro millón de euros destinados a UNICEF, y medio millón al ACNUR.

El objetivo de estas aportaciones es cubrir las necesidades prioritarias de abastecimiento de agua potable y de alimento, así como contribuir a la protección de la población infantil afectada y, en concreto, de las niñas, en un entorno tan sensible para este segmento de la población.

Con estas nuevas aportaciones, España habrá contribuido con un total de 3.629.464 Euros a esta emergencia tras el envío de un avión con 15 toneladas de ayuda humanitaria por un valor de 200.000 euros, y el envío urgente de fondos a través del PMA por un valor de un millón de euros, de los cuales 700.000 Euros se destinaron a Pakistán y 300.000 a Afganistán, que también ha sufrido los efectos del Monzón. Asimismo, la AECID ha entregado a UNICEF 229.464 euros para el suministro de agua potable a la población.

La AECID se mantiene en contacto con los responsables de NNUU que coordinan la ayuda y ONG, así como con la Embajada de España en Islamabad y las autoridades paquistaníes, para conocer la evolución de los daños causados por las inundaciones y, si fuera necesario, coordinar nuevos operativos humanitarios.

Comunicación AECID

[comunicacion@aecid.es](mailto:comunicacion@aecid.es)

[www.aecid.es](http://www.aecid.es)

# PAKISTAN: Aid scrums hard on weakest

Source: [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs - Integrated Regional Information Networks \(IRIN\)](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

MULTAN, 17 August 2010 (IRIN) - At a relief camp near the southern Punjab city of Multan, two boys, not yet in their teens, share a small plate of rice. "This is the first time we have eaten in over a day," Shahid Muhammad, 12, told IRIN. He has been looking after his younger brother, Inamullah, 10, since the two were separated from their parents and two sisters three days ago.

"We were loaded into a truck along with many others. The rest of our family ended up in another vehicle. We don't know where they are," said Shahid who was being helped by some adults from his village.

"When food is distributed the strongest young men grab it for their own families and push us children aside," Shahid said.

The chaotic evacuation of towns and villages in flood affected areas means some vulnerable people have become separated from male family members, putting them at a disadvantage: The elderly, women and children are often unable to reach the bags or parcels being distributed, especially when mobs besiege the aid trucks.

"It's these vulnerable groups that we need to pay attention to," said Shahnawaz Khan, disaster risk reduction coordinator for the NGO Plan Pakistan. [<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/FGAI-88DL2V?OpenDocument&rc=3&emid=FL-2010-000141-PAK>]

Aid organizations have already expressed concern over incidents in which convoys attempting to hand out food have been attacked.

A 16 August report [[http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/VVOS-88DPJS/\\$File/full\\_report.pdf](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/VVOS-88DPJS/$File/full_report.pdf)] by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) said looting of aid supplies has been alleged in Muzaffargarh in the southwestern part of Punjab Province, one of the worst-hit of the province's 36 districts.

"My husband suffers a heart condition. He cannot run after the trucks and I am pushed aside when I try too," said Aziza Bibi, 35, who has struggled to get food for her family of four.

A Muzaffargarh District administration official who asked not to be named said: "We have hordes of starving people. Things are desperate. There is insufficient aid and people who are weak and vulnerable, including women, are naturally worst affected."

The OCHA report said the growing number of diarrhoea cases pointed to a clear risk of malnutrition among the affected population, especially children and pregnant and lactating women.

## Equitable distribution

"We try to be equitable when aid is distributed but the situation is so chaotic that it is hard," said Badr Uddin of the Edhi Foundation, a local charity, speaking to IRIN from Karachi.

Amjad Jamal, a spokesman for the UN World Food Programme (WFP), told IRIN: "With us distribution is not a haphazard process and those who receive food are informed a day in advance - on the basis of their selection as vulnerable families - to ensure peaceful and orderly distribution. Families headed by females are dealt with separately by female social mobilizers at distribution points."

It is estimated that up to six million flood-affected people are in need of food assistance over the next three months, though this number may yet rise, as the situation in Sindh, Punjab and Balochistan continues to deteriorate, OCHA's report said.

WFP expects its food distributions to have reached one million people with a one-month food ration on 17 August, WFP said in a news release on the same day. The Red Crescent Society, government, local authorities, businesses and private individuals are all part of the effort to fill the food gap, according to WFP.

The UN Secretary-General, following a visit to Pakistan, has called for stepped up international aid to help cope with a crisis described as the worst in the world today.

Khair Muhammad Kalhoro, director of the Provincial Disaster Management Authority in Sindh, told IRIN: "We need all the help we can get to help people."

Daniel Toole, regional director for the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), warned at a news conference in Islamabad on 17 August, that "up to 3.5 million children could be in danger of contracting deadly diseases carried through contaminated water and insects as a result of floods. In a country which has endemic watery diarrhoea, endemic cholera, endemic upper respiratory infections we now have the conditions for expanded problems."

kh/at/cb A selection of IRIN reports are posted on ReliefWeb. Find more IRIN news and analysis at <http://www.irinnews.org>

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# Cruz Roja Española envía mañana un primer delegado para apoyar las operaciones de socorro en Pakistán

Source: [Cruz Roja Española](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

- La organización humanitaria enviará también esta semana un equipo especializado en agua y saneamiento Pakistán está sufriendo las peores inundaciones de su historia y la previsión de lluvias se extiende a las próximas dos o tres semanas. Una de las prioridades es restablecer el suministro de agua potable para contribuir directamente a la prevención de enfermedades. Cruz Roja Española envía mañana un primer delegado para apoyar las operaciones de socorro y la puesta en marcha de acciones de emergencia para restablecer el suministro de agua potable. Cruz Roja Española enviará esta semana un equipo especializado en agua y saneamiento, con el objetivo de captar, potabilizar, almacenar y distribuir cerca de 200.000 litros de agua al día.

Además, Cruz Roja está reparando las infraestructuras de agua y saneamiento para restablecer el agua potable en la provincia de KPK, para 25.000 damnificados.

Según datos del gobierno del país, las inundaciones han afectado a 20 millones de personas y el número de casas dañadas o destruidas aumenta a gran velocidad (895.000 viviendas). Las inundaciones que ya han llegado al sur del país siguen extendiéndose a nuevas regiones, y el número de personas desplazadas por el momento es incalculable. Según datos de la Media Luna de Pakistán, sólo en la provincia de Sindh 540.00 personas han tenido que dejar sus hogares para buscar refugio.

La Media Luna de Pakistán cuenta con más de 130.000 voluntarios en todo el país que están apoyando las operaciones de socorro. Unidades móviles de atención primaria de salud han atendido a más 30.000 personas, para tratar sobre todo enfermedades relacionadas con la falta de agua potable y refugio, tales como la diarrea y enfermedades respiratorias.

En la zona noroeste del país las lluvias han dejado una gran devastación que recuerda más a un terremoto que a unas inundaciones. En el sur, la mayoría de las zonas afectadas siguen bajo el agua. Una catástrofe de esta magnitud requiere una gran respuesta local e internacional coordinada que se mantenga a lo largo de los próximos meses para asegurar la recuperación del país. Cruz Roja ha realizado un llamamiento para pedir apoyo urgente a los donantes.

COLABORA CON CRUZ ROJA: 902 22 22 92

Para más información o entrevistas contactar con el Departamento de Comunicación de Cruz

Roja Española llamando al 91 335 44 08/46 11 y al 610 217 501

[www.cruzroja.es/www.cruzroja.tv](http://www.cruzroja.es/www.cruzroja.tv)

Colabora con nosotros: 902 22 22 92. Hazte socio / voluntario

# UNHCR says vast scale of emergency in Pakistan still not being grasped

Source: [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees \(UNHCR\)](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

This is a summary of what was said by the UNHCR spokesperson at today's Palais des Nations press briefing in Geneva. Further information can be found on the UNHCR websites, [www.unhcr.org](http://www.unhcr.org) and [www.unhcr.fr](http://www.unhcr.fr), which should also be checked for regular media updates on non-briefing days.

Pakistan's emergency continues to worsen as bloated rivers head southwards, flooding new areas and triggering massive further displacement. Urgent needs continue to overwhelm the capacity of agencies and authorities to respond. Overall, we see a risk that the full scale of the emergency is still not being grasped by the world community.

In Balochistan, where UNHCR is coordinating aid efforts, the number of flood victims has doubled over the past weekend with people fleeing Jacobabad in Sindh to Sibi, Nasirabad and Quetta districts. Balochistan, which is one of Pakistan's remotest and poorest provinces, was the first to be hit by flooding on 22 July, and is now struggling to cope with more than half a million displaced.

Today, UNHCR is airlifting a further 32 tonnes of plastic tarpaulins, soap and mosquito nets to Quetta aboard two Pakistan government C130 Hercules planes. Yesterday 64 tonnes of tents, plastic sheets and other aid was flown in on four flights from our warehouse in Peshawar. The supplies are aimed at helping to meet the needs of the soaring number of flood victims in the province currently camping on roadsides or seeking shelter in schools, stadiums and other public facilities.

UNHCR continues to face a logistical challenge in getting aid in fast enough to meet this still unfolding crisis. In Balochistan, for example, people still need everything - shelter, food, clean drinking water and health and hygiene systems. Our supplies are dwindling. We need more airlifts and massive amounts of funding to meet the still unfolding crisis.

Elsewhere, flood waters have receded in parts of the north-west province of Khyber Pakhtunkwa, revealing the magnitude of devastation, but also giving UNHCR better access to communities to provide relief and assess their immediate and longer term needs. UNHCR now has three shelter relief distribution hubs operating in the districts of Charsadda, Peshawar, and Nowshera and has increased its assessment and monitoring teams in affected Pakistani villages and Afghan refugee settlements to ensure aid is reaching people most affected. We are putting in place additional protection staff to identify those who are most vulnerable - for example, women-headed households, the elderly or others with specific needs.

Meanwhile, since the start of Ramadan over the past week, UNHCR in Khyber Pakhtunkwa province has observed more people returning to their damaged homes, clearing debris and sorting through the mud to try to salvage furniture and other belongings.

UNHCR technical staff are also in the field assessing damage to houses and the best way to provide transitional shelter to help those who can return. Latest estimates put the number of destroyed or badly damaged homes at some 893,000, meaning shelter is likely to remain one of the key priorities in this emergency for months to come.

For further information on this topic, please contact:

In Islamabad, Pakistan: Ariane Rummery on +92 300 500 1133

In Geneva: Babar Baloch on +41 79 557 9106

# WFP distributions fan out across Pakistan flood zone but needs remain enormous

Source: [United Nations World Food Programme \(WFP\)](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

ISLAMABAD – Food distributions facilitated by the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) have fanned out across Pakistan's flood zone as WFP continues to battle against bad weather, devastated infrastructure and the enormous scale of need.

Distributions in Punjab and Sindh have been scaling up since starting at the weekend, while deliveries in Balochistan started on Monday. This is in addition to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province where deliveries have been ongoing since August 1. Hardest hit areas and communities are being prioritised wherever possible.

The obstacles in WFP's way continue to be massive. With such a large number of roads and bridges washed away, many areas remain accessible only by helicopter, including a large part of the north and several locations in Punjab and Sindh. Trucks are being forced to take long detours to reach many distributions sites, causing delays and longer turnaround times before they can be loaded with further food supplies.

"We're putting the final pieces in place on a distribution system which can reach the huge number of people in need in the shortest possible time," said WFP Pakistan Country Director Wolfgang Herbinger. "It's a huge challenge, particularly in Sindh, where the delivery infrastructure is most constrained."

"We have assessments completed in most of the country so we know where needs are, we have NGO partners to do the distributions, and – at least for now – a steady supply of food leaving our warehouses," Herbinger said.

WFP expects its food distributions to have reached one million people with a one-month food ration on Tuesday. Although the needs are massive, with at least six million people in need of assistance, the Red Crescent Society, government, local authorities, businesses and private individuals, are all part of the effort to fill the food gap.

Helicopters are the only viable means to reach many areas which have been cut off, and WFP is in the process of moving three heavy-lift choppers to Pakistan to boost the ten that have already been made available by the Pakistan government. In many areas of the Swat Valley, people have devised local solutions, picking up food from distribution sites and taking it home on their shoulders across sections where roads have been washed away. In the mountainous Shangla district, mules have been made available to help people get food home.

In a bid to ensure a continuous supply of food to victims of the flooding, WFP has set up new logistics hubs and warehouse facilities in both Multan (Punjab) and Sukkur (Sindh) provinces. WFP currently has enough food stocks for a first round of distributions but will need significant additional donor support to continue deliveries in September. WFP has so far received just over US\$30 million towards its US\$150 million operation for the next three months.

"Food, trucks, helicopters and manpower – it all costs money. We are making a very urgent and direct appeal to the international community to redouble their support to our efforts to assist the people of Pakistan," said Herbinger.

# **Pour l'UNICEF, le déploiement de l'aide au Pakistan est compromis par le manque de fonds - Des millions d'enfants exposés au risque des maladies hydriques**

Source: [United Nations Children's Fund \(UNICEF\)](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

Paris, 17 août 2010 – L'UNICEF alerte sur l'insuffisance de financements qui met en péril ses opérations humanitaires au Pakistan. L'UNICEF est extrêmement préoccupé par le manque de fonds pour assurer ses opérations dans le domaine de l'eau et de l'assainissement, alors que des millions d'enfants sont menacés par les maladies liées à l'eau.

« Il est essentiel de fournir de l'eau potable et des installations sanitaires pour la survie des millions de personnes affectées par les inondations au Pakistan. En nombre de personnes ayant besoin d'une assistance humanitaire, cette urgence est supérieure au Tsunami, au séisme en Haïti et au dernier séisme au Pakistan réunis, » a déclaré Martin Mogwanja, le représentant de l'UNICEF au Pakistan.

« L'UNICEF fournit actuellement de l'eau potable à 1,3 million de personnes chaque jour, mais des millions d'autres en ont également besoin. Nous devons de toute urgence augmenter la distribution d'eau. Si nous ne pouvons pas le faire en raison du manque de financements, les maladies comme le choléra, la diarrhée et la dysenterie se propageront et seront un danger mortel pour les populations affectées, et tout particulièrement les enfants, déjà affaiblis et vulnérables aux maladies et à la malnutrition » a ajouté Mogwanja.

Le gouvernement du Pakistan estime à 20 millions le nombre de personnes touchées par les inondations et selon les Nations unies, au moins 15 millions de personnes ont été sérieusement affectées, dont la moitié sont des enfants.

L'UNICEF s'inquiète que les plus pauvres des pauvres soient touchés par les inondations, ceux qui peuvent le moins survivre dans les conditions actuelles. Les plus grandes inquiétudes sont les maladies hydriques, les infections respiratoires aiguës, les maladies de peau et les taux de malnutrition, déjà dangereusement élevés dans beaucoup de régions du Pakistan touchées par les inondations.

La polio est endémique et la rougeole reste une menace, pour l'UNICEF, qui en collaboration avec l'OMS et le gouvernement met en place des vaccinations contre ces maladies dans les centres de secours. L'UNICEF fournit aussi des solutions de réhydratation orale, un traitement pour la diarrhée, mais commence à manquer de stocks en raison des contraintes budgétaires.

L'UNICEF France débloque une seconde contribution d'urgence de 300 000 euros pour aider l'UNICEF Pakistan à déployer une aide d'urgence aux personnes les plus affectées.

L'UNICEF France renouvelle son appel à la générosité des Français pour aider les millions de femmes et d'enfants pakistanais victimes de cette catastrophe. Pour faire un don :

UNICEF

URGENCE PAKISTAN

BP 600

75006 Paris

[www.unicef.fr](http://www.unicef.fr)

Maud Saheb

Attachée de presse / Media officer

T. + 33 (0)1 44 39 77 70

Cel. + 33 (0)6 83 99 05 67

UNICEF France

3, rue Duguay-Trouin 75282 Paris cedex 06

unissons-nous pour les enfants / unite for children

# Pakistan Floods, 3 August 2010

Source: [Government of Italy](#)

Date: 03 Aug 2010

Rome August 3, 2010

"The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Directorate General for Cooperation and Development has contributed with a financial amount of 400.000 euro to IFRC in response to urgent humanitarian assistance for the population Pakistan - stricken by Floods and Landslides of last August - under the "Pakistan: Monsoon Flash Floods\_Preliminary Emergency Appeal n° MDRPK006".

The donation will cover needs identified by the IFRC.

# Pakistan Floods, 5 August 2010

Source: [Government of Italy](#)

Date: 05 Aug 2010

Rome August 5, 2010

"The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Directorate General for Cooperation and Development has contributed with a financial amount of 600.000 euro to WFP in response to urgent humanitarian assistance for the population in Pakistan - stricken by Floods and Landslides of last August - under the "EMOP 200177 Emergency Food Assistance to Families affected by Monsoon Floods in Pakistan".

The donation will cover needs identified by the WFP.

# UN battles donor fatigue for funds for Pakistan

Source: [Reuters - AlertNet](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

\* Millions of Pakistani's have still received no aid

\* World Bank to make \$900 million immediately available

\* U.N says up to 3.5 million children at risk from disease

By Kamran Haider

ISLAMABAD, Aug 17 (Reuters) - Only a small fraction of the six million Pakistanis desperate for food and clean water have received any help as the United Nations battled donor fatigue and appealed urgently on Tuesday for more funds.

With hundreds of villages marooned and highways and bridges cut in half by swollen rivers, food rations and access to clean water have only been provided to around 500,000 million flood survivors, the U.N. said.

The United Nations has warned that up to 3.5 million children could be in danger of contracting deadly diseases carried through contaminated water and insects in a crisis that has disrupted the lives of at least a tenth of Pakistan's 170 million people.

"We have a country which has endemic watery diarrhoea, endemic cholera, endemic upper respiratory infections and we have the conditions for much much expanded problems," UNICEF Regional Director for South Asia Daniel Toole told a news conference.

"We cannot spend pledges. We cannot buy purification tablets, we cannot support Pakistan with pledges. I urge the international community to urgently change pledges into cheques."

U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) spokesman Ali Khan said Pakistan could face food shortages if its farmers miss the sowing season which is due to start next month.

Up to 1,600 people have been killed and two million made homeless in Pakistan's worst floods in decades. The United Nations has reported the first case of cholera, but only a third of the \$459 million aid needed for initial relief has arrived. "Only a limited proportion of food and water needs have been met. One of the major reasons for this is funding," U.N. spokesman Maurizio Giuliano told Reuters, adding the flood's slower unraveling compared to earthquakes and Tsunamis had dampened donor response.

"Floods do not come in 30 seconds ... but the humanitarian needs are greater than in Haiti."

Public anger has grown in the two weeks of floods, highlighting potential political troubles for President Asif Ali Zardari's unpopular government which is a major U.S. ally in the war against Islamist militancy.

"We left our homes with nothing and now we're here with no clothes, no food and our children are living beside the road," said protester Gul Hasan, clutching a large stick, in Karampur in the southern province of Sindh.

The World Bank will release \$900 million to help fund relief efforts. Funds will come through reprogramming of planned projects and reallocation of undisbursed funds, but it did not say how it would be used to aid victims.

Some Pakistani flood victims blocked highways to demand government help and villagers clashed with baton-wielding police on Tuesday after opposition leader Nawaz Sharif tried to distribute relief in Sindh.

Hundreds of stick-wielding protesters blocked a main road with rocks outside Muzaffarabad city in Punjab, trying to snatch relief goods from trucks.

The damage and cost of recovery could shave more than one percentage point off economic growth, analysts say. Pakistan's High Commissioner to Britain, Wajid Shamsul Hasan, said the cost of rebuilding could be more than \$10 to \$15 billion.

Islamic charities, some linked to militant groups, have stepped in to give aid to victims, possibly gaining supporters.

Pakistan Foreign Minister Shah Mehmood Qureshi said it was dangerous to let the Islamists fill the vacuum.

"If a person is hungry, if a person is thirsty and you provide water, he'll not ask whether you are a moderate or an extremist," Qureshi told the British Broadcasting Corporation.

"He'll grab water from you and save himself and his children who were starved. So you have to be aware of this challenge."

US ambassador to Pakistan Anne Patterson played down concerns about the involvement of charities linked to Islamist militants in relief activities as "exaggerated".

Victims are relying mostly on the military, the most powerful institution in Pakistan, and foreign aid agencies for help.

Nevertheless, a military coup is considered unlikely. The army's priority is fighting Taliban insurgents, and seizing power during a disaster would make no sense, analysts say.

A trickle of flood survivors were returning home.

"We've heard that the water is going down," said Gulam Hussain, who was driving a hired auto-rickshaw with his brother, his sister-in-law and three infants. Two rope beds were strapped to the sides, a fan crammed inside and bundles piled on the roof.

"I'm going back to my village because my home is there," said Hussain, who had been living under a bridge for days in Sindh. (Additional reporting by Robert Birsal in Karampur; Sahar Ahmed in Karachi and Alistair Scrutton and Zeeshan Haider in Islamabad; Writing by Alistair Scrutton; Editing by Michael Georgy )

*For more humanitarian news and analysis, please visit [www.alertnet.org](http://www.alertnet.org)*

# Pakistan's Humanitarian Forum Calls For Urgent International Support

Source: [Action Against Hunger-USA](#); [CARE](#); [Oxfam](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

Having described the floods as the most debilitating natural disaster in the country's history, Pakistan's government has requested international support. The government has suspended expenditures from its already meager development budget, and shifted its limited resources to the relief effort. The Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF) urges the international community to play its part in meeting the immediate needs of millions of Pakistanis, as well as tens of thousands of Afghan refugees, and also warns that without long-term funding, rebuilding this devastated country will prove virtually impossible.

Tammy Hasselfeldt, current chair of the PHF, says "the international response must be scaled up to effectively address the needs of survivors. The most urgent priority is to ensure that safe water is available, food supplies are restored and transportation networks fixed to accelerate the delivery of desperately needed aid."

Over 14 million people have been affected by the disaster.

## Looming health crisis

With water sources in many areas completely devastated, already vulnerable men, women and children are being forced to drink contaminated floodwater and risk life-threatening diseases. The incidence of acute watery diarrhoea has escalated with frightening speed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, the Punjab and Baluchistan, and if not contained swiftly, could lead to outbreaks of disease and acute malnutrition. An already weak health system was also hard hit by the crisis. More than 100 health facilities have been damaged or destroyed by the floods, and those that are functional are inaccessible to many due to the extensive damage to roads and bridges.

## Education in jeopardy

Over 2000 schools have been damaged by the floods, and several hundred are being used as shelters. The education of Pakistan's children is in jeopardy. Opening temporary schools and reconstructing those that have been damaged is of utmost importance to avoid a serious interruption in the education of Pakistani children.

## Economy at risk

The disaster has compounded Pakistan's food security crisis, as families throughout the country have lost food supplies, homes, livestock, crops and livelihoods. The Government of Pakistan will need substantial donor support to enable food security for millions. The damage to major crops including cotton, sugarcane and rice could result in lower textile exports and higher sugar and rice prices. With 45% of the country's labour force employed in agriculture, losses in this sector will likely have a spill-over effect on the entire country.

## Long-term rebuilding must go hand-in-hand with immediate action

The initial damage assessment estimates the cost of relief and early recovery at around \$3.5 billion. Substantial funding for reconstruction of homes, schools, health facilities and infrastructure will be required in the coming weeks and months as Pakistan comes to terms with this colossal disaster. The reconstruction of bridges, roads and other economic infrastructure could take years.

Experience from the 2005 earthquake shows that rehabilitation mechanisms must be established in parallel to the relief effort. The national economy was able to quickly recover from the earthquake, but the devastation caused by the floods could be much more difficult for the economy to absorb. There is a need for a faster and more substantial relief effort, together with a serious commitment towards rehabilitation and recovery.

## Notes to editors:

For more information or to arrange interviews please contact PHF on [phf.policy@gmail.com](mailto:phf.policy@gmail.com) or +92 300 856 872.

The Pakistan Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan (PIFERP), launched on 11 August, estimates the cost of humanitarian relief and recovery at \$460 million for three months. As of 16 August, just over \$150m had been received. Water, sanitation and hygiene needs are currently just 10% funded. The health sector is just 7% funded. With the exception of the US, the UK, Canada, Germany, Denmark, Australia, Italy and Norway, no government donor has pledged more than \$5m. Kuwait and India have committed/pledged \$5m each, the Netherlands has pledged \$3.9m, and the UAE, Switzerland, Finland, China and France have committed/pledged between \$1m and \$2m each. Spain, Belgium and Thailand have committed/pledged less than \$1m each. Many other large donors are yet to pledge anything in response to the appeal.

This release has been signed off by a majority of the members of the Pakistan Humanitarian Forum. PHF members include: ACTED (Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development); Action Against Hunger (ACF International) Pakistan; Action Aid Pakistan; American Refugee Committee; Catholic Relief Services; CARE International; CESVI Pakistan; Church World Service Pakistan/Afghanistan; Concern Worldwide; Cordaid Pakistan; Emergency Resource Centre; Focus Humanitarian Assistance Pakistan; Handicap International; HAP International; Helping Hand for Relief And Development; International Catholic Migration Commission; The International Rescue Committee; International Relief and Development; Islamic Relief; Medical Emergency Relief International (Merlin); Malteser International; Mediciens du Monde Pakistan; Mercy Corps; MSF Holland; Muslim Hands International; Norwegian Church Aid; Norwegian Refugee Council; Oxfam Novib; Oxfam GB; Plan Pakistan; Qatar Charity; Relief International; Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation; Save the Children; Shelter for Life; Tearfund; Trocaire; World Vision Pakistan.

# PAKISTAN – IOM Ramps Up Relief Cargo Handling, Aid Distribution to Flood Victims

Source: [International Organization for Migration \(IOM\)](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

IOM Pakistan is ramping up its capacity to handle incoming donations in kind, warehousing, onward transportation and distribution of goods from incoming relief flights. Over the past week it has handled eight flights – four from the UK, three from the US and one on behalf of the United Nations.

Cargoes have included 14,000 plastic sheets and 17,000 blankets donated by USAID's Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and flown into Islamabad. IOM trucked the consignment to Multan in Punjab province, and its distribution, together with IOM-procured kitchen sets, to flood-displaced families in Muzaffargarh district is now ongoing. IOM is partnering with local NGOs, SPO and NRSP to distribute the aid.

Another airlift of 6,550 shelter kits (13,100 plastic sheets and ropes) also donated by OFDA, will be completed in Karachi tomorrow. The shelter kits will be distributed together with 13,100 IOM-procured blankets and 6,550 IOM-procured kitchen sets by IOM and partner agencies from Sukkur in Sindh province.

The Emergency Shelter Cluster of 40 local and international aid agencies working with the government to deliver emergency shelter and other non-food relief items, which is coordinated by IOM, works to a standard that tries to provide a minimum of two 24ft x 20ft plastic sheets, two blankets and one kitchen set for each homeless family.

Over the past week IOM has also taken delivery of 1,500 family tents, 9,000 plastic sheets, 48,500 blankets and 24,000 buckets donated by the UK Department for International Development (DFID.)

IOM trucked the aid to Charsadda and Nowshera, two of the worst-hit areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), and is currently distributing it with the help of NGO partners, including Save the Children, Johanniter International and People in Need Foundation.

IOM is also handling incoming UN relief shipments on behalf of partner agencies, including UNICEF and WHO, and providing trucks to the government to support the distribution of government aid, including donations in kind from abroad.

In response to a request from the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) it provided 10 trucks to transport shelter materials, water purifiers, food, medicine and other donations in kind from Islamabad to KPK and Punjab.

It has also provided 10 trucks to the Commissioner of Multan's office to help to distribute government aid in some of the hardest hit areas of Muzaffargarh and Rajanpur districts in Punjab.

In addition to ramping up its logistics capacity, IOM is also expanding its coordination role as the lead agency in the Emergency Shelter Cluster. It has established new cluster hubs in Multan for Punjab, and Sukkur for Sindh, in close cooperation with the NDMA, the respective Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs) and partner agencies.

It is also expanding a mass communications outreach program set up for conflict-displaced people in KPK in 2009. The program will target flood-affected communities nationwide with radio public service announcements on topics including avoiding diarrhea and malaria, mother and child health during the fasting month of Ramazan, treating snake bites, setting up durable shelters and fire safety in camps.

For more information on IOM's activities in Pakistan and flood relief pictures, please go to: <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/pakistan>. For additional information please contact IOM Islamabad. Chris Lom, Tel. +92.3085204684. Email: [clom@iom.int](mailto:clom@iom.int). Or Saleem Rehmat, Tel. +92.3008560341. Email: [srehmat@iom.int](mailto:srehmat@iom.int) **Copyright © IOM. All rights reserved.**

# PAKISTAN – Shelter Agencies Race to Catch Up As Floods Worsen in Punjab, Sindh

Source: [International Organization for Migration \(IOM\)](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

As flood waters pour into Pakistan's heartland of Punjab and Sindh, more emergency shelter aid is reaching the victims. But the numbers displaced by the disaster - 20 million and rising in an area the size of Italy – far exceeds the combined capacity of the government and aid agencies provide immediate relief.

According to the Emergency Shelter Cluster of 40 local and international aid agencies working with the government to deliver emergency shelter and other non-food relief items to flood victims, 98,000 tents and 72,000 plastic sheets have now been distributed to provide shelter for 134,000 families.

The cluster, which is coordinated by IOM and includes UN agencies, ICRC/IFRC and local and international NGOs, has ordered another 77,000 tents and 281,000 plastic sheets, which are expected to arrive in the coming days and weeks, to provide shelter for another 218,000 families.

But according to the National Disaster Management Authority (NADM) at least 891,000 homes have been damaged or destroyed. This means that another 488,000 homeless families may need additional help – either from the government or from international donors.

The greatest current need is in Punjab, where 484,000 families are still waiting for shelter aid, and in Sindh, where 176,000 homeless families have not yet received tents or plastic sheet to shield them from the ongoing rain and occasional blazing sun.

Another 24,000 families in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), 5,000 in Baluchistan , and nearly 5,000 in Pakistan Administered Kashmir (PAK) are in the same position, according to Emergency Shelter Cluster Information Manager Wan Sophonpanich.

"One of the major constraints, in addition to access problems caused by washed out roads and bridges, is procurement of tents and shelter grade plastic sheet in Pakistan. There is not enough of either in country and bringing them in from abroad in these huge quantities takes time," she notes.

The government and cluster agencies may have also underestimated the extent of the damage in densely populated Punjab and Sindh when they appealed for USD 105 million from the international community last week to provide tents, plastic sheet, and other non-food relief items such as blankets and kitchen sets for some 300,000 families over three months.

"The government is leading the flood response and the appeal aims to define how the shelter cluster agencies can best support its efforts. It is based on the needs we knew about and the capacity that we had on the ground almost two weeks ago. But this disaster is still evolving into something of unprecedented proportions and so the scale of the international response is still a work in progress," says IOM Pakistan Emergency Response Manager Brian Kelly.

For more information on the Emergency Shelter Cluster and the latest data please go to: <https://sites.google.com/site/shelterpak2010/>. For additional information please contact IOM Islamabad. Chris Lom, Tel. +92.3085204684. Email: [clom@iom.int](mailto:clom@iom.int). Or Saleem Rehmat, Tel. +92.3008560341. Email: [srehmat@iom.int](mailto:srehmat@iom.int) **Copyright © IOM. All rights reserved.**

# **Pakistan: 12 minors die of gastro in Miranshah, Karachi F.P. Report**

Source: [Frontier Post](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

MIRANSHAH/KARACHI: At least 12 children died due to breakout of gastroenteritis disease in North Waziristan Agency and Karachi on Monday. According to reports, eight children died in Asad Khel Moseeqi area of North Waziristan and several affected children have been shifted to nearby hospitals where they are being provided medical treatment. It is stated that children have suffered from gastro epidemic due to drinking of contaminated water in relief camps. Over two weeks of heavy rains and floods have so far killed over 1,600 people, displaced 20 million people and destroyed some 700,000 homes in Pakistan which is experiencing worst floods in its history. The World Health Organization (WHO) has reported a case of fatal cholera disease over the weekend. It has estimated that some 36,000 people have been affected by breakout of cholera in the country, which is entangled with waterborne diseases while it is still facing the ravaging floods and monsoon rains. The Pakistan health ministry has sent a red alert to the WHO for starting an emergency treatment against the diseases which are spreading fast along the flowing polluted water which is mixing tap and well water with sewerage and other contaminations. Meanwhile, in Karachi, at least two minors infected with gastro virus died and several others were admitted to hospitals in the mega city on Monday. Two relief camps established in Gulshan-e-Mamar and Bhens Colony for the flood effectees were reported to have been caught by the gastro virus wherein at least two minors have died. Several others living in the relief camps especially women and the children were admitted to hospital having same infection of gastro. © Copyright The Frontier Post

# Pakistan: Exceptionally high flood in Guddu-Sukkur forecast

Source: [DAWN Group of Newspapers](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

By Khaleeq Kiani

ISLAMABAD: The Federal Flood Commission said on Monday that the Indus in Guddu-Sukkur reach was likely to sustain 'exceptionally high flood level' during the next two to three days with a peak of up to 1.1 million cusecs.

This would result in inundation and riverine flooding in low-lying areas of Khairpur, Jacobabad, Ghotki, Sukkur, Larkana, Benazirabad, Hyderabad and Naushero Feroze districts.

It said the Indus was flowing in exceptionally high flood with rising trend in Guddu-Sukkur reach and in high flood with falling trend in Chashma-Taunsa reach.

It was flowing in low flood with rising trend at Kotri, but could attain medium or high flood in 24 hours.

The FFC said that Hyderabad, Thatta, Badin districts and adjoining areas along the river faced the risk of inundation and riverine flooding.

On Monday, the Indus was in medium flood with rising trend at Kalabagh and the Kabul river in high flood with falling trend at Nowshera and Warsak.

The Chenab was in medium flood with falling trend at Panjnad and the Jhelum river in low flood with rising trend in Mangla-Rasul reach.

It said the major reservoirs of the country and those in India constructed over eastern rivers—Ravi, Beas and Sutlej—were almost full to capacity. The Pakistan Meteorological Department has predicted heavy rains in the catchment areas of Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej in three to four weeks, which may generate flooding in the rivers.

According to forecast for 24 hours, fairly widespread thunderstorm and heavy rains at isolated places are expected over northern Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Kashmir, besides upper catchments of Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej, including Rawalpindi, Sargodha and Gujranwala divisions.

Scattered thunderstorm and rains are also expected over the upper catchment of Indus, southern Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan, including Lahore, D. G. Khan and Bahawalpur divisions.

AP adds: Heavy rain lashed the makeshift camps housing flood survivors on Monday. "Floods seem to be chasing us everywhere," said 45-year-old Ali Bakhsh Bhayo, as monsoon downpours pounded his tent beside the major highway in Sukkur. "Allah is punishing us for our sins."

If you want to follow news on your mobile, click on <http://dawn.com/mobile/> and download Pakistan's first mobile news application. © The DAWN Group of Newspapers

# Pakistan: Two Balochistan towns face inundation

Source: [DAWN Group of Newspapers](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

By Saleem Shahid

QUETTA: After devastating Dera Allahyar and hundreds of other settlements in and around Rojhan Jamali, floodwaters have entered the area of Hafizabad, Cattle Farm, Cadet College and Agricultural Research Centre and are now threatening Usta Mohammad and Gandakha towns.

The administration has issued a flood warning and the towns are being evacuated. "Around 90 per cent of the people of Usta Mohammad have shifted to safe places," official sources said, adding that the remaining families were waiting for rescue teams because they did not have resources to move out on their own.

