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## HIGHLIGHTS

- Thousands remain displaced in flood-affected areas and many have returned home to little or nothing.
- Further funding is needed to assist flood-affected families.
- More than 4,800 families displaced from Khyber Agency to Jalozai camp due to security operations are receiving humanitarian assistance.
- Access remains restricted in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA.

## Flood waters recede

Critical humanitarian needs remain unmet in Sindh and Balochistan Provinces, where floods affected more than 5 million people in 2011. Over 90 per cent of floodwater has reportedly receded from affected areas, but more than 10,000 families (55,953 people) still live in temporary settlements in Sindh Province. Land remains under water in many areas, hindering the return of displaced families.

The initial rapid response plan for the 2011 floods launched in September 2011 is currently funded at 47 per cent, or US\$168 million. The Government of Pakistan and humanitarian partners are finalizing a framework to address early recovery needs in flood-affected areas. People remain at risk and further funding is needed to help them restore their livelihoods.

## FIGURES

Flood-affected pop.	5.4 m
IDPs in Sindh	55,953
IDPs in KP/FATA	761,775

## 2011 Floods Appeal

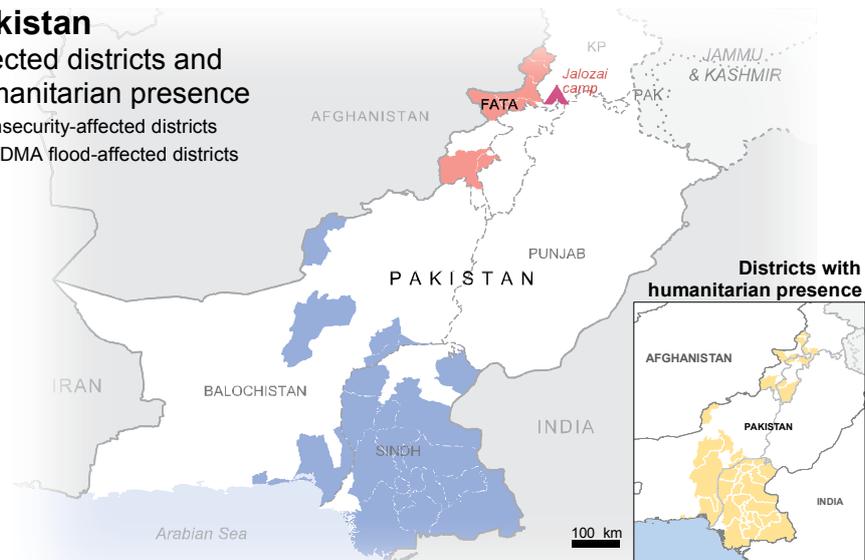
356 million requested (US\$)

47% funded

### Pakistan

#### Affected districts and humanitarian presence

- Insecurity-affected districts
- NDMA flood-affected districts



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## Newly displaced in FATA

In the Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA), humanitarian agencies are delivering aid to more than 4,800 families recently displaced from Khyber Agency to Jalozai camp due to security operations. The total population of the camp is now 10,549. The new movements started in late January and continue to date. Registration of the new IDPs commenced on 21 January. The Provincial Disaster Management Authority is expanding the camp to accommodate the new arrivals. Humanitarian partners are providing these individuals with food, shelter items, hygiene kits and medical assistance. More displacements are feared as security operations continue in the area.

Restricted access and security operations in FATA and areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) continue to limit humanitarian assistance.

*Cases of pertussis, a highly contagious bacterial disease, have been reported in parts of Sanghar District in south Sindh.*

## Assisting communities in need

### Millions of people receive health assistance in flood-affected areas

More than 2.5 million people have received essential medicines and emergency health care in the flood-affected areas of Sindh since the response began in September 2011.

WHO has established 24 centres where treatment of acute respiratory infections continues. In north Sindh, health and hygiene awareness at the community level remains limited. In south Sindh, health centres in parts of Sanghar District have reported alerts of pertussis, a highly contagious bacterial disease that causes uncontrollable, violent coughing. Poor routine immunization has been identified as a possible cause of this disease.

