

UNICEF PAKISTAN

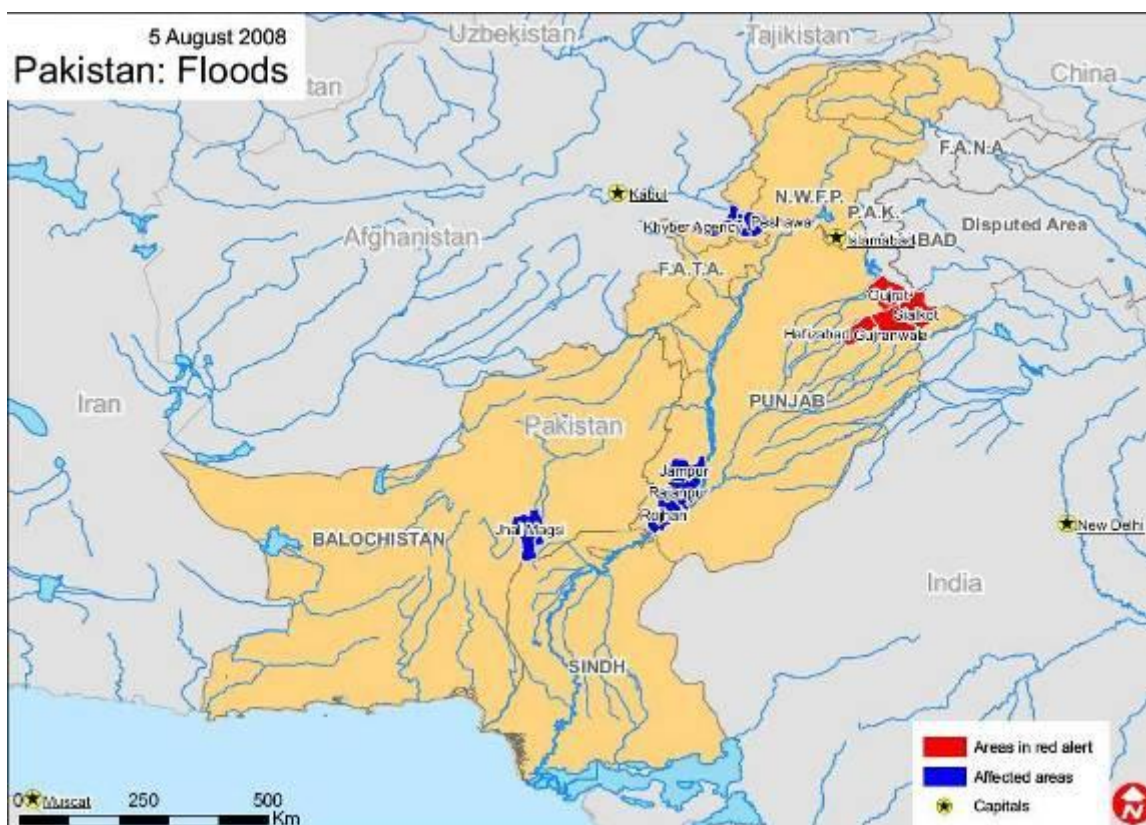
Immediate Needs for Children and Women
Affected by the Floods in
North West Frontier and Punjab Provinces



13 August 2008

1. CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

On August 4, 2008, torrential rain water flooded parts of North and North Western Pakistan. In the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) a local stream, the Thara Khur, which flows from Landi Kotal to Charsada burst its bank causing extensive damages in the district of Peshawar. The affected area includes Shalman, Bara and Tatara, Ali Masjid, Takhtabaig and Lal. In addition the southern part of Punjab province (3 August) and to a lesser extent Balochistan Province were also affected by heavy monsoon flooding.



1. North Western Frontier Province (NWFP)

An inter-agency assessment took place on 10 August. A joint team was formed including UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, WHO, ICRC and Government counterparts to appraise the magnitude and severity of the problem and to suggest areas of intervention for the following six sectors: Water, Sanitation & Hygiene; Nutrition; Shelter; Health; Protection and; Education.