Power supply to Dera Allahyar and other affected areas in Jaffarabad district has been stopped and Balochistan's road and rail links with Sindh remain suspended.

At least 14 people were killed in flood-related incidents in Jaffarabad on Monday. The floods have destroyed arrangements for drinking water in the area.

Chief of the Army Staff Gen Ashfaq Parvez Kayani is likely to visit Jaffarabad on Tuesday.

Commander Southern Command Lt-Gen Javed Zia said that over one million people had been rendered homeless and the districts of Jaffarabad and Jacobabad immediately needed tents, food and drinking water.

Irrigation officials and local government staff are working with the help of villagers to fortify the banks of Khirthar canal to save Usta Mohammad and Gandakha.

The situation in Usta Mohammad tehsil is worsening because after hitting Rojhan Jamali floodwaters have entered the Khirthar and Hair Din drainage canals. The water pressure has destroyed the Garang regulator on the Sindh-Balochistan border.

"Floodwaters have started flowing towards Sindh after entering the Khirthar canal," an official of the Balochistan irrigation department told Dawn.

He said floodwaters had also entered the Saifullah Magsi canal and were threatening Ghari Khairo in Sindh.

Sources alleged that the Sindh irrigation authorities were once again trying to divert water towards Balochistan by breaching the Saifullah Magsi canal.

"Usta Mohammad will be destroyed if the canal is breached and water flows towards Balochistan," Khirthar Canal Executive Engineer Nazir Zehri said.

The Khanpur canal is overflowing and has inundated a bridge.

The canal's left bank was breached on Monday to reduce water pressure towards Usta Mohammad and adjoining areas.

Floodwaters from Jacobabad have destroyed the entire town of Dera Allahyar, the district headquarters of Jaffarabad.

"Not a single house in the town is intact," Lt-Gen Zia told reporters after visiting the affected areas. He said affected people were living in the open with temperatures soaring to 50 degrees Celsius.

He said people had lost their livestock and almost everything else they owned.

He said the displaced people who were living in Jacobabad, Dera Allahyar, Rojhan Jamali and Usta Mohammad were being shifted to Dera Murad Jamali, Sibi and Quetta where the army and the provincial government had set up camps for them.

"They need 500 tons of food daily," Lt-Gen Zia said.

Three C-130 planes loaded with relief goods landed in Quetta on Monday. The relief goods will be sent to the affected areas by trucks.

Over 600,000 displaced people from different areas of Sindh and Balochistan have taken shelter in Dera Murad Jamali, Sibi and Quetta. Most of them are facing a shortage of food and tents.

Outbreak of diseases has been reported in some areas.

The administration has appealed to philanthropists to provide food, water, tents and medicines to the affected people. © The DAWN Group of Newspapers

# Pakistan: Process begins for setting up commission

Source: [DAWN Group of Newspapers](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

By Ahmad Hassan

ISLAMABAD: The government has started the process of setting up a 'credible national body comprising men of integrity' to ensure transparency in the collection, management and distribution of relief funds among the flood-affected people. An announcement in this regard is expected by the end of this week.

This was stated by Information Minister Qamar Zaman Kaira during a news briefing on the flood situation on Monday. It was attended by the director general of meteorology department and officials of the National Disaster Management Authority. The proposal for the body was made by PML-N chief Nawaz Sharif during a meeting with Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani on Saturday.

Mr Kaira said the amount of Rs250 billion, quoted by the PML-N chief, to be contributed by the federal and provincial governments by slashing their expenditures was based on an assumption. He said the federal government had already put a freeze on its expenses which might be more than what Mr Sharif had quoted.

Mr Kaira said that most of the \$302 million committed by countries in cash and kind would come through the United Nations and other agencies, including the FAO, IFRC, WFP, PRCS, ICRC and SDC. They will themselves distribute relief goods and cash among the affected people.

He said that only Turkey, South Korea, Saudi Arabia and Malaysia had sent assistance directly to the PM's flood relief fund.

The maximum assistance of \$76 million has been provided by the United States, followed by Saudi Arabia \$44 million and the UK \$32.30 million. The US assistance will be disbursed through the USAID and PRM.

About the flood situation, Mr Kaira said the Indus River at Guddu and Sukkur would see an 'exceptionally high flood' of one million to 1.1 million cusecs on Tuesday. The Kotri barrage is likely to see a 'low to medium' flood of 240,00 to 44,000 cusecs.

The death toll has risen to 1,463. About 895,259 houses, 20 bridges and a large number of roads have been damaged or washed away.

If you want to follow news on your mobile, click on <http://dawn.com/mobile/> and download Pakistan's first mobile news application. © The DAWN Group of Newspapers

# Emergency Grant Aid for the People Affected by the Flood in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Source: [Government of Japan](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

1. On August 16 (Mon), the Government of Japan decided to extend emergency grant aid of up to 10 million USD to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in response to the disastrous floods caused by the unprecedented heavy rain, in addition to the 3 million USD grant aid, which had already been announced on August 3.

2. Upon request from the Government of Pakistan and UN's Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan announced on August 11, the Government of Japan has decided to extend the additional emergency assistance from a humanitarian point of view for those affected and in light of friendly relations between Japan and Pakistan.

[Japan's Assistance for the Flood in Pakistan]

- Emergency relief goods: 20,000,000JPY (about \$ 240,000)
- Emergency grant aid: \$ 3,000,000
- Emergency relief by Japanese NGOs through Japan Platform: 100,000,000JPY (about \$1,200,000)

In total, Japan has provided around 14.4 million USD for this emergency.

(END)

\*For inquiries, contact the International Press Division, MOFA (tel. 5501-8134).

# Pakistan : French emergency aid (August 15, 2010)

Source: [Government of France](#)

Date: 15 Aug 2010

In view of the exceptional gravity of the situation in Pakistan, Bernard Kouchner has decided to dispatch a plane carrying 60 tonnes of humanitarian supplies, in response to Pakistan and United Nations' requests.

The cargo includes, among other things, 35 tonnes of emergency equipment (tarpaulins, water tanks, blankets, jerry cans and cooking kits), 250 kg of water purification tablets and 200 ShelterBoxes (11 tonnes).

This same flight will also allow us to deliver a cholera kit (5 tonnes) for Médecins du Monde, a drinking water station (6 tonnes) given by the Veolia Foundation to the NGO Première Urgence and 4 tonnes of medicines including, in particular, donations from the Pompiers de l'Urgence and Tulipe associations.

This operation is being carried out by the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs crisis centre, in liaison with the Pakistani Embassy in Paris.

The plane, which leaves France on 18 August, will arrive on 19 August in Islamabad, where it is expected by the Pakistani authorities.

This comes on top of the €1.05 million worth of aid allocated by France since the start of the disaster which has hit Pakistan.

# **Federal Government increases emergency assistance for Pakistan by 5 million euro**

Source: [Government of Germany](#)

Date: 14 Aug 2010

The Federal Government is increasing its humanitarian assistance for the survivors of the floods in Pakistan from the present level of 10 million euro to 15 million euro.

In view of the worsening conditions on the ground, the Federal Foreign Office and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development have each increased their pledge of assistance by 2.5 million euro. The funds will be used in particular to provide medical supplies, food and access to drinking water.

# AUSTRALIA COMMITS AN ADDITIONAL \$24 MILLION TO PAKISTAN FLOOD RELIEF

Source: [Government of Australia](#); [Australian Agency for International Development \(AusAID\)](#)

Date: 17 Aug 2010

MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE  
STEPHEN SMITH

Over recent days the flood disaster in Pakistan has worsened.

The Pakistan Government now estimates that more than a third of Pakistan is being directly impacted on by the floods. Up to 20 million people have been adversely affected and over 750,000 homes have been damaged or destroyed. Dehydration and water borne diseases such as Cholera are of increasing concern.

In response to the United Nations and the Pakistan Government's appeal for further international assistance, Australia will provide an additional \$24 million to support emergency humanitarian relief efforts in the worst affected provinces.

This brings total Australian assistance to date to \$35 million.

The additional assistance announced today will include:

- \$10 million to the World Food Programme to provide food to two million people over the next fortnight and feed a further six million people by the end of September
- \$5 million to UNICEF to provide clean water and sanitation services to two million people to halt the spread of disease
- \$3 million to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees to provide emergency shelter and blankets for the estimated 300,000 families who have lost their homes
- \$2.5 million to the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to deliver emergency shelter and supplies to more than 175,000 people and help evacuate families at risk
- \$2.5 million to Australian Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) for food, shelter and other emergency relief to help at least 250,000 people
- \$1 million to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to coordinate and support the Pakistan Government's response to the crisis.

Australia was one of the first donors to respond to the emergency.

As the disaster unfolded in the first week of August, Australia announced \$10 million in humanitarian relief, of which:

- \$4 million has been provided to the World Food Programme
- \$4 million has been provided to the Pakistan Emergency Response Fund and Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement
- \$2 million has been provided to Australian Non-Government Organisations, including \$500,000 to Oxfam Australia; \$500,000 to Save the Children; \$500,000 to Care Australia; \$350,000 to World Vision Australia; and \$150,000 to ActionAID.

Australia is also providing \$1 million in relief supplies airlifted to Pakistan by the Australian Defence Forces.

The first Australian C-17 Globemaster defence aircraft landed in Pakistan on 14 August and delivered tents, tarpaulins, water purification supplies, birthing kits and generators to the Pakistan National Disaster Management Agency and the UN Population Fund.

These relief items are being airlifted by the Pakistan Military to affected populations in the south of the country.

A second flight carrying tents, tarpaulins, and water storage and purification supplies left the RAAF base at Amberley yesterday.

A third relief flight is scheduled to depart Amberley on Thursday 19 August.

In addition, 10 Australian humanitarian experts are being sent to Pakistan to join the relief effort. Two people will work with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to coordinate relief efforts. Two people will join the World Food Programme to assist with food distribution. Six personnel will work with the Australian Red Cross to provide affected communities with safe drinking water and primary health care.

Australia is also participating in the United Nations Disaster Assessment Mission currently underway in Pakistan and is prepared to support the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank to undertake damage and needs assessments.

Australian officials remain in close contact with United Nations agencies and the Pakistan Government to assess what more can be done.

Australian NGOs have called for public contributions to their Pakistan appeals and I encourage people to give generously.

Media enquiries: Courtney Hoogen 0488 244 901

# Director-General expresses her condolences and pledges UNESCO's support for flood victims in Pakistan

Source: [United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization \(UNESCO\)](#)

Date: 14 Aug 2010

The Director-General of UNESCO, Irina Bokova, expressed her sadness and concern about the unprecedented devastation caused by the floods in Pakistan, and pledged UNESCO's support for the victims of the disaster.

"I have been deeply saddened to observe the devastation and terrible loss of lives being caused by the floods that are ravaging large parts of Pakistan at the moment," said Ms Bokova in a letter sent last week to the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Syed Yousaf Raza Gilani.

"As rescue and prevention efforts continue, allow me to express profound sympathy and sincere condolences to the Government and people of Pakistan, on my behalf and that of UNESCO," she continued. "Please rest assured that we stand ready to provide, within the Organization's fields of competence, all the assistance the Pakistani authorities may desire."

According to the Pakistani government, more than 1000 people have died in the floods and some 14 million people have been affected, many of them having lost their homes and their crops.

UNESCO, which has an office in the capital, Islamabad, is closely monitoring the situation and working with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to ensure the most effective and rapid response.

As one of its first assistance measures, UNESCO is preparing to send a scientific mission to Pakistan to help national authorities upgrade their flood management capacity. Including experts in geosciences and hydrology, the mission will visit Islamabad and Lahore and meet members of the Federal Flood Commission (FFC), the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), the Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO) as well as the UN and other organizations. Discussions will cover such topics as the use of satellite images in flood mapping and evacuation plans, state-of-the-art computer models for flood forecasting, and the adaptation of training materials for current local needs.

Regarding education, UNESCO will help carry out an evaluation of needs in preparation for launching emergency and post-disaster educational projects.

In addition to their tragic consequences for the population, the floods could affect the archaeological site of Moenjodaro, an immense urban centre built of baked bricks dating back to the 3rd millennium B.C. and inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1980; it is located just two kilometres from the Indus River. While the extent of damage is not yet known, the waters have reached unprecedented levels and threaten the ruins as well as the protective structures built during an International Safeguarding Campaign headed by UNESCO and completed in 1997.

UNESCO will undertake a technical assessment mission to Moenjodaro as soon as the waters have receded, and also to the Historical Monuments at Makli (Thatta), inscribed on the List since 1981. The remains of the city, capital of three successive dynasties, are close to the Indus delta in the province of Sind.

# MERCY CORPS BRINGS LIFE-SAVING AID TO FLOOD VICTIMS IN PAKISTAN

Source: [Mercy Corps](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

- Agency's teams provides water, food, tools for families in Swat Valley; prepares to move into hard-hit southern areas
- 20 million people rendered homeless according to Pakistani Prime Minister

Portland, OR— Mercy Corps is ramping up its response to devastating floods in Pakistan, continuing to meet immediate humanitarian needs in the Swat Valley, and preparing to start relief operations in Sindh province. Flood waters failed to recede over the weekend as the disaster and its impact spread. Pakistani Prime Minister Yusuf Raza Gilani reported this weekend that floods have rendered 20 million people homeless, significantly higher than previous United Nations estimates.

"Flood waters are still rising and aren't expected to recede for another week to ten days. People are on the move and having an extremely hard time getting any relief," said Mercy Corps Pakistan Country Director Steve Claborne. "People are in desperate need of the basics: clean water, medical care, and shelter, and getting them back on their feet will take many months."

Mercy Corps is working in the Swat Valley to distribute clean water to 25,000 people per day via water tanks, high-volume filtration units and water purification tablets. In addition, the agency's 20-person team in Swat is distributing hundreds of food kits containing staples such as cooking oil, sugar, salt and rice, and tool kits with wheelbarrows, shovels, hammers and other tools to facilitate clean up.

As floodwaters and people stream into the country's southern regions, Mercy Corps will expand its flood relief operations into Sindh province. A team of Mercy Corps emergency response experts just completed an assessment of immediate needs over the weekend and will start providing clean water to thousands in the area within days. Mercy Corps also expects to distribute hygiene kits and open a series of mobile health units to treat widespread illnesses such as upper respiratory infections and gastrointestinal problems. In addition, the agency anticipates starting programs to help people get jobs and income once immediate needs are met.

Mercy Corps previously had operations in both Swat Valley and Sindh province, which focused on a mix of boosting incomes, promoting health and caring for livestock. The agency has been able to leverage that geographic footprint to quickly establish emergency response units. Mercy Corps' flexibility and experience in those regions have allowed its teams to access even remote areas in the face of logistical challenges such as lack of electricity, destroyed roads, and lack of access via waterways.

Mercy Corps has been working in Pakistan since 1986, running a range of health, economic development and emergency relief programs.

## HOW TO HELP:

Pakistan Emergency Fund  
Dept NR  
PO Box 2669  
Portland, OR 97208  
[www.mercycorps.org](http://www.mercycorps.org)  
1-888-256-1900

Mercy Corps helps people in the world's toughest places turn the crises of natural disaster, poverty and conflict into opportunities for progress. Driven by local needs and market conditions, our programs provide communities with the tools and support they need to transform their own lives. Our worldwide team of 3,700 professionals is improving the lives of 16.7 million people in more than 40 countries. For more information, see [mercycorps.org](http://mercycorps.org).

## Contact:

Joy Portella, 206.437.7885, [jportella@sea.mercycorps.org](mailto:jportella@sea.mercycorps.org)  
Lindsay Murphy, 503.896.5700, [lmurphy@mercycorps.org](mailto:lmurphy@mercycorps.org)

# Pakistan – Floods Fact Sheet #4, Fiscal Year (FY) 2010

Source: [United States Agency for International Development \(USAID\)](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 50.3 Kbytes)

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)  
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)

Note: The last fact sheet was dated August 14, 2010.

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On August 15 and 16, two flights containing a total of 780 rolls of USAID/OFDA-provided plastic sheeting arrived in Karachi, Sindh Province, for consignment to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). IOM plans to distribute the sheeting, sufficient to meet the shelter needs of 7,800 families, to flood-affected populations in Sindh through established distribution networks. In line with the U.N. Shelter Cluster strategy, each family receiving plastic sheeting will also receive an emergency shelter package containing one 20-liter water container, two blankets, 30 meters of rope, and a kitchen set. A third USAID/OFDA flight carrying an additional 530 rolls of plastic sheeting is scheduled to arrive in Karachi in coming days.
- In support of USAID/OFDA's strategy focusing on preventative health measures, on August 16, USAID/OFDA provided \$12.5 million for health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities in flood-affected areas. Funding will support U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) malaria prevention activities and additional diarrhea treatment centers (DTCs), as well as additional U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) WASH activities.
- As a second wave of flooding passes through Sindh Province and water begins to recede in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province, USAID's Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART) plans to work with grantees to expand programs designed to prevent malaria and waterborne diseases. The addition of a health specialist to the USAID/DART this week will strengthen USAID/OFDA's capacity to identify and fund culturally appropriate interventions.
- U.N. Secretary General Ban Ki-moon visited Pakistan on August 15 to visit flood-affected areas, consult with Government of Pakistan (GoP) officials, and urge international donors to contribute to the U.N.'s 90-day, \$459.7 million Pakistan Initial Flood Emergency Response Plan. The Secretary General also announced allocating an additional \$10 million from the U.N.'s Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), bringing CERF contributions to \$27 million since the beginning of the crisis.

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 50.3 Kbytes)

# Pakistan Flooding is a Disaster “Beyond Anybody’s Imagination,” Says UN Secretary General

Source: [American Refugee Committee International \(ARC\)](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

American Refugee Committee Teams Provide Health Care to Thousands of Flood Survivors in Pakistan

Contact: Therese Gales, 800-875-7060

Minneapolis, MN (August 16, 2010) — The American Refugee Committee is providing medical care to survivors of the floods in Pakistan, which have uprooted 20 million people and which the UN Secretary General called the worst disaster he’s ever seen.

"The situation here is desperate," said Jill McGrath Jones, American Refugee Committee team leader. "People lack food and clean water. With Ramadan starting, people can't even afford to buy food for their evening meals. The people here are living in open air or in crowded buildings—they have nowhere to go."

The team set up medical camps where people are settling, as many health centers were washed away in the floods. Cases of diarrheal disease and malaria are on the rise.

"The scope of this disaster is absolutely unimaginable," said Daniel Wordsworth, President of the American Refugee Committee. "It will take years for the country to rebuild, and we plan to help the people of Pakistan for as long as we are needed."

The American Refugee Committee team is coordinating with partners and assisting survivors in Sibi District in Baluchistan; and Swat, Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa (formerly North-West Frontier Province).

TO DONATE: The American Refugee Committee is taking donations to support its relief efforts at: American Refugee Committee; 430 Oak Grove Street, Suite 204; Minneapolis, MN 55403 USA; tel 612-872-7060 or at, [www.ARCrelief.org](http://www.ARCrelief.org)

ABOUT THE AMERICAN REFUGEE COMMITTEE: American Refugee Committee programs are built from the ground up. We work with people at the most vulnerable points in their lives, when they have lost everything to war or disaster. They let us know what they need most, and we work together to develop ways to help them get it. Our programs are as diverse as the people we serve, but they all work together for the same goal: to help people take back control of their lives. We help nearly 2.5 million people a year through programs around the world. The American Refugee Committee has been operating in Pakistan since 2002. We currently assist refugees living along Pakistan’s border with Afghanistan, as well as people affected by the recent conflict in Pakistan’s Swat Valley. We are based in Minneapolis, MN. For more information, visit [www.ARCrelief.org](http://www.ARCrelief.org).

# Human interest story Pakistan: Eight months and maybe some more days

Source: [CARE](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

It is unbearably hot. Forty degrees or even some more. Humidity does the rest. In the southern part of Punjab in Pakistan thousands and thousands are fleeing the flooding, to all points of the compass. The water has forced them to leave their homes, their villages, their cities.

Maybe one hundred out of those thousands were brought to a small forest, just near a busy and noisy road, maybe two hours' car drive from Multan. Who brought them here – no one knows. They told them that this place was better for them. Then, one day later, they delivered some food and water. They received a card with a triangle kind of logo on it, a name under it and a stamp. After that they were never seen again, here in Mahmood Kot, in the South of Punjab in Pakistan.

Up to 20 million people have been affected by one of the worst natural disasters the world has ever seen. Six million out of them are in need of immediate help. Now, without any delay. Almost one out of every 10 Pakistanis has had to flee his village and has lost his home or job or belongings. Hundreds, thousands of acres of farming land are under water. Up to 1,600 Pakistanis lost their lives. Their number will probably increase, and thousands of flood victims are not even reached.

A face is hidden behind all those anonymous numbers, who nobody is able to understand. It is the face of Belqis. With her this catastrophe gets a real face. She is twenty years old and lives in this noisy part of the forest along the road between Multan and Muzaffargarh. The place, where she is forced to live now, is called Jamal Wala. It's only twelve kilometers away from her village, which is completely flooded. But she cannot return there, not now. The water will not go. And she hears that even more water is coming from the north.

Belqis is eight months pregnant. She sits on a kind of camp bed, but there are only several ropes strung between wood on which she can lay down her body to relax from time to time. A camp bed like this is very common here, but for a pregnant woman, given these circumstances, it is hard to endure. Next to her rests her young husband, on another camp bed of the same kind. He cannot help her: "He has fever, he would love to support me, but he is too weak," Belqis says. Someone fans some air in his direction, with a strong piece of fabric. Between all the camp beds the animals of the villagers are running around. Goats, cows, some cats too. It's not a range, but the animals don't care. Excrement is everywhere between the women, children and men.

"It will be a boy," Belqis smiles. The sweat pearls between her upper lip and her nose are becoming more. "If it were a girl, that would please us as well. It is good, as Allah wants it."

But life here, she says, is tough. She says it is friendly, but sad. "I don't know where I can give birth to my son and I don't know how it will be." It will be her first baby. Despite her own thoughts and fears she is worried about another woman, who has to live in the woods as well. "She is pregnant like me, but already in her ninth month. Will someone support her?"

CARE is working in Punjab with a local aid agency, AWAS. They have listened and immediately decided to do something, together with CARE. In this little, noisy section of forest all pregnant women will be registered and supported. They will be brought to a hospital and looked after. Even a big international organization like CARE is limited in the face of such a huge disaster. But it is able, with their partners in the field, to save lives like Belqis' and help to make it a dignified one. And give them a new perspective.

# UK providing aid for flood victims in Pakistan

Source: [Government of the United Kingdom](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

The UK Government is providing urgently-needed assistance for victims of flooding in Pakistan, including plane loads of tents, drinking water and blankets.

UKaid announced so far will provide help for around one and a half million people in Pakistan affected by the floods.

The UK Government has earmarked up to £31.3 million in response to the UN Pakistan appeal, with £16.8 million so far allocated. In addition to this, a £10 million bridge project has been brought forward.

The UK public has also raised £9.5 million in contributions to the Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) appeal.

So far the UK Government has provided: 3500 tents, 9032 shelter kits to provide shelter for around 50,000 people, 24,000 water containers, and 48,625 blankets.

Nearly seven million people are critically affected by flooding in Pakistan, within a disaster area the size of England. Floods have destroyed villages, crops and infrastructure and damaged some 290,000 homes. A total of 1,600 people have died.

You can find more details of UK support for flood victims in Pakistan and the bridge project on the DFID website. You can make a donation to the DEC Pakistan appeal on the 24 hour hotline 0370 60 60 900, or at the DEC Pakistan Floods Appeal online.

# World Bank Flash: World Bank Helping Pakistan Weather Floods

Source: [The World Bank Group](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

16 August 2010

## Background

Pakistan's deadly floods have now affected over 14 million people, according to Pakistan's National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), with some estimates putting the figure considerably higher. The affected area covers 132,421 km, including 1.4 million acres of cropped land. Continuing rains have caused additional flooding and hindered relief activities. The scale of destruction exceeds that of the 2005 earthquake.

The economic cost is expected to be huge. Preliminary information indicates that direct damage from floods is greatest in the housing (current estimates are that 723,000 houses have either been destroyed or damaged), roads, irrigation and agriculture sectors. Crop loss is estimated at \$1 billion. However, the full impact on soil erosion and agriculture can only be assessed when the water recedes, by mid-September.

## How We're Helping

The Government of Pakistan has requested around \$900 million of financial support from the World Bank, which we have committed to provide

- The funding will come from the Bank's Fund for the Poorest (the International Development Association, IDA) through reprogramming of currently planned projects and reallocation of undisbursed funds from ongoing projects.
  - On August 11, the Government asked the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to undertake a Damages and Needs Assessment in the flood-hit areas, and the United Nations (UN) the Early Recovery Needs Assessment. The World Bank, ADB and UN will collaborate through participation and sharing of information on their respective assessments, and will also regularly coordinate with key donors.
  - The Bank and ADB have mobilized staff and a Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) rapid response team arrived in Islamabad on Friday, August 13 to help launch the assessment.
  - If there is no fresh wave of flooding, the assessment can be completed by October 15, 2010.
  - A grant of US\$1.3 million has also been made available by the GFDRR to support the Damage Needs Assessment, rescue and relief efforts, and to strengthen disaster management and longer term disaster risk reduction.
  - We used some of this grant to purchase Rescue Boats, delivered to the government on Friday, August 13.
  - With the support of donors, we are also prepared to use the newly operational Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) for the northwest border region to finance recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation.
  - We are working with the Government to re-prioritize our planned projects and review ongoing projects for possible reallocation to reconstruction activities. Some immediate priorities we have agreed with the government are:
    - Reallocating \$10 million of existing undisbursed funds to the National Disaster Management Agency providing fast-disbursing additional funds to retroactively finance imports needed for early recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation, such as fuel, steel, cement and related goods and services.
  - Accelerating delivery and expansion of a planned Emergency Operation for the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)/Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) to include flood-affected districts.
  - Working with the government to help ensure that disaster funds are spent for their intended purpose.
  - The Bank financed the rehabilitation of the Taunsa Barrage (an artificial obstruction to reduce the risks of tidal flooding) in Punjab Province, which may have helped this barrage withstand the unprecedented flood that came downriver over the past week.
  - Going forward, in addition to the needs assessment and subsequent assistance with long-term reconstruction, the Bank will be making other contributions to the repair and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure on the Indus River to help with future flood prevention.
    - The Bank's Board approved financing for the rehabilitation of the Jinnah Barrage on July 01, 2010.
  - The Bank is also financing the design consultancies for the rehabilitation of two other barrages in Sindh.
- Contact: Saskia Stegeman, (202) 473-4227, [sstegeman@worldbank.org](mailto:sstegeman@worldbank.org)

About the World Bank "Flash" note:

The World Bank's News Bureau would like to introduce you to the World Bank "Flash" note. These notes contain background information and state the bank's position and our action plans on topical issues.

# Red Cross increases Pakistan relief plan five-fold

Source: [British Red Cross](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

16 August 2010

The Red Cross will increase its relief operation in Pakistan five-fold, to reach more than two million people with aid in the coming months.

Severe flooding in Pakistan has now affected around 14 million people, with nearly 900,000 homes damaged or destroyed. As much as 50 per cent of the country has been inundated with floodwater, causing loss of crops and livestock.

Monsoon rains could continue for another month, worsening the existing flooding and affecting new areas, particularly in the south of the country.

Severe challenges

Damage to infrastructure and the ongoing bad weather continue to hamper relief efforts, with more than 100 bridges in the Upper Dir and Swat regions destroyed. Major landslides are also blocking road access to some affected regions, particularly in Pakistan-administered Kashmir.

Originally planning to reach around 350,000 people with relief, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is responding to the deteriorating situation by revising that figure massively upward to 2.1 million people.

Unimaginable disaster

Senator Nilofer Bakhtiar, chairperson of the Pakistan Red Crescent Society said: "The time to act is now – this is a disaster of unimaginable proportions. We are scaling up our response significantly together with Red Cross and Red Crescent partners from around the world."

Working on the ground since the disaster began, the Pakistan Red Crescent has distributed relief to more than 250,000 people, across seven provinces.

Food being distributed includes rice, ghee, sugar, salt and tea. Other items include blankets, tents, tarpaulins, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, jerry cans and stoves.

Relief goods

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross are supporting it, as well as co-ordinating aid from overseas.

The British Red Cross has contributed large amounts of goods to the relief effort, including 25,000 blankets, 9,000 tarpaulins, 6,000 mosquito nets and 6,000 jerry cans.

Its Pakistan Floods Appeal has raised more than £1.3 million to date, but more is desperately needed.

[Donate to the Red Cross Pakistan Floods Appeal](#)

[Donate to the Disasters Emergency Committee Pakistan Floods Appeal](#)

# GOAL reaching thousands of flood survivors in Pakistan

Source: [GOAL](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

GOAL's emergency response team in Pakistan is delivering vital life-saving support to thousands of people most affected by the ongoing devastating floods.

GOAL has based its operations in Sindh province in the south-east of the country. Over the coming days, the aid agency plans to distribute food and crucial non-food items such as clothes, blankets, mosquito nets, cooking equipment and plastic sheeting for emergency shelter, while other assistance will be provided in the form of water, sanitation and medical support.

GOAL is also supporting the emergency evacuation of the displaced populations by road and boat.

"The crisis is still unfolding here – the floods are spreading and hundreds of thousands of people are being forced to vacate their homes, said GOAL's Emergency Co-ordinator in Pakistan, Brian Casey.

"I witnessed one village being washed away right in front of me yesterday. The needs are colossal, the roads are full of people moving away from the floods – some families have moved four or five times and have lost assets on each occasion.

"Others have stopped at informal camps that are hugely overcrowded. In one case over two thousand people were sharing two latrines and people had to resort to open defecation," added Mr. Casey.

Up to three million people have been affected in Sindh province alone since the disaster began. It is believed that up to 550,000 people have been displaced by the floods in the province, the majority of them in the north, where GOAL is working.

More than 1,600 people have been confirmed dead across the country. Fifteen million people have been affected in total and more than two million have been made homeless.

GOAL can be reached at PO Box 19, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin; at 01-2809779, or by visiting [www.goal.ie](http://www.goal.ie).

Ends

For further information, please contact GOAL's Emergency Co-ordinator in Pakistan, Brian Casey at +353 86 396 4927 or +92 307 35 22 873.

David Williams

Media & PR Officer,

GOAL

Tel: + 353 1 2809779

Mob: + 353 87 4197140

Email: [dwilliams@goal.ie](mailto:dwilliams@goal.ie)

GOAL

An International Humanitarian Organisation

P.O. Box 19,

Dún Laoghaire,

Co. Dublin,

Ireland

# Pakistan: Staff report from the flood zone

Source: [Plan](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

16 August 2010: Plan Pakistan's Disaster Risk Reduction Coordinator Shahnawaz Khan reports on life in the flood zone.

I have worked in disasters before but never have I come across this level of vulnerability and devastation.

People were forced to leave their homes and they stood by and watched helplessly as everything they owned was destroyed. Their basic concern now is that whatever they have left of their livestock and their homes will be stolen.

People are telling me that once a little bit of water has receded, they will try and make their way back home. They say they have nothing now, no food, no security, no houses and if they are going to die, they would rather be at home. In our culture, privacy is very important, they don't like being exposed like this.

One elderly man summed up the feelings of many of those around him. "Leaving the house is death for us," he said. "Our girls never left the house before and now they are sitting in front of hundreds of people. This is more painful to us than death. I pray to God that even my enemies do not suffer like this.

## Aid reaches families

Plan's disaster risk response team has spent the last week working in Muzaffargarh, one of the worst hit areas. During our initial relief work, we provided direct aid, food and shelter assistance to 100,000 people throughout the district.

Due to heavy flooding we were forced to move out of Muzaffargarh to safer ground in the city of Multan, along with thousands of other people.

## Disturbing scenes

I have witnessed many disturbing scenes: children walking around listlessly, lost and vulnerable. Their parents, dealing with their own grief, cannot give them the attention they need. For many, the reality is only starting to hit them.

One man told me: "Today we received lunch at 5pm and we realised that it is a real test from God, because there was a time when we could host 100 guests. Today though, we waited for food and our children cried in hunger; now we are beggars."

## Food priority

The priority right now is to get food to the people. Then we need to focus on hygiene and child protection. The camps are full of women and children separated from their husbands and fathers. Most of the men have remained at home while other families split up when they were escaping or evacuated in the floods. It's these vulnerable groups that we need to pay attention to.

It is difficult to feel hopeful for the future when the rain is still falling non-stop. Though once it stops, people will move as quickly as they can to get home.

# UNHCR rushes more aid to Balochistan as number of flood victims soar

Source: [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees \(UNHCR\)](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

QUETTA: 16 August 2010 (UNHCR) - An airlift of UNHCR relief supplies arrived in Quetta today to help the soaring numbers of flood victims in the cities and towns of Balochistan province.

Four Pakistan government planes (C130- Hercules) moved 64 tonnes of tents, plastic sheets, mosquito nets, from UNHCR stockpiles in Peshawar to Quetta to help speed up relief efforts. More airlifts are expected in the coming days, pending availability of aircraft.

Over the weekend tens of thousands of people fled the southern Sindh town of Jacobabad to Sibbi, Nasirabad and Quetta districts of Balochistan, with more on the move triggered by further flood warnings in the border towns. Tens and possibly hundreds of thousands more are on the move triggered by further flood warnings in the border towns.

Many of the people rushing into Balochistan are taking refuge in communal buildings like schools, hospitals and stadiums. Some are living under the open skies. They join tens of thousands flood victims in the province bringing the current estimate of displaced people and others severely affected by floods in Balochistan to around 545,000 people. Figures are likely to change as assessments continue.

"We are facing serious challenges moving enough relief supplies into the province to meet the ever mounting numbers of people in need of shelter," said Mr Bekele Nagash, Head of UNHCR's office in Balochistan, who is coordinating humanitarian relief efforts in the province.

"The needs are enormous: people need everything - shelter, food, clean drinking water and health and hygiene items. Together with our sister UN agencies, we are working as fast as we can to get life saving help to those in need," said Nagash.

Forty year old Zaman fled his home in Ghot Hajan Khan Brahvi in Jacobabad, Sindh province alongside 500 other families on Friday when gusting waters hit his village.

"The water was five feet high, all we had -- our animals, our lands, our crops -- are all gone," he told UNHCR from a roadside in Quetta where he had fled with his family.

"I just grabbed what I could in rush, loaded my family on my tractor trolley and came out, not even knowing where to go," Zaman said.

Local authorities have set up a tented site at the 'Eastern bypass' on the outskirts of Quetta using UNHCR tents trucked by road which arrived in the city last week. Further tented sites are planned to help shelter the rising numbers of homeless, but tents are also being provided for people to take back home once flood waters recede.

To date the UN refugee agency in Balochistan has helped some 46,000 people in Sibbi, Nasirabad, Kholu and Jaffarabad districts with shelter materials like tents, plastic sheets, mosquito nets and buckets. The office is hoping to help some 90,000 people but urgently needs more aid.

"Our supplies are dwindling against the growing needs and we continue to face difficulties getting supplies into the province fast enough. We need more airlifts and many more funds to respond to this emergency," said UNHCR's Bekele.

The 64 tonnes of relief supplies on the four planes today included 372 family tents, 4,210 plastic tarpaulins, and 7,800 mosquito nets. A further 3,790 tarpaulins, 7,200 mosquito nets, and 1.8 metric tonnes of soap are waiting to be airlifted when planes are available.

