

Pakistan

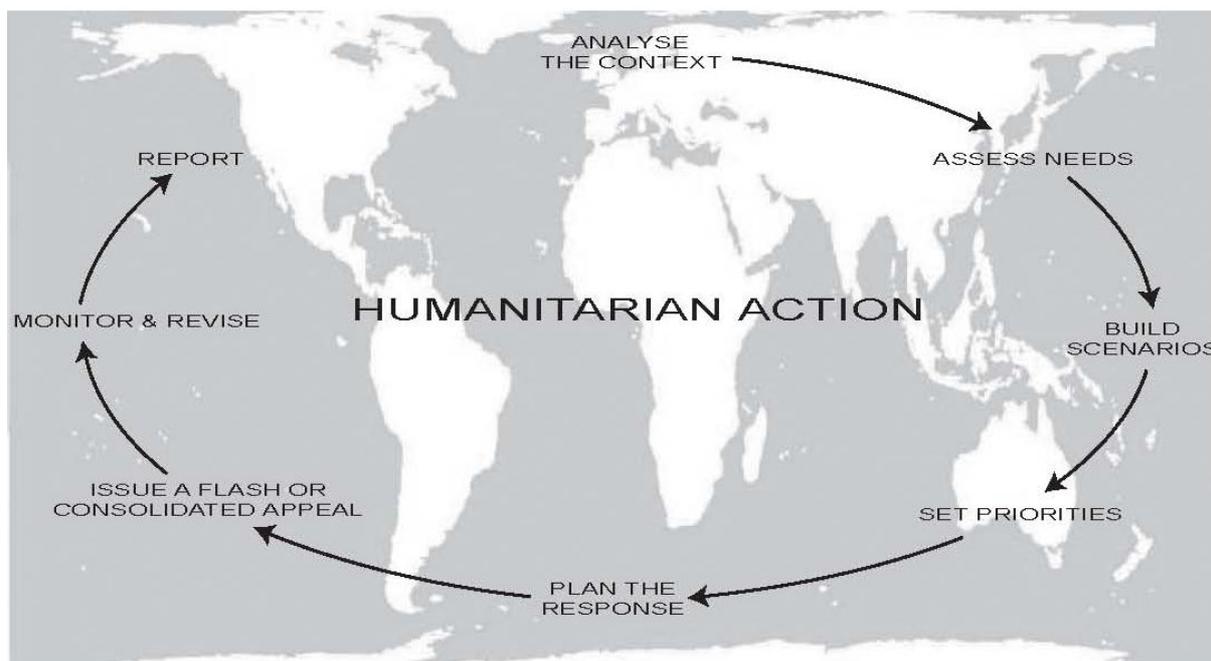
HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

Floods and Internal Displacement

2008 Consolidated Appeal Process



Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

SAMPLE OF ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

AARREC	CRS	Humedica	MEDAIR	TEARFUND
ACF	CWS	IA	MENTOR	TGH
ACTED	Danchurchaid	ILO	MERLIN	UMCOR
ADRA	DDG	IMC	NCA	UNAIDS
Africare	Diakonie Emergency Aid	INTERMON	NPA	UNDP
AMI-France	DRC	Internews	NRC	UNDSS
ARC	EM-DH	INTERSOS	OCHA	UNEP
ASB	FAO	IOM	OHCHR	UNESCO
ASI	FAR	IPHD	OXFAM	UNFPA
AVSI	FHI	IR	OXFAM UK	UN-HABITAT
CARE	Finnchurchaid	IRC	PA (formerly ITDG)	UNHCR
CARITAS	French RC	IRD	PACT	UNICEF
CEMIR INTERNATIONAL	FSD	IRIN	PAI	UNIFEM
CESVI	GAA	IRW	Plan	UNJLC
CFA	GOAL	Islamic RW	PMU-I	UNMAS
CHF	GTZ	JOIN	PU	UNOPS
CHFI	GVC	JRS	RC/Germany	UNRWA
CISV	Handicap International	LWF	RCO	VIS
CMA	HealthNet TPO	Malaria Consortium	Samaritan's Purse	WFP
CONCERN	HELP	Malteser	SC	WHO
Concern Universal	HelpAge International	Mercy Corps	SECADEV	World Concern
COOPI	HKI	MDA	Solidarités	World Relief
CORDAID	Horn Relief	MDM	SUDO	WV
COSV	HT			

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SITUATION OVERVIEW:

Displacement

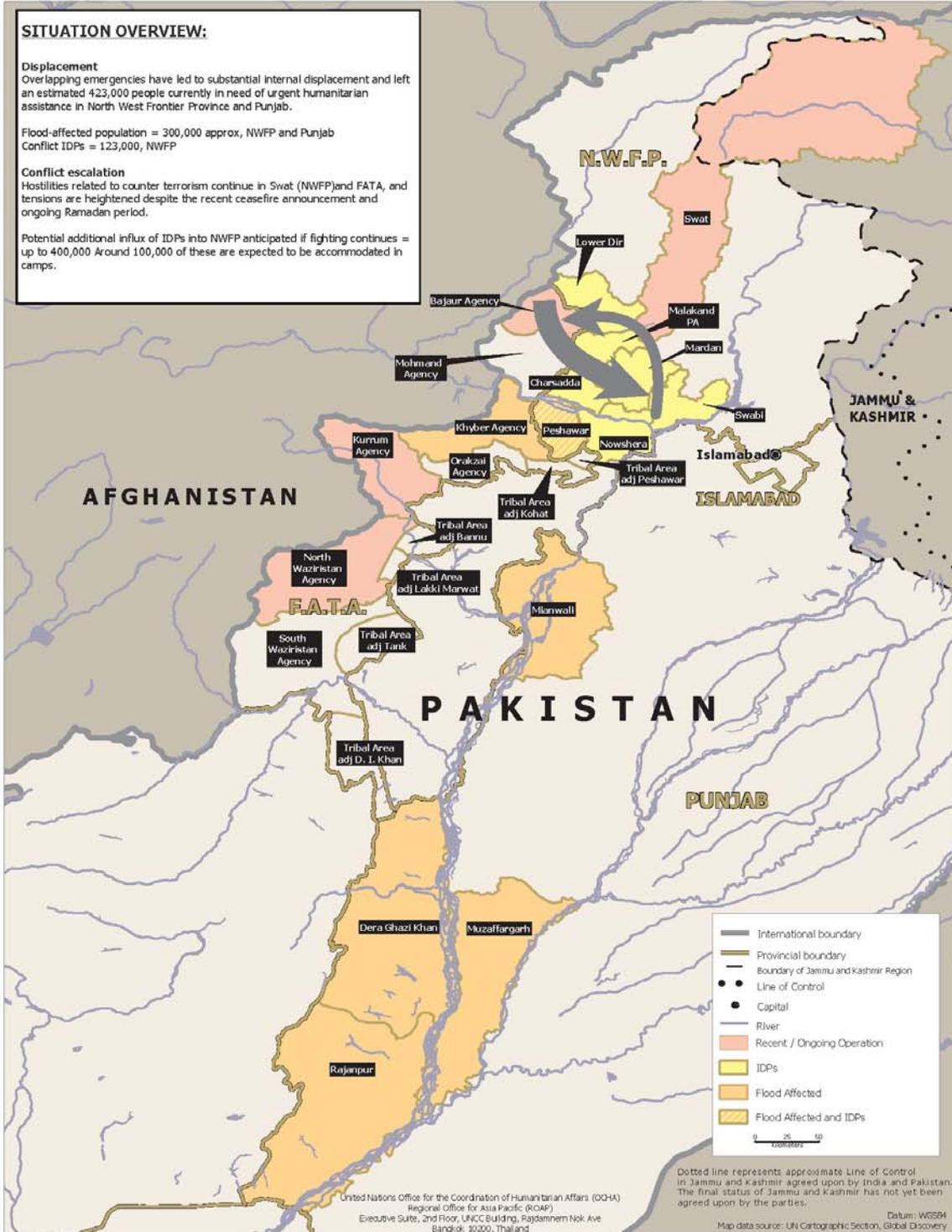
Overlapping emergencies have led to substantial internal displacement and left an estimated 423,000 people currently in need of urgent humanitarian assistance in North West Frontier Province and Punjab.

Flood-affected population = 300,000 approx, NWFP and Punjab
 Conflict IDPs = 123,000, NWFP

Conflict escalation

Hostilities related to counter terrorism continue in Swat (NWFP) and FATA, and tensions are heightened despite the recent ceasefire announcement and ongoing Ramadan period.

Potential additional influx of IDPs into NWFP anticipated if fighting continues = up to 400,000. Around 100,000 of these are expected to be accommodated in camps.



The names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Map Ref: OCHA_PAK_Flooding&IDP_v3_080905

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In August Pakistan suffered a series of overlapping crises that have led to substantial internal displacement and left hundreds of thousands in need of humanitarian assistance. These events have come at a time when Pakistan is reeling from the effects of the global food crisis, and have served to exacerbate an already precarious situation.

Unusually heavy monsoon rains and flash floods in early August affected over 300,000 people. Peshawar District in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Rajanpur District in Punjab Province were particularly badly affected. In addition, renewed fighting between the Government and militant groups in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and in Swat District in NWFP caused significant internal displacement.