Acute respiratory infections accounted for 23.7 per cent of more than 284,000 medical consultations conducted in 17 districts of Balochistan between late December and mid-January, a 3.7 per cent increase from the previous month. Suspected cases of malaria accounted for 12 per cent of the consultations (a 2 per cent decrease from the previous month), while acute diarrhoea accounted for 8 per cent (a 1 per cent decrease from last month). Cases of leishmaniasis, a disease spread by female sandfly bites, accounted for 40.5 per cent of alerts reported in Balochistan.



WHO staff and health officials in Matiyari District, Sindh Province, respond to a disease alert. © WHO/Shehzad

### Health surveillance teams respond in KP and FATA

WHO surveillance teams in KP and FATA responded to nearly 140 alerts of various communicable diseases, notably acute watery diarrhoea, measles, neo-natal tetanus, diphtheria, acute viral hepatitis, typhoid fever, H1N1 and pertussis. WHO also established 14 centres for treatment of acute respiratory infections in nine high-risk districts of KP.

Humanitarian partners conducted polio vaccinations on more than 39,000 children under age 5 at Ekka Ghund and Darwazgai in Mohmand Agency. They also supported local health authorities in Kurram Agency to establish sites where more than 43,000 children received vaccinations.

An electronic early warning system for diseases has been introduced to improve disease-surveillance reporting. Shaheed Benazirabad District in Sindh and Haripur District in KP are among the pilot sites for the new system, which uses a mobile-phone application.

### More women and children reached with nutrition support

Seventy-two outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) sites have been established in Sindh and Balochistan. As a result, nutrition services have reached increased numbers of children and pregnant and lactating women since September last year.

Of the 462,600 children screened in Sindh for acute malnutrition since the beginning of the response, more than 26,000 severely acutely malnourished children under five have been enrolled at 62 OTP sites and are receiving appropriate treatment, while 55,900 moderately malnourished children have been admitted into the supplementary feeding programme (SFP).

*Over 476,000 children have been screened for malnutrition at outpatient therapeutic programme sites in Sindh and Balochistan since the response began in September 2011.*

In Balochistan, more than 500 children with severe acute malnutrition have been enrolled in the OTP, while 1,600 moderately malnourished children have been admitted into the SFP. Since the response began, more than 14,200 children were screened in the 10 OTP and SFP sites operational in Jaffarabad and Naseerabad districts.

Nearly 23,800 children and pregnant and lactating women suffering from malnourishment are being treated with fortified foods in five FATA agencies. This is being done through the Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition programme, managed by UNICEF and WFP. There is a plan to expand the programme to Kurram when access improves within that agency.

### Winterization support still required for displaced in Sindh

Displaced people in Sindh urgently need winterization items. Forty-two per cent of residents in temporary settlements have reported a lack of clothing and winterization support, according to the latest assessment by the Temporary Settlement Support Unit. (The Shelter Cluster conducts regular assessments and the results of its 5th assessment conducted in January are available at [www.shelterpakistan.org](http://www.shelterpakistan.org)).

The following table shows distributions by the Shelter Cluster since September in Sindh and Balochistan:

Item	Households reached	Coverage
Plastic tarpaulins and tents	505,171	64%
Blankets	531,098	36%
Kitchen sets	101,608	14%
Tool kits	17,939	11%
Sleeping mats and bedding	136,203	9%

Source: Shelter Cluster

Humanitarian agencies are supporting the renovation of damaged houses and providing technical guidance on reconstructing flood-resistant houses. Humanitarian agencies have completed 70 one-room shelters in southern Sindh. This is a pilot project for a program that will eventually provide support to at least 10,500 households.

In January, IOM provided 4,900 displaced households in Dera Ismail Khan and Hangu with emergency shelter and non-food items (blankets, plastic sheets, ropes, sleeping mats and kitchen sets). The latest figures indicate that 28,759 families or 141,237 individuals are displaced in Dera Ismail Khan and 2,375 families or 11,191 individuals displaced off-camp in Hangu, while 1,122 families or 5,635 individuals are displaced in Togh Sarai camp, also in Hangu. Plans are underway to initiate early recovery and community restoration projects in Bajaur, Mohmand, Orakzai and South Waziristan agencies.

### Children attend temporary learning centres in flood-affected areas

More than 114,200 children (49,800 girls) have been reached through 2,100 temporary learning centres in Sindh and Balochistan since the response began in September.