Media contacts:

Quetta: Duniya Aslam Khan 03337819143 Islamabad: Ariane Rummery 0300 500 1133 Qaiser Khan Afridi 0300 501 8696

UNHCR Pakistan has set up a dedicated bank account to receive donations for its operations to help people affected by the torrential floods in Pakistan. Individuals and organizations who wish to assist the victims of the monsoon flooding may channel support via UNHCR which is working with carefully selected local partner charities.

Account title: UNHCR Special Account number: 08-7316410-02 Swift Code: SCBLPKKX Bank Name: Standard Chartered Bank (Pak) LTD Branch Address: F-7 Markaz Branch, Plot number 19-A, F-7 Markaz, Islamabad(Pakistan)

Supporters can also donate online via [www.unhcr.org/donate](http://www.unhcr.org/donate)

People in the USA can easily contribute to this relief effort via their cell phones. US residents can text the word "SWAT" -- s-w-a-t -- to the number 50555. And you will make a \$10 contribution that will help the UN High Commissioner for Refugees provide tents, clothing, food, clean drinking water, and medicine to people displaced by floods. When prompted, reply with "yes" -- y-e-s -- to confirm your gift.

# Mennonite Central Committee shares resources to assist people in Pakistan

Source: [Mennonite Central Committee \(MCC\)](#)

Date: 13 Aug 2010

By Gladys Terichow

August 13, 2010

WINNIPEG, Man. – Pakistan's worst floods in 80 years have killed more than 1,600 people and disrupted the lives of more than 14 million – about 8 percent of the population.

Mennonite Central Committee (MCC) is responding by sharing resources and finances with other like-minded, experienced organizations that are responding to emergency and humanitarian needs.

About 2 million people are homeless and there are fears that outbreaks of water-borne diseases such as cholera could create a health crisis. These numbers are expected to rise as rain and flooding continue across Pakistan.

The floods, which began in late July after heavy monsoon rain over the upper reaches of the Indus river basin, have plowed a swath of destruction more than 600 miles long from northern Pakistan to the southern province of Sindh.

"The floods have destroyed homes, farms, factories and the livelihoods of millions of people," said Willie Reimer, director of MCC's Food, Disaster and Material Resources program. "Many people have lost everything and are in desperate need of assistance."

Although MCC does not have an office or staff in Pakistan, it has a history of relief and development efforts there, said Joe Manickam, director of MCC programs in Asia. Most recently, following the 2005 earthquake, MCC supported a large relief and housing reconstruction project implemented by Church World Service-Pakistan/Afghanistan.

"This is a major disaster of enormous magnitude and we want to walk alongside the people of Pakistan during this time of great devastation," said Manickam.

MCC is contributing \$20,000 toward the distribution of food kits to 11,000 vulnerable households in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces, some of the worst-affected areas. The kits are being distributed by Christian Reformed World Relief Committee and Presbyterian World Service and Development.

MCC also is sending a container of 2,000 relief kits to support the emergency response efforts undertaken by Christian Reformed World Relief Committee.

"Working in partnerships with church agencies allows us to combine our gifts, contacts and resources as we respond to this serious humanitarian crisis," said Reimer.

- END -

Gladys Terichow is a writer for Mennonite Central Committee.

# Blog Pakistan: Aid reaches people - but not enough

Source: [CARE](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

By Thomas Schwartz

The Taliban helps flood victims and then publicly praises its own work. This is what I read in the news. In interviews, journalists ask if it is true and I say yes. Of course they publicize their good works. Everybody does who does good deeds for others. But is this the question we should be asking right now? Not for me.

This debate is irrelevant and has nothing to do with the reality we face here every day across the country. It's a typically western obsession, not held by the flood affected people in need. Frankly, I barely understand the connection between the topic and the biggest natural disaster of our time. We should be focusing our attention on how we can provide immediate relief efficiently and effectively to those in need.

I witnessed in Moltan just how CARE is supporting mobile health clinics so that primary health care is accessible to those who need it.

The temperature here is a humid 40 degrees and flies are everywhere. A man shoos them away. Flood victims queue patiently for their turn before registration and immediate medical assistance. The process is quick and efficient and the people here are directly benefiting from this intervention, thanks to the generous donations to CARE's work.

Moltan lies to the south of Punjab Province where new floods are predicted as monsoon rains continue.

CARE's warehouses here are all now empty, and as more donations come in we are procuring more supplies to distribute to those in need. Since the floods began we have distributed tents, hygiene kits, mosquito nets and kitchen sets. It is not true that humanitarian assistance is not reaching those in need. It is, but simply not enough!

Along the main, four lane road out of Moltan we see tents, one after another like a string of pearls. Tents? That's an exaggeration. Plastic sheets held up by wooden poles. The front and back remain open providing no privacy for those who seek its shelter. But it at least provides some protection from the fierce sun.

A 70-year-old man sits alone, staring into space. Around him children doing likewise.

When we arrive, we are surrounded by people immediately. Everybody wants to say something. They all say the same: "We have no tents. Look!" They point to a village, less than 200 meters away but its completely flooded now and all you can see are roofs. Their return to their village depends on how long the rains will continue for and how long it will take for the stagnant water to recede.

Then they tell us, that they are receiving food. When we ask from whom, they reply "People from Moltan are coming every day to deliver food." These people are strangers but they can rely on them. Today, as the holy fasting month of Ramadan has now started, they arrive in the evening, after sunset. Tomorrow Pakistan celebrates its independence from the British Empire. No Taliban, no politics, no military is important here, but the people. People help people in Pakistan. And this is the true Pakistan I know and appreciate.

By the way, Zahid – the sick little boy I met in Charsadda, lying listless on the mud-covered floor of his flooded home, is playing again in the part of his village that the floodwaters hadn't reached. My colleague, Mujahid, just sent me a mail to let me know. The mother was able to take her son to the hospital and now he's better and playing once more with his friends.

Another question often asked by journalists comes to mind: "Does the help reach people?" Yes, it does.

# Inundaciones en Pakistán: Cruz Roja centra sus esfuerzos en la prevención de enfermedades y posibles epidemias

Source: [Cruz Roja Española](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

- La organización humanitaria ha enviado personal especializado en prevención de enfermedades diarreicas y respiratorias, relacionadas con la falta de agua potable, saneamiento y refugio

Una de las prioridades de la organización en este momento es la prevención de enfermedades y el fortalecimiento de las capacidades para responder a posibles epidemias. Los ingenieros hidráulicos de la organización humanitaria están instalando equipos de depuración y de almacenamiento de agua para restablecer el suministro de agua potable y contribuir directamente a la prevención de enfermedades.

Se ha enviado personal especializado en prevención de enfermedades tales como la diarrea y enfermedades respiratorias, relacionadas con la falta de agua potable, saneamiento y refugio a Hangu y Paroa, en Jyber Pajtunjwa, y se han aumentado las reservas de medicamentos para tratar las enfermedades causadas por el agua. Ocho unidades de atención primaria de la salud y dos unidades móviles están atendiendo unas 3.000 consultas diarias.

Cruz Roja está distribuyendo ayuda humanitaria para 300.000 familias con artículos de ayuda no alimentaria. Las familias beneficiarias son personas desplazadas que están recibiendo toldos plásticos, kits de herramientas, tiendas de campaña, kits de higiene, pastillas potabilizadoras, depósitos de agua, mosquiteras, cocinas y esterillas.

Expertos en evaluación y coordinación de Cruz Roja Internacional trabajan en el terreno para detectar las necesidades crecientes de la población, que debido a la magnitud del desastre, cada vez son mayores. Según Jacques de Maio, jefe de operaciones del CICR en Asia meridional: " la magnitud de la catástrofe supera todo lo imaginable."

Según datos del gobierno, el 70% del país se encuentra afectado y cifra en más de 700.000 las viviendas dañadas o destruidas. Las inundaciones han provocado la pérdida casi total de los cultivos y en algunos lugares se ha perdido el 80 por ciento del ganado. El agua de la crecida ha ido descendiendo y está provocando inundaciones en las provincias del sur, que están más pobladas. Una catástrofe de esta magnitud requiere una gran respuesta local e internacional coordinada que se mantenga a lo largo de los próximos meses para asegurar la recuperación del país.

Cruz Roja ha realizado un llamamiento para pedir apoyo urgente a los donantes.

COLABORA CON CRUZ ROJA: 902 22 22 92

Para más información o entrevistas contactar con el Departamento de Comunicación de Cruz

Roja Española llamando al 91 335 44 08/46 11 y al 610 217 501

[www.cruzroja.es/www.cruzroja.tv](http://www.cruzroja.es/www.cruzroja.tv)

Colabora con nosotros: 902 22 22 92. Hazte socio / voluntario

# Floods in Pakistan: Pakistan Health Cluster, Bulletin 11, 15 August, 2010

Source: [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 204.8 Kbytes)

## Highlights

- In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, acute diarrhoea (AD) accounted for 3 807 (17%) of the total patient visits in all age groups and is the leading cause of morbidity in the flood affected districts. Acute respiratory tract infections (both upper and lower) were recorded in 3 255 (15%) patient visits. Skin infections were reported in 4 122 (19%) of the patients.
- In Punjab, skin diseases were reported in 6% of total patient visits and were the leading cause of morbidity among affected communities while acute diarrhoea accounted for 6% of patient consultations.
- In Baluchistan, the leading causes of morbidity are diarrhoea, and scabies. In Sindh, Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) was the leading cause of consultations followed by skin infection and acute diarrhoea. Suspected cases treated for malaria are rising as more areas with stagnant waters emerge.
- Rumors of confirmed cholera cases are pouring in. In accordance with Article 9 and 10 of International Health Regulations (2005), WHO has requested the Ministry of Health for a verification of the news item reported in the international media regarding the cholera case from Mingora town of Swat district; and WHO has requested for a notification if any risk assessment has been carried out using the decision instrument and the result, as stipulated in the Annex-2 of IHR (2005).
- Medical Emergency Relief International (Merlin) and Malteser International are conducting health interventions in response to reported cases of diarrhoea in Mingora town in Swat District.
- International support has started to build-up through the deployment of medical teams and donations of essential medicines. Indonesia has deployed 5 medical doctors and 10 paramedics in Nowshera. On 15 August, Sri Lanka will send 7 medical doctors, 6 nurses and 2 pharmacists to Sukkur and Jordan will deploy 25 medical doctors and pharmacists in Multan. Hungary, USA and Italy are also sending medical teams to support the humanitarian work in flood affected areas.
- The National Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Network (NHEPRN) of the Federal Ministry of Health is leading the health interventions in all affected districts. All health activities are coordinated with provincial/district departments, WHO (Health Cluster lead), UN agencies, national and international agencies.

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 204.8 Kbytes)

# Pakistan: Monsoon Floods Situation Report #13, 16 August 2010

Source: [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\)](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 517.4 Kbytes)

This report was issued by UNOCHA Pakistan. It covers the period from 14 to 16 August. The next report will be issued on or around 18 August.

## I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- The United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon visited affected areas in Punjab on 15 August, pledging the support of the United Nations and stating that "these unprecedented floods demand unprecedented assistance."
- Floodwaters continue to swell in Sindh and Balochistan; additional needs are anticipated in both provinces.
- The Pakistan Government has authorised WFP to deploy United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) assets to the country.
- 32% of the requirements in the Pakistan Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan (PIFERP) have now been covered.

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 517.4 Kbytes)

# PAKISTAN: 3.5 MILLION CHILDREN AT RISK OF DEADLY DISEASES

Source: [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\)](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

(New York / Geneva / Islamabad: 16 August 2010): As many as three and a half million children in flood-ravaged Pakistan may be at risk of contracting deadly diseases carried through contaminated water and insects, according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

"As in any disaster situation, children are among the most vulnerable", said Martin Mogwanja, Humanitarian Coordinator for Pakistan, "We cannot allow this catastrophe to inflict such a heavy toll on our next generation".

The greatest threats to public health in Pakistan at the current time are certainly from waterborne diseases, which can intensify in precarious hygiene conditions, and when people have limited or poor access to safe water and sanitation services. Diseases like cholera or acute watery diarrhoea, dysentery or bloody diarrhoea, typhoid fever and hepatitis, can all cause excess mortality and morbidity amongst the susceptible populations in the flood-hit areas. There is also an increased risk of malaria and dengue fever, since the stagnant water may provide an ideal breeding ground for mosquitoes — the vector that is responsible for transmission.

"We are still in the process of collecting data, and we can say that the incidence of cases caused by these diseases is increasing, especially among children", said Dr. Guido Sabatinelli, Representative of the World Health Organization (WHO) in Pakistan. "The lack of clean water and the unavailability of medication, in the aftermath of these floods, is a deadly combination. When added to the poor living conditions and the lack of food, which contribute to vulnerability, the picture is alarming".

As a contingency measure, WHO is preparing to assist the Government in responding to prevent any major outbreaks from infectious diseases. Given the very fragile health situation and unpredictability of the developments over the next three months, up to 1.5 million cases of diarrheal diseases (including up to 140,000 of cholera), up to 150,000 cases of measles, up to 350,000 cases of acute respiratory infections, and up to 100,000 cases of malaria can occur in the worst-case scenario. "The contingency plans to react in such circumstances are in place, but we don't have enough funding to meet the immense needs", said Dr. Sabatinelli.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and its partners plan to provide clean water to six million people in flood-torn Pakistan. "Until now, we have been reaching one million people per day", said Omar El-Hattab, chief of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Section at UNICEF in Islamabad, "but more funds are urgently required in order to reach all those in need".

"If we don't act fast enough, we will soon see a serious wave of death", said Dr. Sabatinelli, "and the toll will be many times higher than that caused by the actual floods". An estimated 1,400 people have died in the floods, according to Government figures.

In the context of the Pakistan Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan (PIFERP), through which the United Nations and its partners plan to complement national relief efforts led by the Government on the immediate short term, US\$ 56 million is initially required for health activities, out of which only \$ 7 million has been received so far. Activities for water, sanitation and hygiene totalled an initial budget of \$ 110 million, but funding presently available is \$ 19 million.

For further information, please call:

OCHA Islamabad: Maurizio Giuliano, +92 300 8502690, [giuliano@un.org](mailto:giuliano@un.org); Stacey Winston, +92 300 8502397, [winston@un.org](mailto:winston@un.org),

OCHA New York: Nicholas Reader, +1 212 963 4961, mobile +1 646 752 3117, [reader@un.org](mailto:reader@un.org),

OCHA Geneva: Elisabeth Byrs, +41 22 917 2653, mobile +41 79 473 4570, [byrs@un.org](mailto:byrs@un.org)

OCHA press releases are available at <http://ochaonline.un.org> or [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)

# Rebuilding after Pakistan floods could reach \$15 bln

Source: [Reuters - AlertNet](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

16 Aug 2010 22:42:38 GMT

- \* Cost of reconstruction could reach \$15 billion
- \* Full assessment of damage yet to be carried out
- \* Death toll estimated at 2,000 and still rising
- \* The floods have "dislocated everything"

By Myra MacDonald

LONDON, Aug 16 (Reuters) - The cost of rebuilding Pakistan after its devastating floods could exceed \$10 to \$15 billion, the country's High Commissioner to Britain said on Monday.

He said this was a rough estimate because an assessment of the extent of the damage caused by the floods -- which have affected 20 million people -- had yet to be carried out.

But the number gave an indication of the scale of the reconstruction needed after the floods swept away roads, bridges and telecommunications, and destroyed crops for food supplies, exports and cotton for its vital textile industry. "It will take at least five years," High Commissioner Wajid Shamsul Hasan told Reuters in an interview. Asked about the cost of rebuilding, he said, "I think more than \$10 to \$15 billion."

Pakistan, already embroiled in a battle against Islamist militants, is appealing for international aid to help it cope with one of the worst natural disasters in its history.

The United Nations says only a quarter of the estimated \$459 million in international aid needed just for immediate relief has arrived so far.

Hasan said about 2,000 people had died -- earlier estimates put the death toll at 1,600 -- and said this number was expected to rise as people began to die of disease.

But if dealing with the immediate crisis was hard enough, an even bigger challenge would be in rebuilding the country.

Failure to provide relief and reconstruction would be exploited by Islamist militants fighting to overthrow the state -- bringing with it instability which would engulf the region.

"If something happens to Pakistan, the whole region will be plunged into Balkanisation. You can't stop it there."

## MEMORIES OF CYCLONE BEFORE 1971 WAR

He said he was not suggesting Pakistan would collapse, but nonetheless drew a parallel with a cyclone which hit then East Pakistan in 1970 which fuelled resentment against the government -- then, as now, it was accused of not doing enough.

This fall-out from the cyclone exacerbated tensions which led to a war in 1971 in which East Pakistan, with help from India, broke away to become Bangladesh.

And comparing the devastation from the floods to that of the cyclone, he said, "It is worse than that."

The World Bank has said that \$1 billion in crops have been lost. On top of that is damage to infrastructure, to schools, hospitals and houses, to dairy farming, and to industry. "These floods have really dislocated everything," Hasan said.

The government has been criticised for its slow response to the floods, while President Asif Ali Zardari was slammed for pressing ahead with a visit to Britain and France as the scale of the disaster became clear.

Misgivings about the government, and concerns about corruption, have been cited by some analysts as a reason for a relatively slow response by western donors to the floods.

Hasan also acknowledged that in a world still struggling to come out of economic crisis, finding the money would be hard.

"That is how our tragedy has been compounded."

But he said given the scale of the disaster, the government was doing its best, adding that 85,000 people had been rescued by the navy.

He also noted Prime Minister Yusuf Raza Gilani and opposition leader, former prime minister Nawaz Sharif, had agreed to set up an independent commission -- made up of people "of impeccable integrity" -- to oversee relief work to ensure there would be no accusations of government misuse of funds.

After the flood waters receded, the World Bank and other institutions would have to assess the damage.

"In the longer term, when the water subsides, we need reconstruction ... We'll have to have a long-term plan, something like the Marshall Plan."

(Editing by Maria Golovnina)

*For more humanitarian news and analysis, please visit [www.alertnet.org](http://www.alertnet.org)*

# FACTBOX-Health risks ahead for flooded Pakistan

Source: [Reuters - AlertNet](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

16 Aug 2010 09:47:44 GMT

Aug 16 (Reuters) - The worst floods in decades in Pakistan have left millions without clean water, food and homes.

The U.N. has reported the first case of cholera and warned of other imminent waterborne diseases, including typhoid fever, shigellosis and hepatitis A and E, and vector-borne diseases like malaria and dengue. Aid agencies, like Save the Children, have already seen cases pneumonia, diarrhoea and malaria.

Below are key facts of some of these diseases:

## CHOLERA

Cholera is an acute disease that causes watery diarrhoea and severe dehydration and can kill within hours if left untreated. Up to 80 percent of cases can be successfully treated with oral rehydration salts. Safe water and sanitation is critical in reducing the impact of cholera and other waterborne diseases. Vaccination for cholera can be considered, but a two-dose protocol will be very challenging logistically.

## TYPHOID FEVER

A bacterial disease caused by *Salmonella typhi*, it is transmitted through ingesting of food or drink contaminated by the faeces or urine of infected people. Symptoms are high fever, malaise, headache, constipation or diarrhoea, rose-coloured spots on the chest, and enlarged spleen and liver. It can be treated with antibiotics but resistance to common antimicrobials is widespread. Healthy carriers must not handle food.

## HEPATITIS A and E

Hepatitis A and E virus is shed in feces of infected people and they are acquired by ingesting faeces-contaminated food or water and is spread under unsanitary conditions. There is no treatment and therapy can only be supportive and aimed at maintaining comfort and ensuring proper nutrition.

## MALARIA AND DENGUE

These mosquito-borne diseases proliferate in floods because of a sudden increase in vector breeding sites. Early treatment is critical for malaria, which endangers particularly children and pregnant women because of their weaker immune systems. The best available treatment is artemisinin-based combination therapy. Unlike malaria, there is no treatment for dengue, so early diagnosis and careful clinical management will be critical to save lives.

## LEPTOSPIROSIS

The bacteria *leptospira* spp. is found in a variety of both wild and domestic animals, including rodents, insectivores, dogs, cattle, pigs and horses. Outbreaks happen due to crowding together of rodents and humans, and people become infected through direct contact with the urine of infected animals or by contact with a urine-contaminated environment, such as surface water, soil and plants. The bacteria gains entry through cuts and abrasions in the skin and through mucous membranes of the eyes, nose and mouth. Cases may peak during rainy season and even may reach epidemic proportions in case of flooding. Source: World Health Organisation (Reporting by Tan Ee Lyn)

*For more humanitarian news and analysis, please visit [www.alertnet.org](http://www.alertnet.org)*

# Pakistanis block highways to protest slow flood aid

Source: [Reuters - AlertNet](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

- \* Villagers protest over lack of government aid
- \* Rains may ease but flood waters may stay high
- \* Aid agencies warn more help is needed

By Robert Birsell

SUKKUR, Pakistan, Aug 16 (Reuters) - Pakistani flood victims, burning straw and waving sticks, blocked a highway on Monday to demand government help as aid agencies warned relief was too slow to arrive for millions without clean water, food and homes.

Public anger has grown in the two weeks of floods, highlighting potential political troubles for an unpopular government overwhelmed by a disaster that has disrupted the lives of at least a tenth of its 170 million people.

Hundreds of villages across Pakistan in an area roughly the size of Italy have been marooned, highways have been cut in half and thousands of homeless people have been forced to set up tarpaulin tents along the side of roads.

But aid has failed to keep pace with the rising river waters.

"The speed with which the situation is deteriorating is frightening," Neva Khan, Oxfam's country director in Pakistan, said in a statement.

"Communities desperately need clean water, latrines and hygiene supplies, but the resources currently available cover only a fraction of what is required."

The United Nations warned on Monday that up to 3-1/2 million children could be at risk of contracting deadly diseases carried through contaminated water and insects.

Dozens of stick-wielding men and a few women tried to block five lanes of traffic outside Sukkur, a major town in the southern province of Sindh. Villagers set fire to straw and threatened to hit approaching cars with sticks.

"We left our homes with nothing and now we're here with no clothes, no food and our children are living beside the road," said protester Gul Hasan, clutching a large stick.

Hasan, like fellow protesters, has been forced from his village and sought refuge in Sukkur. He and others were camped under tattered plastic in muddy wasteland beside the road.

On Sunday night, hundreds of villagers burnt tyres and chanted "down with the government" in Punjab province.

"We are dying of hunger here. No one has showed up to comfort us," said Hafiz Shabbir, a protester in Kot Addu.

## ONLY A QUARTER OF AID ARRIVES

The damage caused by the floods and the cost of recovery could bring long-term economic pain to Pakistan and shave more than one percentage point off economic growth, analysts say.

Pakistani stocks ended down 2.9 percent on fears the impact on growth may be more damaging than estimated after Sunday's warnings.

Up to 1,600 people have been killed and two million made homeless in Pakistan's worst floods in decades.

Only a quarter of the \$459 million aid needed for initial relief has arrived, according to the United Nations. That contrasts with the United States giving at least \$1 billion in military aid last year to its regional ally to battle militants.

Authorities forecast on Monday a brief respite in rains.

Water levels in the Indus River feeding Pakistan's plains have fallen in Punjab, the country's most populous and worst hit province, although flooding would stay high where embankments were breached. In Sindh province, flooding could get worse.

"In the next 4-5 days ... there will be scattered rains, but they are not flood-producing," Qamar-uz-Zaman Chaudhry, director general of the meteorological department, told Reuters.

On Sunday, U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon urged donors to quicken up aid and Prime Minister Yusuf Raza Gilani warned of a second and third wave of floods.

Despite a possible break in heavy rains, many families had little hope of returning to their homes.

"We only hear that the water is receding but there is still more and more water in our village," said Mansha Bozdar, 45, whose village borders the Sanawan town in southern Punjab.

"It seems if it will never stop."

The U.N. has reported the first case of cholera. In a statement issued in New York, it said the greatest threat was from acute watery diarrhea and dysentery, but that hepatitis A and E and typhoid fever were also significant risks.

"The lack of clean water and the unavailability of medication is a deadly combination," said Guido Sabatinelli of the World Health Organization. "When added to the poor living conditions and the lack of food ... the picture is alarming."

The government has been accused of being too slow to respond to the crisis with victims relying mostly on the military -- the most powerful institution in Pakistan -- and foreign aid agencies for help.

Nevertheless, a military coup is considered unlikely. The army's priority is fighting Taliban insurgents, and seizing power during a disaster would make no sense, analysts say.

In Sukkur, hundreds of people set up camp along a sliver of dry land between the swollen Indus and a low concrete wall by a road running alongside the river.

But their sanctuary has been getting ever narrower as the river rises. On Monday, the muddy bank was just a few feet wide in some places and the water was still coming up.

"Where can we go?" asked Faiz Mohammad as he squatted on the concrete wall. "Everywhere is flooded." (Additional reporting by Michael Georgy and Augustine Anthony in Islamabad, Asim Tanveer in Muzaffargarh; Writing by Alistair Scrutton; Editing by Alan Elsner)

*For more humanitarian news and analysis, please visit [www.alertnet.org](http://www.alertnet.org)*

# **Pakistan: Flood Rapid Assessment Report KHYBER PAKHTOONKHWA**

Source: [Relief International \(RI\)](#)

Date: 15 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 491.4 Kbytes)

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The recent floods in Pakistan have resulted in devastation across the country. On July 27, heavy rains started falling throughout Khyber Paktoonkwha (KPK) Province, impacting more 1.5 million people, and severely damaging at least 156,934 homes. Due to the inaccessibility of many affected areas, agencies are still determining specific data regarding the magnitude of the destruction. August 3 to 6, the RI team in KPK collected primary data in KPK. The most vulnerable populations at present are pregnant women, elders, and children. RI's team found that most of the population in the floodaffected areas have been forced to leave their villages and are seeking shelter on higher ground or host communities, while shelter and basic needs are unmet due to the level of the destruction in the area and the inaccessibility that the flood has created for government and relief agencies.

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 491.4 Kbytes)

# Pakistan: Floodwater enters grid station, 20 districts affected

Source: [DAWN Group of Newspapers](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

LARKANA / SHIKARPUR: The 220 KVA grid station at Lodra tripped on Sunday, causing suspension of power supply to more than 20 districts in Sindh and Balochistan.

The tripping occurred after water from a number of breaches in the Begari canal inundated the power station.

The floodwater washed away paddy and other crops on thousands of acres but irrigation officials and local administration have managed to save Shikarpur city and gas transmission station after digging ducts under the Shikarpur-Jacobabad railway line near Lodra village.

The station supplies power to 14 grid stations in Sindh and three in Balochistan.

The water is now moving to Golodero forest area and villages in Garhi Yasin, Khanpur, Shikarpur and Lakhi talukas.

Power remained suspended from 6.40am to 9pm, said Mohammed Rafique Shaikh, in-charge of grid systems in Larkana.

Hesco Chief Executive Officer Nazir Ahmed Shaikh said that power supply to most parts of Sindh, except Karachi and Hyderabad, was cut off.

"I am standing in five feet deep water in the grid station along with chief engineer of Sukkur, Shamsuddin Shaikh, and we have successfully completed the gigantic restoration work with the help of brave labourers," he said.

He said that credit went to the labourers and officers who had courageously worked in a difficult situation. "We have focused on saving 'auxiliary transformer' which is the most sensitive equipment installed in the grid station," he said.

Sandbags have been placed to protect the boundary wall of the station and motors will be installed to pump out water.

A late-night statement issued in Islamabad by the Pakistan Electric Power Company said the grid station at Lodra resumed power supply at 8.40pm. © The DAWN Group of Newspapers

# Update: U.S. Response to Pakistan's Flooding Disaster, 16 Aug 2010

Source: [United States Department of State](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

Office of the Spokesman  
Washington, DC

The United States has responded immediately and generously to Pakistan's call for assistance following the tragic and devastating floods that began July 29. To date, approximately \$76 million in assistance is being provided by the U.S. to flood-affected populations in Pakistan.

We are also providing additional assistance through the expansion of pre-existing programs and humanitarian activities in flood-affected areas and mobilizing significant U.S. military resources to deliver supplies and rescue victims of the disaster. There are currently 18 U.S. military and civilian aircraft in Pakistan in support of flood relief operations. U.S. helicopters have evacuated 4613 people and delivered 515,113 pounds of relief supplies.

America's response to this tragic flood has been consistent with our humanitarian values and our deep commitment to Pakistan. Support includes both financial assistance and the immediate provision of urgently needed supplies and services, drawing on unique U.S. capabilities and resources.

## Latest Developments:

- Four U.S. Marine Corps CH-46 Sea Knight helicopters arrived in Pakistan today as part of the continued U.S. humanitarian assistance to Pakistan in support of flood relief efforts. There are now 18 U.S. military and civilian aircraft operating throughout the country's flood-affected areas in partnership with Pakistan's military. An additional 8 helicopters will arrive over the next few days.
- The U.S. Air Force also is providing C-130 aircraft support, based from Afghanistan, to help deliver international aid throughout Pakistan. Two C-130s are expected to transport an estimated 52,000 pounds of relief supplies today.
- Two shipments of heavy-duty waterproof plastic sheeting to be used in construction of temporary shelter arrived in Karachi over the past two days. These latest 770 rolls brings the total of plastic sheeting rolls delivered to Pakistan to 1,870 and can be expected to construct shelter for 112,000 people. Some 14,000 blankets also arrived last week.

## U.S. Contributions To Date:

- To date, the U.S. has supplied a month's emergency food rations to more than 307,000 people through our partnership with the World Food Program.
- The United States has made contributions for flood-affected communities in Pakistan, including \$17.9 million for WFP, \$11.25 million for UNHCR, \$8.3 million for IOM, \$5 million for ICRC, \$3 million to WHO, \$3 million to UNICEF, and \$4.1 million for Save the Children (SCF).
- A total of 440,928 halal meals were delivered to civilian and military officials in Pakistan within 36 hours of the initial flooding via U.S. Air Force airlift, a contribution of about \$3.7 million dollars.
- Emergency relief items, totaling about \$4 million, were delivered to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). The items include: 18 Zodiac rescue boats, 6 water filtration units, 10 water storage bladders, 30 concrete-cutting saws and 12 pre-fabricated steel bridges. A 25kw generator was provided to the Frontier Scouts-KPk to support their flood relief efforts.

## Private Sector Response:

- Working with mGive, Americans are contributing to Pakistan flood relief by texting the word "SWAT" to 50555. The text results in a donation of \$10 to the UNHCR Pakistan Flood Relief Effort. Every \$10 helps provide tents and emergency aid to displaced families.
- The Government of Pakistan and the Pakistan cellular phone industry are inviting Pakistanis to contribute to the Prime Minister's Fund for Flood Relief beginning August 5 by texting the amount of their donation to "1234."
- American Business Council members in the U.S. and Pakistan have announced contributions to flood relief efforts: Abbott Labs, Agility Logistics, AT&T, Chevron Pakistan, Cisco Foundation, Coca-cola Export Corporation & Coca-Cola Beverages Pakistan Ltd., DuPont, EMC, Johnson & Johnson, Proctor and Gamble, Pfizer Pakistan, 3M, Visa and Wackenhut Pakistan (Pvt.) Ltd.
- The Lahore-based American Business Forum has collected donations from: Coca-Cola, Environment Consultancies & Options, Levi Strauss Pakistan, Kabani & Company, General Electric, Monsanto AgriTech, Al-Bario Engineering, and Netsol Technologies.

## Public Donation Information:

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. Cash donations allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, warehouse space, etc); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.

- A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for flood response efforts in Pakistan can be found at [www.interaction.org](http://www.interaction.org). Information about organizations responding to the humanitarian situation in Pakistan may be available at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).

- More information can be found at:

[www.state.gov/pakistanflooding](http://www.state.gov/pakistanflooding)

USAID: [www.usaid.gov/pakistanflooding](http://www.usaid.gov/pakistanflooding)

The Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or (703) 276-1914

Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)

# New hope for Nadeem, Working with Save the Children to assist victims of flooding in Pakistan

Source: [United Kingdom Department for International Development \(DFID\)](#)

Date: 13 Aug 2010

Shelter kits, funded by UKaid from the Department for International Development (DFID) and delivered by Save the Children, are helping people affected by the flooding in Pakistan.

Nadeem, 13, lives in the village of Girlagan in north-western Pakistan. Girlagan has 200 households and is situated on the banks of River Swat near the city of Bahrain, a famous tourist destination.

Nadeem's father is unemployed but his eldest brother runs a small shop in Quetta city to support the family. They used to live in a small, two-room mud house. They could not afford to build a brick and steel structure.

On 28 July 2010, unprecedented monsoon rains caused flash floods in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, including Swat. Areas bordering the river Swat were hit with vast torrents of the flood waters, causing widespread destruction of life and property. Due to its location, the village of Girlagan and the surrounding areas of Bahrain city were one of the worst hit areas in Swat.

"Water started entering my home in the afternoon," remembers Nadeem, "people were saying that we should leave since the river would destroy everything in its path."

In the next few hours, Nadeem's family gathered their precious items and ran to a neighbour's house uphill. At midnight, the river Swat roared into Girlagan and destroyed the entire street where Nadeem's house was located. Since then, they have been living in a generous neighbour's house but were still barely making ends meet. Their few savings went on purchasing expensive food items from the bazaar in nearby Bahrain city.

"My mother bundled up our clothes but we lost all our household items," said Nadeem. "Because I was taking care of my younger brothers and sisters, I was only able to grab my schoolbag. My entire collection of storybooks and cricket bats washed away in the flood."

A few days ago, Save the Children's teams assessed the damage in Girlagan and selected the neediest families in the area for distribution of DFID-funded tents and non-food item kits, to provided them with emergency shelter and basic domestic utensils. Since they had lost their home, Nadeem's family was immediately selected to receive this shelter support.

"We left Girlagan yesterday and walked for four hours to reach Fatehpur," said Nadeem's father. "We arrived here early this morning and were surprised to find tents being distributed to those who had been selected in Girlagan and other villages."

After checking their identity cards, and registering them, Save the Children handed over the shelter items to Nadeem and his father and also provided a small amount in cash to assist them in transport of the materials.

"Thank god that we can make our own temporary house now," Nadeem's father said. "This is a blessing for my family."

These are the first relief items that Nadeem's family has received as yet.

Nadeem is also relieved, "I am now hopeful that we can rebuild our home and continue our lives as before."

Words and pictures supplied by Save the Children.

# Pakistan: Govt to provide compensation to flood affected Christians

Source: [Frontier Post](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

PESHAWAR: Government will strive for maximum compensation of the losses of the flood affected Christian community. This was stated by Federal Secretary Justice (retd) Riaz Kiyani while distributing financial aid of Rs 150,000 and clothes among the flood affected Christians in Pabbi on Sunday. He said Christians are dignified and courageous citizens of Pakistan and their contribution to the nation and society's development is invaluable. "Every effort will be made to protect their rights and no negligence will be tolerated in this regard," Justice (retd) Riaz Kiyani said. Kiyani while expressing solidarity with the Christian community remarked that the whole nation is feeling the sorrow and the misery of the families who have been rendered homeless and hungry by the torrent. He explained that due to massive scale of the natural calamity there have been delays in providing help to some communities.

Mr. Kiyani expressed confidence that nation will again display the strength of character and unity which helped us come through the disaster of the October 8 Earthquake. On this occasion, Mr. Kiyani patiently listened to the grievances of the calamity stricken families. He assured them that there will be no discrimination in the relief and rehabilitation operations. Government will hold itself accountable to every family and person who has been damaged by the flood. The secretary also explained that the reconstruction of the damaged houses will be carried out gradually and Ministry of Human Rights will advocate the rights of minorities in the rehabilitation process at every level of decision making. © Copyright The Frontier Post

# Pakistan: Muzaffargarh city cleared for resettlement

Source: [DAWN Group of Newspapers](#)

Date: 15 Aug 2010

MUZAFFARGARH: The district government announced on Saturday that flood threats had vanished and those who vacated the city could return to their homes.