The conflict in FATA remains highly unpredictable. While a significant proportion of an estimated 260,000 people displaced by recent operations in Bajaur Agency are reported to have returned home following the announcement of a ceasefire, it is likely that the conflict in FATA and in Swat District in NWFP will escalate once more, causing new displacement. Additionally, whilst flood-affected communities have generally remained close to their homes even if currently living in temporary or makeshift shelters, those displaced by the conflict may have travelled much further and have been living in IDP camps or with host families.

The Government, UN agencies, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent movement and NGOs have been responding to needs using contingency stocks and stocks diverted from other programmes. The assistance of the donor community is now urgently needed to maintain the current response, to ensure that the humanitarian community can rapidly react to the extremely fluid situation on the ground in the coming months, and to provide humanitarian services and assistance to the most vulnerable among the flood-affected and conflict-displaced communities.

Working in close collaboration with the Government of Pakistan, and following best practices in humanitarian coordination, the IASC Country Team, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator a.i., has prepared this coordinated Humanitarian Response Plan, seeking a total of US\$¹ 55 million to cover the identified and estimated needs of a caseload of approximately 400,000 persons already affected by floods and conflict and needing immediate assistance over a period of six months. (The Central Emergency Response Fund has already committed \$6.9 million to this appeal, leaving unmet requirements of \$48 million.)

The Plan prioritises immediate life-saving and/or time-critical activities in food aid; nutrition; health; water, sanitation and hygiene; camp management, shelter and protection; the rapid restoration of agriculture-based livelihoods; and early recovery. Programming has also taken into account the volatility of the situation in FATA and in Swat District, and the need to prepare to respond rapidly to the possible further displacement of up to 400,000 people in the coming months, making an overall projected caseload of more than 800,000.

This Humanitarian Response Plan is the result of broad and inclusive consultations between United Nations organisations, government counterparts at the federal and provincial level, local and international NGOs and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. Whilst the most acute phase of the flooding may have passed, the humanitarian situation remains critical. The complex emergency in FATA is volatile and unpredictable. This initial version of the Humanitarian Response Plan is thus a snapshot which will be revised in the coming weeks as the trajectory of the crisis and humanitarian needs become clearer.

¹ All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2009 page.

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TABLE I: PAKISTAN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2008
 Summary of Requirements – By Cluster*
 As of 7 September 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Cluster	Full Requirements \$	Approved CERF Funding \$	Unmet Requirements \$
Camp management, Shelter and Protection	19,103,062	2,288,086	16,814,976
Health	9,265,255	1,199,043	8,066,212
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	5,500,000	897,026	4,602,974
Food Security	7,790,000	1,699,967	6,090,033
Agriculture	6,500,000	399,994	6,100,006
Nutrition	2,112,386	250,000	1,862,386
Education	3,311,200	205,699	3,105,501
Early Recovery	1,060,000	0	1,060,000
Coordination	460,600	0	460,600
Total	55,102,503	6,939,815	48,162,688

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 7 September 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

** NOTE: evolving practice is to show funding per 'sector' (or sometimes 'cluster') following the sector groupings used in country, to be in accordance with the coordination structures on the ground and in the appeal text. Funding per standard IASC sector is also tracked (see Table V), because the fixed standard allows comparison across appeals. FTS on-line tables will offer both groupings.*

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TABLE II: : PAKISTAN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2008
 Summary of Requirements – By Appealing Organisation
 As of 7 September 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Organisation	Full Requirements \$	Approved CERF Funding \$	Unmet Requirements \$
ABKT	70,000	0	70,000
ACF	40,000	0	40,000
ACTED	300,000	0	300,000
CWS	425,000	0	425,000
FAO	6,000,000	399,994	5,600,006
ILO	500,000	0	500,000
IMC	835,000	0	835,000
IR	645,717	0	645,717
IRC	400,000	0	400,000
Johanniter Unfallhilfe e.V.	200,000	0	200,000
MERLIN	343,000	0	343,000
Muslim Aid	325,000	0	325,000
NIDA	100,000	0	100,000
NRSP	110,000	0	110,000
OCHA	170,000	0	170,000
RI	575,000	0	575,000
SRSP	35,000	0	35,000
UNDP	560,000	0	560,000
UNESCO	940,000	70,053	869,947
UNFPA	1,061,538	0	1,061,538
UN-HABITAT	287,925	0	287,925
UNHCR	17,225,562	2,087,193	15,138,369
UNICEF	10,663,761	1,408,451	9,255,310
WFP	7,790,000	1,699,967	6,090,033
WHO	5,500,000	1,274,157	4,225,843
TOTAL	55,102,503	6,939,815	48,162,688

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 7 September 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

2. CONTEXT AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

2.1 CONTEXT

In addition to the effects of the global food crisis, during the month of August Pakistan suffered a series of overlapping emergencies that have led to substantial internal displacement and left hundreds of thousands in urgent need of humanitarian assistance.

On the one hand, unusually heavy monsoon rains in early August have affected several parts of the country, with Peshawar District in the NWFP and Rajanpur District in Punjab Province, suffering particularly badly. In Punjab, hill torrents flooded a number of areas in Rajanpur District, and Taunsa Tehsil (subdivision) of Dera Ghazi Khan District. Rains also caused the flooding of a local stream, the Thara Khur, which flows from Landi Kotal to Charasada in Peshawar District in NWFP. Villages in neighbouring Khyber Agency in the FATA were also affected. Houses constructed of mud were washed away in the floods, fields were flooded and local irrigation systems were destroyed, large numbers of livestock and poultry were killed and infrastructure (roads, irrigation systems, bridges, schools, clinics, etc.) damaged beyond repair. A total of over 300,000 have been affected in the two provinces, primarily through loss of shelter and livelihoods.

On the other hand, clashes between the Government forces and militants across FATA and in Swat District in NWFP, undertaken as part of the Government's ongoing counter-terrorism operations, have triggered significant displacement in recent months. Thousands of families have been displaced from Swat, Bajaur, South and North Waziristan, Kurram, Khyber and Hangu Agencies in FATA. In many cases the displaced were able to return after days, whilst in others they have settled temporarily in safer areas. Many families have now moved permanently from areas that have suffered from repeated incidents and protracted insecurity and relocated mainly into the urban areas. The traditional hospitality of friends, families and tribal networks helped to absorb most of the displaced since the conflict worsened in 2007. However, absorption capacity is now exhausted, with host families themselves badly affected by the overall economic crisis, and with the availability of living space in settled areas limited and expensive.

The most recent round of heavy fighting took place in Bajaur District in NWFP, causing an estimated 250,000 people to flee to NWFP. The Government announced a ceasefire in FATA on 30 August, prompting many IDPs to return to their places of origin. It is clear, however, that the situation remains highly volatile. In the past few days incidents have been reported across FATA, including in South Waziristan, Kurram and Mohmand agencies, as well as in Bajaur itself. Militants from Swat have claimed responsibility for an attack on the Prime Minister's vehicle on 3 September, suggesting that a resumption of hostilities in that area is also likely. There is a significant likelihood of large-scale clashes and consequential displacement when Ramadan finishes next month.

This large-scale displacement is happening at a time when NWFP is facing serious challenges. The law and order situation remains of grave concern. NWFP and FATA have also been the areas worst affected in Pakistan by the global food crisis. This congruence of emergencies has stretched government and international capacity to respond. Distinguishing between the two groups of persons at need has been difficult, but necessary. Although their basic needs are broadly similar, the two groups present responding organisations with different problems, ranging from sustained access to them, the security of international organisations and their staff, and the type of data and assessments that are needed in order to inform an appropriate response.

2.2 HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Provincial authorities have reported that 200,000 people were affected by flooding in NWFP (details of the effects to be determined by detailed assessment), primarily in Peshawar District, while an additional 100,000 were affected by flooding in Punjab, mainly in Rajanpur District. The death toll from the floods stands at 41 in Punjab and 67 in NWFP. Flood-affected communities have not been displaced on a significant scale, and have generally stayed on their own lands. Many, however, remain in urgent need of prioritised assistance, especially the most vulnerable, including the elderly, sick and disabled.

The exact number affected by clashes between the Pakistan Army and militant groups is harder to gauge. Population movements have been fluid and the conflict unpredictable. Towards the end of

last month, authorities in NWFP estimated that 260,000 IDPs were in the province, either staying with host families or in one of 33 official camps or in spontaneous settlements spread across seven districts. A significant number of the IDPs in camps are now reported to have returned to their places of origin following the announcement of a ceasefire by the Government. IDPs staying with host families, on the other hand, have largely stayed where they are (suggesting that conditions in the camps played a role in the recent return). It is clear, however, that much of the insecurity that prompted their initial flight persists. Though the situation is highly unpredictable, agencies estimate that as many as an additional 400,000 (see table on page 6) could be displaced by resumed hostilities in conflict areas in the coming months. There are also concerns for those civilians who have not been displaced and who remain at risk in these highly volatile areas, and to whom humanitarian actors have no access at this time.

