

UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION UPDATE

PAKISTAN

9 April 2009

UNICEF NEEDS US\$ 4.25 MILLION TO ADDRESS THE IMMEDIATE EMERGENCY NEEDS OF DISPLACED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES IN THE NORTHWEST FRONTIER PROVINCE AND IN THE FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS

- 552,055 conflict IDPs including 324,875 children continue to be in need of emergency support in water, sanitation, education, health, nutrition and child protection
- 15,129 primary school-age children in camps are currently out of school
- 4,790 children and 2,127 pregnant and lactating women are suffering from some form of acute malnutrition



1. ISSUES FOR CHILDREN

The conflict between the Government and militant groups in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and in SWAT District in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) has triggered significant displacement totalling 552,055¹ IDPs as of 30 March based on on-going registration being conducted by the authorities in both North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). The most vulnerable among the registered IDPs are the 88,328 people including 17,084 children under five years living in the 11 official camps. As situation remains volatile, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee strongly believes that IDP caseload will increase up to 600,000 in the next three months.

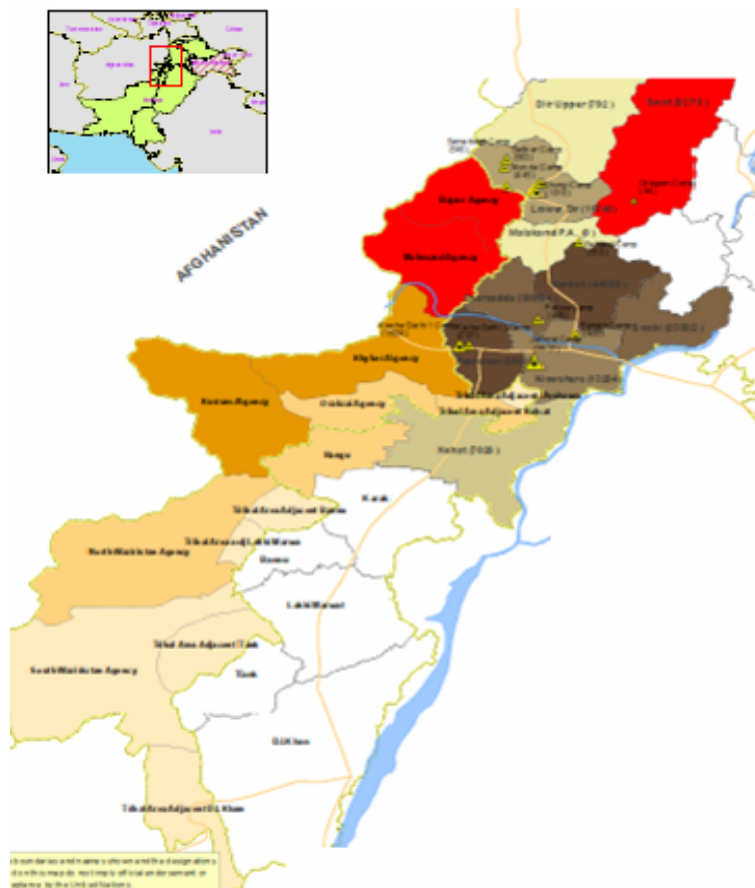
UNICEF and partner NGOs are scaling up preventive activities and disease surveillance in the camps in response to increasing camp population. However, there is urgent need to strengthen general health coverage for IDPs living outside the camps.

Recent screening reports indicate that 4,032 children (1,811 boys, 2,221 girls) and 2,127 pregnant and lactating women (741 pregnant, 1,386 lactating) are identified Moderately Acute Malnourished and currently registered for supplementary feeding.

The displacement has left 21,263 primary school-age children still not enrolled. Access of girls to camp schools remains a gap. And while social mobilization efforts are underway to get these children back to school, urgent assistance is needed for construction of temporary classroom structures with water and latrine facilities, provision of education supplies and teachers' salaries. Furthermore, continuing to provide education services for the enrolled 10,000 children (3,800 girls and 6,200 boys) in IDP camps remains a challenge in terms of meeting the education supply requirements including additional textbooks for IDP children.

Sustaining the current levels of water and sanitation services and hygiene promotion efforts in the 11 camps and in the school and health facilities require immediate assistance in operational and maintenance costs, procurement and distribution of hygiene supplies and sanitation kits. Also critical at this stage is the adjustment in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) intervention strategies for longer term facilities in existing camps, provision of WASH facilities for 50,000 IDPs (11,760 girls, 12,240 boys) in the planned new camps, in addition to the 72,000 (34,560 children, 16,934 girls and 17,652 boys) currently supported, and for a minimum of 75,000 most vulnerable IDPs residing in host communities.