Talking to reporters, District Coordination Officer Farasat Iqbal said the emergency situation was not any more and city areas were safe from any imminent flooding.

He told municipal officials to spray the area to save people from misquotes. He said the district government set up 46 relief camps, which were being monitored by officials. He said he cancelled leaves of schoolteachers and gave them charge of relief camps.

The district government had announced evacuation of the city on Monday because of flood threats from Tulhairy Canal and River Chenab. Now, irrigation officials have diverted Tulhairy Canal water to Chenab.

After the announcement by the district government, thousands of people started returning to their homes and a huge rush was seen on Multan-Muzaffargarh Road.

Around 750,000 people left the city and most of them went to deserts near Mahmood Kot and DG Khan Road.

Finance EDO Amjad Ali said free shuttle bus service started here from city to Mahmood Kot and Baseera to facilitate thousands of people. Two trains arranged by State Minister on Economic Affairs Hina Rabbani Khar are transporting people from Multan to Muzaffargarh.

On the other hand, water gushing out of breaches in Muzaffargarh Canal entered western side of Shehr Sultan town on Saturday. High flood in the River Chenab is also threatening a spur protecting Shehr Sultan, a town of 50,000 people.

Rana Zulfiqar, a resident of the town, said Shehr Sultan was threatened by Indus and Chenab rivers and the district government had ordered evacuation from the city. © The DAWN Group of Newspapers

# Pakistan: CM says 3.7 million affected in Sindh

Source: [DAWN Group of Newspapers](#)

Date: 15 Aug 2010

By Habib Khan Ghori

KARACHI: Sindh Chief Minister Syed Qaim Ali Shah has termed the devastation caused by floods a historic tragedy, saying over 15 million people have so far been affected, including 3.7 million in Sindh.

The chief minister was addressing a press conference here on Saturday after visiting flood-affected areas. He said losses suffered by Sindh could be over Rs40 billion.

However, he pointed out, because of preventive measures taken by his government the human loss was restricted to 11, including seven people who were swept away by floods and four died during the rescue operation.

The chief minister said 17 districts had so far been declared calamity-hit areas in the view of massive damage to crops and properties there.

He paid tribute to the services rendered by the armed forces and Rangers in the rescue operation which had helped the government to meet its prime objective of saving human lives.

He appealed to the people to donate generously in the relief fund the Sindh government had set up with Rs10 billion. He said so far 618 relief camps had been set up.

Mr Shah said rice crop of million of dollars had been swept away in the quality rice growing area which was mostly exported.

Referring to the situation in Kachcha areas, he said people there were reluctant to leave their houses. © The DAWN Group of Newspapers

# Sarkozy : la France prête à mobiliser des moyens militaires pour acheminer de l'aide au Pakistan

Source: [Agence France-Presse \(AFP\)](#)

Date: 15 Aug 2010

PARIS — Le président Nicolas Sarkozy a affirmé dimanche dans une lettre au président de la Commission européenne José Manuel Barroso, que la France était prête à mobiliser "des moyens logistiques militaires", aériens et navals, pour acheminer, dans le cadre de l'Otan, l'aide internationale aux populations pakistanaises victimes des inondations.

"Il me paraît essentiel, pour des raisons humanitaires et politiques évidentes, que l'Europe affirme sa solidarité avec les populations pakistanaises de manière visible. L'intérêt de l'Europe est aussi d'assurer le développement et la stabilité de ce pays", dit M. Sarkozy dans la missive.

"Il est essentiel que l'aide d'urgence soit acheminée rapidement", ajoute-t-il.

"La France est prête à mobiliser des moyens logistiques militaires nationaux, aériens et navals, pour l'acheminement de l'aide internationale dans le cadre de l'Otan", affirme le chef de l'Etat.

"Dans cette crise véritablement hors norme", "la mobilisation des Européens doit être totale", ajoute M. Sarkozy qui compte sur M. Barroso "pour que l'Union européenne montre son unité et sa détermination et entraîne avec elle la communauté internationale pour empêcher un désastre humanitaire".

Le président rappelle que des Etats de l'UE, dont la France, "ont apporté bilatéralement une aide pour les premiers besoins recensés" et la commission européenne a débloqué 40 millions d'euros.

"La Commission européenne peut faire plus en s'engageant à couvrir davantage encore les besoins humanitaires immédiats en coordination avec les Etats membres de l'ONU", estime-t-il.

L'Union européenne, selon M. Sarkozy, "peut aussi commencer à identifier d'ores et déjà les actions de reconstruction que nous pourrions mener en mobilisant les fonds européens comme l'Instrument de stabilité et l'Instrument de coopération et de développement" qui "seront rapidement nécessaires".

Enfin, ajoute le président, "après Haïti et les incendies en Russie, nous devons tirer les conséquences de telles situations et nous doter d'une véritable capacité européenne de réaction à ce type de crise, fondée sur les moyens nationaux des Etats membres. La France fera prochainement des propositions en ce sens", dit M. Sarkozy. ©AFP: The information provided in this product is for personal use only. None of it may be reproduced in any form whatsoever without the express permission of Agence France-Presse.

# **Pakistan : aide d'urgence de la France (15 août 2010)**

Source: [Government of France](#)

Date: 15 Aug 2010

Compte tenu de la gravité exceptionnelle de la situation au Pakistan, Bernard Kouchner a décidé l'envoi d'un avion transportant 60 tonnes de fret humanitaire, en réponse aux demandes formulées par le Pakistan et les Nations Unies.

La cargaison comprend notamment 35 tonnes de matériel d'urgence (bâches, citernes, couvertures, jerricans, kits de cuisine), 250 kgs de pastilles de potabilisation et 200 abris de type Shelter Box (soit 11 tonnes).

Ce même vol permettra également d'acheminer un kit anti-choléra de 5 tonnes pour le compte de Médecins du Monde, une station de potabilisation d'eau de 6 tonnes donnée par la fondation Veolia à l'ONG Première Urgence et 4 tonnes de médicaments incluant notamment des dons des associations Pompiers de l'Urgence et TULIPE.

Cette opération est réalisée par le Centre de crise du ministère des affaires étrangères et européennes, en liaison avec l'ambassade du Pakistan à Paris.

L'avion, qui quitte la France le 18 août, arrivera le 19 août à Islamabad, où il est attendu par les autorités pakistanaises.

Cette aide s'ajoute à celle de 1,05 million d'euros allouée par la France depuis la catastrophe qui a touché le Pakistan.

# Floods in Pakistan: Pakistan Health Cluster, Bulletin 10, 11 August, 2010

Source: [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#)

Date: 11 Aug 2010

[Full report](#) (pdf\* format - 241.6 Kbytes)

## Highlights

- Fifty-six out of 74 flood-affected districts in all four provinces shared daily diseases surveillance data for 9 August.
- The total number of health consultations on 9 August from all affected provinces reached 138 291 and from these consultations, there were 15 308 (11%) cases of acute watery diarrhoea.
- Two new alerts of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) were reported - one from Sra Dheri, district Mardan in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) and another from Jamshed Band, Taluka Kingri, district Khairpur in Sindh. Disease Early Warning System (DEWS) teams responded to both alerts.
- The Federal Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) has launched an emergency immunization campaign. Between 4 and 10 August, 20 577 were vaccinated against polio, 2 352 children in Punjab province were vaccinated against BCG and another 4 355 were vaccinated against measles.
- In the flood-affected districts of Punjab, 1 920 health facilities including 1 003 mobile teams and 917 static facilities are providing health services to the affected communities.
- Between 1 and 9 August, the Health Cluster conducted 90 training sessions on chlorination and disinfection techniques for health staff and water supply supervisors in Charsadda, Nowshera, Swat and Bunir.
- The United Nations launched the Pakistan Humanitarian Appeal in New York on 11 August. The initial requirements for the health component of the appeal amount to US\$56.2 million for critical life-saving preventive and curative interventions. The total amount of the health component, including subsequent recovery of the country's health system, is expected to reach more than US\$100 million once the results of ongoing assessments are known.

[Full report](#) (pdf\* format - 241.6 Kbytes)

# PAKISTAN: UN CHIEF SHOCKED BY DEVASTATION, URGES INCREASED WORLD SUPPORT

Source: [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\)](#)

Date: 15 Aug 2010

(New York / Geneva / Islamabad: 15 August 2010): United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon today visited Pakistan, to see for himself the human suffering and damage caused by the current floods — a disaster which is still unfolding.

"This has been a heart-wrenching day, and I will never forget the destruction and suffering that I have witnessed", said Mr. Ban. "I have visited the scenes of many natural disasters around the world, but nothing like this. The scale is so large: so many people, in so many places, in so much need".

Pakistan's deadly floods have now affected up to 20 million people, according to estimates released by the Government. Over the coming weeks, the United Nations and its partners plan to assist at least eight million people who are in urgent need of life-saving shelter, food, clean water, and medication. Based on a preliminary assessment of immediate needs, they have already requested US\$ 459.7 million to achieve this, through the Pakistan Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan (PIFERP).

"I am also here to send a message to the world: these unprecedented floods demand unprecedented assistance", said the Secretary-General. "I pledge my commitment and the support of the United Nations through this difficult period and on every step of the long road ahead".

During his visit, Mr. Ban announced a further contribution of \$ 10 million through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), a funding mechanism managed by the United Nations —in addition to \$ 16.3 million already contributed through the CERF.

The Secretary-General visited a relief camp in the district of Multan, located in the country's central-eastern province of Punjab, where he met flood victims and saw the assistance being provided to them. He was accompanied by the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, John Holmes.

"This is likely to be my last trip in this capacity", said Mr. Holmes, who is due to retire from the United Nations later this month. "This is a disaster which has affected many more people than I have ever seen. What we saw today confirms the scale and urgency of the needs, and the international community must step up accordingly".

So far, donors have either contributed or promised \$ 125 million, or 27% of requirements, for the activities envisaged in the PIFERP. "If we are not able to carry out the planned activities, we could see a second wave of death caused by waterborne diseases and food shortages", said Martin Mogwanja, Humanitarian Coordinator for Pakistan. "With the potential spread of diarrhea and other waterborne diseases, and lack of proper food, millions of children and other vulnerable people could die. We are confident that the world will not stand by and watch this happen".

In addition to contributions in the context of the PIFERP, which intends to complement national efforts led by the Government, donors have donated or promised at least \$ 180 million directly to the Government, to the Red Crescent Movement, and to other organizations, for activities outside the PIFERP.

Floods started to hit Pakistan at the end of July. Moving gradually from north to south along the Indus River, at least one fifth of the country's surface - at least 160,000 square kilometers – has been affected, equivalent to more than the total surface of Austria, Belgium, and Switzerland combined.

For further information, please call: OCHA Islamabad: Maurizio Giuliano, +92 300 8502397, [giuliano@un.org](mailto:giuliano@un.org); Stacey Winston, +92 300 8502397, [winston@un.org](mailto:winston@un.org), OCHA New York: Nicholas Reader, +1 212 963 4961, mobile +1 646 752 3117, [reader@un.org](mailto:reader@un.org), OCHA Geneva: Elisabeth Byrs, +41 22 917 2653, mobile +41 79 473 4570, [byrs@un.org](mailto:byrs@un.org)

OCHA press releases are available at <http://ochaonline.un.org> or [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)

# Aid arrives in Pakistan

Source: [Government of Australia](#)

Date: 15 Aug 2010

The first delivery of AusAID stores for those affected by the recent flooding in Pakistan has arrived by Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) C-17A Globemaster in Islamabad.

Now that the stores have been unloaded, they will be distributed to areas as determined by the Pakistan National Disaster Management Authority.

AusAID spokesperson Suzanne Edgecombe said the AusAID stores delivered by the ADF will benefit more than 10,000 families affected by the natural disaster.

"The arrival of much needed aid stores to the people of Pakistan demonstrates the coordination and commitment of a number of Australian Government agencies," Ms Edgecombe said.

"AusAID will continue to liaise with the Pakistan Government, UN partners, Defence and other key stakeholders within Australia to ensure we provide the most effective response to this disaster."

# Oman despatches aid for flood-hit Pakistan

Source: [Government of Oman](#)

Date: 15 Aug 2010

The Oman Charitable Organisation (OCO) yesterday started sending aid for the flood-affected people in Pakistan.

The first plane carrying aid will arrive at Multan airport in Lahore today while the second plane will arrive in Peshawar airport on the same day upon which will be received by the Omani Relief Team in Islamabad and members of the Oman Embassy in Pakistan.

The Relief Team will continue rendering aid in the affected provinces during Ramadhan. The aid includes food, drinking water, dates, tents, relief supplies and tools. The volume of the aid stands at 2,336 tonnes to be benefited by more than 20,000 families, which is equivalent to 150,000 people

# Desperate struggle as water rises around Pakistani town

Source: [Reuters - AlertNet](#)

Date: 15 Aug 2010

15 Aug 2010 12:13:48 GMT

- \* Fears of being swamped
- \* Rescue efforts without authorities
- \* No master plan

By Robert Birsel

JACOBABAD, Pakistan, Aug 15 (Reuters) - Men were digging through an earthen embankment on Sunday on the outskirts of the Pakistani town of Jacobabad hoping to drain away steadily rising flood waters.

Three quarters of Jacobabad's 300,000 people have already fled for dry ground, fearing the town would soon be swamped.

More than two weeks after devastating floods first hit the country, the water is still rising across the plains of the southern province of Sindh and people are struggling to save their towns and villages.

"We've got to make a way to get the water away otherwise Jacobabad will be sunk," said Manzoor Ahmed, who along with others was digging gaps in an embankment to let water flow away from the town.

Unusually heavy monsoon rain over the upper Indus river basin triggered Pakistan's worst ever natural disaster in terms of destruction and the number of people affected.

Roads and bridges have been swept away and countless villages inundated. Agriculture has been hit hard with crops in fields and stocks of grain destroyed and irrigation systems washed out.

Jacobabad is some way from the swollen Indus, which burst its banks, sending a huge amount of water over the flat countryside.

The land is criss-crossed by roads, which are invariably built up along banks, and by dikes and embankments. The water is flowing across the land, being diverted in different directions when it meets a barrier.

Ahmed said he and his comrades had taken on the rescue of the town on their own.

"We're doing this by ourselves," he said as he wiped sweat off his brow under a hot sun. "There are no government people here, not a single one. They're invisible."

The government, overwhelmed by the scale of the disaster, has come under criticism for what many Pakistanis see as its failure to help more than a handful of the 20 million people affected.

"VERY BAD"

There doesn't appear to be any master plan for containing the flood as it flows across Sindh. Individuals and communities look after themselves. There have been reports of enraged landlords blaming neighbours for diverting the water onto their property.

The water being diverted on the edge of Jacobabad would almost certainly go and flood another town or village but that meant nothing to Ahmed.

"They have to look after themselves," he said. "We're protecting ourselves, it's up to them to protect themselves."

Jacobabad, a typical Pakistani town with dusty, rutted roads strewn with rubbish lining rows of single-story brick shops, is largely deserted. Some people have piled earth in front of their shops in the hope of keeping water out.

The town is also home to an air base which the U.S. military has used in support of the Afghan war.

Some people remain, most of them men, trying to protect their homes from robbers. Others have taken refuge in the town from flooding elsewhere and are now being forced to move again.

Jamal Shah fled to Jacobabad with his family when his village, about 50 km (30) miles away, was flooded. He was considering where he might go next.

"Perhaps the best option is Quetta, it's higher," he said of the capital of neighbouring Baluchistan province, at a higher elevation than the low-lands of Sindh.

Town policeman Abdul Sami thought the town would be inundated in a matter of hours: "The situation is very bad."

Those still dithering might have left it too late. A main road out of town which had been dry earlier in the day, was almost impassable by mid-afternoon.

A motley convoy of trucks stacked high with people and their belongings, cars and herders driving their buffaloes, sheep and goats inched through a long stretch of knee-deep water before eventually reaching dry land. (Editing by Michael Georgy and Sanjeev Miglani)

For more humanitarian news and analysis, please visit [www.alertnet.org](http://www.alertnet.org)



# Afghan refugees mull return home after Pakistan floods

Source: [Reuters - AlertNet](#)

Date: 15 Aug 2010

15 Aug 2010 11:03:41 GMT

\* Floods destroy Afghan lives

\* Some say they have no choice but to return

\* Children in mud

(Adds looting)

By Augustine Anthony

AZA KHEL, Pakistan, Aug 15 (Reuters) - Floods ravaged tens of thousands of Afghan refugees who have been living in Pakistan for decades after fleeing Soviet occupation and civil war.

Now as they survey kilometers of flattened mud and brick houses in a refugee camp in northwest Pakistan, some contemplate returning to an Afghanistan still gripped by violence.

Roaring waters shattered dreams.

"The river swallowed everything. We have no house no business, nothing to eat, nothing to wear," said Nizam Ali who just passed his 12th grade exams and was planning to pursue further studies in the nearby city of Peshawar.

"No one is helping us, it now looks as if we have no other choice but to go back to Afghanistan."

Men who were busy spreading soaked bed-sheets and mattresses over a dry patch of land nodded in agreement. "This is what we have left," said Khair Mohammad, carrying a stack of clothes and bed-sheets on his back in Aza Khel refugee camp.

Millions of Afghans fled to Pakistan and Iran in the 1980s after the Soviet invasion and, while many of them went home after the U.S.-led forces overthrew the Taliban in 2001, an estimated 1.7 million remain in Pakistan, mostly in refugee camps.

Last year Pakistan agreed to let the displaced Afghans stay until the end of 2012, after a resurgence of violence along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border hindered repatriation efforts.

## PAST AND PRESENT UNCERTAINTY

Going back to Afghanistan could mean exposure to some of the conditions they fled in the first place. Many left while the Afghan mujahideen were fighting Soviet troops. That was followed by civil war. Now, the Taliban battle U.S.-led NATO troops.

The floods have forced the refugees to move about 100 metres away from Aza Khel, along a railroad track and a highway median. It's not far but perhaps as traumatic as leaving Afghanistan since that has been their home for decades.

"No one has come to this area, there might still be bodies lying in there, under the rubble," said 24-year-old Sultan Habib, a cook who worked in a restaurant in a nearby city.

"I know two or three boys who are still missing."

Aza Khel began as a small settlement along a railway track about 30 years ago. It gradually grew into a village, with merchant shops, tea stalls and grocery and food shops.

Stability the refugees had established over many years simply vanished with the floods.

One mosque, where perhaps they prayed for the future of Afghanistan, is surrounded by three feet of water, along with the cleric's podium.

Kitchen pots, mattresses and ceiling fans were strewn in thick mud. Children splashed and swam in a pool of muddy water created by the floods, oblivious of the hazards of stagnant water that could give rise to fatal diseases. Dead animals lay in the open.

There are other dangers. Armed men come around at night and steal, leaving refugees few opportunities to salvage what it was not swept away.

Like in many other parts of Pakistan, the Afghan refugees were furious over the government's perceived slackness in the crisis. Some could not fathom the magnitude of the crisis.

"In fact the government opened the gates of a nearby dam without telling us. They never warned us. They are responsible for this disaster. We only ask help from Allah," said Jawad Khan. (Editing by Michael Georgy and Sanjeev Miglani) (augustine.anthony@thomsonreuters.com; Reuters Messaging: augustine.anthony.reuters.com@reuters.net; Islamabad newsroom: +92 51 281 0017)

(If you have a query or comment about this story, send an e-mail to [news.feedback.asia@thomsonreuters.com](mailto:news.feedback.asia@thomsonreuters.com))

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# UN chief urges faster foreign aid for Pakistan

Source: [Reuters - AlertNet](#)

Date: 15 Aug 2010

15 Aug 2010 15:46:20 GMT

\* Ban to visit flood-affected areas

\* Popular anger mounts against overwhelmed government

\* Mules deliver aid

(Recasts lead)

By Augustine Anthony

ISLAMABAD, Aug 15 (Reuters) - U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon urged foreign donors on Sunday to speed up aid to Pakistan and warned of more destruction after floods that have already disrupted lives of a tenth of its 170 million people.

Swollen by torrential monsoon rains, major rivers have flooded Pakistan's mountain valleys and fertile plains, killing up to 1,600 people and leaving two million homeless.

Six million people still need food, shelter and water and medicine, the United Nations says. Pakistan's government, already facing a Taliban insurgency, now faces the risk of social upheaval and long-term economic pain.

With an area roughly the size of Italy affected by floods, government and foreign aid has been slow in coming and the United Nations has warned of a second wave of deaths among the sick and hungry if help does not arrive.

Only a quarter of the \$459 million aid needed for initial relief has arrived, according to the United Nations. That contrasts with the United States giving at least \$1 billion in military aid last year to its regional ally to battle militants.

The U.N. has reported the first case of cholera amid fears that disease outbreaks could spread with survivors sleeping in makeshift tarpaulin tents. Some beg or loot.

Bridges have collapsed, highways have been snapped in two by torrential rains and villages have been marooned from the outside world in what was already one of the poorest countries in Asia.

"I am here to urge the world to step up their generous support for Pakistan," Ban told a news conference after visiting flood-hit areas.

"This disaster is far from over. The rains are still falling and could continue for weeks, and dams are at serious risk of rupture."

Ban met both Prime Minister Yusuf Raza Gilani and President Asif Ali Zardari, who has been a lightning rod for popular anger after travelling to Europe as the catastrophe unfolded and not cutting short his trip.

With no respite in sight for rains, the prime minister's office on Sunday warned that a "second and third wave of floods might turn out to be more dangerous". Officials say rains will continue and some reservoirs and dams could burst.

The meteorological department said heavy rains are expected in Punjab and the northwest and scattered rains in Sindh and Baluchistan over the next two days.

Pakistan's government has been accused of being too slow to respond to the crisis with victims relying mostly on the military -- the most powerful institution in Pakistan -- and foreign aid agencies for help.

Analysts said a perception that Pakistan was corrupt coupled with Zardari's visit to Europe at the time of the crisis had also done little to encourage foreign donors.

"I think the biggest question when it comes to foreign assistance to Pakistan is that of a low level of trust," said Rasul Bakhsh Rais, a professor at the Lahore University of Management Sciences.

## RETURN TO AFGHANISTAN?

Highlighting the lack of logistical support and helicopters for relief efforts, flour, cooking oil and rice were carried by mules along narrow mountain tracks to 150,000 people in Shahpur in the northwest Swat valley.

At least 500,000 tonnes of wheat have been destroyed by the floods. At Kot Addu in southern Punjab, thousands of bags lay ruined as workers were unable to move them quickly enough from rising floodwater.

"The river swallowed everything. We have no house no business, nothing to eat, nothing to wear," said Nizam Ali, an Afghan refugee living in northwest Pakistan. "No one is helping us, it now looks as if we have no other choice but to go back to Afghanistan."

Despite the government's perceived failure to tackle the crisis, a military coup is unlikely. The army's priority is fighting Taliban insurgents, and seizing power during a disaster would make no sense, analysts say.

Opposition leader Nawaz Sharif and Gilani have said they would leave politics aside in the crisis, possibly helping to create more political stability.

The International Monetary Fund has warned of major economic harm and the Finance Ministry said it would miss this year's 4.5 percent gross domestic product growth target.

Wheat, cotton and sugar crops have all suffered damage in a country where agriculture is a mainstay of the economy. (Additional reporting by Naeem Abbas in Kot Addu; Kamran Haider in Swat and Zeeshan Haider in Islamabad; Writing by Alistair Scrutton; Editing by Michael Georgy and Ralph Boulton)

*For more humanitarian news and analysis, please visit [www.alertnet.org](http://www.alertnet.org)*

# Floods soak southern Pakistan, World Vision prepares response

Source: [World Vision](#)

Date: 15 Aug 2010

By World Vision MEER Communications

Vast floods are creating a critical situation in southern Pakistan, with local media reports suggesting that millions of people are fleeing areas under threat from the deluge.

Flood waters flowing down the five rivers of northern Pakistan have converged in the Indus River flowing through Upper and Lower Sindh. Swollen by the heavy rains which continued through the end of last week, the water has damaged more than 173,000 homes in Sindh, affecting more than one million people, according to the latest report from Pakistan's National Disaster Management Authority.

This brings the total number of flood-damaged houses in Pakistan to 875, 562 with more than 5.2 million people affected.

"The scale of the response needed by all humanitarian actors is almost incomprehensible," said Anita Cole, Programme Development and Quality Director for World Vision Pakistan. "World Vision is moving quickly to assess new and previous partners in the district of Sindh and to mobilise the human and financial resources needed to scale up programmes so we can respond as soon as the immediate danger posed by the flood passes."

World Vision's current response plan calls for providing aid to 40,000 households across the country, including 20,000 in Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa Province (KPK), where it was already working before the floods, as well as to 10,000 households in both Sindh and Punjab – provinces in which World Vision did not normally work. As World Vision becomes established in these areas it hopes to be able to do more.

As flood waters continue to rise in the southern Sindh and cause massive population displacements, the need in the north where flood waters have receded somewhat remains desperate. Gilgit City in the far north has been without electricity for eight days, the only food available is that which is being grown and medicines are short in supply, while disease is on the increase. Flash floods occurred in Chilas just below Gilgit two days ago, sending another deadly surge of water from the north. There is still a high level of risk even as the first and second waves of flood waters recede.

World Vision has already delivered food and water to more than 21,000 people living in school buildings and on what's left of the main roads in Charsada and Nowshera. Distributions of shelter kits, cooking implements and gas cylinders began last week in Pashtun Garhi in KPK. Distributions of floor mats, bedding and food kits containing flour, sugar, rice, beans, tea, dates and oil to families in Charsada, Nowshera and Peshawar will start soon.

World Vision also plans to distribute water purification packets and hygiene kits to 150,000 people, tents to 22,500, cooking items to 75,000, and food to at least 37,500. The organisation has also opened five emergency health clinics in Lower Dir and so far has treated more than 1,100 people who are suffering from water-borne diseases and other illnesses related to the floods.

World Vision also aims to provide cash-for-work activities to 1,000 people, open seven health posts, set up 20 child-friendly spaces and 20 women-friendly spaces to provide a safe and comfortable environment for children and women to interact with peers and receive support.

World Vision continues to work closely and in partnership with the United Nations and other non-governmental organisations through the Pakistan Humanitarian Forum, to ensure that effective, efficient, and timely assistance is given to the children, women, and men affected by the floods.

-Ends-

For more information:

Muhammad Ali  
Senior Communications Officer  
Cell: + 92(0)345-856 7529  
Email: [muhammad\\_ali@wvi.org](mailto:muhammad_ali@wvi.org)  
Skype: mak4477

# Pakistan: Situation Report - 14 August 2010

Source: [Logistics Cluster](#)

Date: 14 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 155.4 Kbytes)

## Highlights

- The Logistics Cluster has established logistics hubs for the Humanitarian Community in Peshawar, KPK Province, Multan, Punjab Province and Sukkur, Sindh Province. Cluster Officers are being deployed to each of these hubs to augment the response capacity.
- All interested organisations should submit a Temporary Storage Request form that is available on the Logistics Cluster website (<http://www.logcluster.org/ops/pak09a/temporary-storage-request>).

## Situation Update

- Rain is continuing to worsen the situation and there is fear the number of 14.1 million affected may raise significantly in the coming week. Operations are now based in five provinces trying to reach the flood affected populations. The Pakistan Meteorological department issued flood warnings today, putting 4 Punjab and 8 Sindh districts on alert as a new peak flood is expected to hit the Guddu, Sukkur and Chashma barrages between 14 – 15 August.
- Persistent bad weather is still impeding access to affected populations, with many areas only accessible by air.

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 155.4 Kbytes)

# More U.S. Helicopters Arrive in Pakistan To Support Flood Relief

Source: [United States Department of State](#)

Date: 14 Aug 2010

Two U.S. Navy MH-53E Sea Dragon helicopters arrived in Pakistan today as part of the continued U.S. humanitarian assistance to Pakistan in support of flood relief from the monsoon floods.

The two aircraft are part of the contingent of 19 helicopters urgently ordered to Pakistan on Wednesday by U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert Gates. The incoming aircraft flew into Pakistan today from aboard the USS Peleliu, which is positioned in international waters in the Arabian Sea. They will join the four U.S. Marine Corps CH-53E helicopters and one other MH-53E helicopters which arrived earlier this week at Ghazi Air Base, bringing to seven the total number of aircraft in Pakistan from the USS Peleliu.

The remaining aircraft will arrive over the next few days and will include 12 U.S. Marine Corps CH-46 Sea Knight helicopters. The U.S. helicopters will operate in partnership with the Pakistan military throughout the country's flood-affected areas.

Since August 5, the U.S. military helicopters have rescued more than 3,500 people and transported more than 412,000 lbs. of emergency relief supplies in spite of bad weather.

For more information please visit [www.state.gov/pakistanflooding](http://www.state.gov/pakistanflooding)

PRN: 2010/1112

# Government of Canada Pledges up to \$33 Million in Response to Floods in Pakistan

Source: [Canadian International Development Agency \(CIDA\)](#); [Government of Canada](#)

Date: 14 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 65 Kbytes)

Toronto, Ontario?The Honourable John Baird, Leader of the Government in the House of Commons, and the Honourable Senator Salma Ataullahjan announced today that the Government of Canada will provide up to \$33 million to respond to the most urgent needs of flood-affected populations in Pakistan. They made the announcement on behalf of the Honourable Beverley J. Oda, Minister of International Cooperation, and the Honourable Lawrence Cannon, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"The trail of devastation and the desperate humanitarian situation caused by the floods have worsened with the continuing rains," said Minister Baird. "This contribution will help meet priority needs, which include food, water and sanitation, emergency medical care and shelter, essential household goods, logistics and coordination efforts, and the deployment of Canadian relief supplies."

Pakistan has been hit with the worst floods in at least 80 years. The floods have left more than 6 million people in need of emergency assistance, have caused hundreds of thousands of others to be displaced, and have destroyed up to 85 percent of the infrastructure in the affected regions.

"In response, up to \$25 million will be provided through CIDA for humanitarian assistance. Through this contribution, Canada will work closely with its partners to ensure that the needs of affected populations are met," added Minister Oda.

"In addition to CIDA's funding for humanitarian, life-saving assistance, the Global Peace and Security Fund, managed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, will provide \$8 million in urgently needed equipment to help the Government of Pakistan better protect its people," said Minister of Foreign Affairs Lawrence Cannon. "Our contribution will restore linkages to communities cut off by the flooding and enable local authorities to provide security to those affected by this disaster."

The \$8 million will be allocated in two phases-immediate and short-to-medium term. Bridging equipment will be provided immediately. Other operational support, which could include tents and equipment for life support, water purification, and communications to address security needs, will be considered after further assessment.

Today's announcement builds on more than \$69 million in CIDA funding since 2009 for Pakistan. This includes bilateral aid programming, as well as \$37 - million for humanitarian assistance, for such initiatives as food assistance, emergency shelter, water and sanitation facilities, and basic health care for conflict-affected people in Pakistan. For further information, please consult CIDA and DFAIT web pages on Pakistan.

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Information:

Isabelle Bouchard  
Director of Communications  
Office of the Minister of International Cooperation  
Telephone: 819-953-6238  
Cell: 613-355-2465

Media Relations Office  
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)  
Telephone: 819-953-6534  
Email: [media@acdi-cida.gc.ca](mailto:media@acdi-cida.gc.ca)

Melissa Lantsman  
Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs  
Telephone: 613-995-1851  
Foreign Affairs Media Relations Office  
Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada  
Telephone: 613-995-1874

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 65 Kbytes)

# Pakistan: Monsoon Floods Situation Report # 12, 14 August 2010

Source: [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\)](#)

Date: 14 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 173.2 Kbytes)

This report was issued by UNOCHA Pakistan. It covers the period from 12 to 14 August. The next report will be issued on or around 16 August.

## I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Rates of diarrheal disease continue to increase in affected areas; ensuring access to clean water is a top priority
- The situation in Sindh has continued to worsen, with 300,000 people evacuated from Jacobabad district on 13 August in advance of a second surge of floodwaters
- Though the scale of the floods disaster continues to expand, just 20% of funding requirements set out in the Pakistan Initial Floods Response Emergency Plan have so far been covered

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 173.2 Kbytes)

# Pakistan – Floods Fact Sheet #3, Fiscal Year (FY) 2010

Source: [United States Agency for International Development \(USAID\)](#)

Date: 14 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 60.3 Kbytes)

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)  
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)

Note: The last fact sheet was dated August 10, 2010.

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- USAID/OFDA will commit \$30 million to flood relief efforts in Pakistan by the end of this week. As of August 12, USAID/OFDA had committed nearly \$20 million and expects to commit the remaining funds in the next day.

- During the week of August 16, the USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART) will grow from 11 to 14 members in order to increase capacity to coordinate with the military, review proposals, and conduct health assessments.

- On August 12, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) provided a grantee nearly \$4.1 million for food vouchers, enabling 20,000 families, or 120,000 people, in KPk Province to purchase food in local markets. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) estimate that flooding has affect approximately 4.7 million people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province. USAID/FFP had already provided an estimated \$15.4 million to support the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) throughout Pakistan, increasing total USAID/FFP food assistance to more than \$19.5 million.

- On August 12, the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) announced plans to provide up to \$16.25 million in flood-response funding, including \$11.25 million to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees for protection and camp coordination and management activities, as well as the delivery of emergency relief supplies. State/PRM also plans to provide up to \$5 million for relief supply distribution, water purification, restoration of community water supplies, and preventive health measures.

- On August 11, U.N. Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Sir John Holmes announced the release of the U.N.'s Pakistan Initial Flood Emergency Response Plan for Floods (PIFERP). The 90-day plan requests \$459.7 million for assistance in seven emergency sectors: food, shelter, health, logistics, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). The PIFERP covers a 90-day period, and the U.N. plans a review of humanitarian needs and gaps at the 30-day mark.

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 60.3 Kbytes)

# **Pakistan: AIRLIFT REQUIRED TO MEET BALOCHISTAN'S IMMEDIATE NEEDS**

Source: [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees \(UNHCR\)](#)

Date: 14 Aug 2010

ISLAMABAD, 14 August 2010 (UNHCR) – The UN refugee agency is planning to urgently airlift relief items to flood stricken Balochistan Province to boost relief supplies available to meet the needs of vulnerable people forced to flee the floods.

Estimates put the number of people in Balochistan in need of shelter assistance at 287,000, but damage assessment across eastern areas of the province is ongoing and that number is expected to rise.

Tens of thousands of people have fled flooding in Naseerabad and Jaffarabad, two of the hardest-hit districts in Balochistan, with more than 1,000 people having arrived in the provincial capital Quetta. More than 10,000 desperate people fleeing rising waters in Sindh Province have so far sought help in Balochistan's Sibi District.

The UN refugee agency initially plans to airlift plastic sheeting, mosquito nets and soap to Balochistan to assist flood-affected Pakistanis and Afghan refugees and is working to arrange suitable cargo flights. More than 4,700 tents and 5,000 kitchen sets are on their way by road from manufacturers in Karachi and should reach Quetta as early as tomorrow. UNHCR has so far dispatched shelter material for more than 46,000 people to communities across Balochistan.