The assessment has confirmed that the most serious situation currently is in NWFP, where 130 villages have been immersed in rain water affecting 25,000 families (approximately 200,000 people including women & children). 41 deaths have been reported and 50 people are missing. People have taken shelter along road sides or on the debris of their damaged houses. Water sources (wells and hand pumps) and supply systems are either damaged or contaminated by flood water. The situation has further deteriorated due to heavy surge of rain on August 9. Relief work has become difficult due to inaccessibility and the relief agencies were able to reach an estimated 5% of the population affected during the rapid assessment (RA). The RA team used an innovative new survey methodology, the Multi-cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (McRAM) which assesses the immediate relief needs of communities affected by humanitarian emergencies. McRAM has been developed with an inter-agency framework in Pakistan with support from UNICEF and UN-Habitat.

2. Province of Punjab

On Sunday, 3rd August 2008 hill torrents caused by widespread rain flooded many parts of Rajanpur district and Taunsa Tehsil of Dera Ghazi Khan in southern Punjab province. Hundreds of mud houses were swept away by the flood water. About 150 villages are reported to be badly affected rendering thousands of people homeless. IDPs have taken temporary shelter on the roads, banks and other higher places. According to the Government of Pakistan National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), in district Rajanpur, 76 villages have been affected by the hill torrents / flash floods resulting into 5 deaths and damaging approximately 700 mud houses.

According to DCO Rajanpur, 70,000 cubic sec feet of water from Koh Suleman hit Rajanpur through Kaha Nala and Chachar Nala on 5th August. People are being evacuated from nine villages in three tehsils (Rojhan, Jampur and Rajanpur). In Rajanpur, a total of seven deaths have been reported, with approximately 11,000 families affected.

3. Province of Balochistan

Flash floods occurred on 3rd August 2008 in District Bolan and Jhal Magsi. According to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) ten deaths and five hundred damaged houses are reported in districts of Musa Khel, Barkhan, Loralai, Zhob, Bolan, Sibi, Kallat, Khuzdar, Lasebla, Nasirabad, Jaffarabad and Sherani. Coastal Highway is blocked at Por near Bela. Various Tehsils of both the districts were inaccessible due to the flash floods.

4. Province of Sindh

Heavy rains have been reported from different parts of Sindh province including Karachi. No reports are available indicating immediate damages due to floods.

2. UNICEF'S EMERGENCY RESPONSE: ISSUES & ACTIONS

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Key Issues

The main issues in these areas especially in Peshawar, Kohat and Khyber Agency of North West Frontier Province (NWFP) are:

- Houses have been demolished and people have lost shelter;
- Health facilities have been demolished, damaged or are not accessible especially for women & children;
- There is potential risk of waterborne disease especially cholera and polio;
- Likely spread of infectious diseases like measles and skin infections;
- Malnutrition in children may lead to vulnerability to infectious diseases and thus increased morbidity and mortality;
- Unavailability of medicines and essential drugs in sufficient quantities.



Urgent Actions

Health

- Support to the coordination of the health sector/cluster led by WHO;

- Distribution of life-saving and critical relief supplies such as tents, other types of temporary shelters, mattresses, plastic mats, quilts, blankets, shawls, clothing and plastic sheeting;
- Provision of high-protein energy biscuits (in conjunction with nutrition sector);
- Provision of water purifying tablets (in conjunction with WES sector);
- Distribution of medical kits including emergency drugs;
- If appropriate, polio and measles immunization and vitamin A supplementation in IDP camps;
- Operational support for medical teams, with special attention to the need for a sufficient number of female medical staff;
- Revival of damaged health facilities;
- Increasing community awareness on health and hygiene issues and home-based management of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and diarrhea;
- Monitoring to ensure that women and girls have access to health services.

Nutrition

- Coordination of the nutrition sector/cluster;
- Rapid nutrition assessment;
- Wider dissemination of key messages on infant and young child feeding practices, including breastfeeding, complementary feeding and hygiene & sanitation, and counselling mothers on breastfeeding;
- Provision of high energy biscuits with WFP and partners as needed;
- Provision of supplementary food (UNIMIX) for children 6- 59 months old, and pregnant and lactating women for two weeks (blanket feeding).
- Initiate community-based and facility-based management for the treatment and care of acutely malnourished children and malnourished mothers. This includes: i) targeted feeding for moderate malnourished children, and pregnant & lactating women, ii) treatment of severely acute malnourished children without medical complications with Plumpy nuts, and iii) treatment of severely acute malnourished children with complications at facilities), and iv) multi-micronutrients supplementation to children under five and pregnant & lactating women
- Vitamin A supplementations with measles vaccinations;
- Support to the Government-led Lady Health Workers (LHWs) Programme to improve focus on the growth monitoring mechanism in their catchments areas so that malnourished children are registered and referred to secondary and tertiary health facilities (build-up community-based management for the treatment of severely acute malnourished children).