Hostilities reportedly continue after the recent ceasefire was announced, mainly in Bajaur and settled districts of NWFP Swat. Officials report that hundreds of militants have been killed in recent operations, while residents report numerous civilian deaths including from mortar strikes on their homes. Meanwhile sectarian violence – mainly feuding between two rival tribes – continues in Kurram agency, while the conflict situation in Swat appears to be intensifying. There are also signs that a third front may be opening up in South Waziristan, which seems increasingly affected by conflict dynamics in neighbouring Afghanistan.

Indicators suggest that there will be a worsening of an already complex humanitarian situation as the policy of military offensives seems highly likely to continue. There is a significant likelihood of large-scale clashes and consequential displacement when Ramadan finishes next month.

Other humanitarian actors such as International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF) NGO umbrella organisation also believe that with the conflict developing on various fronts IDP numbers are likely to remain fluid, but significant levels of displacement should be prepared for. ICRC is preparing to appeal for funding to assist 10,000 IDP households in rural areas with food and non-food items (NFI). This figure reflects only part of overall number of IDPs in need as the organisation is targeting rural areas as urban areas are more easily accessed by other responders. ICRC also agrees that the coping mechanisms of host families are fast becoming exhausted.

While a substantial number of national NGOs (members of the Joint Action Committee for Emergency Response or JAC-ER) are participating in this coordinated Response Plan, a number of INGO members of the PHF have expressed concerns regarding security for potential relief operations in the conflict areas. The PHF also agreed that there is likely to be further displacement and plans a joint security assessment in the coming weeks.

The table below reflects the most recent information on the humanitarian consequences of the ongoing emergencies:

Current caseload/population in need of assistance

	Flood-affected population*	Conflict-affected IDPs (in camps)	Conflict-affected IDPs (in host families)
NWFP	200,000 <i>mainly in Peshawar District</i> (source: PRC-NWFP)	23,000 <i>registered</i> (source: PRC-NWFP)	65,000 <i>registered</i> 35,000 <i>yet to be registered</i> (source: PRC-NWFP)
Punjab Province	100,000 <i>mainly in Rajanpur District</i> (source: NDMA)	N/A	N/A
Population currently known to need assistance	300,000	23,000	100,000
	Total currently in need of assistance is therefore estimated at 423,000 people		

*NB: there has not been large-scale displacement of flood-affected communities; those affected have generally stayed on or close to their own property.

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However, in addition to the existing caseload, UN agencies and humanitarian partners are also considering other groups of displaced people due to the continued conflict, in response planning for the coming months:

Potential: Anticipated additional influx of up to 400,000 IDPs into NWFP (of which 100,000 are expected to be accommodated in camps), should fighting resume at the end of Ramadan or earlier (see table below).

Unknowns: An estimated 200,000 people displaced inside FATA not currently accessible by UN agencies.

Population of FATA areas (basis for estimating the unknown/potential caseload of 400,000 from renewed fighting)

Agencies of FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas)	Region	Number of security incidence including military operations in 2008 ²	Total Population 1998 Census (2.19 growth census) ³	Potential Displacement fall out Total	Approximate population that may move to camps		Approximate population that may move to host families		Reasoning
					pop	%	pop	%	
Bajaur	FATA	48	595,227	178,568 *260,000 displaced in July-Aug 2008 displacement	29,761	5	148,807	25	1. Being close to Lower Dir – a settled district of NWFP- it takes 3-4 hours for population to move from Bajaur to Dir 2. 260,000 have people moved from Bajaur to NWFP. 96,003 were in camps in Lower Dir in July-Aug 3. Military operation continues despite ceasefire announcements
Khyber	FATA	25	546,730	92,944	10,935	2	82,010	15	1. Khyber was also affected by recent floods 2. 6 th September 2008 bomb blast in Peshawar was on border of Khyber agency and NWFP. There is possibility of military offensive in the area
Kurram	FATA	20	448,310	49,314	13,449	3	35,865	8	1. Kurram agency has suffered sectarian violence for last 16 months and the Parachinar-Peshawar road has been closed for that period
Mohmand	FATA	18	334,453	33,445	10,034	3	23,412	7	1. Tensions are building in Mohmand and it is perceived that operations will move into Mohmand next
North Waziristan	FATA	18	361,246	18,062	7,225	2	10,837	3	1. For last 5 years there has been on-off military operations in the area. However population does not displace to settled areas of NWFP
Orakzai	FATA	2	225,441	0	0		0		
South Waziristan	FATA	33	429,841	17,194	4,298	1	12,895	3	1. For last 5 years there has been on-off military operations in the area. However population does not displace to settled areas of NWFP
FR Bannu	FATA	-	19,593	0	0	0	0	0	
FR Dera Ismail Khan	FATA	3	38,990	0	0	0	0	0	
FR Kohat	FATA	7	88,456	10,615	2,654	3	7,961	9	1. Dara Adem Khel is current hotspot for military operations at the moment and Kohat tunnel has been closed for last 5 days which is also obstructing supplies to the area
FR Lakki	FATA	-	6,987	0	0	0	0	0	
FR Peshawar	FATA	4	53,841	0	0	0	0	0	
FR Tank	FATA	1	27,216	0	0	0	0	0	
Total			3,176,331	400,142	321,786		78,356		

*does not include Swat where conflict is ongoing

Needs and Response to Date

Given the scope of the developing complex humanitarian crisis, there is a need for a concerted relief effort to mobilise against the combined effects of floods, high inflation, deterioration of law and order and displacements caused by conflict and natural disasters. Local authorities, with support from the

² Security incidence from South Asia Terrorism Portal <http://satp.org/satporgtp/countries/pakistan/Waziristan/timeline/index.html>

³ Census data from FATA Secretariat <http://www.fata.gov.pk/subpages/population.php>

federal government, have provided assistance within the limits of their budget and availability of stocks, dispatching food, shelter materials and NFIs to flood and conflict-affected populations, and providing WASH and healthcare support. However, given the extent of the crisis, needs have exceeded the response capacity of the government so far.

Therefore the assistance of the humanitarian community, including the UN, international and local NGOs, and charities has been sought by the provincial government. International humanitarian partners have organised their response through the cluster approach, with cluster partners meeting regularly in Peshawar and Islamabad. Furthermore, coordination with the ICRC is taking place regularly⁴. Actions and assistance provided so far with limited available stocks and resources have focused on meeting the immediate relief needs of the flood-affected population and conflict-affected IDPs living in camps and makeshift shelters. Taking advantage of the cessation of major military operations during the month of Ramadan, flood-affected persons and IDPs in host families will need to be identified and supported so as to strengthen traditional hospitality structures and absorption capacity.

On 18 August, heads of clusters initiated a Multi-Cluster Rapid Assessment (MCRAM) of flood- and conflict-affected IDPs in NWFP. Assessments covered a total of 18 flood-affected sites around Peshawar, three sites hosting conflict IDPs in Malakand, and a further 25 sites in Lower Dir also hosting conflict IDPs. Preliminary results confirmed that flood- and conflict-affected populations were in need of urgent assistance, particularly in terms of food, shelter, water and sanitation. The presence of residual conflict-affected IDPs in NWFP, the precarious situation of flood victims and the volatility of the conflict in Bajaur and elsewhere in FATA, as well as in other flash points including Swat District, mean that needs are still acute and are likely to persist for some time.

In this environment and context of a complex emergency, and taking into account the unpredictable manner in which events may unfold over the coming months, humanitarian action must address the following:

1. Registration (deregistration), identification and documentation of residual IDPs in host families and camps;
2. Development of beneficiary and assistance criteria for various categories of affected populations on a needs basis;
3. Establishment and strengthening of inter-agency/governmental monitoring and coordination systems with the objective of achieving complementarity and rapid response capacity;
4. Provision of assistance and access to services to the residual IDPs in host families and camps with shelter, NFI, medicines, food, water & sanitation, social/community services and protection;
5. Identification and planning of camp sites for potential influx and development of easily deployable camp management modules;
6. Available stocks of key shelter and non-food relief items, water & sanitation equipment, medicines and food for at least 150,000 new IDPs as well as readily deployable assistance teams in a modular approach;
7. Development and provision of adequate return and reintegration packages and assistance; restoration of key services in secure areas;
8. Winterisation assistance for IDPs living in camps (tented shelter);
9. Assistance with the rapid restoration of agriculture-based livelihoods initially with focus on flood-affected populations.

It has been agreed by IASC partners that all projects must be designed to meet humanitarian needs, and possible to implement in terms of both access and capacity:

Strategic priorities for humanitarian response

Initial assessment data has been difficult to collect due to access limitations, and fluctuations in the situation and in available information. Priority needs and clusters have been identified through consultations between the cluster leads and members, including government, after reviewing available assessment data and response capacities. Wherever possible, these projects aim to complement the activities and available resources of the government, activities by the ICRC and NGO partners.

⁴ The ICRC has stated that its position on the cluster approach is the following: *"Among the components of the Movement, the ICRC is not taking part in the cluster approach. Nevertheless, coordination between the ICRC and the UN will continue to the extent necessary to achieve efficient operational complementarity and a strengthened response for people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence."*

Projects selected for this appeal met the following criteria:

1. The project directly preserves life, health or safety; or,
2. The project reduces aid dependence with a time-critical factor (i.e. within the six months of this appeal); or,
3. Undertakes specific preparedness and planning measures to assist conflict-affected persons who risk being displaced towards and during winter; or,
4. The project provides essential common services that enable such actions.