The joint UN team that reached Naseerabad and Jaffarabad saw displaced families living under open sky and drinking muddy water used by animals and for washing. Plastic sheeting and tents are urgently needed to shelter and protect vulnerable women and children. Nearly all clinics, schools and other facilities have been submerged as the water swept across the worst-affected districts. Afghan refugee camps in Balochistan have also been badly damaged.

"Humanitarian needs keep rising across Pakistan as assessment teams reach more remote areas," said Mr Mengesha Kebede, UNHCR's representative in Pakistan. "We're getting aid to many vulnerable and exposed Pakistani and refugee families in flood stricken communities, but we urgently need more support to meet the vast needs."

The agency last week launched an initial \$41 million funding appeal to support shelter and protection needs of some 560,000 refugees and Pakistani communities devastated by the monsoon flooding. While donors have indicated they will support UNHCR's request, the agency expects its shelter and protection programme to expand due to the needs of both refugees and Pakistani host communities.

Working mainly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan provinces, the UN refugee agency has already dispatched enough shelter material and family kits for some 330,000 people.

"We require greater support from both governments and private individuals to meet the needs on the ground and replenish our flood-devastated stockpiles," Kebede declared.

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the province most seriously hit by the flooding, UNHCR today delivered tents, plastic sheeting and various family items to people in Babara village in Charsadda District following an assessment earlier this week that found more than 50 homes washed away and 200 were badly damaged.

"There's still a lot of water, a lot of mud, everywhere," said UNHCR's Ariane Rummery. "Families have four feet of water in each room and are trying to scoop it out but lack tools as everything was buried or washed away."

"We visited one family in Babara that sheltered 70 neighbours on the roof and in the upper two rooms of their home while the flooding was at its peak," she said.

For further information on this topic, please contact:

In Islamabad, Pakistan:

Peter Kessler on +92 301 856 7770

Ariane Rummery on +92 300 500 1133

In Geneva: Babar Baloch on +41 79 557 9106

# Afghan Refugees at Risk in Flood-Stricken Pakistan

Source: [Voice of America \(VOA\)](#)

Date: 14 Aug 2010

Lisa Schlein | Geneva

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees says Afghan refugees who are living in flood-stricken Pakistan are among the most vulnerable victims. The UNHCR says it is assisting hundreds of thousands of Afghans whose camps are overwhelmed by flooding.

Pakistan's prime minister now says some 20 million people are affected by the worst flooding to hit the country in over a generation. This figure is much higher than the 14 million estimated by the United Nations.

In either case, the number is huge. The U.N. refugee agency is warning the enormous crisis facing Pakistan is still unfolding. Spokesman Adrian Edwards says the after effects of this catastrophe will be felt for years to come.

"There continues to be massive destruction as the bloated rivers flow southwards across the plains and the crisis, in our view, will not be over when the flooding recedes due to homelessness, hunger and illness. The rationale for our presence in Pakistan relates to the fact that it is the biggest caseload of refugees that we deal with in the world and displaced persons," he said.

At one time, the U.N. refugee agency assisted more than four million Afghan refugees in Pakistan. That number now has gone down to 1.7 million. Of them, the agency says 1.4 million reside in the worst hit areas.

Edwards says many Afghan refugees now are without shelter and have lost their food, livestock and all their possessions.

"To illustrate the problems that we are up against, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, we have now found that 78 refugee camps across 17 districts in the province are overwhelmed by flooding, erasing more than 12,500 homes, leaving 85,500 refugees homeless. Many homes have been seriously damaged among both refugees and local Pakistanis," he said.

Edwards says his agency, in coordination with others, is providing safe temporary shelter and emergency food and medical assistance to these vulnerable homeless refugees, many of whom are women, children and elderly people.

He says the U.N. refugee agency also is helping Pakistani communities ravaged by the immediate flooding. He says the agency's humanitarian operations will continue well after the emergency phase is over.

Edwards says over the coming weeks and months, UNHCR would be helping refugee families and affected Pakistani communities to return to their homes in as dignified a manner as possible.

# Aid agencies struggle to reach Pakistan flood victims

Source: [Reuters - AlertNet](#)

Date: 14 Aug 2010

14 Aug 2010 06:34:45 GMT

Source: Reuters

\* Six million still need relief

\* Cholera confirmed

\* Anger rising

By Robert Birsel

SUKKUR, Pakistan Aug 14 (Reuters) - United Nations aid agencies have provided assistance to hundreds of thousands of victims of Pakistan's worst floods in decades but relief operations have yet to reach an estimated six million people.

The lives of 14 million people -- eight percent of the population -- have been disrupted by one of the worst catastrophes in Pakistan's history. Six million of them need food, shelter and water.

The floods, triggered by torrential monsoon downpours just over two weeks ago, engulfed Pakistan's Indus river basin, killed more than 1,600 people.

Pakistan's government, overwhelmed by the disaster, has been accused of being too slow to respond to the crisis with victims relying on the military and international aid agencies for help.

Anger is spreading, raising the possibility that the government could face social unrest.

Analysts say a military coup is unlikely because the army's priority is fighting Taliban insurgents and taking over during a disaster makes no sense.

Villages have been wiped away. Some people only have a patch of land to stand on. Fresh downpours could bring more destruction, and displacement.

A U.N. statement said relief operations still need to reach six million people. Among other urgent problems, clean drinking water is needed for an initial target of six million people.

The United Nations says the floods have affected about one-third of Pakistan, an area the size of a European country.

U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon is expected to visit Pakistan over the weekend to discuss the crisis.

The economic costs are staggering, making it more difficult for the government to carry out strategic spending in former Taliban bastions to win public support.

World Bank President Robert Zoellick said the floods may have destroyed about \$1 billion worth of crops and that the Bank was considering reprogramming about \$900 million in aid.

Wheat, cotton and sugar crops have all suffered damage in a country where agriculture is a mainstay of the economy.

The International Monetary Fund has warned of major economic harm and the Finance Ministry said it would miss this year's 4.5 percent gross domestic product growth target.

The government had projected a budget deficit in 2010/2011 of 4 percent of GDP but some analysts believe it could now be at least 6 percent of GDP.

## DISEASE

The U.N. is increasingly worried about water-borne diseases. A case of cholera has been confirmed at a hospital in the northwest Swat valley and aid agencies are taking proactive measures to head off a potential crisis.

U.N. humanitarian operations spokesman Maurizio Guiliano said 36,000 people suffering from potentially fatal acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) are being treated for cholera.

"Given that there is a significant risk of cholera, which is a deadly and dangerous and a potentially epidemic disease, instead of focusing on testing, everyone who has AWD is being treated for cholera," he said.

At a flood field hospital in the northwestern town of Nowshera set up by the army frustrated physician Wahab Khan said diarrhoea was on the rise.

"I have requested anti-cholera vaccines, especially for under five-year-olds," adding he did not get them.

Providing shelter is one of the most pressing issues.

"The government has given us half a carpet. We have received rice and medicine from the government but no tent," said 22-year-old labourer Zarsheed.

Floods have roared down from the northwest to Punjab province to Sindh, where more flooding is expected. Sindh is home to Pakistan's biggest city and commercial hub Karachi. Floods have damaged mostly rural areas there, although concerns are rising that other urban centres are at risk. (Additional reporting by Aija Braslina in SIGULDA and Tim Wimborne in NOWSHERA and Junaid Khan in MINGORA; Writing by Michael Georgy, Editing by

Jonathan Thatcher)

*For more humanitarian news and analysis, please visit [www.alertnet.org](http://www.alertnet.org)*

# Pakistan: Homeless and hungry attack aid convoys

Source: [DAWN Group of Newspapers](#)

Date: 14 Aug 2010

MUZAFFARGARH: Riots erupted at several flood-affected places on Friday when starving people attacked vehicles carrying relief goods, forcing the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) and International Organisation for Migration (IOM) to suspend their work.

Sadar police officials told Dawn that the authorities were informed by PPAF and IOM officials that their convoy carrying relief goods had been attacked and vehicles looted near Jadeywala on the Mahmood Kot Road.

PPAF coordinator Mohammad Kamran said the organisation had suspended its relief operation after the attack. Similar attacks were reported on vehicles of the Strengthening Participatory Organisation (SPO) and IOM.

Mr Kamran said the situation had turned dangerous because of widespread hunger and thirst.

"Police used batons to disperse an angry mob of flood-stricken people and recovered looted goods," Malik Asif of Jadeywala said.

He said people had been without food and water for four days and meals sent by the district government were not enough.

He said he stood in a queue on Thursday for two hours but could not get anything.

He said in most cases all people from a family tried to collect relief goods which made the situation worse.

Five people were detained by Sadar police for 'stealing' goods from relief vehicles. One of them said he had been forced to do so because he had nothing to eat. He said the detained people belonged to well-off families but the floods had rendered them homeless and now they were being dubbed thieves. Police freed them after some time.

Up to 2.5 million people have been affected in Muzaffargarh district.

Meanwhile, water gushing out of breaches from the Muzaffargarh canal near Nusrat Wala and Mahmood Kot is heading towards Jatoi and Alipur after inundating areas of Khan Garh, Shah Jamal, Mubarak Pur and Shah Garh.

Suburbs of Alipur town have been evacuated.

The Nusrat Wala breach is now 500 feet wide, but the irrigation department is not doing anything to plug it because all officials and agencies are busy in efforts to save Muzaffargarh town. Water from the breach has moved about 65km over the past week.

According to official estimates, the breach has destroyed 109 villages and cotton and sugarcane crops over thousands of acres.

District Officer (agriculture) Jamshed Sandhu said officials were busy saving urban areas and losses would be assessed after the water receded. © The DAWN Group of Newspapers

# Pakistan: Floods posing worst threat to Jacobabad Rivers Sindh and Kabul still in high spate

Source: [Frontier Post](#)

Date: 14 Aug 2010

G.N. Mughul

KARACHI: Out of 16 main cities/district head quarters on both the banks of Indus in Sindh so far Super Flood has affected six districts and dislodged about 18 lakh people due to inundation of their houses. At present worst threat is posed to Jacobabad district from where about 4 lakh people have been evacuated while efforts were on to evacuate 3 lakh more people to safer places. This was stated by Sindh's Chief Secretary, Fazl ur Rahman while addressing a press conference on Friday. He said enough damage has also been caused to the properties –public & private, as well as to the livestock. Sindh Chief Secretary said the Chief Minister has ordered freezing of non-development expenditure and to re-prioritize the on going development programme to divert maximum funds to rescue and relief operation. He said the Chief Minister has established a Relief Fund of 10 billion rupees.

Meanwhile, Indus is flowing in exceptionally high flood with falling trend in Guddu-Sukkur reach with water outflow 976,000 and 1,054,000 cusecs and in very high flood in Chashma-Taunsa reach with discharge of 735,000 and 777,000 cusecs respectively. According to daily report of Federal Flood Commission, the river is in high flood with falling trend at Kalabagh with outflow of 580,000 cusecs and in medium flood with falling trend at Tarbela with water discharge of 402,000. River Kabul is in high flood with falling trend at Nowshera and in medium flood with falling trend at Warsak. River Chenab is also experiencing medium flood in Trimmu-Panjan reach and is in low flood with rising trend in Khanki-Qadirabad reach. River Jhelum is flowing in low flood with falling trend at Mangla. Indus at Guddu is also likely to sustain exceptionally high flood Level up to 1,000,000 cusecs during the next 3-4 days.

Under this scenario, inundation and riverine flooding in low lying areas of Khairpur, Jacobabad, Ghotki and Sukkur districts could occur. Dozens of villages were inundated near Sultan Kot due to a 50 feet wide breach in Cohi Shakh. Flood water is continuously overflowing from Begari Canal and Sindh Canal after causing big breaches which could not be plugged since last eight days causing destruction in the rural areas of the Shikarpur district. The speedy water flowing from Choi Shaakh has brought dozens of villages including Deen Muhammad Jafferri, Mungar Wahi, Gulab Kehar, Adhi Waahi, Wazeer Soomro, Sheedo Soomro and other villages of Union Council Lodra under the grip of flood water.

While the flood water flowing from Choi Shaakh is moving towards the Lodra and other villages, hundreds of the villagers in flood affected villages are waiting for rescue. Army personnel reached at one of the affected villages Deen Muhammad Jafferri and took out the people from the village with the help of a boat. A senior Balochistan official told mediemen that Dera Allah Yar and Osta Muhammad are in danger of flood after several breaches in Shah Ghazi Canal have been discovered at Sindh-Balochistan border. The breaches would divert the violent flood water to Balochistan relieving its pressure and devastating effects in Jacobabad and other areas. He refused to disclose whether the breaches were natural or made deliberately. He added that flood water would swallow huge stretches of cultivable and residential land in case flood water enters Osta Muhammad and Dera Allah Yar.

At least 1,361 people died and 1,424 were injured, while 4,887 villages have been affected so far in the country's worst flooding in 80 years. As many as 417,436 houses were either completely destroyed or partially damaged, according to the data released by Federal Flood Commission on Friday. At least 91,210 houses have been destroyed or damaged in Punjab, 122,798 houses in Sindh, 173,293 houses in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), 19,619 in Balochistan, 1,432 FATA, 2,727 in Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) and 6,357 in Azad Jammu and Kashmir. At least 208 relief camps have also been established in all the flood-hit areas to provide prompt relief to the affectees.

The flood also affected 4,887 villages in various parts including 1,527 in Punjab, 581 in KP, 2,584 in Balochistan and 195 in GB. Official data indicates that Tarbela and Mangla Dams are at elevations of 1540-22 feet and 1,206.00 feet, respectively, which are 9.78 feet and 4.00 feet below their respective Maximum Conservation Levels of 1550.00 feet and 1210.00 feet. On Friday's combined live storage position of Tarbela, Mangla and Chashma is 11.030 MAF as compared to last years 11.231 MAF. According to Flood Forecasting Division (FED), Lahore, Seasonal Low continues to prevail over northern Balochistan and adjoining areas. As predicted by FFD, Lahore, Scattered thunderstorm/rain is expected over Sub-mountainous areas of Punjab, upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Kashmir and upper catchments of Rivers Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej including Rawalpindi, Sargodha and Gujranwala Divisions during the next 24 hours.

Isolated thunderstorm/rain may also occur over upper catchment of River Indus, central & southern Punjab, northeastern Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan including Lahore, D.G. Khan and Bahawalpur Divisions during the same period, Significant rainfall was reported during the past 24 hours include; Jassar = 102 mm, Gujranwala (Cantt.) = 70 mm, Alexandra Bridge = 55 mm, Faisalabad = 53 mm, Sahiwal = 51 mm, Sialkot (Airport = 51 mm & Cantt = 29 mm), Kohat = 50 mm, Kamra = 48 mm, Sehrkakoia = 45 mm, Mangla = 38 mm, Zafarwal = 29 mm, Cherat = 27 mm, Daggar = 26 mm, Palku = 22 mm, Islamabad (Saidpur) = 22 mm, Balakot = 21 mm, Saidusharif = 19 mm, Sargodha = 15 mm, Oghi and Shinkiarri = 11 mm each and Talhatta = 10 mm. Troops of Army are zealously working by mobilizing all available resources round the clock in the flood affected areas of Sindh, Punjab, FATA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Northern Area to provide relief to marooned people.

Army Engineers are trying their best to establish road link between Multan and Dera Gazi Khan as early as possible to bring relief for the locals, said an ISPR news release here on Friday. Heavy machinery has been moved from Taunsa and Basera for opening of road Muzaffargarh-Ghazi Ghat. The Army Aviation has employed more than 50 helicopters including foreign choppers and under taking arduous rescue and relief operation in flood affected areas. The Army is also supervising 115 relief camps in collaboration with civil administration at Muzaffargarh and Dera Gazi Khan and feeding more than 100,000 people daily. A sizeable relief goods including ration loaded in 18 trucks have been distributed in area like Tarnab, Mosama Badani, Jallabela, Land Daudzai, Mian Gujar, Khat Korara, Islamabad Korara, Bella Niko Khan Jughian, Tainurpura, Lalagali and Basham. Over 5000 Packets of cooked food and 2000 packets of dry ration were distributed in Nowshera and surrounding areas while 1,286 families were provided ration at Bishigram, Madyan, Tirat, Jerry, Pia, Chakrai, Mankial, Balakot, Qandail and Kalam.

As part of the medical aid to the flood affected people, 7700 patients were provided free medical treatment at medical camps established at Madyan, Tirat, Jerry, Red Bridge Madyan, Rahatkot, Kalam, Matilitan Bodigran, general area Bazar Kot, and Kalam and Bahrain. Army troops helped 27734 people to cross over Swat River from Chakdara Bridge in last 24 hours. Seven water points were established by Army Engineers at Nowshera Kalan, Gandri and Seis Mandi and supplied 94000 liters of water. Special Support Group has dispatched 15,000 tents for DI Khan and Southern Punjab and 600 tents for KPK. SSG distributed 160 tons ration at Kalam, 80 tons at Kohistan, 60 tons KPK and 250 tons for DI Khan and southern Punjab. Army has made special arrangement of cooked food during Sehri and Iftari at all the relief camps. © Copyright The Frontier Post

# **Pakistan: Monsoon Floods Operations Update No. 5, Tuesday 10th August 2010**

Source: [Pakistan Red Crescent Society](#)

Date: 10 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 670 Kbytes)

Period covered by this update: 21st July to 10th August, 2010

PRCS along with its Movement Partners (IFRC and ICRC) and Partner National Societies (PNSs) is jointly responding to the Monsoon Floods 2010. CHF 250,000 (USD 239,406 or EUR 183,589) has been allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Pakistan Red Crescent Society National Society in delivering immediate assistance to some 35,000 beneficiaries.

Heavy rains starting from 21 July 2010 have triggered both flash floods and river floods in several parts of the country resulting in a loss of life and widespread displacements. It is estimated that more than 300 people have perished and well over 1 million others have been affected. Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa (KPK), Baluchistan and Punjab have been the worst- affected areas. Thousands of people have lost their homes and livelihoods.

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 670 Kbytes)

# Canadian donations fund distribution of much-needed supplies in Pakistan

Source: [Canadian Red Cross](#)

Date: 13 Aug 2010

(August 13, 2010 – OTTAWA) The Canadian Red Cross is ramping up relief efforts in flood ravaged Pakistan. A Red Cross distribution planned for Sunday will put much-needed emergency supplies into the hands of 400 families in the Swat valley. The supplies, funded by Canadian donations, will include tents, blankets and hygiene kits.

"With over 14 million people affected and the numbers still climbing this disaster is the worst in Pakistan's history," says Hossam Elsharkawi director of emergencies and recovery with the Canadian Red Cross. "With rains expected to continue over the next week, it is vital that we get supplies to vulnerable communities now."

Food and non-food items, emergency shelter, immediate health care and access to clean water and sanitation remain a priority for aid organizations. Once immediate survival needs are met, aid organizations will need to help communities rebuild and recover, a process which is expected to take until at least 2012.

"Hundreds of thousands of people are living without even the most basic supplies," adds Elsharkawi. "One organization cannot do everything, but we are in close coordination with the Pakistani authorities, local Red Crescent, and our global our partners and together, through distributions such as these, we are reaching communities and making a difference."

To date, the Canadian Red Cross has provided \$2.5 million in support of relief and recovery operations including the provision of 900 tents to survivors. In addition, four mobile field clinics and a seven-person paramedic team have been deployed to assist affected communities.

"Canadian donations are making a difference in Pakistan but more help is needed to allow us to continue our efforts," adds Elsharkawi.

Canadians wishing to make a financial donation may give online, call 1-800-418-1111 or contact their local Canadian Red Cross office. The 24-hour toll free line accepts Visa, MasterCard and American Express. Cheques should be made payable to the Canadian Red Cross, earmarked "Pakistan Floods 2010" and mailed to the Canadian Red Cross National Office, 170 Metcalfe Street, Suite 300, Ottawa, Ontario, K2P 2P2.

The Canadian Red Cross is a member of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, which includes the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and over 185 national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Our mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity in Canada and around the world.

-30-

For more information or to arrange an interview, please contact:

Canadian Red Cross

Media Line

613-740-1994

# Pakistan: No end in sight to catastrophic floods - Facts & Figures as of 14 August 2010

Source: [Singapore Red Cross \(SRC\)](#)

Date: 14 Aug 2010

- Figures of the impact have risen slightly, with the death toll of 1,392 people; 1,985 people reported as injured; over 14 million have been affected; and more than 875,562 houses damaged.
- The Pakistan Meteorological department has issued warning of fresh floods in low-lying areas of Sindh along the Indus river in the coming days. Scatter thunderstorms are expected in the north, while hot and humid conditions will be prevalent in the south.
- Access to affected areas in the north of the country continues to hamper relief operations. Chitral and Upper Dir, large areas of northern Swat, Kohistan and the whole of Gilgit-Baltistan are still inaccessible by road. In Sindh province, several bridges are closed to traffic due to high flood waters.
- Details on the extent of the damage across Sindh and southern Punjab provinces are still being established. Latest media reports indicate that 400,000 people have been evacuated from Jacobabad (Sindh).
- Pakistan Red Cross (PRCS) has provided 35,192 families with food items and 10,002 families with non food items.
- 130,000 PRCS volunteers have a presence in 87 districts across Pakistan.
- 33 PRCS relief teams are active in the KPK undertaking assessments and relief distributions.
- A total of 1000 families in Kohistan and Shangla will each receive 2 jerry cans, 7 blankets, 1 bucket, 1 kitchen set, 1 hygiene kit, 2 tarpaulins, 1 wood-burning stove and 1 shelter tool kit over the next few days.
- Health care has been provided to 34,169 people through 25 mobile health services. The three priority diseases are acute respiratory infection, scabies and diarrhoea. A further 5 mobile health teams will be operational by the end of the week.
- Assessments indicate that people have already started to re-build to some extent.
- Planning underway regarding early recovery (agriculture and community restoration), as well as specific assessments and activities underway. Over the medium to long term, the food security situation in the country is likely to be affected by the significant loss of crops and agricultural land.

## **\$3m in aid set for Pakistan flood victims**

Source: [Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China](#)

Date: 12 Aug 2010

A \$3 million grant from the Disaster Relief Fund has been granted to World Vision for a relief project for flood victims in Pakistan.

The agency will submit an evaluation report and audited accounts on the use of the grant to ensure the money is used properly.

# **As the floods continue to rage in Pakistan, our long term work to deliver health care in the country continues.**

Source: [Medical Emergency Relief International \(Merlin\)](#)

Date: 13 Aug 2010

Merlin has worked in Pakistan since the Kashmir earthquake in 2005, which killed 73,000 people, left thousands homeless and destroyed much of the country's health infrastructure.

Since then, Merlin has responded to Cyclone Yemyin and the flooding in Balochistan in 2007, displacement caused by conflict in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) region in 2008 and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa region in 2009, as well as to the flooding devastating the country at the moment.

The health outlook in Pakistan is one of the bleakest in the world, with around one in ten children dying before the age of five. The recent conflicts and disasters have only made things worse, further extending the population's need for health care.

What we do

Merlin's work in Pakistan is made possible through a network of over 600 health workers, working tirelessly to provide primary health care, reproductive health and emergency nutrition outreach services throughout the country. We also work to combat malaria in 19 districts in the FATA, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces.

Additionally, in cooperation with Help Age International, Merlin provides services specifically to the elderly in the Swat and Buner districts. And in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa area, we deliver health care to internally displaced people in both camps and host communities.

# Situation Reports

# Floods in Pakistan: Pakistan Health Cluster, Bulletin 12, 16 August, 2010

Source: [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 547.1 Kbytes)

## Highlights

- There is an urgent need to restore health facilities damaged or destroyed by the floods. The results of initial rapid assessments in four flood-affected provinces show that out of 1167 health facilities assessed, more than 200 are damaged, including several hospitals.
- The Pakistan Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan 2010 launched on 9 August and requesting more than 56 million for health interventions remains poorly funded.
- The Health Cluster response strategy includes communicable disease control, provision of essential medicines, environmental health measures and support of medical teams for life-saving services.
- The Cluster function has been rolled out in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh provinces. According to the WASH Cluster, less than 8% of the 15 million affected people have access to safe water supplies.
- In flood-affected communities, the leading causes of illness are skin infections, acute watery diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections. Between the onset of the floods and 12 August, medical consultations in fixed and outreach medical centres reported 143 870 cases of skin infections, 115 922 cases of acute diarrhoea and 113 981 cases of respiratory tract infections.
- Essential drugs and medicines were distributed to Ministry of Health (MoH) and Health Cluster partners to cover the health needs of 1.8 million people. They include 179 emergency health kits, 152 cholera kits, 700 vials of anti-snake venom and 1.8 million water purification tablets.

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 547.1 Kbytes)

# Pakistan – Floods Fact Sheet #4, Fiscal Year (FY) 2010

Source: [United States Agency for International Development \(USAID\)](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 50.3 Kbytes)

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)  
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)

Note: The last fact sheet was dated August 14, 2010.

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On August 15 and 16, two flights containing a total of 780 rolls of USAID/OFDA-provided plastic sheeting arrived in Karachi, Sindh Province, for consignment to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). IOM plans to distribute the sheeting, sufficient to meet the shelter needs of 7,800 families, to flood-affected populations in Sindh through established distribution networks. In line with the U.N. Shelter Cluster strategy, each family receiving plastic sheeting will also receive an emergency shelter package containing one 20-liter water container, two blankets, 30 meters of rope, and a kitchen set. A third USAID/OFDA flight carrying an additional 530 rolls of plastic sheeting is scheduled to arrive in Karachi in coming days.
- In support of USAID/OFDA's strategy focusing on preventative health measures, on August 16, USAID/OFDA provided \$12.5 million for health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities in flood-affected areas. Funding will support U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) malaria prevention activities and additional diarrhea treatment centers (DTCs), as well as additional U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) WASH activities.
- As a second wave of flooding passes through Sindh Province and water begins to recede in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province, USAID's Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART) plans to work with grantees to expand programs designed to prevent malaria and waterborne diseases. The addition of a health specialist to the USAID/DART this week will strengthen USAID/OFDA's capacity to identify and fund culturally appropriate interventions.
- U.N. Secretary General Ban Ki-moon visited Pakistan on August 15 to visit flood-affected areas, consult with Government of Pakistan (GoP) officials, and urge international donors to contribute to the U.N.'s 90-day, \$459.7 million Pakistan Initial Flood Emergency Response Plan. The Secretary General also announced allocating an additional \$10 million from the U.N.'s Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), bringing CERF contributions to \$27 million since the beginning of the crisis.

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 50.3 Kbytes)

# Floods in Pakistan: Pakistan Health Cluster, Bulletin 11, 15 August, 2010

Source: [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 204.8 Kbytes)

## Highlights

- In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, acute diarrhoea (AD) accounted for 3 807 (17%) of the total patient visits in all age groups and is the leading cause of morbidity in the flood affected districts. Acute respiratory tract infections (both upper and lower) were recorded in 3 255 (15%) patient visits. Skin infections were reported in 4 122 (19%) of the patients.
- In Punjab, skin diseases were reported in 6% of total patient visits and were the leading cause of morbidity among affected communities while acute diarrhoea accounted for 6% of patient consultations.
- In Baluchistan, the leading causes of morbidity are diarrhoea, and scabies. In Sindh, Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) was the leading cause of consultations followed by skin infection and acute diarrhoea. Suspected cases treated for malaria are rising as more areas with stagnant waters emerge.
- Rumors of confirmed cholera cases are pouring in. In accordance with Article 9 and 10 of International Health Regulations (2005), WHO has requested the Ministry of Health for a verification of the news item reported in the international media regarding the cholera case from Mingora town of Swat district; and WHO has requested for a notification if any risk assessment has been carried out using the decision instrument and the result, as stipulated in the Annex-2 of IHR (2005).
- Medical Emergency Relief International (Merlin) and Malteser International are conducting health interventions in response to reported cases of diarrhoea in Mingora town in Swat District.
- International support has started to build-up through the deployment of medical teams and donations of essential medicines. Indonesia has deployed 5 medical doctors and 10 paramedics in Nowshera. On 15 August, Sri Lanka will send 7 medical doctors, 6 nurses and 2 pharmacists to Sukkur and Jordan will deploy 25 medical doctors and pharmacists in Multan. Hungary, USA and Italy are also sending medical teams to support the humanitarian work in flood affected areas.
- The National Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Network (NHEPRN) of the Federal Ministry of Health is leading the health interventions in all affected districts. All health activities are coordinated with provincial/district departments, WHO (Health Cluster lead), UN agencies, national and international agencies.

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 204.8 Kbytes)

# Pakistan: Monsoon Floods Situation Report #13, 16 August 2010

Source: [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\)](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 517.4 Kbytes)

This report was issued by UNOCHA Pakistan. It covers the period from 14 to 16 August. The next report will be issued on or around 18 August.

## I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- The United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon visited affected areas in Punjab on 15 August, pledging the support of the United Nations and stating that "these unprecedented floods demand unprecedented assistance."
- Floodwaters continue to swell in Sindh and Balochistan; additional needs are anticipated in both provinces.
- The Pakistan Government has authorised WFP to deploy United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) assets to the country.
- 32% of the requirements in the Pakistan Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan (PIFERP) have now been covered.

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 517.4 Kbytes)

# Floods in Pakistan: Pakistan Health Cluster, Bulletin 10, 11 August, 2010

Source: [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#)

Date: 11 Aug 2010

[Full report](#) (pdf\* format - 241.6 Kbytes)

## Highlights

- Fifty-six out of 74 flood-affected districts in all four provinces shared daily diseases surveillance data for 9 August.
- The total number of health consultations on 9 August from all affected provinces reached 138 291 and from these consultations, there were 15 308 (11%) cases of acute watery diarrhoea.
- Two new alerts of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) were reported - one from Sra Dheri, district Mardan in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) and another from Jamshed Band, Taluka Kingri, district Khairpur in Sindh. Disease Early Warning System (DEWS) teams responded to both alerts.
- The Federal Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) has launched an emergency immunization campaign. Between 4 and 10 August, 20 577 were vaccinated against polio, 2 352 children in Punjab province were vaccinated against BCG and another 4 355 were vaccinated against measles.
- In the flood-affected districts of Punjab, 1 920 health facilities including 1 003 mobile teams and 917 static facilities are providing health services to the affected communities.
- Between 1 and 9 August, the Health Cluster conducted 90 training sessions on chlorination and disinfection techniques for health staff and water supply supervisors in Charsadda, Nowshera, Swat and Bunir.
- The United Nations launched the Pakistan Humanitarian Appeal in New York on 11 August. The initial requirements for the health component of the appeal amount to US\$56.2 million for critical life-saving preventive and curative interventions. The total amount of the health component, including subsequent recovery of the country's health system, is expected to reach more than US\$100 million once the results of ongoing assessments are known.

[Full report](#) (pdf\* format - 241.6 Kbytes)

# Pakistan: Situation Report - 14 August 2010

Source: [Logistics Cluster](#)

Date: 14 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 155.4 Kbytes)

## Highlights

- The Logistics Cluster has established logistics hubs for the Humanitarian Community in Peshawar, KPK Province, Multan, Punjab Province and Sukkur, Sindh Province. Cluster Officers are being deployed to each of these hubs to augment the response capacity.
- All interested organisations should submit a Temporary Storage Request form that is available on the Logistics Cluster website (<http://www.logcluster.org/ops/pak09a/temporary-storage-request>).

## Situation Update

- Rain is continuing to worsen the situation and there is fear the number of 14.1 million affected may raise significantly in the coming week. Operations are now based in five provinces trying to reach the flood affected populations. The Pakistan Meteorological department issued flood warnings today, putting 4 Punjab and 8 Sindh districts on alert as a new peak flood is expected to hit the Guddu, Sukkur and Chashma barrages between 14 – 15 August.
- Persistent bad weather is still impeding access to affected populations, with many areas only accessible by air.

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 155.4 Kbytes)

# Pakistan: Monsoon Floods Situation Report # 12, 14 August 2010

Source: [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\)](#)

Date: 14 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 173.2 Kbytes)

This report was issued by UNOCHA Pakistan. It covers the period from 12 to 14 August. The next report will be issued on or around 16 August.

## I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Rates of diarrheal disease continue to increase in affected areas; ensuring access to clean water is a top priority
- The situation in Sindh has continued to worsen, with 300,000 people evacuated from Jacobabad district on 13 August in advance of a second surge of floodwaters
- Though the scale of the floods disaster continues to expand, just 20% of funding requirements set out in the Pakistan Initial Floods Response Emergency Plan have so far been covered

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 173.2 Kbytes)

# Pakistan – Floods Fact Sheet #3, Fiscal Year (FY) 2010

Source: [United States Agency for International Development \(USAID\)](#)

Date: 14 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 60.3 Kbytes)

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)  
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)

Note: The last fact sheet was dated August 10, 2010.

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- USAID/OFDA will commit \$30 million to flood relief efforts in Pakistan by the end of this week. As of August 12, USAID/OFDA had committed nearly \$20 million and expects to commit the remaining funds in the next day.

- During the week of August 16, the USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART) will grow from 11 to 14 members in order to increase capacity to coordinate with the military, review proposals, and conduct health assessments.

- On August 12, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) provided a grantee nearly \$4.1 million for food vouchers, enabling 20,000 families, or 120,000 people, in KPk Province to purchase food in local markets. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) estimate that flooding has affect approximately 4.7 million people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province. USAID/FFP had already provided an estimated \$15.4 million to support the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) throughout Pakistan, increasing total USAID/FFP food assistance to more than \$19.5 million.

- On August 12, the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) announced plans to provide up to \$16.25 million in flood-response funding, including \$11.25 million to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees for protection and camp coordination and management activities, as well as the delivery of emergency relief supplies. State/PRM also plans to provide up to \$5 million for relief supply distribution, water purification, restoration of community water supplies, and preventive health measures.

- On August 11, U.N. Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Sir John Holmes announced the release of the U.N.'s Pakistan Initial Flood Emergency Response Plan for Floods (PIFERP). The 90-day plan requests \$459.7 million for assistance in seven emergency sectors: food, shelter, health, logistics, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). The PIFERP covers a 90-day period, and the U.N. plans a review of humanitarian needs and gaps at the 30-day mark.

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 60.3 Kbytes)

# **Pakistan: Monsoon Floods Operations Update No. 5, Tuesday 10th August 2010**

Source: [Pakistan Red Crescent Society](#)

Date: 10 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 670 Kbytes)

Period covered by this update: 21st July to 10th August, 2010

PRCS along with its Movement Partners (IFRC and ICRC) and Partner National Societies (PNSs) is jointly responding to the Monsoon Floods 2010. CHF 250,000 (USD 239,406 or EUR 183,589) has been allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Pakistan Red Crescent Society National Society in delivering immediate assistance to some 35,000 beneficiaries.

Heavy rains starting from 21 July 2010 have triggered both flash floods and river floods in several parts of the country resulting in a loss of life and widespread displacements. It is estimated that more than 300 people have perished and well over 1 million others have been affected. Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa (KPK), Baluchistan and Punjab have been the worst- affected areas. Thousands of people have lost their homes and livelihoods.