UNICEF and its partners will work to strengthen local capacities to restore health and nutrition service delivery. UNICEF and WHO have already provided technical and operational support for Government-fielded health teams dispatched to the affected areas, and will support the establishment of temporary health facilities. Working closely with the Ministry of Health and WHO, UNICEF will help further assess the damage to health facilities to determine what longer-term actions may be necessary.

WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION (WES)

Immediately after the disaster, UNICEF facilitated the coordination of the WES sector in Peshawar and provided essential WES supplies such as aquatabs, jerrycans and bladders. Additional technical support was provided from Islamabad to support overall coordination.

Issues

- Water supply situation in the flood affected areas is inadequate as local people have no access to clean and safe drinking water. There were no piped water supply systems prior to floods in most of the affected areas (i.e. Khushal Bagh, Patwar Bala, Patwar Payan, Jarando kalay, Miskeenababd, Kankol, Nasapa, Nishat Mill and Sadiqabad). The communities were already using un-protected dug wells and hand pumps at the household level prior to the floods. Most of these hand pumps and dug wells have become inaccessible due to flooding.

The water from these sources is turbid and contaminated and diarrhoeal cases are on the increase;

- Presently, the water is supplied to the communities through tankering and 8 bladder tanks of 5000 litre capacity have been installed by Local Govt. Communities are complaining of poor quality and insufficient quantity of water which is currently supplied;
- Water which is being supplied through tankering needs to be tested for bacterial contamination. Local communities are also lacking clean utensils for storage of this potable water as most of their belongings were washed away in the floods.
- At present schools are closed for summer vacations but their water supply and sanitation facilities have been badly affected and need to be restored before the re-opening of schools in September. Similarly the water supply and sanitation systems in affected health centres (basic health units) need to be restored.



Urgent Actions

- Coordination of the water and sanitation sector/cluster;
- Increasing the coverage of safe drinking water through water tankering;
- Provision of water bladders, jerry cans and buckets with lids;
- Distribution of water purification tablets and 'Pure' sachets and information about their usage in local language among flood affected communities;
- Installation of hand pumps within the communities;
- Water quality testing from the existing sources for bacterial contamination;
- Cleaning of dug-wells;
- Water points installed in areas easy of access for women and girls;
- Identify female workers who could easily conduct spot checks that all equipment is working and security/privacy is provided for women and girls;
- Installation of temporary pit latrines with hand washing facilities in the communities at places which are easily accessible and with separation of latrines for women, girls and men and boys so as to guarantee personal safety and privacy;
- Setting up and equipping a Rapid Response Team, if needed, for diarrhoeal diseases / cholera surveillance, prevention and control, especially in the most vulnerable communities (in conjunction with health sector);
- Targeting hygiene practices of child-caregivers, particularly for baby food preparation and the feeding of infants and under-five year old children.
- Anti malarial spraying and de-watering of stagnant water ponds (in conjunction with health sector);
- Restoration of latrines in health and school facilities (in conjunction with education sector);
- Clearing mechanism for solid waste has to be put in place and identification of dumping ground in the communities.

In collaboration with partners and Government authorities, UNICEF will continue assessing damage to the water and sanitation infrastructure so as to determine what longer-term actions may be necessary. UNICEF will work to strengthen local partners and Government authorities to restore water and sanitation services. Oxfam-UK is an implementing partner for WES emergency interventions based on a pre-agreed contingency Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA).

EDUCATION

Luckily the emergency struck at a time of the year when schools are closed so there were no children killed or injured while at school. This gives UNICEF and its partners sufficient time to repair the schools before the beginning of the next academic year on 1 September 2008.

Issues

- In North West Frontier Province (NWFP), the most recent assessment released on 11 August by the Government's Executive District Officer (EDO) Education, Peshawar, reported damage to 18 schools including five girls' primary schools.