NWFP and FATA Conflict-Induced Displacement 2008-2009



¹ Source: UNHCR registration database, 07 April 2009. Of the total 552,055 IDPs, 88,328 live in 11 camps (17,084 children under five years) and 463,727 live with host families (74,196 children under five years).

2. UNICEF RESPONSE: ACTIVITIES, ACHIEVEMENTS AND CONSTRAINTS

In close collaboration with Government counterparts, UN agencies, local and international NGO partners, UNICEF has continued to support the government efforts in responding to the humanitarian needs of more than 547,457 IDPs on the priority areas of health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, education and child protection.

In the area of health, UNICEF supports the operations of one Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Center in Lower Dir and two MCH Centers in Kacha Garhi I and II camps where some 21,364 (6,409 children under five years) have been provided MCH services including immunization services, ante natal care and ambulance service for referral and health education sessions.

UNICEF supports the Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) intervention implemented by NGO partners in six IDP camps (Jalozai, Kacha Garhi 1 & 2, Benazir, Palosa, Kungi) and in host communities in Mardan, Charsadda, Noushera and Peshawar districts. UNICEF support includes management of supplementary feeding centers and Outpatients Therapeutic Programme (OTP) in IDP camps, and communities, provision of nutritional supplies and training of health staff. Of the screened 16,759 children between 6 and 59 months (8,503 boys, 8,256 girls) and 9,340 pregnant and lactating women in March, there are 24% or 4,032 children (1,811 boys, 2,221 girls); 2,127 pregnant and lactating women (741 pregnant, 1,386 lactating) Moderately Acute Malnourished currently registered for supplementary feeding. Further, there are 4% or 716 children (305 boys, 411 girls) Severely Acute Malnourished receiving therapeutic food and 42 children who are Severely Acute Malnourished with complications have been admitted to stabilization centres. A total of 209 moderately malnourished children and 160 pregnant and lactating women have been reached through supplementary feeding programmes. The Mother and Child Health Week conducted in the IDP camps in March covered 47 health education sessions for 201 mothers and social mobilization campaigns to promote breastfeeding, handwashing, and immunization. Meanwhile, preparations are underway for carrying out a detailed nutrition survey to assess the actual percentage of malnutrition among IDP children and women inside and outside camps.

In education, UNICEF has established 15 temporary primary schools in all 11 formal camps where enrolment has increased to 9,941 (6,134 boys and 3,807 girls) from a previous enrolment figure of 4,563 (3,076 boys and 1,487 girls) in October 2008 when the camp schools started operating. Also, some 897 middle school children (892 boys, 5 girls) are enrolled in 8 middle and secondary schools (2 established by UNESCO, 1 by IRC, 8 by ED-Links-USAID) in 11 IDP camps. UNICEF has distributed textbooks and stationery to all 58 evening shift schools in the four districts (Swabi, Peshawar, Mardan and Charsadda) for host community children, with current enrolment of 3,467 (2,631 boys, 836 girls). With UNICEF support, repair work has been completed in 220 damaged schools used as temporary IDP shelters in Lower Dir.

In the area of WASH, some 72,000 IDPs (34,560 children, 16,934 girls and 17,652 boys) residing in 6 camps gained access to safe water and sanitation facilities through provision of approximately 1,300,000 litres of water per day. This was achieved through the rehabilitation of 60 water sources and the installation of approximately 140 wells and hand pumps, installation of 4,367 latrines in IDP camps (2,271 are for women and girls, 2,096 for men and boys) and the installation of 2,183 bathing facilities in IDP camps. Improved hygiene was also achieved through the distribution of hygiene kits and implementation of hand washing social mobilization campaigns. In addition, WASH interventions for IDPs residing in host communities have been initiated benefiting 42,000 people. Interventions include the rehabilitation of 60 water sources and the installation of approximately 140 wells and handpumps. Hygiene kits, jerry cans and buckets have been distributed to approximately 35,000 families as part of multi-agency convoy of relief goods for families residing in conflict areas.