Funding

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has approved a total of \$6,939,815 for six organisations to address time-critical, life-saving actions in the following sectors: camp management and shelter; food security; health; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); agriculture / livelihoods assistance; nutrition; child protection; and education. (The exact amounts per projects are shown in the sector response plans below, and are counted toward this appeal.)

2.3 SCENARIOS

The return of a large part of the IDPs who were in camps to their area of origins in a unplanned and ad hoc manner as part of a temporary solution and ceasefire presents the UN agencies and partners with an additional layer of challenges, necessitating the adoption of a combination of strategies.

- Currently there are still around 200,000 people in NWFP and 100,000 in Punjab affected by the floods which have received partial relief and would require sustained support during the immediate recovery period. They are accessible.
- Approximately 130,000 have reportedly returned to Bajaur, many of them sick and unsure about the destruction of homes, schools and health facilities. Some 23,000 IDPs remain in camps that are also accessible.
- Around 100,000 IDPs are living with host families scattered in at least seven districts, out of which 65,000 are registered and the remaining are unregistered and may be accessible through support to the host population.
- There is an estimated caseload of up to 400,000 potential IDPs by the end of this month in view of the high risk of resumption of military activities, of which an estimated 100,000 would move into camps.

Agencies are thus at present planning to meet the immediate needs of approximately 423,000 people affected by floods, and conflict.

Floods

The flooding now appears to have stabilised and mainly receded, with similarly severe flooding unlikely to occur again until next year. However, affected-populations remain highly vulnerable. Without urgent actions in the WASH and health sectors, flood victims will be at risk from disease outbreaks. The approach of winter makes actions by the shelter cluster crucially important.

Conflict

The situation for conflict-affected population remains extremely complex. The number of IDPs displaced due to the ongoing conflict continues to change. Announcements of a government ceasefire have resulted in some IDP camp residents returning home. However, since then the conflict has continued with little abatement. The most likely scenario is that these populations, and additional people affected by the conflict in neighbouring areas, will have to return to settle in IDP camps or with host families in comparable or even greater numbers by the end of October as the holy month of Ramadan draws to a close.

Consequently, as many as an additional 400,000 persons could be displaced. Of these, 100,000 are anticipated to be accommodated in camps, with the overwhelming majority thus expected to be sheltered with host families, the capacities of which, however, have already reached saturation point. Should this happen, therefore, this population will require assistance in camps and with host families over a period of six months.

The planned humanitarian response is based on the minimum requirements from the most likely scenario elaborated for this appeal.

2.4 2007 FLOODS APPEAL

A Flash Appeal was launched in July 2007 in the aftermath of storms and a major cyclone which caused severe flooding, displacing over 300,000 people and affecting more than two million mainly in Balochistan and Sindh Provinces. That appeal sought \$43 million and received \$21 million (49%), and thus was one of the worse-funded flash appeals of 2007. A further \$14 million of funding for the floods outside the appeal was reported to FTS. Issues of access to the affected provinces were seen as a constraint on funding.

This coordinated Response Plan has been designed to meet the current needs caused by the floods and conflict-related displacement in Pakistan, but the IASC Country Team have endeavoured to apply many of the elements of best practice and lessons learned to this new context.

3. RESPONSE PLANS

3.1 CAMP MANAGEMENT, SHELTER AND PROTECTION

Lead Agency: UNHCR

Needs analysis

In the most recent displacement from Bajaur Agency some 250-270,000 persons or 50,000 families moved to safer areas in Dir, Lower Dir and Peshawar. Although over 100,000 persons are believed to have returned due to the announcement of a ceasefire by the government, mainly from camps, most remaining displaced are now residing with host and extended families and are not expected to return. In anticipation of new confrontation most IDPs expect that new displacement will occur again shortly. Outflows of IDPs from other areas – Swat, Kurrum, Khyber, South and North Waziristan – has occurred over the last 12 months. An unknown number from the same areas, believed to be similar in size, have found refuge in settled and safer areas.

The capacity of the hosting families has reached a turning point exacerbated by the food and economic crisis particularly affecting NWFP. Absorption capacity is now widely exhausted. In addition some 12,000 families or 60,000 persons have lost their homes during the recent flash floods, losing all belongings and are in need of support with shelter and basic household items. At this stage the overall number of IDPs and homeless flood-affected in NWFP is estimated at 400,000 persons out of which most are found to be in need of direct material assistance. New IDP movements are expected to occur latest by the end of Ramadan. There is the urgent need to proceed with registration, identification and documentation of IDPs in host families and in camps to obtain better information and statistics and ensure equitable access to distributions.

Besides the evident needs with shelter, household support, health, food, water and sanitation for IDPs housed in camps, IDPs and their host families require similar support through access to health and education facilities in the area, direct support with household items, food and possibly with provision of shelter materials to increase space. The planned registration and documentation exercise for IDPs in NWFP, including of those in host families, will further help to shape the assistance programme on a needs basis. Camp sites need to be identified and developed to absorb IDPs without other options. Training on camp management and Sphere standards are required for the local authorities tasked to oversee camp operations, particularly the Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CAR), as well as for potential NGO partners. Needs of women, children, elderly and vulnerable IDPs and flood-affected, particularly in camp settings are to be addressed, ranging from enhanced privacy and dedicated spaces to tracing and reunification of unaccompanied minors.

Security and general protection concerns have been raised by camp inhabitants and a comprehensive monitoring and reporting mechanism needs to be developed. Community outreach workers will provide the link from displaced populations to the local government and humanitarian actors. Winterisation of tented shelter and materials for return and rehabilitation will need to be planned for. The estimate of IDPs in need of direct assistance covered through the activities of the cluster over the six months to come is approximately 300,000 out of which 100,000 will be accommodated in camps. This figure takes into consideration the provision of assistance by the Government of Pakistan (GoP) and other humanitarian actors (ICRC, NGOs) which is estimated to cover 25% of currently assessed needs (100,000 persons).

The initial data from the MCRAM in 26 camps indicated that the persons forced from their homes due to the floods and conflict are experiencing heightened and protection risks, particularly the vulnerable groups such as girls and boys, unaccompanied women, the disabled and the elderly. One main risk reported in the MCRAM is a high degree of family separation as some family members (mostly women and children) fled their areas of origin while others (mostly men and teenage boys) stayed behind to safeguard their homes and cattle. The MCRAM came across a high number of unaccompanied women, disabled persons and separated and unaccompanied children. It seems that the children are being cared for by extended family members and by host families or are supervised but staying alone in the camps.

Furthermore, MCRAM highlights that: (1) girls, boys, women and the disabled have unequal access to the humanitarian relief goods and services being provided; (2) children are showing signs of stress and distress; (3) there is a lack of privacy for women and children; (4) the makeshift camps are poorly lit; and, (5) there are reports of threats to personal security including harassment, theft and abduction.

There is an urgent need to verify the MCRAM's findings, identify and map the displaced children and their families, assess their risks and undertake immediate interventions to prevent rights violations. This will require the establishment of a Joint Protection Monitoring System, bringing all humanitarian partners together in an agreed and consolidated reporting and intervention mechanism, shaped on past experience in the earthquake affected areas in Pakistan.

Objectives

- In coordination with provincial authorities and Cluster partners, to ensure the establishment of a life-saving and protective environment for some 400,000 flood-affected population and IDPs⁵ with a particular focus on the special needs of women, children, the disabled and the elderly, from areas affected by floods and armed conflict in FATA and the NWFP province.
- Ensure timely delivery of NFIs and shelter materials, assist families in host families, establish camps, provide assistance in camp management where necessary, and ensure support to the most vulnerable population through prevention, protective services, monitoring, technical assistance, advocacy and reintegration.

Strategies

- Coordinate effective delivery of protection and assistance to the flood-affected population and IDPs through the cluster approach ensuring to reduce the overlapping of resources and assistance.
- Ensure the establishment of registration and documentation systems for displaced populations both in IDP camps and with host families and in flood-affected communities in collaboration with provincial authorities and NGOs.
- Ensure timely provision and availability of NFIs, food and shelter materials for the cluster partners to be able to respond to the needs of vulnerable displaced and flood-affected populations of over 300,000 persons, including 100,000 IDPs in camps.
- Targeted distribution of NFIs for children and women (children's clothing, hygiene kits, etc.).
- Assist the GoP in camp management in order to ensure that Sphere standards are met in the official camps and displaced population have access to essential services and social assistance.
- Establishing regular monitoring and reporting mechanism on the assistance delivery and potential protection issues.
- Mechanisms for identification, family tracing and family reunification of displaced population for particularly women and children are in place.
- Mechanisms to ensure that gender issues are considered at planning and implementation of the aid delivery.
- Advocacy on protection issues facing vulnerable groups, including IDPs and flood-affected populations.
- Provision of psycho-social support and recreational activities to displaced women, children and elderly.
- Establishment of Women and Child Friendly Spaces in the official camps and communities hosting many IDPs.
- Establishment of community-based mechanisms to monitor and report on the situation and prevention of human rights violations including of the non-displaced population (ie. forced displacement/return/relocation, distribution of relief items, referral to social assistance, separation of vulnerable individuals from their families and early warning on GBV).
- Trainings on Protection, Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement/Operational Guidelines and Field Manual on Human Rights Protection in Situations of Natural Disasters and needs of vulnerable individuals and how to address these in emergencies (other clusters, government, law enforcement agencies involved in relief operations, NGOs, INGOs, community-based organisations [CBOs]).