S.NO	NAME OF SCHOOL	ENROLLEMENT	UNION COUNCILS	NATURE OF DAMAGE
1	GPS NEW GHARI BAKHOPUL	682	HASSAN GARAI	WATER PUMP,ELECTRIFICATION,MATERIAL FOR WHITE WASH.
2	GPS ZIARAT KORRONA	240	MAMO KHATKI	BOUNDARY WALL
3	GPS CATTAR	125	KANKOLA	BOUNDARY WALL
4	GPS LARAMA	676	LARAMA	BOUNDARY WALL
5	GPS NASAPA	656	HARYANA	BOUNDARY WALL
6	GPS BANDA INAYATULLAH	172	HARYANA	BOUNDARY WALL
7	GPS KANIZA	238	KANIZA	BOUNDARY WALL
8	GPS SHAHI BALA	355	SHAHI BALA	BOUNDARY WALL
9	GPS PIR BALA		SHAHI BALA	ROOM & VARENDA
10	GPS BALARZAI NO 1		MASHO GAGAR	BOUNDARY WALL
11	GGPS REGI NO 2		REGI	BOUNDARY WALL
12	GGPS SHAHI BALA		SHAHI BALA	BOUNDARY WALL
13	GGPS MERA SHAHI BALA NO 2	32	SHAHI BALA	BOUNDARY WALL
14	GGPS SHENA GHARI	57		BOUNDARY WALL
15	GGPS SHAHI BALA	238	SHAHI BALA	BOUNDARY WALL
16	GGPS TAKHAT ABAD	55	TAKHAT ABAD	BOUNDARY WALL
17	GGPS KANIZA	154	KANIZA	BOUNDARY WALL
18	GGPS KATTAR	150	KANKOLA	CLASS ROOMS & BOUNDARY WALL

- In Punjab province only district Rajanpur has been affected by the floods. UNICEF was informed that 125 schools (35 schools in Tehsil Rajanpur, 60 in Tehsil Jampur and 30 in Tehsil Rojhan) including 48 girl schools have been affected due to recent hill torrents. Presently rains are still continuing in Rajanpur and access to most of these schools is still restricted. According to the Government Executive District Officer (Education) in Rajanpur, the buildings of 4 primary schools namely GPS Babul Chak, GPS Basti Sikhani, GPS Toba jaded and GPS Katchi Khan Mohammad have been fully destroyed by hill torrents. The remaining schools have also suffered damages and in some cases, the school furniture and teaching learning materials have been destroyed or washed away. The immediate need in these schools is that of minor repairs, cleaning of schools, whitewashing to prepare them for the next academic session. These schools also require supplies such as teachers' furniture, blackboards etc... Since access to a large part of Rajanpur District is still restricted, the full extent of the damages cannot be fully assessed at the moment.

Urgent Actions

- Coordination of the education sector/cluster;
- Procurement of schools-in-a-box, including materials like chalk, workbooks, pencils, knapsacks as well as school furniture (blackboard; tables; chairs; benches etc...);
- Provision of tents for temporary schools so as to ensure minimum interruption to children's classes in case the school rehabilitation work can't be completed by 1 September;
- Rehabilitation of damaged schools.

In close collaboration with the Ministry of Education and NWFP and Punjab education provincial authorities, UNICEF will facilitate the work of partners and participate in assessment missions to establish affected children's educational needs and plan future recovery interventions.

CHILD PROTECTION

Issues

- About 70–75 % of the total population is displaced in affected districts. People have no choice but to stay in a safe area/shelter near their house.
- Local NGOs have provided some support in terms of food and tents but it is negligible as compared to needs. Men have taken refuge / shelter in mosques while women and children are spending nights mostly outside and are suffering hardship due to the continuous monsoon rains.
- Because of excessive mud, tents could not be installed in areas where displaced people want to stay or to take shelter. Theft incidents have been taken place whenever affected people have left their belongings unattended.