Critical needs in the education sector include the renovation of about 2,800 partially damaged schools and the provision of transitional school structures in 1,450 schools that were totally damaged by the floods. Humanitarian agencies are working with local authorities to bring out-of-school children back to school and retain those currently enrolled. Additional funding is required to renovate more schools and provide educational supplies.



Children engage in recreational activities at Jalozei camp. © UNICEF

*Some 23,800 children living in host communities in Kurrum Agency require access to education facilities.*

### **Educational services provided in FATA**

Humanitarian partners are seeking to address the educational needs of children from an estimated 93,500 families who are expected to return to de-notified parts of FATA. About 23,800 children living in host communities in Kurrum Agency require access to education facilities.

In FATA, humanitarian agencies have provided education services to 680 children (285 girls) at the New Durrani camp. They also set up 30 alternative-learning places in Bajour Agency, benefiting 2,100 children (750 girls) in January.

More than 4,000 children are currently enrolled in 19 schools in Jalojai camp, while over 700 children are studying at two UNICEF-supported schools at Togh Sarai camp in Hangu.

### **Protection activities need access and more funds**

In Sindh and Balochistan, there is a need for access to gender-sensitive services and improved mechanisms to refer survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) for care and support. Safe water facilities for women and girls are also required. Reports of violence against children and separation from family members also need to be investigated and responded to by cluster members, community committees and the Social Welfare Department.

The main constraint to date has been the lack of funding for dedicated protection activities and services. Trained staff and experienced organizations need to be mobilized at the district level to identify and respond to protection concerns, and to ensure that the most vulnerable people have safe and dignified access to assistance.

The Child Protection Sub-Cluster has reached 95 per cent of its target for establishing protective spaces for children and women affected by the 2011 floods. More than 320,000 children and women have been reached to date.

The GBV Sub-Cluster is training local stakeholders in GBV case management and supporting the development of referral pathways, particularly in Sindh Province.

### **Registration of vulnerable people in FATA remains a concern**

In FATA, cluster members are working with Government authorities to address the protection concerns of men, women and children among newly displaced families in Jalojai camp. Some protection issues, such as the registration of vulnerable off-camp IDPs, remain a concern. Protection Cluster members have also liaised with focal agencies in the relevant clusters to ensure protection is mainstreamed into health and education services provided in Kurrum.

### **1.4 million people receive clean water in flood-affected areas**

In Sindh, approximately 1.4 million flood-affected people (56 per cent of the target) have received clean drinking water since September. The table below summarizes the numbers of people reached with various WASH interventions against the targets.

<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>Percentage coverage</b>
Water	2,500,000	1,442,802	56%
Sanitation	800,000	733,946	92%
Hygiene messages	2,500,000	1,920,635	77%
Hygiene kits and soaps	1,750,000	1,750,000	100%

WASH interventions in Balochistan have been affected by lack of resources, limited presence of agencies and security concerns. Despite the challenges, humanitarian partners in the province have repaired/installed 60 hand pumps and conducted 175 technical trainings on installation, repair and maintenance of hand pumps since September. They have also conducted hygiene-promotion sessions in 51 villages, improved 15 water-storage ponds and installed 76 auto-chlorinators in Sibi, Naseerabad and Jaffarabad Districts. In addition 700 emergency latrines have been constructed, and 100 hygiene-promotion sessions have been held in Jaffarabad, Kalat and Naseerabad Districts.

In FATA, humanitarian partners installed seven hand pumps in Mohmand Agency and rehabilitated 23 water points in Orakzai and South Waziristan Agencies, including in eight schools and health facilities. WASH Cluster members also installed 24 solid-waste collection drums and distributed 4,700 WASH relief items in Orakzai and South Waziristan Agencies.

### Families in Jalozai, Togh Sarai and New Durrani camps receive winter items

*The New Durrani camp now houses about 2,800 families. New arrivals, particularly from eastern and central Kurram, are being registered and accommodated.*

In late December and early January, all families in Jalozai camp received winterized non-food items and a winter distribution of firewood. UNHCR restored the camp's 9-kilometre perimeter fence, renewed *purdah* (an enclosure to ensure privacy) walls throughout all phases of the camp and completed a tent-replacement programme.

At the Togh Sarai camp, UNHCR gave families winterized non-food items, gas stoves and a monthly allocation of gas. This replaces firewood as a fuel source.



