

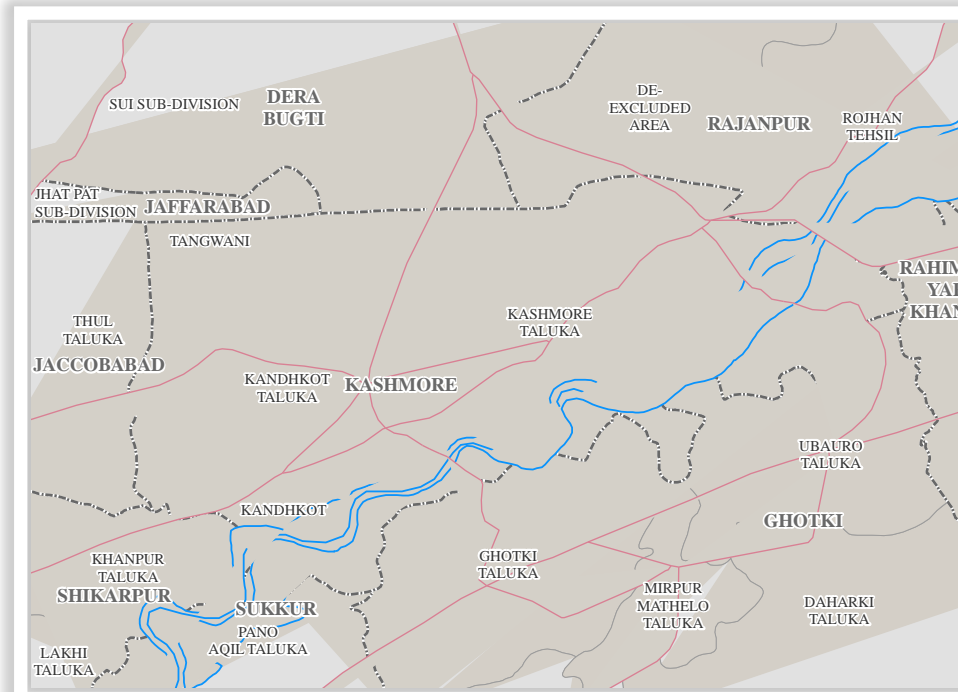
	Total	Affected
TOTAL POPULATION (ESTIMATED 2010)	903,327	615,000 455,000 ⁱ
TOTAL AREA (Sq km)-Acres	640,459	455,625 400,124 ⁱⁱ
NUMER OF TALUKAS	03	03
UNION COUNCILS	37	17
DEHS	145	61
HOUSE HOLD SIZE		

Situation update:

- Kashmore was the first district affected in Sindh. The rate of the flood was such, that the population were not afforded sufficient time to have an orderly evacuation.
- 1000 villages were flood-affected, displacing 260,000 households. Of these 164,568 HHs settled in 47 IDP camps within the district (PDMA December 2010). UNHCR reported (October '10) showed 5727 HHs living in IDP camps in the district. IDPs from other districts also returned to their places of origin. Currently all have returned to places of origin and no camps exist (source: NGOs).
- Standing stagnant water remains in 5 of the 17 affected UCs; Duniyapur, Dari, Habit, Gulwali and KaramPur. Many of the residents from the affected UCs are still in IDP camps, mostly in other districts, such as Larkana.
- Dire need for shelter, food, health, & WASH interventions was reported.
- As winter started, ARI, diarrhea, skin diseases and suspected malaria are being reported.
- According to DCO, 80% of farmers lost rice harvest and need immediate assistance in agriculture and community restoration as livelihoods have been disrupted due to floods.
- Slow process of WATAN card distribution is reported. Landlords reportedly control access to WATAN cards with possibility of victimizing landless and vulnerable groups.

Key Humanitarian Challenges:






- Access problem in 5 UCs above due to stagnant water, heavy damages of Katcha houses, and muddy/damaged roads.
- Less number of INGOs/UN agencies working in this district
- Less coordination between NGOs and district authorities according to Kashmore DCO.








Taluka	Affected Population	Affected Area (sq km)	# of Affected UCs	# of Camps	Population in Camps	# of Returnees	# of Damaged Houses	# of Damaged BHUs	# of Damaged Schools
Kandhkot	182000 ⁱⁱⁱ		02	0	0		75,621 (DCO) 93,182 (PDMA).	248 (DCO)	571 partially/completely damaged in the district (EDU. Cluster)
Kashmore	159250		04	0	0		No Taluka breakdown	No Taluka breakdown	Taluka wise breakdown not available
Tangwani	113750		11	0	0				

WHO IS DOING WHAT WHERE

Taluka/Tehsil	Shelter	WASH	Agriculture	Food	Health	Nutrition	CCCM	Protection	Education
Kandhkot	CARE CRS Goal IRD LHDP,IOM, UNHCR,	GSF. Mercy Corps TRDP-SRSO/UNICEF	CRS, IRC, SRSO	WFP/SRSO	UNICEF, WHO, Muslim Aid, CARE,		No camps		NCHD, HANDS,
Kashmore	CARE, CRS, Goal, CRS, IOM, UNHCR,	GSF, SRSO/UNICEF	CRS, IRC, SRSO	WFP/SRSO	UNICEF, WHO, M UNICEF, WHO,		No Camps		NCHD, HANDS,
Tangwani	CRS, IOM, UNHCR,	TRDP-SRSO/UNICEF CRS	CRS, IRC, SRSO	WFP/SRSO	UNICEF, WHO, Muslim Aid, CARE		No Camps		NCHD, HANDS

