

This Humanitarian Update covers the period from 09 to 21 July 2010. The next Update will be issued on or around 06 August.

HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- **Monsoon rains have caused flash and riverine floods in various parts of the country. Humanitarian preparedness planning is underway.**
- **Acute Watery Diarrhoea reported in Hangu and Kohat.**
- **Vulnerability Assessment expanding to Mardan.**

SECURITY

On 9 July, twin suicide blasts in Mohmand killed 106 people and injured many more. It was the deadliest attack in Pakistan since last October. Mohmand lies in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) close to the Afghan border. IDPs had just started returning to the area.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Monsoon

The monsoon season has started in Pakistan. Heavy rains in the past few days have triggered both flash floods and riverine floods in several parts of the country. The worst affected areas have been in the provinces of Punjab and Baluchistan. Local authorities are responding. The Pakistan Meteorological office is forecasting a heavier than usual monsoon season. The humanitarian agencies are working with the government and provincial authorities in preparedness planning.



Submerged houses in Talli village, in Baluchistan

Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) Reported in Hangu and Kohat

WHO reports 4 people have so far died after presenting with symptoms of Acute Diarrhoea in Hangu and Kohat. A suspected Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) outbreak was reported in village Zargari and Shna Wari in Hangu.

The first suspected case was reported on 3 July in the village of Zargari in Hangu.

In the reporting period 3 to 22 July the figures show that 1,188 people from more than 44 different locations in Hangu have been treated for the disease, including the Togh Sarai IDP camp in Hangu.

More than 288 cases are from Zargari, over 446 from Shna Wari, 175 from the District Headquarters (DHQ) hospital in Hangu and 279 cases from the health facility in the Togh Sarai IDP camp.

There are also several other areas which show a growing number of cases: Hangu Town (48 cases within a radius of 5km of Hangu Town), Spin Khauri (10 cases,) Gungano Kali (6 cases) and Lakthi Banda (6)



A child being examined in Zargari

Response

WHO along with the Department of Health is coordinating the outbreak response.

An oral rehydration centre has been set up at the Togh Sarai camp and water, sanitation and hygiene facilities have also been improved.

A specialised treatment centre has been established at the DHQ in Hangu and is receiving patients from all over the district.

WHO is also collecting data on the outbreak from 4 medical facilities; the DHQ in Hangu, Togh Sarai IDP camp and two medical centres in Zargari and Shna Wari. There are plans to expand monitoring.

A media campaign will be launched to inform people on symptoms, treatment and prevention. Coupled with this, WASH actors are taking preventative action through hygiene promotion: soap for personal sanitation and aqua tabs, to disinfect the drinking water, are being distributed.

Needs and Gaps

As more areas report cases, increased localised monitoring is required at additional clinics.

There are urgent WASH interventions needed in Kohat and Hangu.

In Togh Sarai, there is a need for proper solid waste management. A female doctor is also required to attend to female patients.



A patient being treated in Zargari

South Waziristan

In DI Khan and Tank, registration for the return of IDPs to South Waziristan began on 25 June. 44,000 individuals have registered their intention to return. The date and first areas of return have yet to be announced.

Preliminary humanitarian assessment missions are being planned following discussions with the authorities.

IDP Vulnerability Assessment and Profiling (IVAP)

The IVAP pilot will expand to Mardan on 25 July. In Peshawar District, over 18,000 families have been assessed in 85 union councils, 7 union councils remain un-assessed due to security concerns, but a team will stay behind to complete those areas.

Saudi Funding

Almost \$45 million of the \$100 million pledge from Saudi Arabia has been disbursed. It will go to a variety of projects including food, shelter and medical supplies.



One of the 25,000 all-weather tents that will be provided through the Saudi Funds

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Protection:

Ongoing assistance is being provided.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items

The last IDP camp in Lower Dir, Samarbagh, was closed on 16 July. It had been sheltering 406 families (1,754 individuals) from Bajaur. Most have gone back to their place of origin.

The CCCM Cluster is implementing contingency measures in the camps as the monsoon season begins.

Tents are being secured against windstorms and relocated from areas vulnerable to flooding. Water drainage is being improved, and IDPs will also be provided with tools to divert water from their tents.

Food Security

WFP's July-cycle distribution has so far supplied almost 12,000 metric tons of mixed commodities to over 778,000 beneficiaries in Bajaur, Mohmand, Kohat, Charsadda, Swabi, Mardan and Nowshera.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In addition to the AWD response outlined in the situation overview, the WASH Cluster has started its monsoon contingency response and will ensure camp facilities are cleaned regularly to avoid any outbreak of disease.

Health

In addition to the AWD response outlined in the situation overview, the Health Cluster has provided equipment to 11 district hospitals in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa based on an assessment carried out by Provincial department of Health. The equipment includes X-ray machines, intensive care unit beds and defibrillators.

In the last two weeks, over 142,000 patient consultations (59% women, 41% men) took place in 11 districts.

The UNFPA provided reproductive health care services to some 3,500 cases in D I Khan, Tank, Swat, Kohat and Lower Dir.

Education

According to a PDMA/PARRSA assessment, 151 schools were destroyed in Malakand division and a further 58 were partially damaged in security operations over the past two years. Therefore, almost 18,000 children do not have access to adequate educational facilities. The Education Cluster is formulating a strategy to arrange learning spaces for the damaged and destroyed schools. The Education Department has also asked for help to reconstruct or repair schools where needed.

Nutrition

In the past two weeks over 11,627 children and nearly 3,478 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) were assessed for their nutritional status.

Over 380 children (184 boys, 196 girls) with moderate acute malnourishment (MAM) and 88 PLWs with malnourishment were registered in the supplementary feeding program.

Nearly 90 children (34 boys, 56 girls) with severe acute malnourishment (SAM) were newly registered in the outpatient therapeutic programme and 21 children suffering from SAM with complications were treated at stabilization centres.

Agriculture

The FAO has so far distributed seed and fertilizer to some 20,000 farming households in Bajaur, Swabi and Buner.

Hope87 distributed fertilizer to 3,900 households in Swat. It has also fixed 30km of irrigation channels, and the construction of 52 water harvesting ponds.

Community Restoration

IOM has completed twelve projects that were started in January 2010 in Buner, Lower and Upper Dir, Swat and Malakand. The completed projects include building link roads, flood protection walls, and drinking water supply systems and also rebuilding schools.

Save the Children has launched a three month project for IDPs from FATA who are living in D I Khan. 1,150 families (8,000 individuals) will be given cash grants of 8,500 r/s per household to cover food and other expenses and 200 female headed households will be provided with sewing machines to start livelihood activities.

Coordination

UNOCHA has established three antenna offices in Kohat, D I Khan and Mohmand to strengthen field coordination.

FUNDING

The Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (PHRP) 2010 is funded at US\$260.25 million (49 percent) of the required \$535 million for six months. For the full PHRP document, visit the OneResponse website at <http://pakistan.oneresponse.info>

All humanitarian aid (PHRP and non-PHRP) is tracked through the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and is reliant on information provided by donors and recipient agencies. Please inform FTS of all contributions (cash and in-kind) by sending an email to: fts@reliefweb.int

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FOR REFERENCE

The humanitarian community's
OneResponse website:

<http://pakistan.oneresponse.info>