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 670 Kbytes)



UPDATE #5  
AUGUST 13, 2010

### Shelter Strategy

- The shelter cluster will initially target **300,000 of the affected families**, prioritising those whose houses are damaged or destroyed and in need of shelter support.
- The response will be graduated and appropriate, based upon regularly assessed need as the flooding recedes, access improves, and return is possible. A **rights-based approach** to assistance will help to ensure that humanitarian action is non-discriminatory and ensure that humanitarian action is adequate.
- **Initial assessments** carried out by Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMA) and humanitarian agencies such as the World Food Programme (WFP) indicate that the floods have damaged or destroyed at least **722,000 homes** across the flood-affected provinces. Hundreds of thousands have been made homeless, and in many cases lost all personal belongings.
- Within the **emergency shelter phase**, the shelter/NFI cluster will ensure that all of those whose homes have been seriously damaged or destroyed in the floods have access to basic shelter that provides basic protection from the rain and sun, as well as providing privacy and dignity.
- Within the **transition phase**, the cluster will ensure that all of those whose homes have been seriously damaged or destroyed in the floods have adequate shelter to protect them from the winter, as well as providing privacy and dignity.
- An estimated budget of **105 million USD** is required. It is based on an estimate of different package of 410 USD or 290 USD for 300,000 families( including all operational and logistics costs for the distribution) taking into consideration that some families may require further support for corrugated iron to be able to go through

### Humanitarian Needs

With over 14.5 million people affected, there remains the urgent need of scaling up the assessments and the response

- According to the latest figures shared by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), approximately **14.5 million people** have been affected by the floods. The official death toll is 1,271, with 1,334 people reported as injured. **Over 722,000 houses are now known to be either damaged or destroyed.**
- WFP-led rapid assessments have been completed in 11 highly affected districts in KP (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, are reported to be in need of immediate assistance.**
- Multi-sectoral assessments based on the Multi-Cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (MCRAM) have been completed in Nowshera, Charsadda Peshawar and Mardan. **Shelter** has been identified as one of the key aid priorities by those surveyed. Rapid assessments are now underway in Punjab.
- Some of the flood affected areas are still facing access issues; in KP, **over 281 bridges and 283 roads have been affected by floods** and road links to Upper Swat, Kalam and Kohistan are yet to be restored.
- Water levels have started to rise again in River Indus and the Meteorological Department has warned that high water levels would be observed at Tarbela, Kalabagh and Chashma in KP. Fresh flood warnings were issued for Muzaffargarh district in Punjab and thousands have started to leave the city as water level rose in River Chenab.

### Cluster Mechanisms

The **Emergency Shelter Cluster (ESC)** led by IOM held its first meeting in Multan on 11 August. The meeting was well attended by national and international NGOs and civil society networks; the forum shared updates and discussed mechanisms for Shelter/NFI distribution in Muzaffargarh and Rajanpur. All partners agreed to coordinate planned activities for ensuring effective outreach. A subsequent meeting is scheduled on 14 August.

The ESC is also active in Sindh now; in a meeting with government officials today various areas of interventions were discussed including target areas for distribution and technical guidance relating to CCCM.

The Emergency Shelter Cluster in Islamabad met today to discuss the limitations of local market in term of NFI/Shelter supplies, ESC Coordination in Punjab and Sindh and advocacy plan for the landless.

#### Participating organizations:

Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Action Aid, Aware Girls Peshawar, Basic Education and Employable Skill Trainings (BEST), BPRM, Care International, Concern Worldwide Catholic Organization for Relief & Development Aid (Cordaid), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Church World Service (CWS), Foundation for Rural Development, FRD, Human Development Foundation (HDF), Help in need Pakistan, Handicap International (HI), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Internews, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Islamic Relief, Johanniter International, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Pakistan Red Crescent, Qatar Charity, RedR UK, Salik Development Foundation, Save the Children, Strengthening Participatory Organization (SPO), Society for sustainable Development, Sustainable Peace and Development Organization, Just Peace International, UN-Habitat, Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Vision.

### Cluster Response

- Cluster Partners have now distributed 59,912 tents, 31,476 Shelter Kits, 53,696 blankets, 15,058 Kitchen Sets, 8,739 hygiene kits and 13,265 jerry cans.
- 62,709 tents, 126,827 Shelter Kits, 169,440 blankets and 74,513 kitchen sets are in the pipeline.
- Distributed Shelter/NFIs have been able to meet only 24% of the documented needs
- Partners are collaborating with the government and donors for air lifting relief items to inaccessible areas.



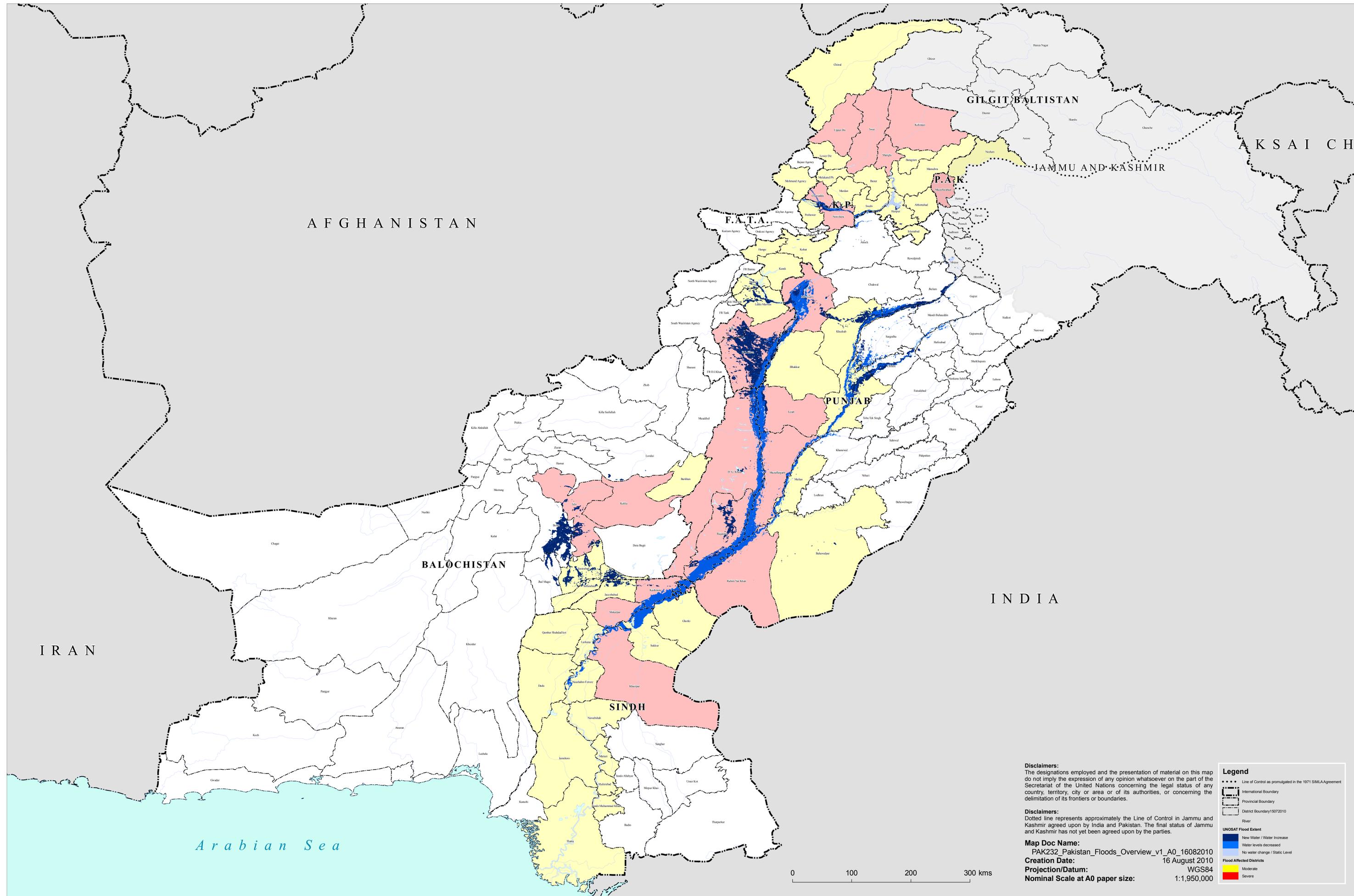
### Cluster Focal Points

Cluster Coordinator (**Islamabad**): Arshad Rashid  
[SC.Pak2010.Coord@gmail.com](mailto:SC.Pak2010.Coord@gmail.com); +92 (0)300 8564794  
 Technical Coordinator: Joseph Ashmore  
[SC.Pak2010.Tech@gmail.com](mailto:SC.Pak2010.Tech@gmail.com); +92 (0)308 5204734  
 Information Manager: Wan Sophonpanich  
[SC.PAK2010.IM@gmail.com](mailto:SC.PAK2010.IM@gmail.com); +92 (0)308 5204730  
 Cluster Coordinator (**Balochistan, KP**): Werner Schellenberg  
[SC.PAK2010.Coord1@gmail.com](mailto:SC.PAK2010.Coord1@gmail.com) +92 (0)301 8561188  
 Cluster Coordinator (**Punjab**): Sobia Rahat  
[SC.PAK2010.Coord2@gmail.com](mailto:SC.PAK2010.Coord2@gmail.com) +92 (0)308 5204681  
 Cluster Coordinator (**Sindh**): Sultan Sher  
[SC.PAK2010.Coord3@gmail.com](mailto:SC.PAK2010.Coord3@gmail.com) +92 (0) 5006543

### Government Focal Points

**NDMA**: Idrees Mahsud [dirrr@ndma.gov.pk](mailto:dirrr@ndma.gov.pk); Zahid Habib Bhutta [adme@ndma.gov.pk](mailto:adme@ndma.gov.pk)  
**Pakistan Administered Kashmir (PaK)**: Mahmood Khan + 92 5822 921536, [info.sdma@gmail.com](mailto:info.sdma@gmail.com)  
**Gilgit Baltistan**: Asif Bilal Lodhi +92 5811 920266; Rasheed Ali [rasheed\\_ali@hotmail.com](mailto:rasheed_ali@hotmail.com)  
**KP**: Shakeel Qadir [shakeelqadir@pdma.gov.pk](mailto:shakeelqadir@pdma.gov.pk); Asif Ali Farrukh [director.operations@pdma.gov.pk](mailto:director.operations@pdma.gov.pk)  
**Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)**: Arshad Khan [www.fdma.gov.pk](http://www.fdma.gov.pk)  
**Balochistan**: Hassan Baloch, DG PDMA Balochistan

# Latest Maps



**Disclaimers:**  
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**Disclaimers:**  
Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

**Map Doc Name:**  
PAK232\_Pakistan\_Floods\_Overview\_v1\_A0\_16082010

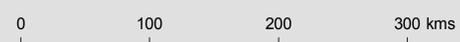
**Creation Date:**  
16 August 2010

**Projection/Datum:**  
WGS84

**Nominal Scale at A0 paper size:**  
1:1,950,000

**Legend**

- Line of Control as promulgated in the 1971 SIMLA Agreement
- International Boundary
- Provincial Boundary
- District Boundary 1/07/2010
- River
- UNOSAT Flood Extent
  - New Water / Water Increase
  - Water levels decreased
  - No water change / Static Level
- Flood Affected Districts
  - Moderate
  - Severe



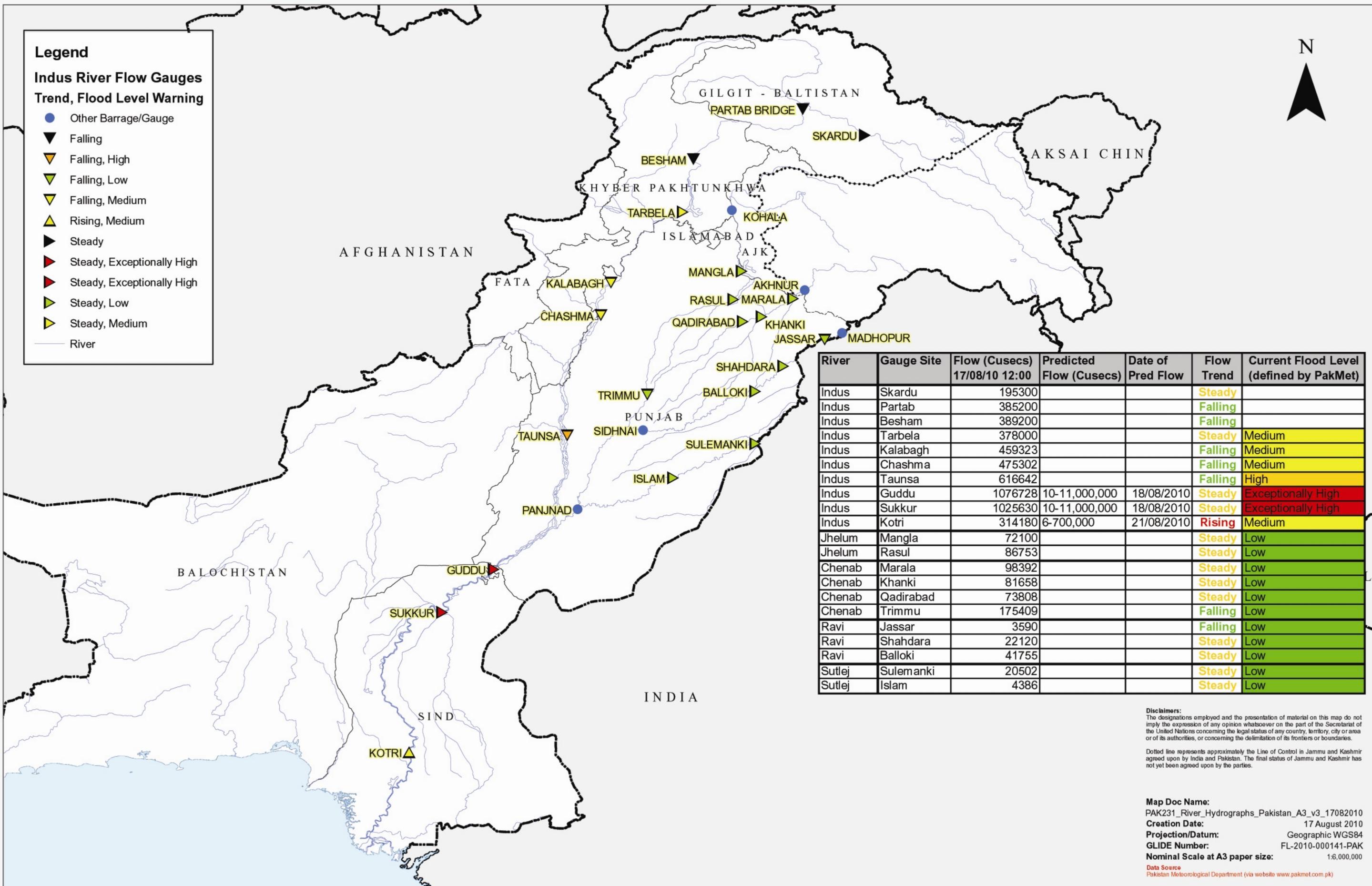
Arabian Sea

**Legend**

**Indus River Flow Gauges**

**Trend, Flood Level Warning**

- Other Barrage/Gauge
- ▼ Falling
- ▼ Falling, High
- ▼ Falling, Low
- ▼ Falling, Medium
- ▲ Rising, Medium
- ▶ Steady
- ▶ Steady, Exceptionally High
- ▶ Steady, Exceptionally High
- ▶ Steady, Low
- ▶ Steady, Medium
- River



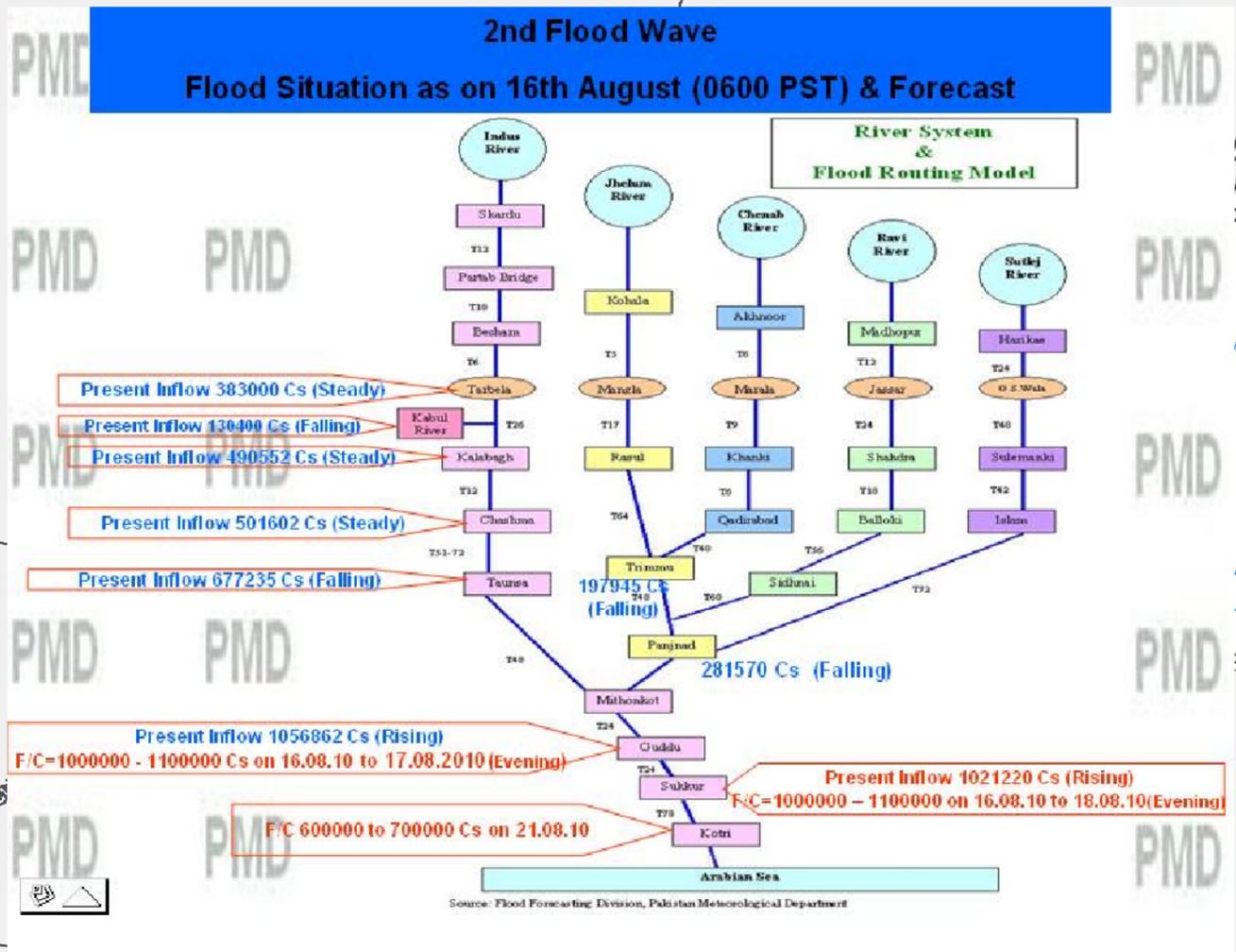
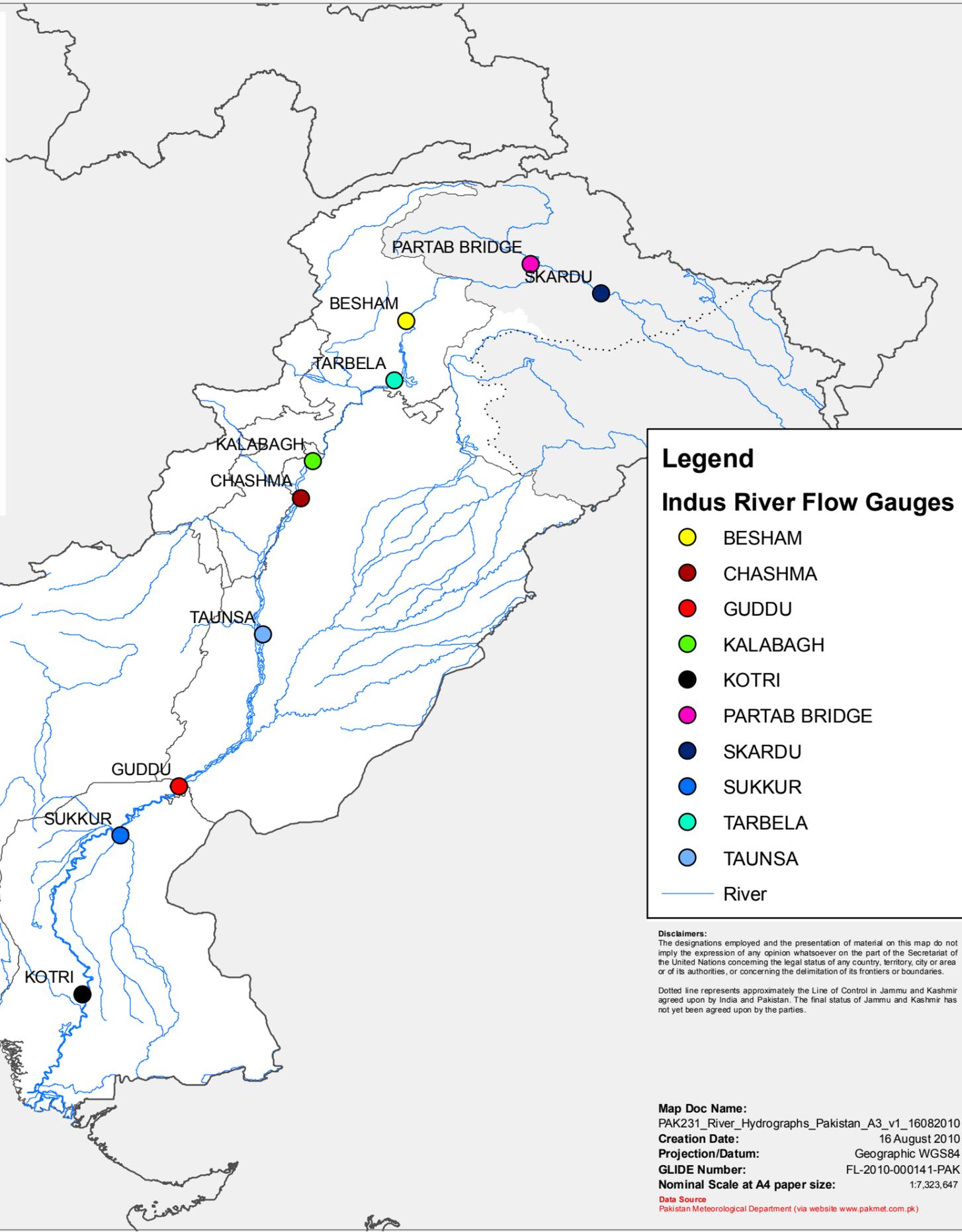
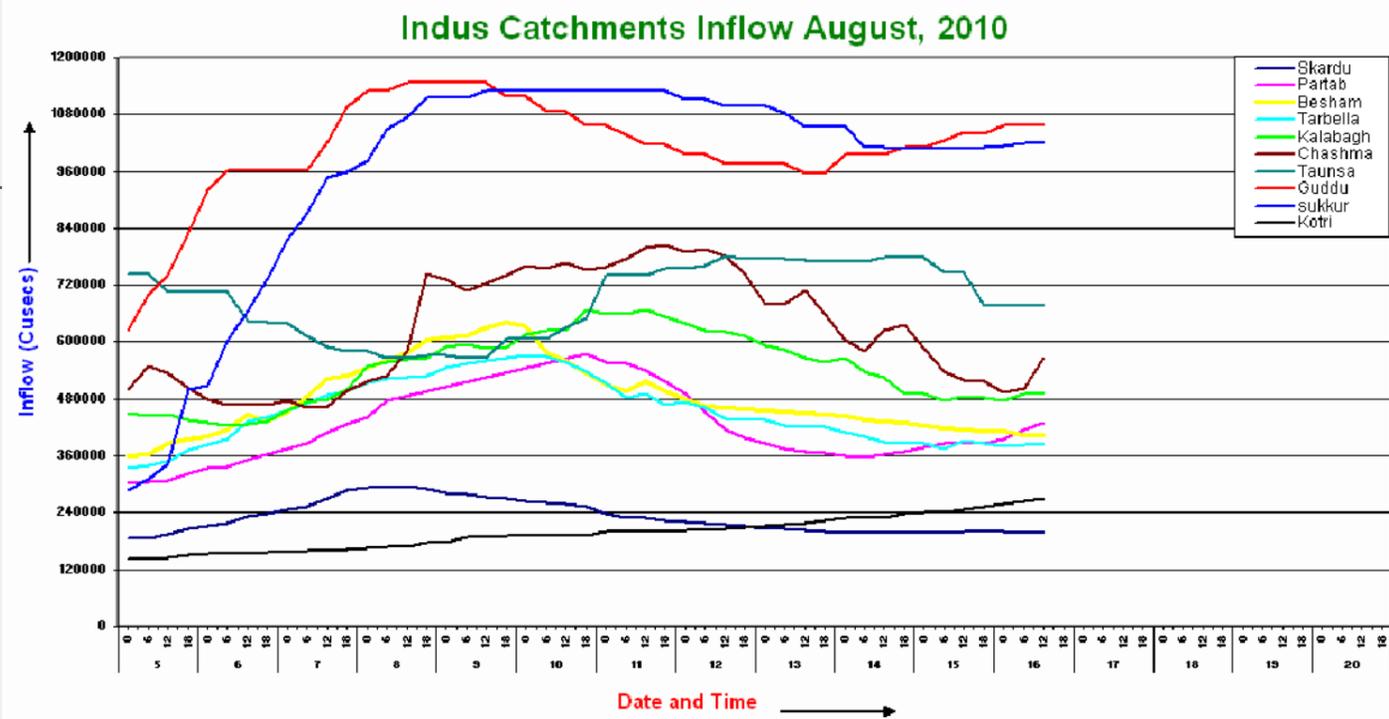
River	Gauge Site	Flow (Cusecs) 17/08/10 12:00	Predicted Flow (Cusecs)	Date of Pred Flow	Flow Trend	Current Flood Level (defined by PakMet)
Indus	Skardu	195300			Steady	
Indus	Partab	385200			Falling	
Indus	Besham	389200			Falling	
Indus	Tarbela	378000			Steady	Medium
Indus	Kalabagh	459323			Falling	Medium
Indus	Chashma	475302			Falling	Medium
Indus	Taunsa	616642			Falling	High
Indus	Guddu	1076728	10-11,000,000	18/08/2010	Steady	Exceptionally High
Indus	Sukkur	1025630	10-11,000,000	18/08/2010	Steady	Exceptionally High
Indus	Kotri	314180	6-700,000	21/08/2010	Rising	Medium
Jhelum	Mangla	72100			Steady	Low
Jhelum	Rasul	86753			Steady	Low
Chenab	Marala	98392			Steady	Low
Chenab	Khanki	81658			Steady	Low
Chenab	Qadirabad	73808			Steady	Low
Chenab	Trimmu	175409			Falling	Low
Ravi	Jassar	3590			Falling	Low
Ravi	Shahdara	22120			Steady	Low
Ravi	Balloki	41755			Steady	Low
Sutlej	Sulemanki	20502			Steady	Low
Sutlej	Islam	4386			Steady	Low

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Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

**Map Doc Name:** PAK231\_River\_Hydrographs\_Pakistan\_A3\_v3\_17082010  
**Creation Date:** 17 August 2010  
**Projection/Datum:** Geographic WGS84  
**GLIDE Number:** FL-2010-000141-PAK  
**Nominal Scale at A3 paper size:** 1:6,000,000

**Data Source:** Pakistan Meteorological Department (via website www.pakmet.com.pk)



**Legend**

**Indus River Flow Gauges**

- BESHAM
- CHASHMA
- GUDDU
- KALABAGH
- KOTRI
- PARTAB BRIDGE
- SKARDU
- SUKKUR
- TARBELA
- TAUNSA
- River

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**Map Doc Name:** PAK231\_River\_Hydrographs\_Pakistan\_A3\_v1\_16082010  
**Creation Date:** 16 August 2010  
**Projection/Datum:** Geographic WGS84  
**GLIDE Number:** FL-2010-000141-PAK  
**Nominal Scale at A4 paper size:** 1:7,323,647  
**Data Source:** Pakistan Meteorological Department (via website www.pakmet.com.pk)

**Pakistan Flood Shelter Cluster Shelter Gap** 9th August 2010

Houses Destroyed / Damaged	Distributed		Coverage		Pipeline		Projected Coverage		Remaining Need
	Tents	Tarpaulins	HH Served	Coverage	Tents	Tarpaulins	HH	Coverage	
302,425	54,877	29,527	69,641	23%	62,709	26,064	75,741	48%	157,044

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

■ HH Served ■ Projected HH Coverage ■ Remaining Need



**Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**  
 Tents: 46666  
 Tarpauline: 18100  
 Rope Fixings: 0  
 Tool Kits: 200  
 Blankets: 12000  
 Mosquito Nets: 2900  
 Kitchen Kit: 8775  
 Hygiene Kits: 6700  
 Jerry Cans: 6679  
 Buckets: 6721

**Gilgit Baltistan**  
 Tents: 0  
 Tarpauline: 0  
 Rope Fixings: 0  
 Tool Kits: 0  
 Blankets: 0  
 Mosquito Nets: 0  
 Kitchen Kit: 0  
 Hygiene Kits: 0  
 Jerry Cans: 0  
 Buckets: 0

**AJK**  
 Tents: 0  
 Tarpauline: 0  
 Rope Fixings: 0  
 Tool Kits: 0  
 Blankets: 0  
 Mosquito Nets: 0  
 Kitchen Kit: 0  
 Hygiene Kits: 0  
 Jerry Cans: 0  
 Buckets: 0

**Punjab**  
 Tents: 1056  
 Tarpauline: 8071  
 Rope Fixings: 0  
 Tool Kits: 0  
 Blankets: 17000  
 Mosquito Nets: 0  
 Kitchen Kit: 0  
 Hygiene Kits: 0  
 Jerry Cans: 80  
 Buckets: 0

**Sindh**  
 Tents: 0  
 Tarpauline: 0  
 Rope Fixings: 0  
 Tool Kits: 0  
 Blankets: 0  
 Mosquito Nets: 0  
 Kitchen Kit: 0  
 Hygiene Kits: 0  
 Jerry Cans: 0  
 Buckets: 0

**Balochistan**  
 Tents: 7030  
 Tarpauline: 2700  
 Rope Fixings: 0  
 Tool Kits: 0  
 Blankets: 13000  
 Mosquito Nets: 0  
 Kitchen Kit: 4050  
 Hygiene Kits: 0  
 Jerry Cans: 5850  
 Buckets: 900

**Legend**

- Line of Control as promulgated in the 1971 SIMLA Agreement
- ▬ International Boundary
- ⋈ Provincial Boundary

Province: Supplies Distributed



**Abstract:**  
 Map shows items distributed by various organisations, compiled by the Shelter Cluster as of 11/08/2010. This information has been summarized and is displayed at a Provincial level.

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**Note:**  
 Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

**Sources:**  
 Gaul, Shelter Cluster, ESRI, JLC

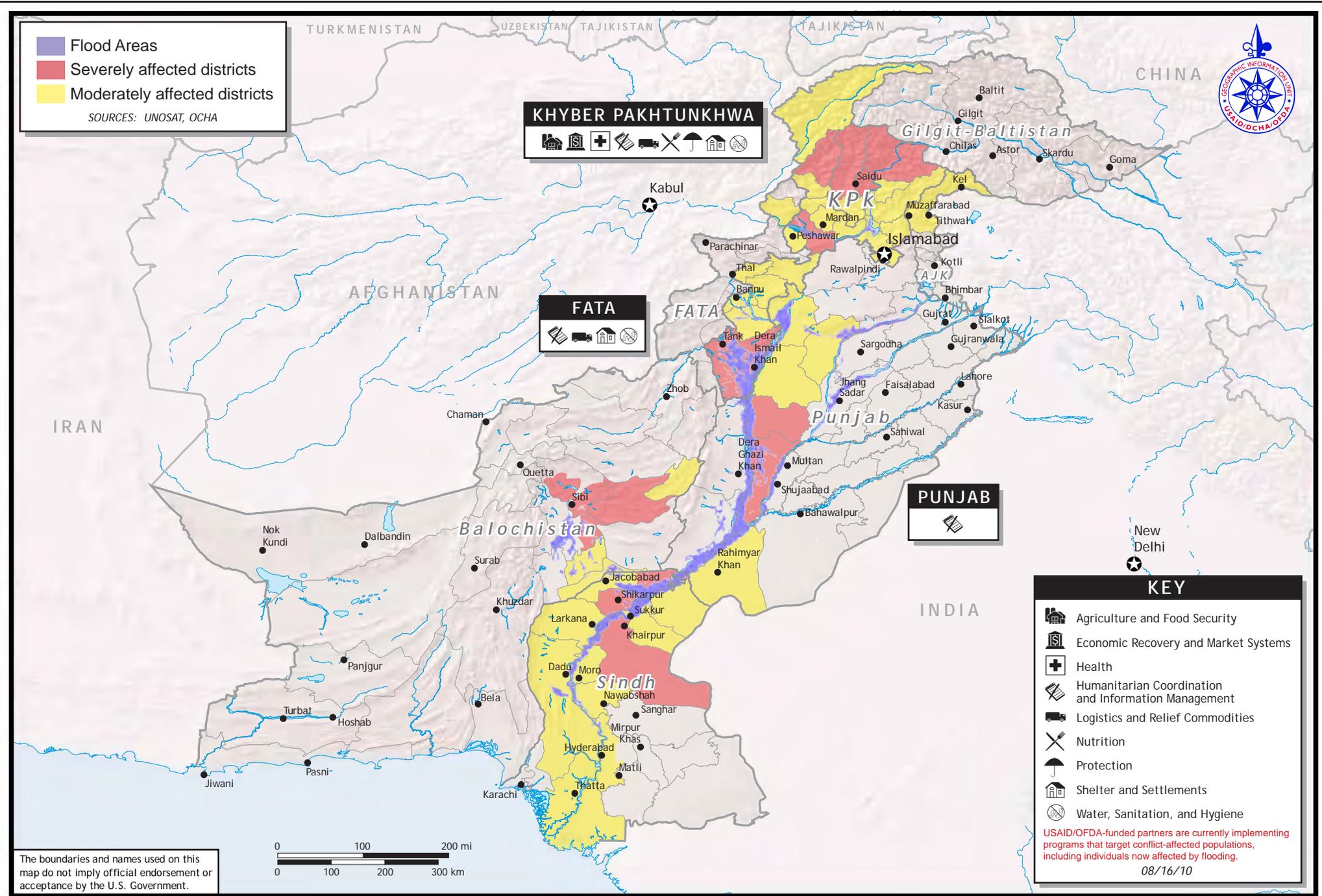
Map Doc Name: PAK228 Shelter Information by Province

Creation Date: 15th August 2010  
 Projection/Datum: WGS84  
 Nominal Scale at A0 paper size: 1: 2,000,000



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# ONGOING USAID/OFDA PROGRAMS FOR AFFECTED POPULATIONS IN PAKISTAN



Flood Areas  
 Severely affected districts  
 Moderately affected districts  
 SOURCES: UNOSAT, OCHA

**KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA**

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**FATA**

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**PUNJAB**

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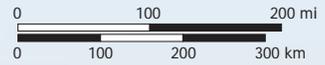
**KEY**

- Agriculture and Food Security
- Economic Recovery and Market Systems
- Health
- Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management
- Logistics and Relief Commodities
- Nutrition
- Protection
- Shelter and Settlements
- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

USAID/OFDA-funded partners are currently implementing programs that target conflict-affected populations, including individuals now affected by flooding.