	NEEDS	COVERAGE	GAPS
 AGR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 87,857 HHs are in need of agriculture assistance (Agri.cluster). Among other needs, they cannot access 92 % of seeds they need. Source: CRS assessment report (Oct10). Excessive reduction of poultry reported after floods. High loss of livestock impacting on nutrition particularly children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 55,312hh representing 63 % of the total agriculture culture is covered (or planned to be covered). PDMA distributed seeds and fertilizers. Cash/food for work-900hhs. Crop input assistance 11,049hhs, livestock input/fodder 16896 hhs, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32545 HHs, representing 37 %, is the gap for this district. Need for strategic targeting due to meager resources Need for more funds to accelerate restoration of livelihoods. Livestock lost is 0.06 Million (PDMA): restocking needs are high. Need extensive distribution of seeds to accelerate recovery.
 CCCM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No camps at district now. Camp numbers dropped from 89 in Sept to 29 in Nov and to 0 in Dec '10. As there are no camps in this district, affected people should be assisted in the villages/places of return. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No camps to assist in this district. Government vacated most schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to improve Gov-NGO partnership coordination to assist returning IDPs. Need for improved access to basic services in places of return. Unknown number of IDPs from this district is in camps in Larkana and other locations: they need to be restored back home as conditions allow.
 CR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant need for restoring livelihoods and rehabilitation of community assets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Restoration has started mapping partners for N-sindh. Though Kashmore is among the priority districts for this cluster, no activities are yet reported. . Community Restoration projects ongoing for rehabilitation of access roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Restoration Cluster needs to assist rehabilitation of community infrastructure particularly implement non-farm livelihood support projects (e.g. CFW) and assist in resumption of public services, Community Restoration to develop 3Ws and gap analysis.
 EDU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 571 Schools partially or completely damaged in the district. Taluka wise breakdown not available. Most schools not functioning, need repairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education cluster plans to establish 571 TLCs with education supplies & kits. UNICEF plans establishment of 575 temporary structures for northern Sindh (district wise breakdown not available). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 541 TLC s (+ edu. Supplies/kits) for this district. Funds remain major cause of the gap. 10 % of school children dropping out of schools due to flood-related reasons have been reached so far (for Northern Sindh in general). No district wise breakdown is available.
 SHE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PDMA reported 75,840 houses destroyed. 50,000 families need shelters with winterization kits (source: district government assessment). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20,000 families received (or about to receive) shelter assistance (source: district government & NGOs). Only 12134 families received shelter assistance according to shelter cluster update (Febr11). 	<p>63,430 shelters is the gap reported by shelter cluster.</p> <p>Gaps might be lower as some actors might not have reported their interventions like the government of Pakistan.</p>

 FOOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70,000 HHs in need of food assistance (DCO) • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP food (through SRSO) covers 40,000 HHs as return package (Dec-Jan) • WFP has stopped relief food distribution and is planning scaling up food for work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food response gaps: 30,000 HHs (all in their places of return). • No other major food actors except WFP in Kashmore •
 HEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respiratory infections widely reported in winter. • Diarrhea and suspected malaria reported. • Most health services disrupted due to floods. • Measles reported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile clinics being used to reach more communities. Vaccination campaigns completed for Polio. • Comp. PHC Services, Referral Services, Provision of Medicines • Referral Services, Provision of Medicines, ANC, PNC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No gap figures but coverage of medical services is below the current needs as mobile clinics are reaching fewer areas and health services have been fully disrupted. • Pre/Post/Natal services lacking: need for immediate attention as women transported to far places on donkey carts during emergencies.
 NUT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malnutrition > 22.9% for GAM and > 6.1% for SAM for N-Sindh. District specific data not available. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less STC, TFC interventions reported. • UNICEF and partners are planning nutrition interventions • CMAM & IYCF interventions ongoing (UNICEF) • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The gap in OTP and SFP partners, means a Stabilization Center cannot be established. • Need to establish more SFP/OPT • Need for Gap Analysis •
 WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 455,000 to 615,000 people (PDMA & DCO figures respectively) in need of WASH interventions in this district • WASH cluster uses PDMA and hence coverage and gap analysis is based on this. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to safe drinking water: 112,008 people (18%) • Access to sanitation facilities/support: 127,909 people (21%) • NFIs support: 692856 people (112%). • Hygiene coverage: 319,038 people (52%). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hygiene gaps: 319,000 people (82%). • Sanitation gaps: 487,091 people (79%). • Water: 502,992 people (82%)
 PRO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lot of complaints/complexity regarding access to WATAN cards, ID cards, landownership. • Need to address landless and vulnerable groups. Female-headed houses not accessing WATAN cards. • Landlords are reportedly controlling access to WATAN Cards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gov. issued W. cards: 3100 W. Cards in Kashmore, 7,978 in Khandkot, 2,088 in Tagwani (NDRA). Few who have taken WATAN cards are able to get first installment money. This money is being used for buying food and basic instead of rebuilding houses; an indication of vulnerability. Identification and referral for child protection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate better access to W. cards, protection of IDPs in the camps; improve access to services in affected areas in collaboration with Pak. government. Strengthen WATAN card working group • Call upon Mass Communication cluster for better messaging on protection issues.

ⁱ PDMA figures = 615,000 people. District authorities figures = 455,000 (both for flood-affected population).

ⁱⁱⁱⁱ PDMA figures = 455,625 and DCO figures = 400,124

ⁱⁱⁱ Source: DCO figures