Humanitarian Action (Six Months)

In support to the local authorities and in cooperation with selected local partners UNHCR will focus on establishing registration, documentation and transparent distribution systems. Support to camp site development and management will be provided including training of camp administrators, support staff and community outreach workers. Basic NFIs (kitchen sets, blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, buckets, soap) and shelter materials (tents, plastic sheeting) will be made available to distributing organisations in an "open warehouse" approach. A winterisation programme for IDPs sheltered in

⁵ 300,000 IDPs staying with host families and flood affected, and an additional 100,000 IDPs migrating in and out of IDP camps as the conflict evolves.

tents (Tent Shelter) is planned as from the month of November with technical support from United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT). The items foreseen in the winterisation shelter kit can equally serve for returns and contribute to the rehabilitation of homes.

A Joint Protection Monitoring System aiming at a structured, coordinated monitoring and reporting approach will assist to address primarily social protection issues and security related problems in a most timely and non confrontational manner. The model is based on past experience with a similar system established in the earthquake affected areas in Pakistan in 2006.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and its cluster partners will address and prevent separation of children from families ensure and family-based care. Furthermore, it will support the Government and local NGO partners to monitor, report and respond to child rights violations and strengthen key aspects of the protective environment for women and children, including access and referral to social assistance, the provision of NFIs to children (i.e., separate clothing for girls and boys of various ages, blankets, tents and tarpaulin for safe spaces for women and children, recreational kits and torches) and secure spaces. These secure spaces for women will be co-established as much as possible in coordination with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). UNICEF will also provide technical assistance to the local government and communities to develop a local plan of action to prevent the recruitment of children.

Expected Outputs and Impacts

Camp Management

- Development of identified camp sites, site planning according to Sphere standards.
- Development of camp site development modules for camps yet to be identified.
- Training and establishment of camp management teams through the CAR, local government and NGOs.
- Camp management support and monitoring.
- Provision of camp management supplies.

Shelter

- Supply of 15,000 tents and 224,000 plastic tarpaulins on needs basis.
- Provision for winterisation of 3,500 tents with tent shelter (bamboo, CGI sheeting, tools, plastic) which can serve upon return for basic rehabilitation of destroyed homes.
- Supply of NFIs: 310,000 sleeping mats; 310,000 blankets; 110,000 jerry-cans; 124,000 buckets; 186,000 mosquito nets; 1,000,000 bars of soap; and 62,000 kitchen sets to over 300,000 IDPs and flood-affected persons in need, including NFIs specifically for children and women.

Protection

- Up to 400,000 IDPs and flood-affected persons registered, documented and included in distribution mechanisms (on needs basis), with an emphasis on the most vulnerable.
- Community outreach systems developed to reach and monitor IDP and flood-affected in host families or in their own communities.
- Children and women at risk of separation, separated and/or unaccompanied are identified and all are reunited with their families or placed in family based care (i.e. relatives or host families);
- Establishment of Inter-Agency Joint Protection Monitoring System.
- Child rights violations prevented through the establishment of effective monitoring, reporting and response systems on child protection risks of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.
- An inter-agency prevention and response plan is in place for preventing and responding to each of the major child protection risks which builds on existing protective factors and child protection systems.
- Some 15,000 most vulnerable girls, boys and women at immediate danger are provided safe and play spaces and receive psycho-social support and women-sensitive health care services.
- Local government and community plans developed for the prevention and response to recruitment of children.

Partners

Partners in camp management and shelter include the provincial Relief Commissioner, the CAR tasked by the authorities to manage camps; and a number of NGOs who have expressed readiness to contribute to camp management, such as National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), The National Institute of Design and Analysis (NIDA), Muslim Hand and others. UN-HABITAT provides

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supplementary technical support to UNHCR. Shelter and NFI materials will be made available in an “open warehouse” approach to all organisations and local government with cluster-approved and coordinated distribution plans.

For registration and documentation cooperation between local authorities in charge of the process and a wide range of humanitarian actors who will primarily assist in validation of the beneficiaries is envisaged. The Joint Protection Monitoring System will involve all humanitarian actors and local government. Community services in camps will be carried out by local organisations.

As for child protection and assistance to the most vulnerable cooperation between the following organisations is planned: Provincial Ministry of Social Welfare, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Relief Cell, Provincial and District Governments, UNHCR, AWAZ, NWFP Child Protection Network (a network of almost 30 local NGOs working in the field of child protection in the NWFP province).

CAMP MANAGEMENT, SHELTER and PROTECTION Lead agency UNHCR		\$
UNHCR PAK-08/MS01 Floods, Conflict	Project Title: Camp management, shelter and protection Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate effective delivery of protection and assistance to the flood-affected population and IDPs through the cluster approach to reduce overlapping of resources and assistance; • Ensure the establishment of registration and documentation systems for displaced populations both in IDP camps and with host families and in flood-affected communities in collaboration with provincial authorities and NGOs; • Ensure timely provision and availability of NFIs, food and shelter materials for the cluster partners to be able to respond to the needs of displaced and flood-affected populations of over 300,000 persons, including 100,000 IDPs in camps; • Targeted distribution of NFIs for children and women (children’s clothing, hygiene kits, etc); • Assist the GoP in camp management to ensure that Sphere standards are met in the official camps; and displaced populations have access to essential services and social assistance; • Establish regular monitoring and reporting mechanism on the delivery of assistance and potential protection issues. Beneficiaries: 50,000 families/ 250,000 persons displaced by the conflict as well as 12,000 families/ 60,000 persons having lost their homes during the floods Partners: PDMA, CAR, Relief Cell, Provincial and District Governments and national and international NGOs	14,425,562 (less CERF funding: 2,087,193) Net requirements: 12,338,369
UNHCR PAK-08/MS02 Floods, Conflict	Project Title: Winterisation of camps Objectives: To provide winterisation of 3,500 tents in camps with tent shelters, bamboo, plastic sheeting, iron sheets, tools – \$800 per unit (labour, transport and materials) which can be used as shelter material during return. Beneficiaries: Approximately 20,000 persons Partners: PDMA, Relief Cell, Provincial and District Governments and NGOs	2,800,000
UNICEF PAK-08/MS03 Floods, Conflict	Project Title: Continuing protection for girls and boys and their families affected by floods in Peshawar District NWFP and the protection of internally displaced girls and boys and their families from armed conflict in NWFP and FATA Objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To prevent and address the separation of children from families and ensure immediate and long –term family-based care; 2. To identify the most vulnerable children and their families and facilitate the provision and access to social assistance and relief items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessment, social assistance and response, community 	1,521,750 (less CERF funding: 200,893) Net requirements: 1,320,857

⁶ The ICRC contributes to the IASC’s efforts as a standing invitee. In a manner consistent with its mandate as a neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian organisation, the ICRC coordinates its activities with the UN to the extent necessary to achieve efficient operational complementarity and a strengthened response.

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CAMP MANAGEMENT, SHELTER and PROTECTION Lead agency UNHCR		\$
	<p>mobilisation, information sharing, transportation for children and their families, capacity building of humanitarian actor & NFIs for children (including clothing of different sizes for girls and boys, blankets, lanterns, etc);</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. To ensure safe and secure environments are established for the most vulnerable girls, boys and women at risk of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation; 4. To monitor and report on child rights violations of children, while displaced and while returning to their villages, and ensure that referrals are made between the identified violations and response options; 5. To ensure inter-departmental and community-based prevention and response plans are in place for preventing and responding to child protection risks (i.e. separation, child exploitation, abuses, child recruitment, etc.) building upon existing government and civil society child protection structures and mechanisms; 6. To coordinate the IASC child protection response among government, UN agencies, and NGO, including a mapping of programmes and a geographical and programmatic division of labour between organisations. Coordination with the ICRC will also take place⁶. <p>Beneficiaries: 80,000 flood-affected girls and boys and their families, and 200,000 IDP girls and boys and their families who are staying either in IDP camps, with host families or in their own communities. Partners: Provincial Ministry of Social Welfare, NDMA, Relief Cell, Provincial and District Governments, UNHCR, AWAZ, NWFP Child Protection Network (a network of almost 30 local NGOs working in the field of child protection in the NWFP province).</p>	
<p>UN-Habitat PAK-08/MS04 Conflict</p>	<p>Project Title: Technical assistance for shelter, camp management, returns and housing Objectives: To provide technical assistance for shelter provision, camp management, returns and housing to those displaced by the conflict in NWFP Province. Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide staff to UNHCR for developing the appropriate approach and standards for IDP camps, shelter options particularly for winterised shelter, including shelter support options for families hosting IDPs; • Documenting housing typologies and damage in the areas of origin to determine relevant approaches for IDP returns and UNHCR return packages; • Provide expertise on land issues where necessary; • Provide basic housing construction skills training to 1,000 people in the camps to improve building and income generating skills. This is essential as most of the displaced communities will use local labour or rebuild themselves; • Provide technical assistance to the Provincial Government on affordable, sustainable and hazard resistant reconstruction options for the affected areas. <p>(UN-HABITAT is providing UNHCR with technical assistance and support in shelter and camp management in response to the displacement of families due to the conflict in the FATA and Swat). Beneficiaries: 100,000 IDPs Partners: UNHCR</p>	<p>255,750</p>
<p>UNFPA PAK-08/MS05 Conflict</p>	<p>Project Title: Secured safe spaces for women IDPs in NWFP Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide secured and private safe spaces for women IDPs so that their health, hygiene, emotional and social needs are addressed; • The spaces include provision of private sitting areas for counselling; medical advice; social advice, space for the dissemination of hygiene kits and a common sitting area for women for any awareness, information and mutual trauma healing (in cases of displacement induced severe emotional trauma); • The spaces will also have provision of bathing water and area for any immediate hygiene needs. 	<p>100,000</p>