08/16/10

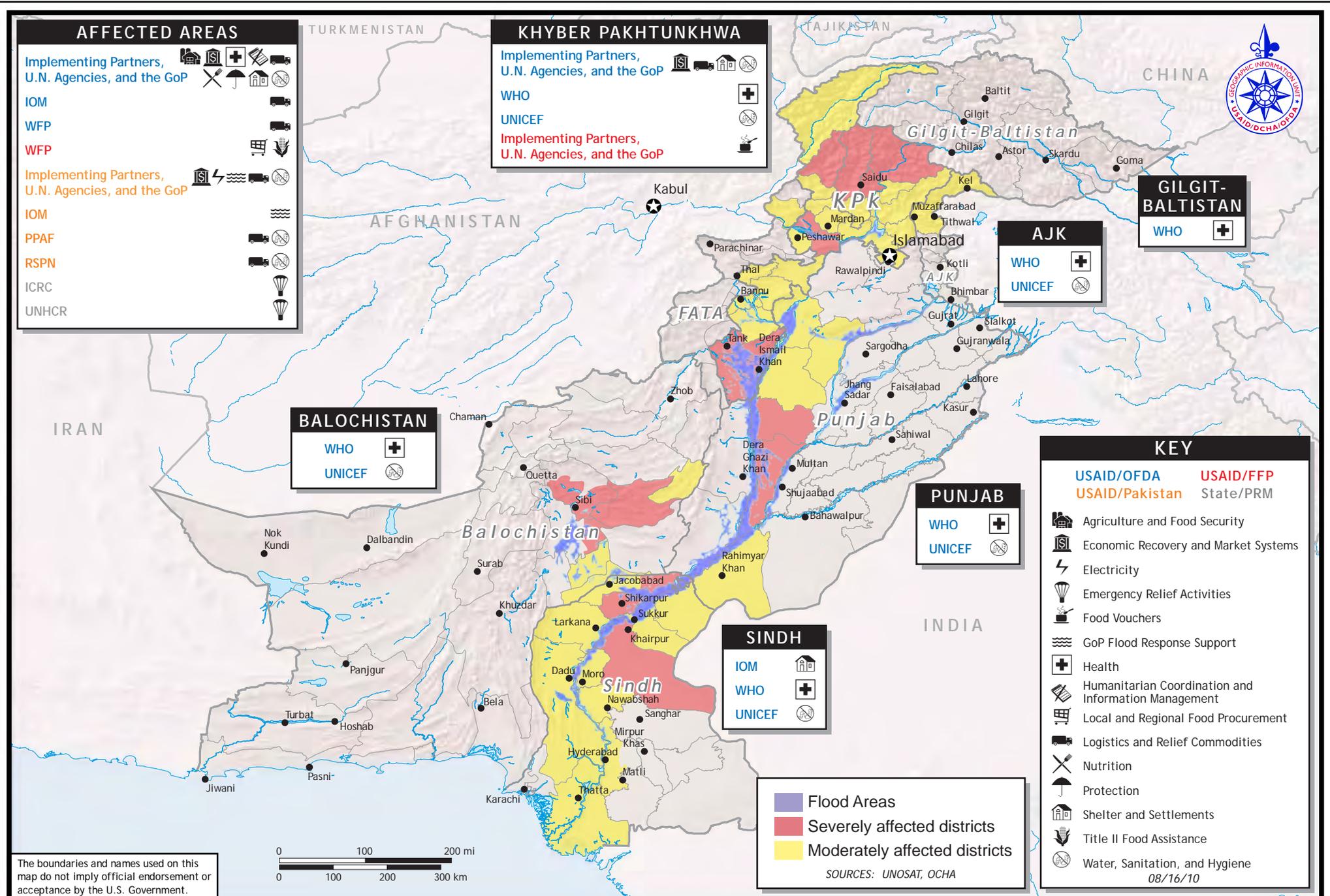
The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the U.S. Government.





**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE FLOODS



# Pakistan - Monsoon Flood Affected Districts in Pakistan

16 August 2010

Province	Deaths		Houses	Population
	Injured	Damaged	Damaged	Affected
Balochistan	24	98	19,619	272,569
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1,065	1,029	175,935	4,365,909
Punjab	103	350	500,000	8,200,000
Sindh	19	404	190,413	2,269,846
AJ&K	69	83	6,472	245,000
Gilgit Baltistan	122	60	1,223	8,561
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>2,024</b>	<b>893,662</b>	<b>15,361,885</b>

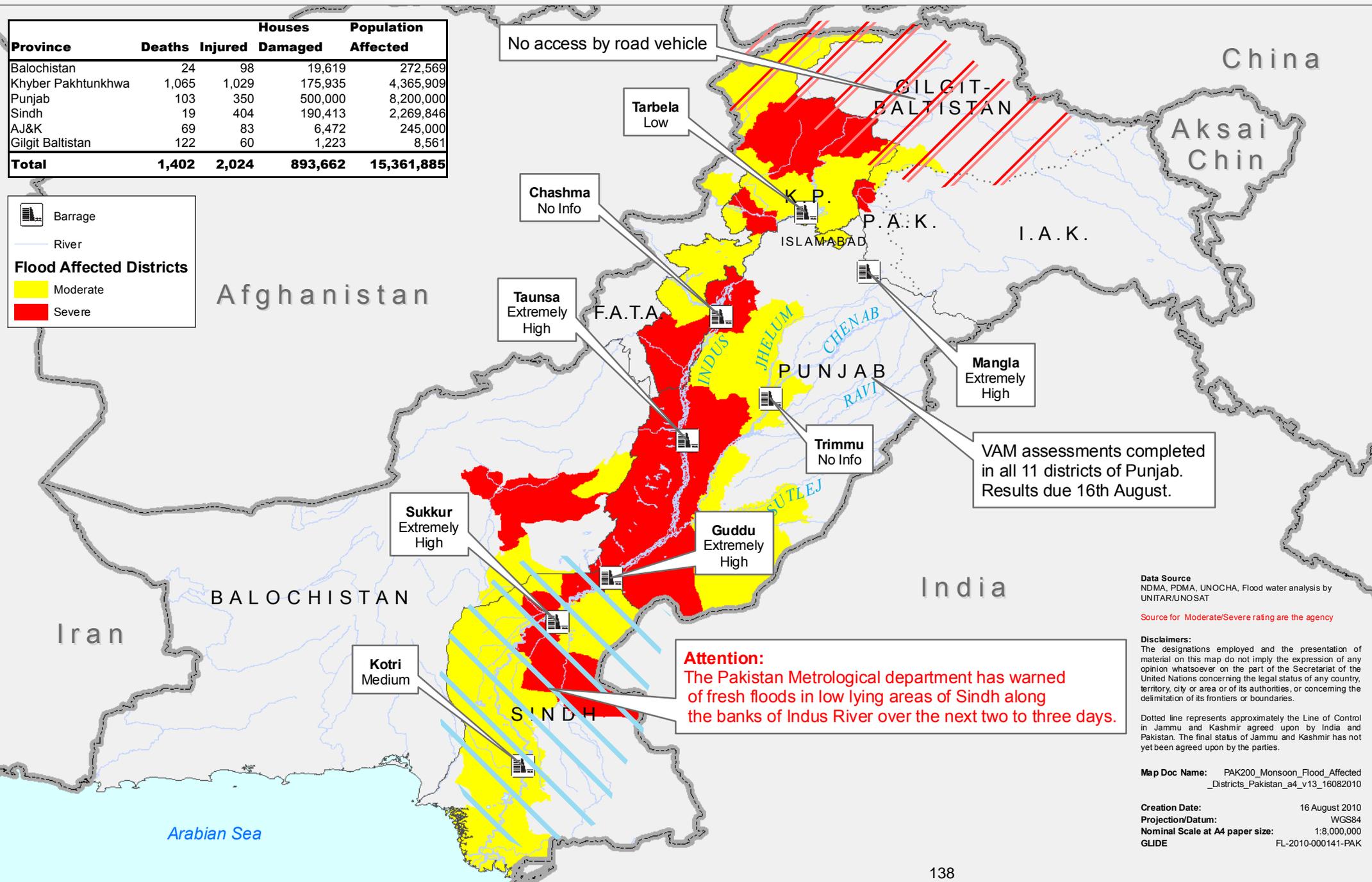
Barrage

River

**Flood Affected Districts**

Moderate

Severe



VAM assessments completed in all 11 districts of Punjab. Results due 16th August.

**Attention:**  
The Pakistan Metrological department has warned of fresh floods in low lying areas of Sindh along the banks of Indus River over the next two to three days.

**Data Source**  
NDMA, PDMA, UNOCHA, Flood water analysis by UNITAR/UNOSAT

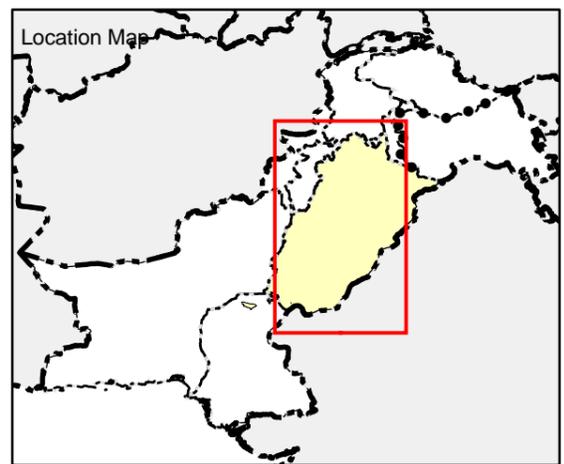
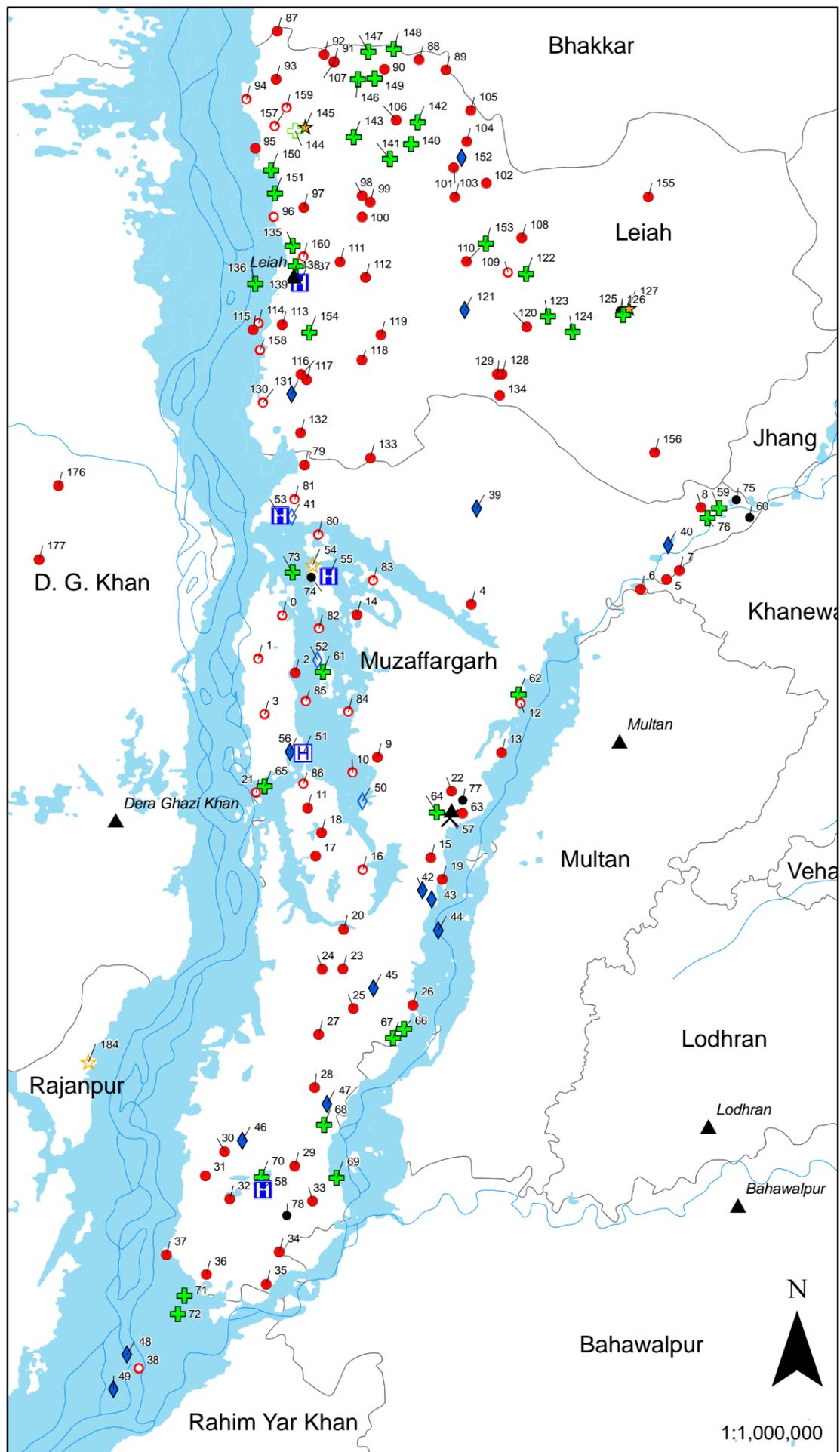
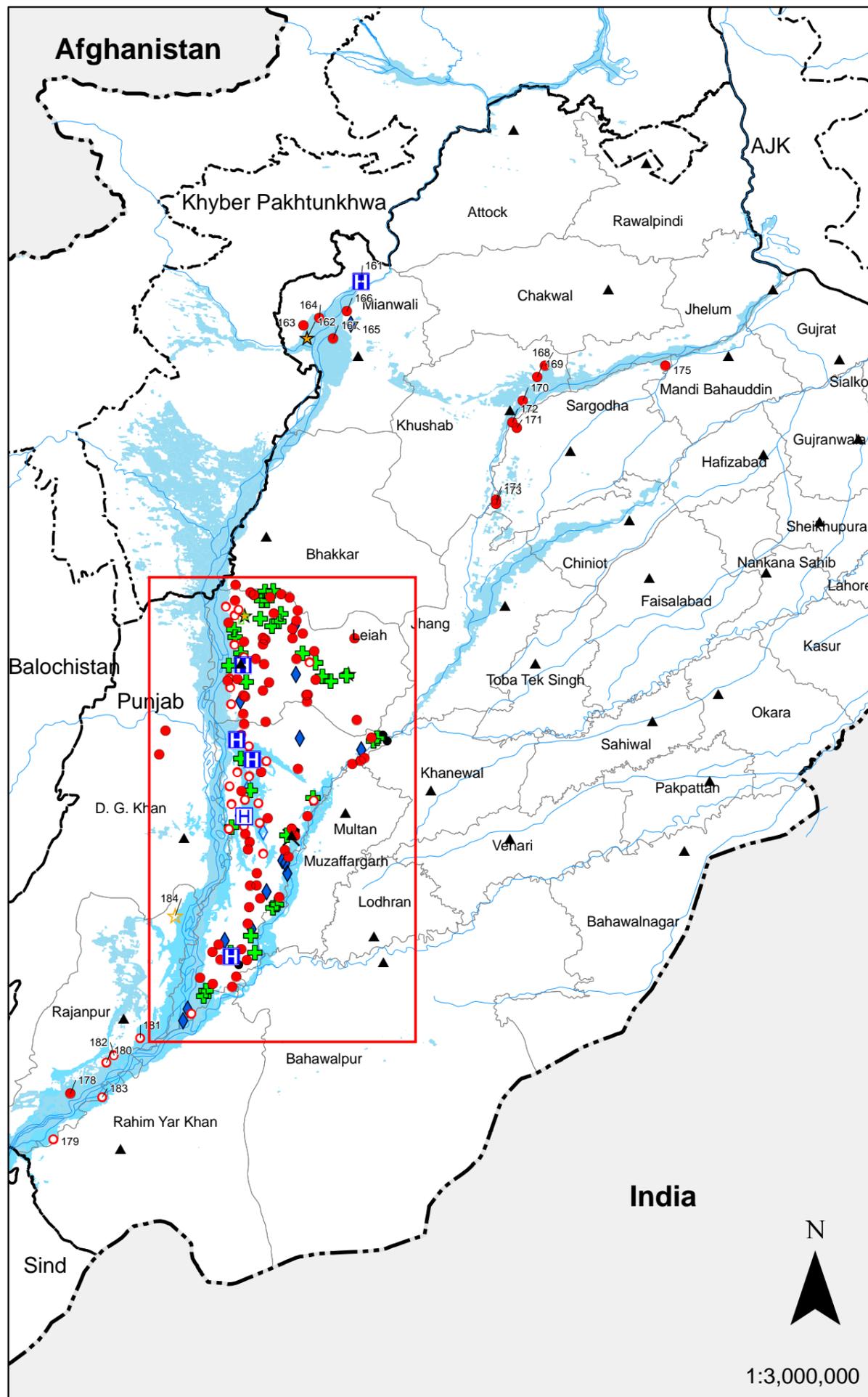
**Source for Moderate/Severe rating are the agency**

**Disclaimers:**  
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Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

**Map Doc Name:** PAK200\_Monsoon\_Flood\_Affected\_Districts\_Pakistan\_a4\_v13\_16082010

**Creation Date:** 16 August 2010  
**Projection/Datum:** WGS84  
**Nominal Scale at A4 paper size:** 1:8,000,000  
**GLIDE:** FL-2010-000141-PAK



**IMPORTANT NOTES**  
 Health Facility Information Received from WHO  
 See Attached Table for Health Facility Details  
 Data Received 14/08/2010

**Flood Water Analysis by  
 UNITAR / UNOSAT**

Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

**Legend**

International Boundary	BHU, Non Functional
Provincial Boundary	DHQ, Functional
District	Dispensary, Functional
District Capital Towns	Dispensary, Non Functional
MODIS 12/08/2010 extent	MCH, Functional
River	RHC, Functional
Hospital, Functional	RHC, Non Functional
Hospital, Non Functional	THQ, Functional
BHU, Functional	THQ, Non Functional

**Abstract:**  
 Map shows location of Health Facilities in Punjab and their current functional status as provided by WHO.

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**Sources:**  
 Gaul, WHO, UNHabitat

**Map Doc Name:** PAK229 Punjab District Health Facilities & Status  
**Creation Date:** 14th August 2010  
**Projection/Datum:** WGS84  
**Nominal Scale:** Scale within map frame at A3

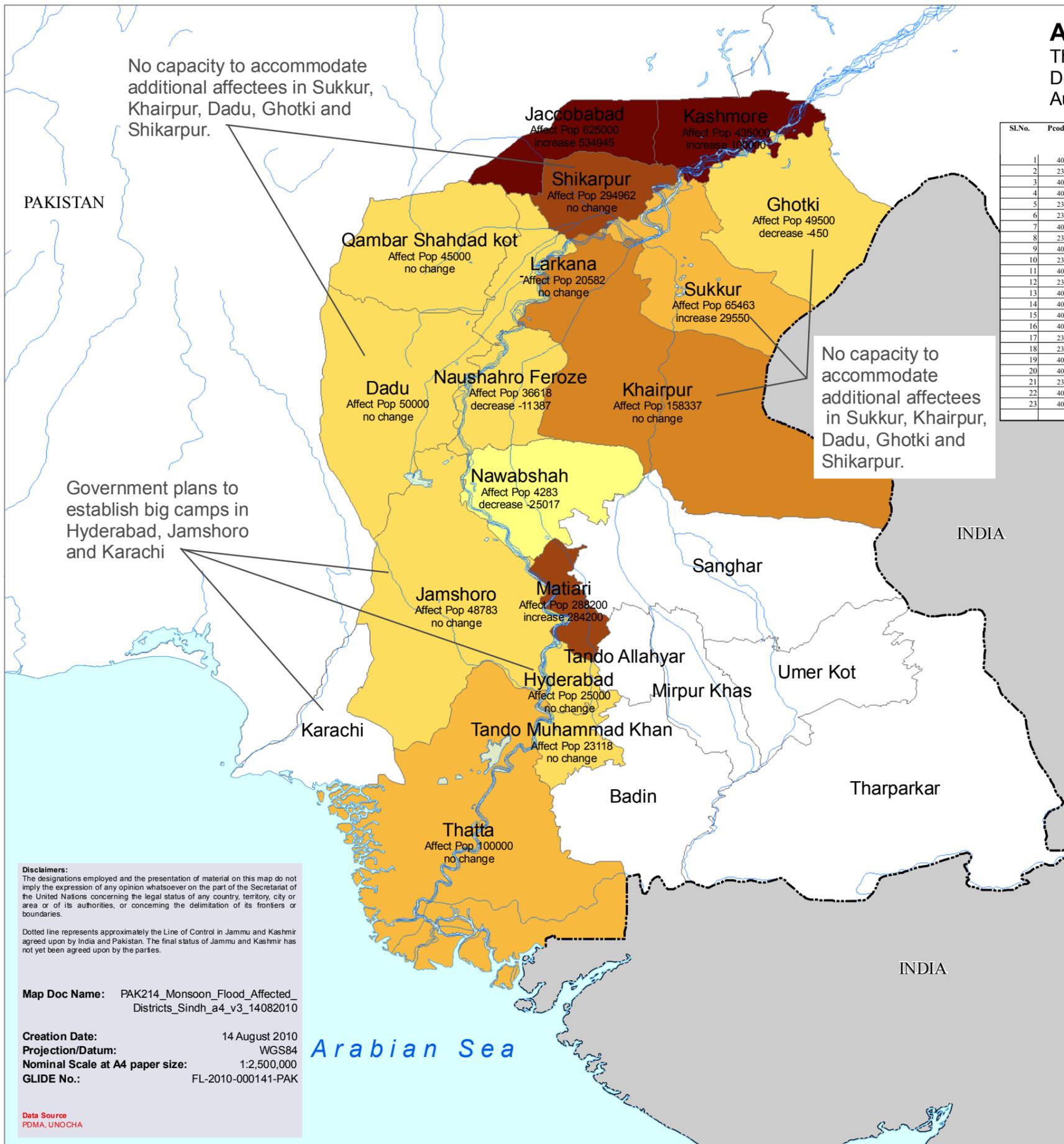
**Punjab Province, Health Facility Details - Provided by World Health Organisation, 14/08/2010**

To be used in conjunction with OCHA/WHO map ID PAK229/PAK230

ID on Map	Health Facility Name	Health Facility Type	District	Infrastructure Status	Facility Functional Status
0	Shaikh Ummer	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
1	Khar Gharbi	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
2	Thatta Gurmani	BHU	Muzaffargarh	PD	F
3	Lasoori	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
4	Wandar	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
5	Darin	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
6	Ihsanpur	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
7	Khan Pur Bagga Sher	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
8	Chak Farazi	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
9	Jaday wala	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
10	Budh	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
11	Karm Dad Qurashi	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
12	Langer Surai	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
13	Muradabad	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
14	Kanju Wala	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
15	Jaggat pur	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
16	Mondka	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
17	Sharif Chujra	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
18	Belay Wala	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
19	Thata Qurashi	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
20	Dewala	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
21	Ghazi Ghat	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
22	Bhuttapur	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
23	Mahrah	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
24	Ali Wala	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
25	Aluday Wali	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
26	Mochi Wali	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
27	Qadir Pur Salah	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
28	Kotla Gamoin	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
29	Phullan	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
30	Humzay Wali	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
31	Jhuggi Wala	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
32	Fateh Pur Janobi	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
33	Basti Faqir Shah	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
34	Basti Doaba	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
35	Latti	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
36	SultanPur	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
37	Gaber Arian	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
38	Khan Pur Nauraka	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
39	Chowk Sarwar Shaheed	RHC	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
40	Rangpur	RHC	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
41	Daira Din Pennah	RHC	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
42	Kamal Pur Patni	RHC	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
43	Khan Garh	RHC	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
44	Khair Pur Saddai	RHC	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
45	Rohilanwala	RHC	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
46	Jatoi	RHC	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
47	Shahar Sultan	RHC	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
48	Shah Jamal	RHC	Muzaffargarh	PD	F
49	Seetpur	RHC	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
50	Basira	RHC	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
51	Gujrat	Hospital	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
52	Sinawan	RHC	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
53	Daira Din Pennah	Hospital	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
54	Kotadu	THQ	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
55	Naveedabad	Hospital	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
56	Gujrat	RHC	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
57	Muzaffargarh	DHQ	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
58	Alipur	Hospital	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
59	Basti Junu	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
60	Muzaffargarh	MCH	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
61	Sinawan	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F

ID on Map	Health Facility Name	Health Facility Type	District	Infrastructure Status	Facility Functional Status
62	Langer Surai	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
63	Sharif Chujra	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
64	Muzaffargarh	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
65	Ghazi Ghat	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
66	Khan Bela	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
67	Binda Ishaq	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
68	Sheikh Ali	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
69	Mud Wala	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
70	Ali Pur	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
71	Basti Urla	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
72	Kundai	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
73	Kotadu	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
74	Kotadu	MCH	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
75	Jarian Wala	MCH	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
76	Pir Kamal	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
77	Muzaffargarh	MCH	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
78	Ali Pur	MCH	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
79	Ahsanpur	BHU	Muzaffargarh	PD	F
80	Caunjowala	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
81	Patal	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
82	Daita Dargee	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
83	Daita Dargee	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
84	Mehunkot	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
85	Jarki	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
86	Ghagzri	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
87	Dinpur	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
88	CHK no. 75	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
89	CHK no. 218	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
90	CHK no. 90ML	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
91	Jherkil	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
92	Sumra Nasheb	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
93	Maran Wali	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
94	Wara Sehran	BHU	Leiah	FD	NF
95	Laskani Wala	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
96	Basti Shadoo Khan	BHU	Leiah	FD	NF
97	Shahpur	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
98	CHK no. 110	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
99	Sami Pur Bhagal	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
100	CHK no. 120	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
101	CHK no. 306	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
102	CHK no. 300	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
103	CHK no. 151	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
104	CHK no. 242-B	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
105	Lohanch Nashib	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
106	CHK no. 90-A	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
107	Jherkil	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
108	CHK no. 325	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
109	Jakhar Pacca	BHU	Leiah	FD	NF
110	CHK no. 339	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
111	CHK no. 124	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
112	CHK no. 136	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
113	Jaman Shah	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
114	Bakhary Ahmad Khan	BHU	Leiah	FD	NF
115	Khairey Wala	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
116	CHK no. 161	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
117	Kutani Wala	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
118	CHK no. 157	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
119	Ladhana	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
120	CHK no. 366	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
121	Chowk Azam	RHC	Leiah	Intact	F
122	CHK no. 370	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
123	CHK no. 377	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
124	CHK no. 407	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
125	Choubara	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
126	Choubara	MCH	Leiah	Intact	F
127	Choubara	THQ	Leiah	Intact	F

ID on Map	Health Facility Name	Health Facility Type	District	Infrastructure Status	Facility Functional Status
128	Sahu Wala	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
129	Merhan	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
130	Bait Wasawa Shumali	BHU	Leiah	FD	NF
131	Kot Sultan	RHC	Leiah	Intact	F
132	Paharpur	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
133	CHK no. 172	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
134	Ghary Wala	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
135	Thind Khurd	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
136	Basti Mungar	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
137	Leiah	Hospital	Leiah	Intact	F
138	Leiah	MCH	Leiah	Intact	F
139	Leiah	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
140	CHK no. 170	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
141	CHK no. 101	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
142	CHK no. 224	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
143	CHK no. 98	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
144	Karor	Dispensary	Leiah	FD	NF
145	Karor	THQ	Leiah	Intact	F
146	Rajan Shah	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
147	CHK no. 84	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
148	CHK no. 86	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
149	Tail Munda	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
150	Basti Qazi	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
151	Aulakh Thal Kalan	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
152	Fateh pur	RHC	Leiah	Intact	F
153	CHK no. 330	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
154	CHK no. 150	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
155	Nawankot	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
156	Shergarh	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
157	Samtia	BHU	Leiah	FD	NF
158	Baseera	BHU	Leiah	FD	NF
159	Lalant Nasheeb	BHU	Leiah	FD	NF
160	Kotla Haji Shah	BHU	Leiah	FD	NF
161	Kala Bagh	Hospital	Mianwali	PD	F
162	Isa Khel	THQ	Mianwali	PD	F
163	Kaloor Sharif	BHU	Mianwali	PD	F
164	Pai Khel	BHU	Mianwali	PD	F
165	Moch	RHC	Mianwali	PD	F
166	Kanna	BHU	Mianwali	PD	F
167	Thai	BHU	Mianwali	PD	F
168	Daiwal	BHU	Khushab	PD	F
169	Tluokar	BHU	Khushab	PD	F
170	Sandral	BHU	Khushab	PD	F
171	Mangowal	BHU	Sargodha	PD	F
172	Kandan	BHU	Sargodha	PD	F
173	Jahanian Shah	BHU	Sargodha	PD	F
174	Havali Majoka	BHU	Sargodha	PD	F
175	Chak Saida	BHU	Sargodha	PD	F
176	More Jhandi	BHU	D G Khan	PD	F
177	Sheero	BHU	D G Khan	PD	F
178	Meranpur	BHU	Rajanpur	PD	F
179	Son Miani	BHU	Rajanpur	FD	NF
180	Saleem abad	BHU	Rajanpur	FD	NF
181	Wang	BHU	Rajanpur	FD	NF
182	Murghai	BHU	Rajanpur	FD	NF
183	Noorpur Muchiwala	BHU	Rajanpur	FD	NF
184	Jampur	THQ	Rajanpur	FD	NF



### Abstract:

This map shows a summary of the situation in the province of Sindh as at 13-08-2010. Details extracted from Government of Sindh Provincial Disaster Management Authority Situation Report 13-08-2010 1700 PST:

Sl.No.	Pcode	District	Persons Died		Village Affected	Persons Affected	Area Affected (in acres)	Crop Area Affcted (in acres)			Persons injured/d isbald			Cattle head perished	Relief Camps Established	Persons in Relief camps
			BE	NBE				Fully	Partially	Total	Persons injured/d isbald	Cattle head perished	Relief Camps Established			
1	40507	Kashmore	1		188	435,000	R.A	R.A	R.A	R.A	14	R.A	58	7,600		
2	23690	Shikarpur	5		728	294,962	R.A	R.A	10,500	3,635	14,135	50	450	77	27,010	
3	40404	Sukkur			130	65,463	63,389	R.A		145,630	145,630			146	30,879	
4	40389	Ghotki		2	133	49,500	105,157	105,157	9,200	525	9,725	306	41,778	34	8,580	
5	23684	Jacobabad	R.A	R.A	191	625,000	R.A	R.A	R.A	R.A	R.A	R.A	R.A	R.A	R.A	
6	23687	Larkana	R.A		97	20,582										
7	40508	Qambar Shahdadkot		2	58	45,000	80,000	3,000		18	18		11	45		
8	23686	Khairpur	2		214	158,337	131,366		16	412	428		18	82	23,358	
9	40400	Naushehro feroze			223	36,618	105,230		2,069	1,363	3,432			65	3,009	
10	23682	Dadu			217	50,000										
11	40401	S. Benazirabad *			181	4,283	35,000	26,995						34	792	
12	23683	Hyderabad			35	25,000										
13	40509	Jamshoro			94	48,783										
14	40510	Matiari			20	288,200	7,680,000	5,920,000	197		197		16	22	840	
15	40512	T.M. Khan			18	23,118										
16	40511	T. Allahyar														
17	23693	Thatta			362	100,000										
18	23681	Badin														
19	40399	Mirpurkhas														
20	40407	Umerkot														
21	23689	Sanghar														
22	40405	Tharparkar														
23	40392	Karachi														
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,889</b>	<b>2,269,846</b>	<b>8,200,142</b>	<b>6,055,152</b>	<b>21,982</b>	<b>151,583</b>	<b>173,565</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>42,273</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>102,068</b>	

### Notes:

- "RA" (in the table): Reports awaited. Reports of few districts is awaited which will be incorporated ASAP.
- Changes in affected population figures in comparison to 11-08-2010
- The district of S. Benazirabari is also known as Nawabshah

### Assistance in progress

- Food distribution in Sindh started 13/08/2010 covering 300,000 population in first phase.
- Shelter team has arrived and 4500 Shelter kits, 4500 Blankets and 4500 NFI from IOM has arrived in Sukkur

### Known planned assistance

- rubhalls for temporary storage
- 3500 plastic sheeting rolls for IOM
- 4000 NFI kits and 4000 Plastic sheeting is expected to arrive in Sukkur from UNHCR.