Urgent Actions

- Coordination of child protection sector;
- Distribution of tents and NFIs such as shoes, clothes, shawls/chaddars for women, umbrellas etc...;
- Identification and registration of Especially Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs) including separated and unaccompanied children and assessment of their needs. Prioritization of EVIs during relief planning & efforts;
- Psycho social support to traumatized children and women;
- Establishment of 'child-friendly' spaces and women friendly spaces for lactating mothers where children can feel safe, play, and receive psychosocial support and mothers can feed infants (in conjunction with nutrition sector)
- Prevention of family separation and, if necessary, identification and support of unaccompanied and separated children, including family tracing mechanisms;
- Monitor & report on the situation & prevent human rights violations (forced displacement, distribution of assistance, separation of vulnerable individuals with their families and early warning on gender-based violence);
- Dissemination of information to community members on the increased risk of gender-based violence, exploitation and abuse;
- Provision of alternative family-based care for unaccompanied and separated children, and prevention of the use of orphanages and other institutions for temporary care and information on their locations and hours of operation.



COORDINATION AND LOGISTICS

Issues

In any disaster, coordination and logistics form a critical component of the overall response. While the Cluster Approach has not been formally declared at a global level within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) for this emergency, UN and other partners are using the Cluster Approach's spirit of 'better coordination for better results' in responding to this emergency. UNICEF has assumed therefore sector leadership in water and sanitation, nutrition, education and child protection, and is providing key support in health. Sector coordination groups, led by an agency acting as cluster leader, map out needs and identify the most appropriate response; ensuring efforts are complementary and preventing overlap or gaps in the overall response.

UNICEF's response is fully integrated in the overall response of the Government of Pakistan as led by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the NWFP and Punjab Provincial Governments.

Urgent Actions

- Coordination, monitoring and support of nutrition, water and sanitation and education sectors;
- Facilitation of assessments in these sectors;
- Procurement, warehousing and distribution of emergency supplies and equipment;
- Security of UNICEF staff and assets;
- Performance monitoring and evaluation;
- Donor reporting.

UNICEF will continue collaborating closely with the Government and UN assessment missions and other partners so as to keep abreast of needs and plan sector response.

3. ESTIMATED FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR PLANNED ACTION FROM AUGUST TO OCTOBER 2008

While the Government of Pakistan has not officially sought international assistance, the provincial authorities of NWFP and Punjab have requested targeted support from UN agencies. In order to respond quickly, UNICEF is requesting an initial **US \$ 5,000,000** to meet the immediate and medium-term needs of children and women throughout the affected areas for the coming three months.

UNICEF Pakistan has already used \$ 200,000 worth of supplies out of its own emergency contingency stocks – pre-positioned in its warehouses in Karachi and Peshawar. This stock needs to be immediately replenished so as to maintain a minimum capacity to respond to other emergencies, especially since we are in the middle of the monsoon season. In addition, \$ 100,000 of UNICEF Pakistan cash regular resources has been re-programmed to support life saving interventions in the flood-affected areas.

In order to continue its emergency activities in the short term UNICEF Pakistan will make an appeal to borrow \$ 800,000 from UNICEF New York centrally-managed Emergency Programme Fund (EPF) which will need to be repaid from future donor contributions. Rapid donor contributions are thus critical to ensure the continuation of UNICEF Pakistan emergency interventions in the flood affected areas.

Table 1. Estimated funding requirements from August to October 2008**

Sector	US\$
Health and Nutrition	1,200,000
Water and Environmental Sanitation	2,000,000
Education	800,000
Child Protection	500,000
Coordination, Logistics and Security	500,000
Total*	5,000,000

*The total includes a maximum recovery rate of 7%. The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF's Executive Board Decision 2006/7 dated 9 June 2006.

**Funds received against this appeal will be used to respond to both the immediate and medium-term needs of children and women as outlined above. If UNICEF should receive funds in excess of the medium-term funding requirements for this emergency, UNICEF will use those funds to support other, under-funded emergencies.

Further information on the UNICEF emergency programme in Pakistan can be obtained from:

Martin Mogwanja Representative UNICEF Islamabad Tel: +92 51 209 7710 Fax: +92 51 209 7799 Email: mmogwanja@unicef.org	Dermot Carty Chief, IAHP, EMOPS UNICEF Geneva Tel: + 41 22 909 5629 Fax: + 41 22 909 5902 E-mail: dcarty@unicef.org	Gary Stahl Deputy Director PARMO UNICEF New York Tel: +1 212 326 7009 Fax: +1 212 326 7165 Email : gstahl@unicef.org
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