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CAMP MANAGEMENT, SHELTER and PROTECTION		\$
Lead agency UNHCR		
	Beneficiaries: (50,000 women, 20,000 children in five camps) Partners: NWFP Provincial Ministry of Women's Development, Gender Reform Action Plan (GRAP), NGOs	
TOTAL		19,103,062

3.2 HEALTH

LEAD AGENCY: WHO

Needs analysis

Flood-affected IDPs

Following the floods, no major destruction at health facility level occurred, and health authorities in the affected areas immediately initiated the provision of emergency medical services to the affected population through temporary medical centres (11 in Peshawar and 48 in Rajanpur), supported by the Federal MoH, World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS), ICRC and several NGOs, in particular, Save the Children (SC-US). The Federal MoH provided the Provincial authorities with medicines and emergency supplies in two batches facilitated by WHO and UNICEF. Monitoring and tracking diseases with outbreak potential were essential functions that were implemented in the affected districts by WHO and local health authorities from August 9, 2008. This facilitated the control and early response to outbreaks of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) that were reported from the flood areas, the most severe of which were in Pabbi, Nowshera, in NWFP. The response to the Pabbi outbreak by WHO, health authorities and WASH cluster partners was complemented with female health workers who went actively on an awareness raising and case finding missions, enabling the outbreak to be brought quickly under control.

In Rajanpur, health services have been challenged especially in terms of supplies and medicines, and there was increased utilisation of services especially in medical camps, but no outbreaks occurred and the affected population has access to services as before the floods. WHO, UNICEF and SC supported the local health relief actions. The most common conditions seen during consultations were for acute respiratory infection (ARI), acute diarrhoea, scabies and fever (including suspected malaria). As the malaria season is just starting, the risk of malaria remains very high.

Conflict-affected IDPs from Bajaur

Reports have revealed that sanitary and hygiene conditions in the IDP camps are poor and two children died from diarrhoea and dehydration in one of the camps in Nowshera 2-3 days after its establishment. Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) and ICRC have also reported concerns about the camps in Malakand and Lower Dir, respectively. There are fears of more waterborne outbreaks among all affected communities (flood and IDPs) as well as for host communities in view of the concurrent monsoon and flood season, plus malaria, which is highly prevalent in those districts, accounting for at least 30-40% of the consultations last year.

Since most of the population is staying with relatives, the health facilities and services are expected to be overstretched and to require extra strengthening both in terms of human resources as well as in supplies. This is because IDPs are coming from highly food insecure areas and are being hosted by relatives and communities that are also severely affected by the increases in food prices. A high level of acute malnutrition (14%) pre-conflict and pre-flood has been recorded for the affected population. The rapid assessment conducted for the food crisis had revealed that the poorest and most vulnerable segment of the population is already reducing further expenditures on health and will access services only for severe cases.⁷ The immunity levels of children and women who are malnourished will predispose them to frequent and more severe infections, especially in districts/camps with compromised water and sanitation systems. The survey conducted during the assessment of the impact of the food crisis revealed that a third of the health staff do not know how to treat and manage acutely malnourished and sick children.

⁷ Inter-agency assessment mission on food prices report- June –July 2008 <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/MUMA-7HT54G?OpenDocument>

The health indicators of the IDP districts of origin as well as those hosting them show significant needs in terms of child and maternal health care. The infant mortality rates in those areas range from 25 to 51/1,000 live births e.g. in Lower Dir which is hosting most of the IDPs, and where available health services are already under-resourced. A high maternal mortality rate (MMR) of 337/100,000 live birth in Upper Dir indicates the importance of ensuring that emergency obstetric care is accessible to the estimated 20,000 pregnant women among the IDP population. In July-August 08, ten polio cases were reported from NWFP. The low Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) coverage of the areas carries the risk of outbreaks of measles; initiation of timely mass vaccination campaigns will prevent morbidity and mortality among children. Polio surveillance officers have established transit sites on roads whereby vaccination of children under five has been carried out while the population is moving to safer places, and by 30 August, around 9,250 children under five were vaccinated against polio.

The National AIDS Programme reports that in NWFP, most People Living with AIDS (PLWs) come from FATA. Most of the IDP population is comprised of women, children and elderly, since the men and youth are going back to protect their properties in the affected areas, thus raising concerns about threats of SGBV. The health authority resources at district level are insufficient to ensure appropriate stocks of medicines and to fund referral and emergency operational costs such as outbreak investigation and response. Strengthening the resource-deficient health facilities will play a very vital role in reducing morbidity and mortality. A joint UN fact-finding mission to a number of camps reported the following immediate health needs of the affected population:

- medicines and medical supplies as requested by all mobile clinics established in the IDP camps;
- emergency Health kit for Pirpai in Charsadda camp;
- clean delivery kits/ Mobile maternity units for the camps;
- immunisation facility at all camps;
- two more female and one male health care providers in Charsadda camp hosting an estimated 10,000;
- clinics linked to referral hospitals and 24/7 ambulance service should be positioned near the camps for referral;
- clean drinking water/oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets;
- hygiene promotion/education sessions are priority;
- psychosocial support, especially for children who were seen roaming in the camps;
- ante-natal, emergency obstetric, and post-natal care is needed.

In Nowshera's Pirpai camp, which is hosting more than 1,250 people from Bajaur near Peshawar, and which is easily accessible, diarrhoea was the reason behind of 25% of the consultations on 22 August. On 24, two children aged six and eight were referred with dehydration to the hospital, where they subsequently died.

Following the reports of those two deaths, Health and WASH partners responded by providing technical and logistical support to the authorities:

- Epidemiological field investigation conducted; line listing of the patients started, preventive activities started;
- Intensive health education campaigns on AWD prevention started in the camp through Society for Sustainable Development NGO and the camp committee, staff of medical camps, focusing on safe drinking water through chlorination (chlorine tablets) and hygiene promotion;
- 24 hour services started at the camps;
- Chlorine tablets, Aqua Pure sachets, hygiene kits and jerry cans supplied for further distribution among the IDPs;
- Water chlorination and basic infection control measures introduced started at basic health units (BHUs);
- Water and stool samples collected and sent for laboratory test;
- Daily patient reporting at the medical camps started. Disease Early Warning System (DEWS) has been introduced and reporting through DEWS form was initiated;
- Coordinated activities were initiated between Department of Health (DoH), President's Primary Healthcare Initiative (PPHI), UNICEF, PRCS and other stakeholders to combat the AWD outbreak in the area.

WHO actively supported the DoH/ PPHI technically in the epidemic investigation and response for the AWD outbreak in the IDP camps, collecting and sending water and stool samples to the laboratories. WHO guidelines for the management of AWD were provided at the medical camps and patient

management was discussed with the Staff of the BHU. DEWS forms were supplied to the BHU and reporting has been started on a daily basis. UNICEF supported with epidemic control activities by supplying 250 hygiene kits, jerry cans, aqua tabs through Society for Sustainable Development NGO and supported the national PHC & FP programme for developing banners for the mass awareness campaign on diarrhoea. PPHI supplied health staff with drug supplies and patient coaches/beds. PRCS supplied male and female doctors with supportive staff and water & sanitation supply. FATA Health Secretariat supplied health staff; male and female doctors, lady health workers (LHWs), paramedics as well as a mobile OT and laboratory services.

Building on the coordination mechanism established at provincial level, Health cluster partners have already met several times in Peshawar and in Islamabad. The provincial clusters will be responsible for the coordination, relief delivery and the monitoring of the situation, with back-up by the Islamabad cluster. The Nutrition cluster is also coordinated at provincial level by the DoH, and is included as a distinct working group within the Peshawar-based Health cluster. The Health cluster partners reiterated the need to provide immediate support to the flood-affected, accessible Bajaur IDPs in camps, host families and those returning to their areas of origin. There is also a request from the provincial authorities and an urgent need for strategic planning and better preparedness in view of the expected wave of IDPs in the coming months, after the end of Ramadan.

Objective

Targeting the current caseload of 423,000 into account, as well as a highly potential future influx of 400,000 displaced (of which 100,000 would be in camps), and aiming at reducing avoidable mortality and morbidity among IDPs, returnees from affected populations and host communities, Health Cluster partners have agreed to adopt a three-pronged approach to reach the affected population in camps, in areas of return as well as in host communities and to explore different delivery mechanisms ensuring that relief reaches all affected even in most insecure areas.

