

PAKISTAN 2012 FLOOD

Initial recommendations for EMERGENCY SHELTER RESPONSE FINAL DRAFT v2



The objective of the shelter cluster during the emergency phase is to complement the government of Pakistan's support to those whose homes have been destroyed by the monsoon or otherwise can not access adequate shelter. The cluster will ensure that the affected population have access to shelter and non-food items required to provide basic protection from the rain and sun as well as enabling people to maintain privacy and dignity. Priority will be given to vulnerable populations and special accommodations will be made to ensure women, children and people with specific vulnerabilities have access to shelter.

Needs Analyses:

MIRA shows that a total of 2.8 million people were affected by the 2012 flood in 15 districts in Southern Punjab, Northern Sindh and Baluchistan. Seven districts were notified by NDMA as the most severely affected: **Rajanpur** and **DG Kahn** in Punjab; **Jacobabad, Kashmore** and **Shikarpur** in Sindh and **Nazirabad** and **Jaffarabad** in Balochistan. The Shelter Cluster advocates for the assistance to all affected population with humanitarian needs but in line with NDMA recommendations will prioritize these 7 districts.

Based on MIRA results a total of 392,787 houses were affected, being 235,672 (61%) partially damaged and 157,117 (39%) fully damaged. 2 million people were displaced and approximately 1.7 million are estimated to be in temporary settlements¹, while approximately 280,000 people are with host families.

MIRA findings also show that 25.5% of the affected population is currently living without any type of shelter and 18.7% are currently living in makeshift shelters. It is estimated that. **227,638 households are in need of immediate shelter support.**

Total Affected Pop		Houses damaged and destroyed			72% Displaced		62% Camps		51% Need E-Shelter	
PP	HH	Total 88%	PD 61%	FD 39%	PP	HH	PP	HH	PP	HH
2,812,000	446,349	392,787	235,672	157,115	2,024,640	321,371	1,743,440	276,737	1,434,120	227,638
PP: People; HH: Households; PD: Partially Destroyed; FD: Fully Destroyed										

Furthermore, MIRA results indicate that the expected period of displacement ranges from 2- 4 weeks to 546,653 people (27%) to 4-8 weeks for 566,899 people (24%), 242,957 people (12%) expected to be displaced for more than 8 weeks and 749,117 (37%) don't know how long they will be away from their place of origin. As for 2010 and 2011 floods, the presence of standing water and the level of devastation in affected areas may cause extended displacement of communities.

Expected period of displacement	2-4 weeks (27%)	4-8 weeks (28%)	More 8 weeks (12%)	Don't know(37%)
No of people	546,653	566,899	242,957	749,117

In order to collect more information about the living conditions, needs and assistance gaps of the displaced population, return intentions and obstacles for return, Shelter Cluster will pursue with Temporary Settlements Support Unit (TSSU) assessments in coordination with the other relevant clusters.

¹ The Shelter Cluster understands temporary settlements as any type of settlement/place that the flood affected displaced population found for temporary location whilst cannot return to place of origin.

Recommendation:

The preferred emergency shelter option is a shelter kit comprised of local materials and items which will have the maximum utility in the recovery process. An example of this type of shelter kit would contain plastic sheeting, poles and fixings. This type of shelter is less costly than tents thereby increasing overall coverage while also providing materials which have utility both during the displacement and recovery phase.

Tents are the preferred option for formal camps and will also be used in other scenarios if a shelter kit is not available but a tent is available. People are currently facing different scenarios, and the preferred shelter solution for each is highlighted in this table:

Location type	On site		Displaced			
	Destroyed houses	Partially damaged houses	Host families / dispersed settlement	Spontaneous camps (such as roadsides)	Collective centres**	Planned (tented) camps*
Emergency phase	Tarpaulins and poles / fixings / Tents, Tool kits, Household kits	Tarpaulins and poles / fixings, Tool kits, Household kits	Tents Tarpaulins and fixings, Tool kits, Household kits	Tents, Tarpaulins and poles / fixings, Tool kits, Household kits Lighting	Tarpaulins and poles / fixings, Tool kits, Household kits Lighting	Tents Tarpaulins and poles / fixings, Tool kits, Household kits Lighting

Coordination with WASH and Health clusters indicated that hygiene kits, jerry cans and mosquito nets will not be provided or monitored by the shelter cluster.

The following should be noted with regard to distributions of shelter and non-food items:

- Clean up kits will be provided to individual families and communities to help with removal of mud and debris.
- Gender specific considerations must be made in beneficiary selection, targeting, distribution and follow-up of shelter support
- There will be a need for winterization of shelters since the temperatures in the affected areas will drop considerably in the early fall². It is assumed that those who remain displaced or return to destroyed houses will require winterization assistance.
- Operational organisations will need to closely follow displacement trends so that coverage can be given to the maximum number of families.
- Tents may be required for some over-congested collective centres

Shelter Cluster strongly recommends the targeting of shelter assistance beneficiaries according to the following criteria, also recalling protection-sensitive principles agreed with the Protection Cluster:

a. Precondition for assistance is that families were:

- Affected by the floods
- Face great difficulties to cope with the situation.

b. Assistance targets are priority individuals/ groups with specific needs and socially marginalized people, such as but not limited to:

- Families with a high number of small children or dependents; families that include elderly and persons with disabilities; families that take care of separated children
- Female-headed households,
- Widows and women with no male/ community support
- Child-headed household
- Landless persons
- Religious or ethnic minorities and other groups at risk of exclusion (e.g. transgender)
- Older persons (>60), especially if with no family or community support
- Persons with disabilities
- Persons with chronic diseases or serious medical conditions,
- Illiterate and chronically poor persons (for instance income under 6,000 PKR per month and no livestock). The vulnerability/poverty shall be connected to the crisis.
- Possession of CNIC will not be a condition to provide the assistance.

* Attention should be given to the cooperation between shelter and protection actors on the ground, who may signal localized needs and refer cases with specific needs in line with the categorization above.

This current appeal is limited to the life saving phase and does not include post-emergency shelter.

Adherence to the shelter cluster strategy during the emergency phase will result in more items available to catalyse self-help and jump-start the recovery phase.

² The normal mean temperature in December and January in these areas is 5° to 10 °C and at night it drops to below zero. (source: Pakistan Meteorological Department)