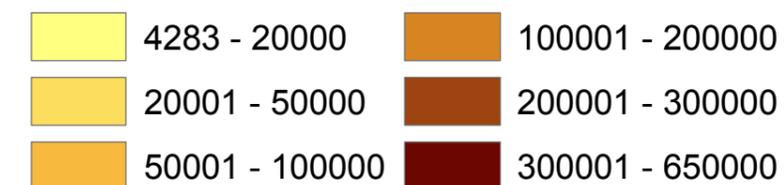
### Known Cluster present

Logistics, Shelter, Health, Emergency Telecom

### UN and affiliated Agencies present

UNICEF, IOM and WFP, UNHCR

### No. of affected persons (13/08/2010)



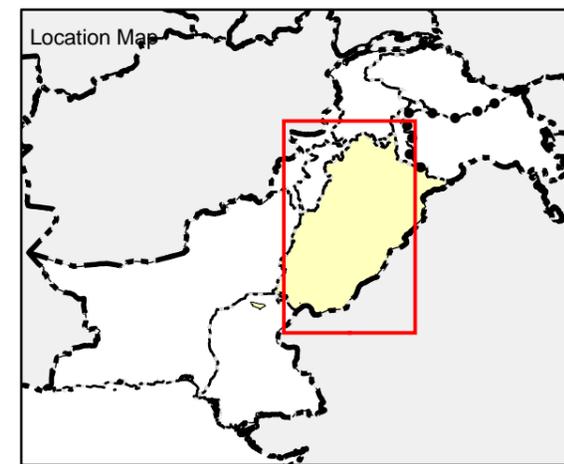
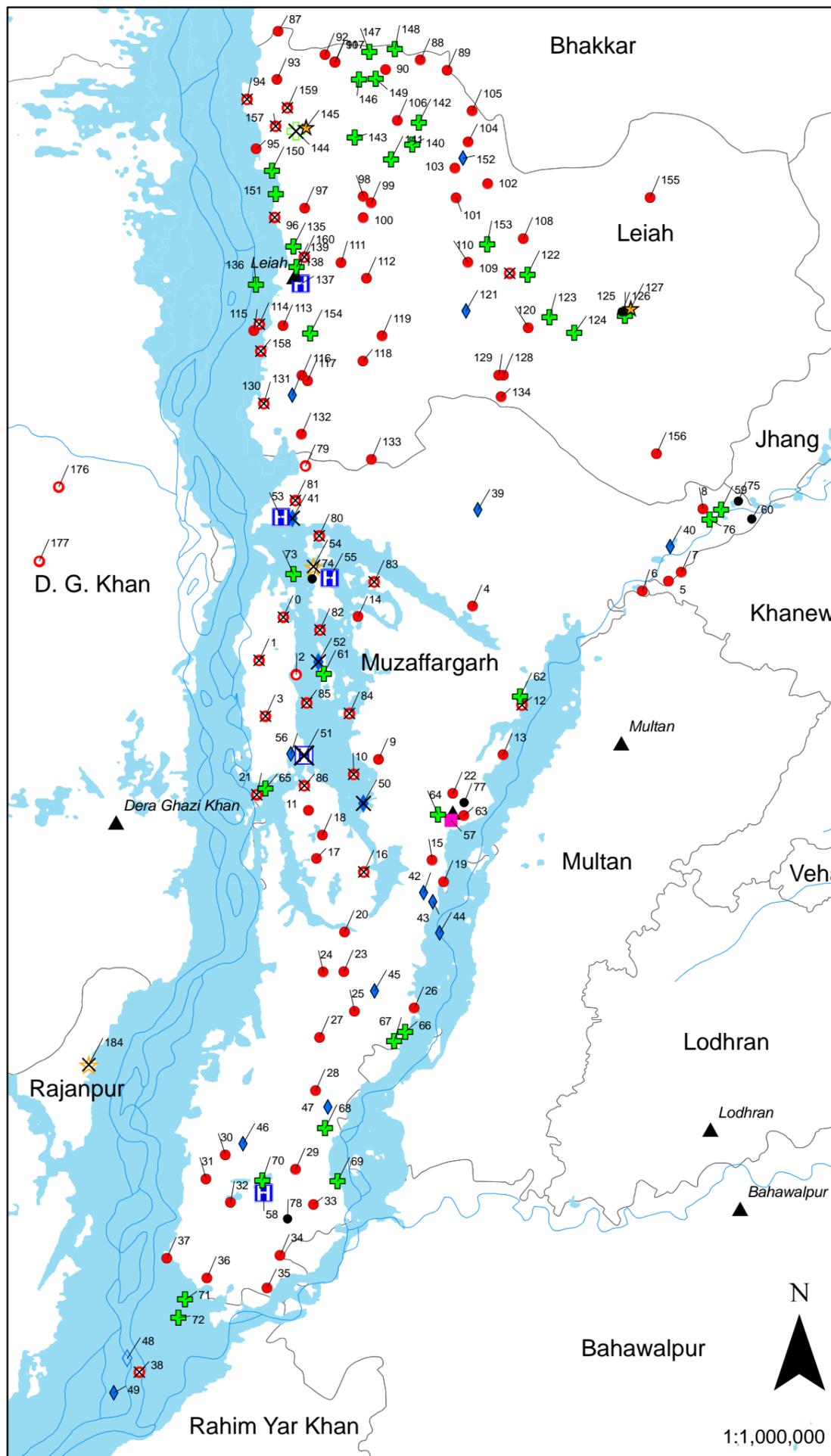
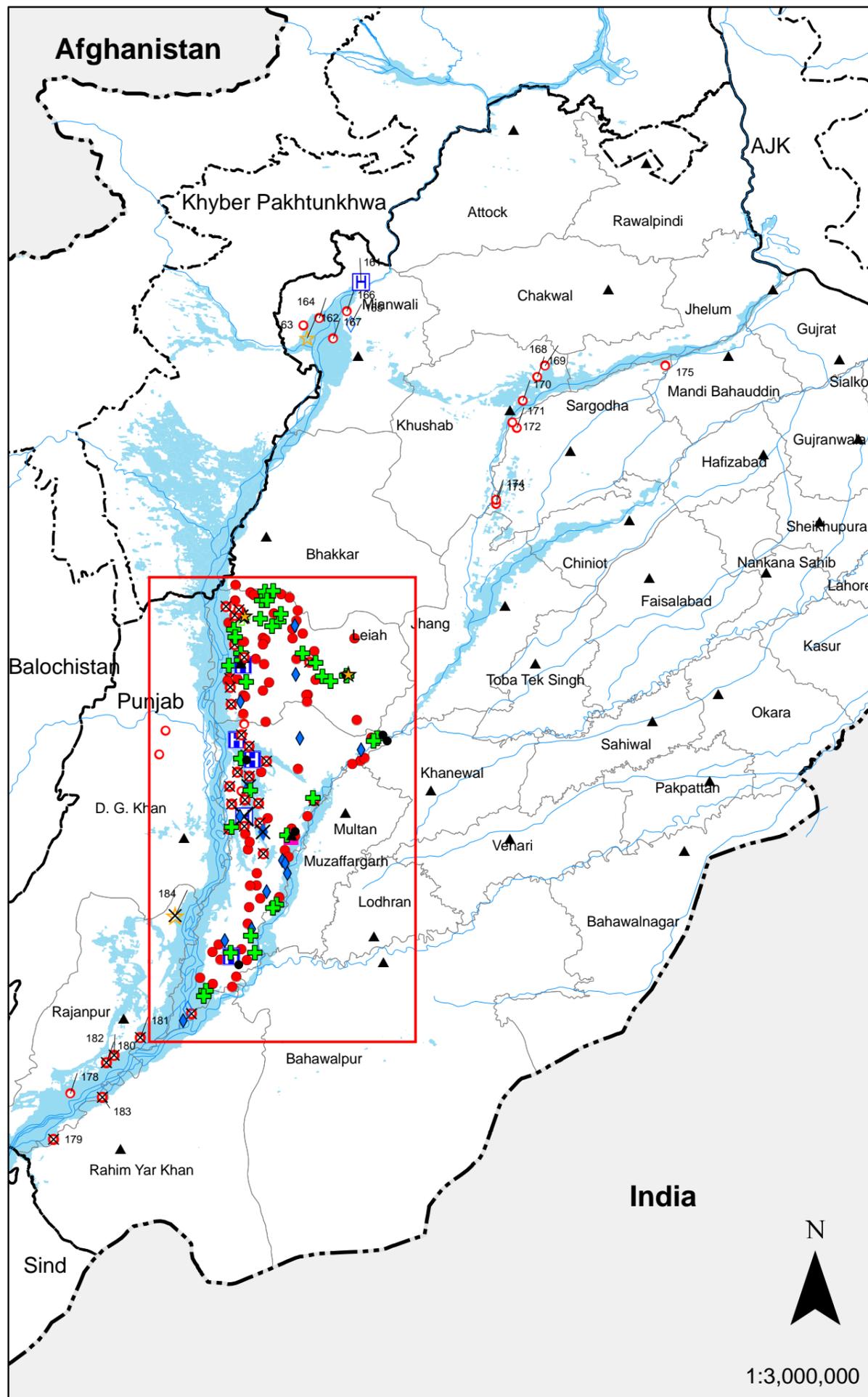
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Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

**Map Doc Name:** PAK214\_Monsoon\_Flood\_Affected\_Districts\_Sindh\_a4\_v3\_14082010

**Creation Date:** 14 August 2010  
**Projection/Datum:** WGS84  
**Nominal Scale at A4 paper size:** 1:2,500,000  
**GLIDE No.:** FL-2010-000141-PAK

**Data Source:** PDMA, UNOCHA



**IMPORTANT NOTES**  
 Health Facility Information Received from WHO  
 See Attached Table for Health Facility Details  
 Data Received 14/08/2010

**Flood Water Analysis by  
 UNITAR / UNOSAT**

Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

International Boundary	Hospital, Fully Damaged
Provincial Boundary	Hospital, Intact
District	Hospital, Partially Damaged
District Capital Towns	MCH, Intact
MODIS 12/08/2010 extent	RHC, Fully Damaged
River	RHC, Intact
<b>Health Facilities WHO 14082010</b>	
BHU, Fully Damaged	RHC, Partially Damaged
BHU, Intact	THQ, Fully Damaged
BHU, Partially Damaged	THQ, Intact
DHQ, Intact	THQ, Partially Damaged
Dispensary, Fully Damaged	Dispensary, Intact

**Abstract:**  
 Map shows the location of health facilities in Punjab Province and their damage status as a result of flooding (provided by WHO).

**Disclaimers:**  
 The designations 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 of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

**Sources:**  
 Gaul, WHO, UNHabitat

**Map Doc Name:** PAK229a Punjab District Health Facilities & Damage  
**Creation Date:** 14th August 2010  
**Projection/Datum:** WGS84  
**Nominal Scale:** Scale within map frame at A3

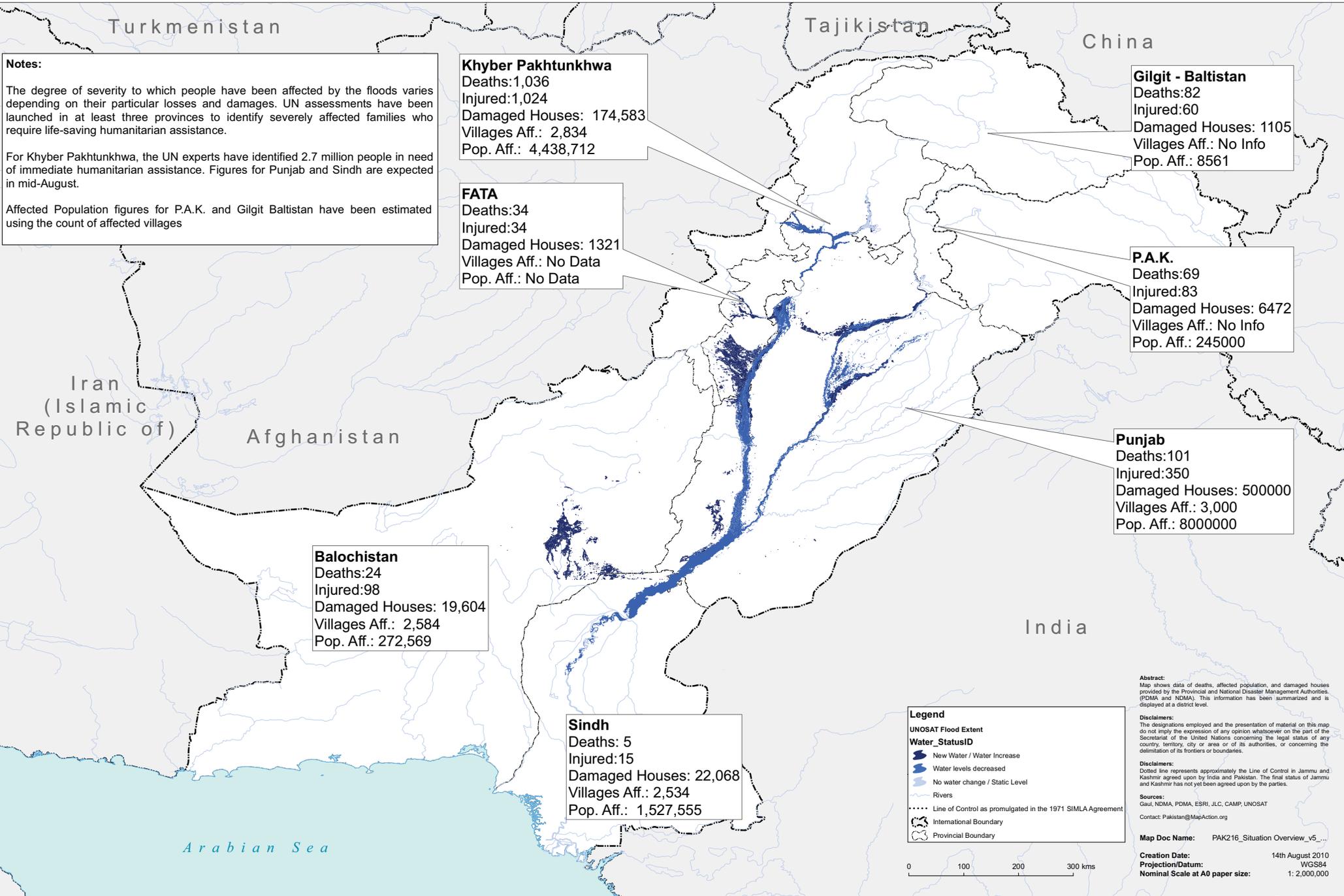
**Punjab Province, Health Facility Details - Provided by World Health Organisation, 14/08/2010**

To be used in conjunction with OCHA/WHO map ID PAK229/PAK230

ID on Map	Health Facility Name	Health Facility Type	District	Infrastructure Status	Facility Functional Status
0	Shaikh Ummer	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
1	Khar Gharbi	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
2	Thatta Gurmani	BHU	Muzaffargarh	PD	F
3	Lasoori	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
4	Wandar	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
5	Darin	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
6	Ihsanpur	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
7	Khan Pur Bagga Sher	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
8	Chak Farazi	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
9	Jaday wala	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
10	Budh	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
11	Karm Dad Qurashi	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
12	Langer Surai	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
13	Muradabad	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
14	Kanju Wala	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
15	Jaggat pur	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
16	Mondka	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
17	Sharif Chujra	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
18	Belay Wala	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
19	Thata Qurashi	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
20	Dewala	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
21	Ghazi Ghat	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
22	Bhuttapur	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
23	Mahrah	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
24	Ali Wala	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
25	Aluday Wali	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
26	Mochi Wali	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
27	Qadir Pur Salah	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
28	Kotla Gamoin	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
29	Phullan	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
30	Humzay Wali	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
31	Jhuggi Wala	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
32	Fateh Pur Janobi	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
33	Basti Faqir Shah	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
34	Basti Doaba	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
35	Latti	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
36	SultanPur	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
37	Gaber Arian	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
38	Khan Pur Nauraka	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
39	Chowk Sarwar Shaheed	RHC	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
40	Rangpur	RHC	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
41	Daira Din Pennah	RHC	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
42	Kamal Pur Patni	RHC	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
43	Khan Garh	RHC	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
44	Khair Pur Saddai	RHC	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
45	Rohilanwala	RHC	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
46	Jatoi	RHC	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
47	Shahar Sultan	RHC	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
48	Shah Jamal	RHC	Muzaffargarh	PD	F
49	Seetpur	RHC	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
50	Basira	RHC	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
51	Gujrat	Hospital	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
52	Sinawan	RHC	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
53	Daira Din Pennah	Hospital	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
54	Kotadu	THQ	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
55	Naveedabad	Hospital	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
56	Gujrat	RHC	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
57	Muzaffargarh	DHQ	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
58	Alipur	Hospital	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
59	Basti Junu	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
60	Muzaffargarh	MCH	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
61	Sinawan	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F

ID on Map	Health Facility Name	Health Facility Type	District	Infrastructure Status	Facility Functional Status
62	Langer Surai	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
63	Sharif Chujra	BHU	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
64	Muzaffargarh	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
65	Ghazi Ghat	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
66	Khan Bela	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
67	Binda Ishaq	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
68	Sheikh Ali	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
69	Mud Wala	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
70	Ali Pur	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
71	Basti Urla	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
72	Kundai	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
73	Kotadu	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
74	Kotadu	MCH	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
75	Jarian Wala	MCH	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
76	Pir Kamal	Dispensary	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
77	Muzaffargarh	MCH	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
78	Ali Pur	MCH	Muzaffargarh	Intact	F
79	Ahsanpur	BHU	Muzaffargarh	PD	F
80	Caunjowala	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
81	Patal	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
82	Daita Dargee	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
83	Daita Dargee	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
84	Mehunkot	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
85	Jarki	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
86	Ghagzri	BHU	Muzaffargarh	FD	NF
87	Dinpur	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
88	CHK no. 75	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
89	CHK no. 218	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
90	CHK no. 90ML	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
91	Jherkil	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
92	Sumra Nasheb	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
93	Maran Wali	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
94	Wara Sehran	BHU	Leiah	FD	NF
95	Laskani Wala	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
96	Basti Shadoo Khan	BHU	Leiah	FD	NF
97	Shahpur	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
98	CHK no. 110	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
99	Sami Pur Bhagal	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
100	CHK no. 120	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
101	CHK no. 306	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
102	CHK no. 300	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
103	CHK no. 151	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
104	CHK no. 242-B	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
105	Lohanch Nashib	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
106	CHK no. 90-A	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
107	Jherkil	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
108	CHK no. 325	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
109	Jakhar Pacca	BHU	Leiah	FD	NF
110	CHK no. 339	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
111	CHK no. 124	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
112	CHK no. 136	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
113	Jaman Shah	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
114	Bakhary Ahmad Khan	BHU	Leiah	FD	NF
115	Khairey Wala	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
116	CHK no. 161	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
117	Kutani Wala	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
118	CHK no. 157	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
119	Ladhana	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
120	CHK no. 366	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
121	Chowk Azam	RHC	Leiah	Intact	F
122	CHK no. 370	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
123	CHK no. 377	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
124	CHK no. 407	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
125	Choubara	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
126	Choubara	MCH	Leiah	Intact	F
127	Choubara	THQ	Leiah	Intact	F

ID on Map	Health Facility Name	Health Facility Type	District	Infrastructure Status	Facility Functional Status
128	Sahu Wala	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
129	Merhan	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
130	Bait Wasawa Shumali	BHU	Leiah	FD	NF
131	Kot Sultan	RHC	Leiah	Intact	F
132	Paharpur	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
133	CHK no. 172	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
134	Ghary Wala	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
135	Thind Khurd	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
136	Basti Mungar	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
137	Leiah	Hospital	Leiah	Intact	F
138	Leiah	MCH	Leiah	Intact	F
139	Leiah	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
140	CHK no. 170	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
141	CHK no. 101	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
142	CHK no. 224	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
143	CHK no. 98	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
144	Karor	Dispensary	Leiah	FD	NF
145	Karor	THQ	Leiah	Intact	F
146	Rajan Shah	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
147	CHK no. 84	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
148	CHK no. 86	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
149	Tail Munda	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
150	Basti Qazi	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
151	Aulakh Thal Kalan	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
152	Fateh pur	RHC	Leiah	Intact	F
153	CHK no. 330	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
154	CHK no. 150	Dispensary	Leiah	Intact	F
155	Nawankot	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
156	Shergarh	BHU	Leiah	Intact	F
157	Samtia	BHU	Leiah	FD	NF
158	Baseera	BHU	Leiah	FD	NF
159	Lalant Nasheeb	BHU	Leiah	FD	NF
160	Kotla Haji Shah	BHU	Leiah	FD	NF
161	Kala Bagh	Hospital	Mianwali	PD	F
162	Isa Khel	THQ	Mianwali	PD	F
163	Kaloor Sharif	BHU	Mianwali	PD	F
164	Pai Khel	BHU	Mianwali	PD	F
165	Moch	RHC	Mianwali	PD	F
166	Kanna	BHU	Mianwali	PD	F
167	Thai	BHU	Mianwali	PD	F
168	Daiwal	BHU	Khushab	PD	F
169	Tluokar	BHU	Khushab	PD	F
170	Sandral	BHU	Khushab	PD	F
171	Mangowal	BHU	Sargodha	PD	F
172	Kandan	BHU	Sargodha	PD	F
173	Jahanian Shah	BHU	Sargodha	PD	F
174	Havali Majoka	BHU	Sargodha	PD	F
175	Chak Saida	BHU	Sargodha	PD	F
176	More Jhandi	BHU	D G Khan	PD	F
177	Sheero	BHU	D G Khan	PD	F
178	Meranpur	BHU	Rajanpur	PD	F
179	Son Miani	BHU	Rajanpur	FD	NF
180	Saleem abad	BHU	Rajanpur	FD	NF
181	Wang	BHU	Rajanpur	FD	NF
182	Murghai	BHU	Rajanpur	FD	NF
183	Noorpur Muchiwala	BHU	Rajanpur	FD	NF
184	Jampur	THQ	Rajanpur	FD	NF



**Notes:**

The degree of severity to which people have been affected by the floods varies depending on their particular losses and damages. UN assessments have been launched in at least three provinces to identify severely affected families who require life-saving humanitarian assistance.

For Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the UN experts have identified 2.7 million people in need of immediate humanitarian assistance. Figures for Punjab and Sindh are expected in mid-August.

Affected Population figures for P.A.K. and Gilgit Baltistan have been estimated using the count of affected villages

**Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**  
 Deaths:1,036  
 Injured:1,024  
 Damaged Houses: 174,583  
 Villages Aff.: 2,834  
 Pop. Aff.: 4,438,712

**FATA**  
 Deaths:34  
 Injured:34  
 Damaged Houses: 1321  
 Villages Aff.: No Data  
 Pop. Aff.: No Data

**Gilgit - Baltistan**  
 Deaths:82  
 Injured:60  
 Damaged Houses: 1105  
 Villages Aff.: No Info  
 Pop. Aff.: 8561

**P.A.K.**  
 Deaths:69  
 Injured:83  
 Damaged Houses: 6472  
 Villages Aff.: No Info  
 Pop. Aff.: 245000

**Punjab**  
 Deaths:101  
 Injured:350  
 Damaged Houses: 500000  
 Villages Aff.: 3,000  
 Pop. Aff.: 8000000

**Balochistan**  
 Deaths:24  
 Injured:98  
 Damaged Houses: 19,604  
 Villages Aff.: 2,584  
 Pop. Aff.: 272,569

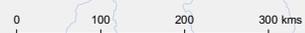
**Sindh**  
 Deaths: 5  
 Injured:15  
 Damaged Houses: 22,068  
 Villages Aff.: 2,534  
 Pop. Aff.: 1,527,555

**Legend**

**UNOSAT Flood Extent**

**Water\_StatusID**

- New Water / Water Increase
- Water levels decreased
- No water change / Static Level
- Rivers
- Line of Control as promulgated in the 1971 SIMLA Agreement
- International Boundary
- Provincial Boundary



**Abstract:**  
 Map shows data of deaths, affected population, and damaged houses provided by the Provincial and National Disaster Management Authorities, (PDMA and NDMA). This information has been summarized and is displayed at a district level.

**Disclaimers:**  
 The designations 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 of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

**Disclaimers:**  
 Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

**Sources:**  
 Goul, NDMA, PDMA, ESRI, JLC, CAMP, UNOSAT

Contact: Pakistan@MapAction.org

**Map Doc Name:** PAK216\_Situation Overview\_v5\_...

**Creation Date:** 14th August 2010  
**Projection/Datum:** WGS84  
**Nominal Scale at A0 paper size:** 1: 2,000,000

# Key documents

# Pakistan: Monsoon Floods Situation Report #13, 16 August 2010

Source: [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\)](#)

Date: 16 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 517.4 Kbytes)

This report was issued by UNOCHA Pakistan. It covers the period from 14 to 16 August. The next report will be issued on or around 18 August.

## I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- The United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon visited affected areas in Punjab on 15 August, pledging the support of the United Nations and stating that "these unprecedented floods demand unprecedented assistance."
- Floodwaters continue to swell in Sindh and Balochistan; additional needs are anticipated in both provinces.
- The Pakistan Government has authorised WFP to deploy United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) assets to the country.
- 32% of the requirements in the Pakistan Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan (PIFERP) have now been covered.

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 517.4 Kbytes)

# Pakistan: Monsoon Floods Situation Report # 12, 14 August 2010

Source: [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\)](#)

Date: 14 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 173.2 Kbytes)

This report was issued by UNOCHA Pakistan. It covers the period from 12 to 14 August. The next report will be issued on or around 16 August.

## I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Rates of diarrheal disease continue to increase in affected areas; ensuring access to clean water is a top priority
- The situation in Sindh has continued to worsen, with 300,000 people evacuated from Jacobabad district on 13 August in advance of a second surge of floodwaters
- Though the scale of the floods disaster continues to expand, just 20% of funding requirements set out in the Pakistan Initial Floods Response Emergency Plan have so far been covered

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 173.2 Kbytes)

# Pakistan Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan, August 2010

Source: [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\)](#)

Date: 11 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 2.3 Mbytes)

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the course of July and early August 2010, Pakistan experienced the worst monsoon-related floods in living memory. Heavy rainfall, flash floods and riverine floods have devastated large parts of Pakistan since the arrival of seasonal monsoon rains on 22 July. Assessments of losses and damages are ongoing, but estimates place the number of affected people at more than 14 million. Over 1,200 people have died, and at least 288,000 homes have been damaged or destroyed.

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) Province, intense rains during the last week of July and in early August were compounded by the swelling of major rivers due to rainwater surging down from the highland areas. The Pakistan Meteorological Department reports that within one week in late July, KPK received 9,000 millimetres of rainfall - ten times as much as the province normally receives in the course of an entire year. Baluchistan, Pakistan-Administered Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan, also experienced extreme weather, resulting in widespread losses and damages.

As the flood waters began to slowly recede in the northern provinces, rivers continued to swell to unprecedented levels and travel southwards by way of the Indus River. By early August, flood waters breached the river bank in at least eight districts of Punjab, devastating homes, and crops and livestock. At least eight million people in Punjab have been affected by the disaster.

The flood wave continues to make its way through the southern province of Sindh, where millions more are expected to suffer from the combined impact of torrential rains and unprecedented water levels in the rivers.

The Government, especially deploying the Armed Forces' logistical capacity, has led the response to the disaster with the deployment of preparedness, rescue and relief actions. Hundreds of thousands have been rescued or preventively evacuated from riverine areas. In light of the devastation caused by the floods and the ongoing threat to lives and livelihoods, the Government (through its National Disaster Management Authority) requested the United Nations agencies and the humanitarian community to prepare an initial floods emergency response plan.

While the Government of Pakistan (National Disaster Management Authority and the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities) will lead the relief and recovery activities in flood-affected areas, the humanitarian community has been asked to support the response by covering gaps where the needs exceed the government's response capacity. This means that the humanitarian community will be assisting only a portion of the overall caseload of affected people, focusing on the most severely affected.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) expects that critical needs of the severely affected families will include food, clean drinking water and purification materials, emergency health services, tents and shelter kits, cooking sets, mosquito nets, and other non-food items (NFI). Over the medium to long term, the food security situation in the country is likely to be affected by the significant loss of crops and agricultural land.

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 2.3 Mbytes)

# Pakistan: Monsoon Floods Situation Report # 10, 10 August 2010

Source: [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\)](#)

Date: 10 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 516.4 Kbytes)

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.

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 516.4 Kbytes)

# Pakistan: Monsoon Floods Situation Report # 9, 08 August 2010

Source: [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\)](#)

Date: 08 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 128.8 Kbytes)

This report was issued by UNOCHA Pakistan. It covers the period from 07 to 08 August. The next report will be issued on or around 09 August.

## I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Renewed rains and flash floods hit Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan
- Thousands continue to be evacuated from southern Punjab and Sindh as water levels in the Indus River rise to a dangerous level.
- A humanitarian coordination centre is being established by OCHA in Islamabad

## II. Situation Overview

### Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Renewed rains in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have caused additional flooding. The floods have hindered relief activities as well as the restoration of road links to inaccessible areas. At least 22 people have died across the province, mainly as a result of flash floods. Due to bad weather, food airlifts to people in Upper Swat could not be carried out.

### Gilgit Baltistan

According to reports from Gilgit-Baltistan region, over 30 people lost their lives in land slides and flash floods in Skardu and Ghanche Districts. The region is already cut off from the rest of the country since last week's land slides on the Karakorum Highway.

### Punjab

While the flood wave in the Indus River has now exited Punjab and entered into Sindh, heavy rainfall has further affected many of the districts already hit by floods. According to provincial authorities, the floods affected over 1.45 million acres of cropped land. Over 44,000 houses were fully damaged while 46,000 were partially damaged. Over 48,000 people have sought shelter in 167 camps.

According to initial estimates by UNICEF, over 40 health facilities in Punjab have been fully or partially damaged. In addition, over 2,000 schools have been damaged along with 45 water supply systems. These figures are expected to increase when information from all the affected areas is available.

### Sindh

The flood wave is now passing through Guddu and Sukkur barrages. Water levels are still rising as a result of rainfall. The evacuation of communities living alongside the riverbanks is underway. Several protective embankments and dams have already been breached by the flood wave, inundating scores of villages. The government says it expects that around 800,000 people have already been affected.

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 128.8 Kbytes)

# INTERACTION MEMBERS RESPOND TO THOSE AFFECTED BY THE FLOODING IN PAKISTAN

Source: [InterAction](#)

Date: 04 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 106.7 Kbytes)

Washington, D.C. (August 4, 2010)—The worst flood to hit Pakistan in 80 years has left at least one million people in need of emergency assistance. In northwestern Pakistan, the number of deaths currently exceeds 1,400, and up to 3 million affected or displaced in need of supplies. Major damage to roads, housing, bridges, general infrastructure, communications and utilities continue to be the main problem hampering relief efforts.

Martin Mogwanja, the UN humanitarian coordinator in Pakistan, declared that two northwestern districts in Pakistan are under a state of emergency and confirmed widespread damages and urgent humanitarian needs.

Unfortunately, the damage of Pakistan's monsoon floods may worsen. Officials warned that more rain could spread in the coming week, putting more pressure on the country's already debilitated rescue efforts.

The InterAction members listed below are accepting contributions for assistance that they or their affiliates will be providing to those affected by the earthquake. An updated list of agencies responding, as well as detailed information on their activities, is available at: <http://www.interaction.org/crisis-list/interaction-members-respond-floods-pakistan>.

InterAction is a coalition of more than 190 U.S.-based private relief, international development and refugee assistance organizations. InterAction members have agreed to abide by a set of standards to ensure accountability to donors, professional competence and quality of service.

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 106.7 Kbytes)

# Situation Report No. 6: Floods in Pakistan - 4 August 2010

Source: [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\)](#)

Date: 04 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 226.5 Kbytes)

This report was issued by OCHA Pakistan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 3 to 4 August. The next report will be issued on or around 5 August.

## I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Nearly 1.4 million people have been affected by floods in Punjab province alone; the Government has established 170 relief camps for 22,000 people.
- Flood waters continue to recede across most of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, although the southern districts of D.I. Khan and Tank have again been put on alert for flash floods.
- Significant further flooding is expected in Sindh province over the next 24-hour period.
- Priorities for assistance include food, drinking water, tents, non-food items and medical services.

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 226.5 Kbytes)

# Situation Report No. 4 : Monsoon Floods in Pakistan - 2 August 2010

Source: [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\)](#)

Date: 03 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 372.3 Kbytes)

Highlights:

- Water has begun to recede from flood-affected areas in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in northwest Pakistan
  - Latest reports indicated upwards of one thousand killed
  - Ongoing assessments undertaken by WFP indicate that there may be over one million people affected
  - Food, clean drink water, tents and emergency medical services remain the most urgency needs
- [Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 372.3 Kbytes)

# Situation Report No. 5: Floods in Pakistan - 3 August 2010

Source: [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\)](#)

Date: 03 Aug 2010

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 635.9 Kbytes)

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

Relief work in the affected areas is picking up pace as water is slowly receding and affected areas are becoming accessible. The humanitarian community and authorities are continuing to assess the exact extent of damages.

In Punjab, the Indus river banks have been breached in at least seven districts of Punjab (Mianwali, Bhakkar, Layyah, Muzaffargarh Khan, Rajanpur, RY Khan), as the rains and floodwater gathered flowed southwards from KPK. So far, NDMA has reported 47 deaths in the province. Over 990 villages have been affected and at least 15,000 houses have been damaged or destroyed. Thousands of acres of crops have been lost, devastating livelihoods.

As the body of water travels further south, Sindh is also bracing for the biggest floods in 34 years. Around one million cusecs of water are expected to flow into Sukkur Barrage by the end of this week. Authorities predict that several districts of Sindh will be hit by the flood waters.

[Full Report](#) (pdf\* format - 635.9 Kbytes)

# Situation Report No. 3: Monsoon Floods in Pakistan - 1 August 2010

Source: [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\)](#)

Date: 01 Aug 2010

[Full report](#) (pdf\* format - 121.2 Kbytes)

This situation report is based on information received from UN Agencies, humanitarian partners and government sources.

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

The worst floods to hit Pakistan since 1929 have left more than one million people in need of emergency assistance.

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), the worstaffected province, the Provincial Government now puts the death toll at nearly 800 people, with more than 100 people still missing. The actual figures could be higher as communication networks in many areas are still disrupted. Initial assessments indicate that Charsadda, Nowshera and Swat are amongst the worst affected districts. Other badly hit areas, including Lower and Upper Dir, remain largely inaccessible to humanitarian actors.

In the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), 28 deaths have been reported. Gilgit Baltistan region has been cut off from the rest of the country, as parts of Karakoram highway have been swept away. In Jammu and Kashmir, landslides and floods have reportedly killed some 39 people in Muzaffarabad and Neelam districts. In Baluchistan and Punjab, around 10,000 families remain affected by an earlier incidence of flooding that started on 22 July.

Rains have currently stopped but Pakistan's Meteorological department has forecast a fresh spell of rains starting 2 August.

These new rains are mainly expected to affect Sindh and Punjab. At the same time, these areas expect to see a surge in river levels, as rainfall received in KPK is now flowing towards the south. Evacuation of people from low lying areas has already started.

[Full report](#) (pdf\* format - 121.2 Kbytes)

# Situation Report No. 2: Monsoon Floods in Pakistan - 30 July 2010

Source: [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\)](#)

Date: 30 Jul 2010

[Full report](#) (pdf\* format - 1 Mbytes)

This situation report is based on information received from UN Agencies, humanitarian partners and government sources.

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

The loss of lives and the extent of damage the heavy rains and flash floods across the Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) over the last three days are still not clear as access to affected areas is limited and most of communication networks are disrupted. According to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), the death toll in Pakistan alone has reached more than 290 and several hundreds of injured are reported. The total affected population is estimated at nearly one million.

Additionally, there are major damages to infrastructure: thousands of houses and roads have been destroyed and at least 45 bridges all over the Province have been damaged. As a result, search and rescue as well as assessments operations are still patchy and do not cover the whole of the affected area.

The worst affected districts in KPK are Charsadda, Swat, Nowshera, D.I. Khan, Tank, and Lower and Upper Dir.

Several dozen deaths were reported in Charsadda, where thousands of people are still stranded in their houses. The district is cut off from the Provincial Capital Peshawar and large areas are under several feet of water.

Water from Kabul River entered also parts of Nowshera district, flooding houses and stranding thousands of people in their homes. An important humanitarian hub and warehouse complex in Pirpai was also flooded, making it impossible to move relief items to affected areas.

In the Swat District, the Swat River has washed away most of the bridges along with dozens of shops, hotels and private residents. Thousands of civilians had to be evacuated to high grounds north of the District Capital Mingora.

Also, the Districts of Tank and D. I. Khan have been affected, where several hundred mud houses have been destroyed by the rain and floods. The water entered the district capitals and set parts of both cities under water.

[Full report](#) (pdf\* format - 1 Mbytes)

# Situation Report: Monsoon Floods in Pakistan - 29 July 2010

Source: [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\)](#)

Date: 29 Jul 2010

[Full report](#) (pdf\* format - 398.9 Kbytes)

This situation report is based on information received from UN Agencies, humanitarian partners and government sources.

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

Heavy rains in the past few days have triggered both flash floods and riverine floods in several parts of the country resulting in a loss of life and widespread displacement.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), Baluchistan, and Punjab have been the worst affected areas. Thousands of people have lost their homes and livelihoods. Crops have been destroyed, and roads and bridges damaged. All 7 districts of FATA have also been affected, according to the FATA Disaster Management Authority, although the severity is unclear.

### Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

In KPK, these are the worst floods since 1929 and 25 districts are said to be hit. At least 400,000 people have been affected. Swat, Charsadda, D I Khan, Tank and Upper and Lower Dir districts are among the districts badly hit. They have received between 100 – 290 mm of rain in the past 24 hours. This is the highest recorded rainfall in the region in the past 35 years. Reports indicate that in Charsadda, more than 5,000 homes are underwater and 20 villages have been affected. The road links to Peshawar have also been cut off. In Swat, the Swat river has broken its banks. It is reported, 4 subdivisions have been affected, with 2 villages flooded and more than a thousand homes underwater. Allegedly, hotels and shops have also been swept away. In DI Khan and Tank initial reports say 23 villages have been affected. There is also a danger the river Indus will overflow. In Mansehra initial reports suggest some villages have been hit by landslides.

### Baluchistan

In Baluchistan, floods have hit seven districts including Sibi, Kohlu and Barkhan. It is reported that some 150,000 people have been affected.

### Punjab

The rains have hit parts of upper Punjab; Mianwali, Attock, Rawalpindi and Jhelum in particular. Moreover, moderate to heavy rains continue to batter the flood plains in Rajanpur

[Full report](#) (pdf\* format - 398.9 Kbytes)