Thus the Health Cluster response will address the health needs of the IDPs in the camps, in return areas and will also support the overburdened and under-resourced health care services serving both IDPs and host communities in the seven IDP hosting districts.

The Health Cluster will adopt the following actions:

- Support and facilitate coordination among partners and with district, provincial and federal authorities as well as with other clusters and monitor gaps and needs;
- Support the health services by ensuring delivery of a standardised package of essential emergency health actions including treatment of common illnesses, emergency obstetric services, ante-natal care and post-natal care, psychosocial support and EPI to IDPs through health facilities outlets in camps, to returnees from affected population in areas of origin and to the host community;
- Facilitate the mobilisation through implementing partners of female doctors, midwives and specialists especially for maternal and child care services;
- Ensure provision of essential medicines and supplies, appropriate storage facilities for continuous delivery of emergency health package;
- Undertake health education and mobilisation of IDP camps;
- Maintain and strengthen the health sector response through emergency disease and nutrition surveillance and early warning systems, disease alert/outbreak investigation and response to communicable diseases such as cholera, malaria and meningitis;
- Build provincial health emergency preparedness and response in view of the imminent risks of a new IDP return and prevailing circumstances;
- Facilitate emergency mass vaccination campaigns against measles and polio;
- Support the Primary health care services in IDP return areas in Bajaur by providing infrastructure rehabilitation as per assessments.

HEALTH Lead agency WHO		
	All projects for six months duration	\$
WHO PAK-08/H01 Floods Conflict	Project Title: Coordination of health actions Objective: Provide support and facilitation to the provincial, district and federal health authorities for co-chairing with WHO the Health clusters, ensuring appropriate assessments on the health needs are conducted and developing information flow and mechanisms for health matters.	500,000 (less CERF funding: 25,000) Net

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HEALTH Lead agency WHO		
	<p>Beneficiaries: 423,000 (123,000 IDPs in camps and with host families, 200,000 flood-affected people in NWFP and 100,000 flood-affected people in Punjab). Partners: UNICEF, UNFPA, MoH, MSF, PRCS, PPHI, Islamic relief, SCF, NRSP, ABKT, Rozan</p>	<p>requirements: 475,000</p>
<p>WHO PAK-08/H02 Floods Conflict</p>	<p>Project Title: Provision of a package of essential health services to IDPs, returnees from Bajaur and flood-affected people of NWFP and Punjab Objective: Develop a standard package of essential primary health care (PHC) services including the management of injuries from the conflict, treatment of common illnesses, EPI, emergency obstetric services, ante-natal care and post-natal care, provision of essential medicines and storage, psychosocial support and EPI, to IDPs, returnees from affected population and host community Beneficiaries: 423,000 (123,000 IDPs in camps and with host families, 200,000 flood-affected people in NWFP and 100,000 flood-affected people in Punjab) Partners: MoH, UNICEF, UNFPA, MSF, PRCS, PPHI, NRSP, ABKT, Rozan, Islamic Relief, SCF</p>	<p>2,500,000 (less CERF funding: 835,000) Net requirements: 1,665,000</p>
<p>WHO PAK-08/H03 Floods Conflict</p>	<p>Project Title: Disease and nutrition surveillance, early warning system and outbreak response Objective: Establish the DEWS in flood-affected districts of NWFP and Punjab and in all IDP camps and health facilities in IDP hosting areas (seven districts of NWFP + one district of Punjab) as well as conflict-affected areas, monitoring the health and disease trends, responding to alerts and investigating outbreaks, providing control measures to curb epidemics of AWD, malaria, measles, meningitis and hepatitis E. Supporting surveillance with appropriate investigation kits, supplies and laboratory investigations and response activities including environmental health measures needed. Beneficiaries: 423,000 (123,000 IDPs in camps and with host families, 200,000 flood-affected people in NWFP and 100,000 flood-affected people in Punjab). Partners: MoH, UNICEF, UNFPA, MSF, PRCS, PPHI, Islamic Relief, SCF, NRSP, ABKT, Rozan</p>	<p>1,000,000 (less CERF funding: 138,000) Net requirements: 862,000</p>
<p>WHO PAK-08/H04 Floods Conflict</p>	<p>Project Title: Revitalisation of primary health services in flood and conflict-affected areas in Bajaur Objective: To ensure that first level health care services such as RHCs and BHUs are assessed, damages and gaps in equipment are identified, equipment replaced and appropriate infrastructure rehabilitation is undertaken. Beneficiaries: 430,000 (130,000 conflict-affected population in Bajaur, 200,000 flood-affected population in NWFP and 100,000 flood-affected people in Punjab) Partners: MoH, UNICEF, UNFPA</p>	<p>1,000,000 (less CERF funding: 201,043) Net requirements: 798,957</p>
<p>Merlin PAK-08/H05 Conflict</p>	<p>Project Title: Provision of essential PHC and referral services to the IDPs and host communities in Peshawar district with the focus on diseases surveillance and outbreak prevention and response Objective: Ensure access of IDPs accommodated in camps and with host families in Peshawar District to comprehensive PHC services (including trauma management and referral services) with a focus on epidemic surveillance, prevention and response. Strategies: Approach adapted to the context, through static clinics, mobile medical teams and support of the governmental health facilities located in the vicinity of IDP camps and communities to deal with increased case load. Beneficiaries: 70,000 IDPs in camps and living with host families Partners: DoH, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA</p>	<p>298,000</p>
<p>UNFPA PAK-08/H06 Conflict</p>	<p>Project Title: Provision of maternal, neonatal and child health care at IDP camps in NWFP Objectives: To provide reproductive health care services with special focus on basic emergency obstetric care services among women at reproductive age group in IDP camps. Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of six fully equipped and staffed Mobile Service Units (MSUs); 	<p>961,538</p>

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HEALTH Lead agency WHO		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of RH kits which contain various medical instruments, supplies and medicines to serve basic emergency obstetric care services; • Provision of 50,000 hygiene kits to improve menstrual hygiene of the affected women in these IDP camps. <p>Beneficiaries: Target population of 100,000 people with special focus on estimated 25,000 women at reproductive age group Partner: MoH</p>	
<p>Islamic Relief Pakistan</p> <p>PAK-08/H07</p> <p>Floods Conflict</p>	<p>Project Title: PHC Mobile Health Units in Nowshera, NWFP Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a full range of primary health care services for flood-affected and internally displaced communities in Nowshera District, through two mobile health units; • Provide health education and awareness to improve the health care of women and children; • Provide MCH care to female patients during OPD in mobile clinic/outreach; • Support the vaccination programme in the district; • Coordinate with UN agencies through DEWS/reporting and referrals to next appropriate health facility. <p>Beneficiaries: 14,000 (20,00 families) Partners: DoH</p>	125,717
<p>International Medical Corps (IMC)</p> <p>PAK-08/H08</p> <p>Conflict</p>	<p>Project Title: Emergency health care services for IDPs in NWFP Objectives: Organise Mobile Medical Units (MMU), one MMU for each of the target Districts i.e. Lower Dir, Charsadda, Peshawar and Mardan, providing preventive and curative services to the IDPs and other vulnerable community members affected by the conflict including health education and based on the identified needs, direct mental health services IMC will directly implement the proposed activities in Charsadda, Mardan and Peshawar, while services in Dir will be provided through a local partner NGO, Basic Education For Awareness and Empowerment (BEFARe), who have a long standing presence Lower Dir District. Coordination: All activities will be implemented in close coordination with the Ministry of Health, Government of Pakistan, Department of Health, NWFP, WHO and Executive District Officers (Health) of Peshawar, Charsadda, Mardan and Lower Dir. Beneficiaries: IDPs living in official camps in four districts of NWFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower Dir (Approx. 35,000 individuals); • Charsadda (Approx. 210 individuals); • Mardan (Approx. 3,019 individuals); • IMC will also provide services to the identified IDPs living with friends and families in Districts Mardan, Charsadda, Peshawar and Lower Dir. To date government has registered 7,406 such IDPs in these districts. <p>Partners: Basic Education For Awareness and Empowerment (BEFARe) Project Duration: Four months</p>	400,000
<p>Johanniter</p> <p>PAK-08/H09</p> <p>Conflict</p>	<p>Project Title: Provision of mother & child health services to the IDPs of Bajaur Agency General Objective: To establish static MCH centre for the provision of MCH services to IDPs of Bajaur Agency from two units in one district through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RH services to the women between the age of 15-49 years; • ante-natal care of pregnant women; • delivery services; • post-natal care; • neo-natal care; • Family Planning services; • nutritional services (Project submitted to UNICEF); • Health Education; • Outreach services for camps/ nearby camps; • Referral services; • follow ups. <p>Beneficiaries: 56,000 (19,000 Women) (37,000 Children, to be</p>	180,000

HEALTH Lead agency WHO		
	covered along with Nutrition Project) Partner: DoH	
UNICEF PAK-08/H10 Floods Conflict	Project Title: Maternal & child health care Objectives: To provide immunisation services and vitamin A supplementation (and oral polio vaccine [OPV]) to the displaced population in camps, Development and dissemination of health hygiene messages through LHWs and community health workers (in non-LHW areas), capacity building of traditional birth attendants (TBAs) and distribution of clean delivery kits to TBAs and trained traditional birth attendants (TTBAs)/mid-wives, provision of emergency health kits to affected populations through DoH and NGOs network. Beneficiaries: Population of 600,000 (IDPs 400,000 & flood-affected 200,000), 192,000 women and 300,000 children Partner: DoH	2,300,000
TOTAL		9,265,255

3.3 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

LEAD AGENCY: UNICEF

Needs analysis

Floods

An inter-agency assessment, including government counterparts, of the flood-affected areas of NWFP and Punjab indicated that approximately 200,000 people have been affected and many villages were immersed in rain water. A significant number of drinking water sources and supply systems have been damaged and/or contaminated by flood waters. Continuing rains have further deteriorated the situation. Fulfilment of the immediate needs of these affected populations is ongoing and focused on the provision of safe drinking water to IDPs in host communities and the restoration and rehabilitation of drinking water and sanitation facilities in the affected communities.