Nahqi camp in Mohmand Agency in its early stages of development. © UNHCR

The population of the New Durrani camp continued to rise. The camp now houses about 2,800 families. New arrivals, particularly from eastern and central Kurram, were registered and accommodated. They also received non-food items and stoves.

More than 5,000 IDP families living off-camp received winterized packages from humanitarian partners.

### Food delivered to 680,000 people in KP and FATA; livelihoods support provided in Sindh

WFP continues to provide life-saving emergency food assistance to families who were displaced by conflict and militancy in KP and FATA, or who returned to their homes only recently. The January-cycle distributions reached more than 680,000 beneficiaries with 7,780 metric tons of food. The distributions continued through February to reach the remaining families.

In late January, WFP made immediate operational adjustments in order to respond to the food needs of new IDPs in Jalozai camp following the latest wave of displacements from Bara Tehsil of FATA's Khyber Agency. WFP is also continuing to implement crucial early-recovery activities to support returnees within six FATA agencies. Food-for-work activities engaged nearly 15,900 households (110,000 beneficiaries) in 20 tehsils (sub-districts) in Bajaur, Mohmand, Khyber, Orakzai and South Waziristan Agencies in January for more than. WFP's school meals programme was implemented in Mohmand and Orakzai last month. This is designed to support the return of children, and to promote higher enrolment and retention levels. A total of 29,362 students in 261 schools benefited from the on-site provision of fortified high-energy biscuits and take-home rations of vegetable oil.

Approximately 104,000 families in 10 districts of Sindh have received livelihoods assistance since September. More than 56,600 households received agriculture assistance, 41,700 households received livestock assistance and 5,500 households benefited from cash-for-work interventions. In sum, more than 4.3 million people have received food assistance since the response commenced. In January, 58,600 households in Sindh received livelihoods support, with 34,440 households in five districts receiving sunflower seeds, fertilizers and vegetable seeds. In addition, more than 17,600 households received animal fodder and wheat straw in Umerkot and Mirpur Khas districts, while 1,000 households received livestock assistance through vaccination of animals in Umerkot. Another 5,500 households from Mirpur Khas were assisted through cash-for-work activities for the reconstruction of irrigation channels.

## Rebuilding a life in Badalai village

*"I felt that as a woman we could not go out and earn, so the food from WFP saved us from hunger and starvation."*

*-Bacha Hida*



Bacha Hida (centre) has benefited from the Food for Returnees initiative. © WFP

In 2008, Bacha Hida, 55, was living a quiet life with her son and two daughters in Badalai village, Wara Mamund Tehsil in Bajaur Agency. Her husband visited regularly from Karachi, where he was the proud owner of a small shoe shop. Hida's son, 24, was studying at college in the hope of improving the family's financial situation.

Government security operations started in August 2008 in various parts of Bajaur. Hida's village was initially untouched. But on one fateful day in October 2008, an air strike hit her house and she lost everything: her home, her husband and the life she knew. She had nowhere to go.

Hida's son went to Karachi to run the family's shoe shop, and her family was forced to seek refuge in a camp in Samar Bagh in Lower Dir, and then later in Jalojai camp.

Responsibility for the family's care and survival fell on Hida. She registered with the Social Welfare Department and started receiving monthly support to cover the family's basic needs. WFP provided the food assistance in the package, which contained wheat flour, pulses, oil, sugar, salt and high-energy biscuits.

"You can live without shelter but you cannot live without food. The food we got was the best help. It is during this experience that I realized the value of food," explained Hida, as she recalled her time in the camp. "At that time, I had felt that as women we could not go out and earn, so the food from WFP saved us from hunger and starvation." But as time passed, Hida realized that she would have to head the family, since her son could only return infrequently from Karachi.

As the security operations ended, Hida and other families like hers returned to the remnants of their homes. WFP had established humanitarian hubs to meet returnees' food needs. "When we came back, I had thought I would have to scavenge for food, but WFP continued to provide us with food," Hida explained.

With food needs taken care of, Hida could concentrate on rebuilding her life. She began working with her daughters to rebuild their home. They now have plans to build a kitchen and a small vegetable garden. Hida still receives food from the new Chenagai Hub, which will give her the time and resources to fulfill her plans.

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