In Child Protection, UNICEF continues to provide psychosocial support to children and their families. The creative and recreational activities are continuing in the 26 Child Friendly Spaces benefiting approximately 6,000 children (2,821 girls and 3,179 boys). With assistance from UNICEF, an effective monitoring and referral mechanism has been established in all camps ensuring access of vulnerable children and their families to basic services. Also, 644 separated children (312 girls and 332 boys) are being monitored by the Child Protection Monitors and members of the child protection committees ensuring that they are protected, cared for and equally treated by their extended family members in different camps. Orientation on child

rights and child protection in emergencies are being provided to parents, child protection committee members in the IDP camps.

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, Sanitation and Hygiene, Nutrition and Education and is providing key support in Health (Cluster Lead: WHO) and Protection (Cluster Lead: UNHCR). Sector coordination groups, led by an agency acting as cluster leader and co-chaired by Provincial line Ministries, 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 Provincial Government.

3. FUNDING REQUIREMENTS AND RECEIPTS

Following an initial displacement of 300,000 people as a result of combined floods and conflict in NWFP the Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (PHRP) was launched in September 2008 for a total of US\$ 55 million. However given the increasing humanitarian crisis in these areas the Pakistan HRP was reviewed in February 2009 with a new total requirement of US\$129.8 million. In March Islamabad-based donors requested the Humanitarian Country Team to highlight the most urgent humanitarian needs for the next three months in NWFP and the FATA through a Prioritisation Statement. This Prioritisation Statement outlines the most urgent needs within the Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan. It clarifies acute relief needs, the nature and scale of the response and major gaps that require urgent donor support from March to May 2009.

UNICEF Pakistan requires a total of US\$ 22,442,598 against the PHRP of which US\$ 7.8 million have been received so far. Against the March 2009 Prioritisation Statement, UNICEF requested US\$ 4,250,000 for life-saving response. So far, no funds have been received for the emergency response under the Prioritisation Statement.

Table 1: Revised Funding Needs in 2009 (US\$) *

Appeal Sector	Revised HRP Requirements February 2009 (US\$)	Funds Received against HRP (US\$)	Funding Gap against HRP (US\$)	Percentage unfunded (%)
Health	2,400,000	488,434	1,911,566	80%
Nutrition	1,967,520	1,750,039	217,482	11%
WASH	11,480,000	3,844,752	7,635,248	67%
Education	3,435,078	1,380,971	2,054,107	60%
Child Protection	3,000,000	335,031	2,664,969	89%
Coordination	160,000	0	160,000	100%
Total**	22,442,598	7,799,226	14,643,372	65%

* 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.

** 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.

Table 2: Funding Priorities: UNICEF component of “Prioritisation Statement” March 2009

Project	Beneficiaries/coverage	Amount Required (US\$)
Health - Procurement of Maternal and Child Health Kits, operational costs of MCH Centers in IDP camps and disease prevention activities.	30,000 people (9,000 children under five years)	700,000
Nutrition – Purchase of Therapeutic Food (plumpynuts, F-100), and medicines ahead of time and sustaining Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition interventions in 11 camps and responding to needs of increasing IDP caseload.	6,000 children and pregnant and lactating women in ongoing programme, and 2,000 additional children, pregnant and lactating women	550,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) – Emergency water trucking, installation of Water and sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion in camps and in host communities and procurement and distribution of hygiene supplies.	72,000 IDPs in camps (34,560 children, 16,934 girls, 17,652 boys), and est. 50,000 new IDPs 11,760 girls, 12,240	2,696,000
Education – Construction of temporary classrooms, procurement and distribution of education materials, teachers' salaries, back to school social mobilization campaigns especially targeted at girls.	15,129 school-age children (5-11 years old) in camps yet to be enrolled and 10,000 children enrolled in camp school (3,800 girls and 6,200 boys)	100,000
Child Protection – Support to current psychosocial activities in camps and host communities.	approx 6,000 children (2,821 girls and 3,178 boys)	204,000
Total Priority Needs		4,250,000

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

<p>Martin Mogwanja Representative</p> <p>UNICEF Pakistan Tel: + 92 300 854 4275 Fax: + 92 51 209 7799 Email: mmogwanja@unicef.org</p>	<p>Dermot Carty Deputy Director Office of Emergency Programmes (EMOPS) UNICEF Geneva Tel: + 41 22 909 5601 Fax: + 41 22 909 5902 E-mail: dcarty@unicef.org</p>	<p>Gary Stahl Deputy Director Public Sector Alliances and Resource Mobilization (PARMO) UNICEF New York Tel: + 1-212 326 7009 Fax: + 1-212 326 7165 Email : gstahl@unicef.org</p>
--	--	---