Conflict IDPs

The number of IDPs displaced due to the ongoing conflict continues to change. Existing camps, spread throughout seven districts of NWFP, have held over 100,000 people and an additional two to three hundred thousand people are estimated to be residing with host families and in spontaneous settlements. MCRAM reports from these camps highlighted a clear lack of clean drinking water and critically inadequate sanitation facilities. Hygiene conditions in the camps were also very poor with reports of high incidence of water and sanitation related disease.

Though many of the IDPs affected by conflict have returned to their communities, the most likely scenario is that these populations, and additional people affected by the conflict in neighbouring agencies, will have to return to settle in IDP camps in comparable or even greater numbers in the coming weeks due to ongoing conflict. The provision of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities for these populations will be critical to their well-being.

The immediate needs for the overall population include the provision of water supply, where water sources have been contaminated due to flooding and where IDP camps have been established. Similarly, sanitation facilities and hygiene conditions amongst the affected population are poor, both in camps and communities. Further assessments of the situation continue to reinforce initial findings regarding the actions required. WASH actions play a critical role in limiting the vulnerability of the affected populations to water and sanitation related disease. These actions are being planned and prioritised, in coordination with government counterparts, to reach those most affected. Actions are also being coordinated with Health, Nutrition, Protection and Education Clusters for an effective and efficient response.

Response Plan

The overall objectives are firstly to ensure the availability of safe drinking water followed by the provision of adequate sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion amongst the affected population. The WASH Cluster is committed to early recovery, demonstrated through the repair/rehabilitation of

damaged drinking water systems. All activities will be designed and carried out with due regard to gender, children, the vulnerable, cultural sensitivities and practices and environmental considerations. The specific objectives of the response plan are as follows:

- Ensure effective coordination of the humanitarian response programme in the WASH sector in close collaboration with other clusters;
- Provide safe drinking water to the affected population through water tankering, repair/restoration of damaged drinking water systems, provision of household water treatment and storage options; water quality monitoring of water supplies will also be ensured;
- Provide adequate sanitation facilities to the affected population including construction of latrines and hand washing and bathing places. Proper drainage and solid waste management is of particular importance in IDP camps;
- Hygiene promotion, including the distribution of necessary supplies such as family hygiene kits and soap;
- Early recovery: The rehabilitation/restoration of water and sanitation facilities in flood-affected and IDP host communities.

The WASH Cluster will also work proactively to ensure that cross-cutting issues are addressed in the immediate response and in ongoing assessments and prioritisation of projects. Though this is not limited to issues related to gender, it may be noted that the prevailing displacement situation in NWFP is marked by a cultural context which is of maintaining seclusion of women and children on grounds of safety, security and privacy. This is highlighted by assessments indicating that over 80% of camp populations are women and girls. NWFP is a province where traditionally the overall majority of the population of women and girl children are secluded within the compounds of their households and require being accompanied by men of the household (brother, father, father-in-law) for outdoors activities and public appearances.

The current emergency situation would not change these facts and would eventually even increase them. Evidence on this point is provided by the large presence of men in the camps without their female folk who are being placed in their respective extended families households. As a result and in terms of response there may be a need to assess the actual presence of females within the camps, and to provide assistance to the affected households directly. Moreover, delivery of assistance to affected families will have to be able to ensure that services are effectively delivered to the affected female folks within the households.

WATER, SANITATION, HYGIENE (WASH) Lead agency: UNICEF		\$
UNICEF PAK-08/WS01 Floods Conflict	Project Title: Coordination of the WASH Cluster, including assessments of the WASH situation, ensuring an effective and coherent response involving all relevant partners, identification of gaps Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to local government departments, NWFP, for WASH Cluster Coordination, including support for dedicated staff, secretariat support; • Support for dedicated provincial WASH Cluster Coordinator; • Support to local government for monitoring, evaluation of Cluster work, including adherence to guidelines and standards as put forth through Cluster. Beneficiaries: 300,000 affected people in NWFP Partners: NDMA, PDMA, Provincial and District Governments, WASH Cluster members	150,000
UNICEF PAK-08/WS02 Floods Conflict	Project Title: WASH actions for displaced populations in the NWFP and Punjab Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure provision of safe drinking water, with particular focus on access for women and girls; • Ensure provision of adequate sanitation facilities, ensuring separate gender-appropriate facilities for women and girls; • Promotion of safe hygiene practices; • Early recovery/rehabilitation work to restore water and sanitation facilities in host communities, schools and health facilities as prioritised and required; • Support efforts to ensure access to safe water at places of return; 	2,800,000 (less CERF funding: 821,912) Net requirements: 1978,088

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WATER, SANITATION, HYGIENE (WASH) Lead agency: UNICEF		\$
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for solid waste management in established IDP camps as required. <p>Beneficiaries: 100,000 affected people (including approximately 80,000 women and girls and 18,000 children under five) Partners: NDMA, PDMA, Provincial and district Governments, LG, INGOs</p>	
<p>Islamic Relief PAK-08/WS03 Floods</p>	<p>Project Title: Provision of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities to flood-affected people in Peshawar District, NWFP Objective: Ensure the most vulnerable flood-affected people have access to clean drinking water, proper sanitation facilities and knowledge of standard hygiene practices. Beneficiaries: 35,000 people Partners: NDMA, UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), Provincial and District Government, local communities and CBOs</p>	500,000
<p>WHO PAK-08/WS04 Floods Conflict</p>	<p>Project Title: Improvement of water quality and water quality monitoring and provision of water supply and sanitation to health facilities in IDP and flood-affected areas of NWFP Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of chlorine disinfection for chlorination of water at source or household level; regularly monitoring free residual chlorine levels of disinfected drinking water, promotion of household level water treatment; Provision of water testing kits; sensitisation of affected communities on water hygiene; conduction of sanitary surveys to identify pollution sources; training of health workers on water quality monitoring including using of H2S kits and water hygiene; supply of household water filters for waterborne diseases outbreak high risk communities; Provision of safe water and proper sanitation to health facilities as one of the principal infection control methods, ensure collection and safe disposal of infectious healthcare waste; training of health-workers on healthcare hygiene and infection control. <p>Beneficiaries: 150,000 persons Partners: UNICEF, MoH, Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA)</p>	<p>500,000 (less CERF funding: 75,114) Net requirements: 424,886</p>
<p>Agence d'aide a la Cooperation Technique et au Developpement (ACTED) PAK-08/WS05 Floods Conflict</p>	<p>Project Title: WASH promotion for IDPs in camps and host communities and flood-affected areas Objective: To improve the hygienic situation of the affected populations to prevent diarrhoea, cholera, scabies through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provision of 50 taps for clean drinking water; provision of 1,500 Latrines and installation of 1,500 washing and bathing places for women; provision of 5,000 hygiene kits; hygiene promotion. <p>Beneficiaries: 9,500 Partners: Pakistan Village Development Programme (PVDP)</p>	300,000
<p>CWS-P/A PAK-08/WS06 Floods</p>	<p>Project Title: Water and hygiene support project to flood-affected families of Rajanpur District (Punjab), in 14 union councils (UCs) of Tehsil Rojhan, Rajanpur and Jampur Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide safe drinking water to flood-affected community by installing 300 hand pumps; Ensure community safe from water borne diseases and contamination by providing 3,600 jerry cans for water storage; Promote health hygiene by providing 1,800 hygiene kits; Conduct 40 regular hygiene awareness sessions to ensure hygiene practices are improved. <p>Beneficiaries: approximately 60,000, including direct and indirect beneficiaries. Partners: Strengthening Participatory Organisation (SPO)</p>	425,000
<p>International Medical Corps (IMC)</p>	<p>Project Title: Emergency water, sanitation and hygiene assistance for IDPs in camps and host communities, and for flood-affected populations in NWFP Objectives: To mitigate health-related risks to IDPs associated with</p>	400,000

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WATER, SANITATION, HYGIENE (WASH) Lead agency: UNICEF		\$
PAK-08/WS07 Floods Conflict	waterborne diseases and unhygienic practices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide clean drinking water; • solid waste management; • Hygiene Education. Beneficiaries: Approximately 35,000 individuals Partners: BEFARE	
Muslim Aid PAK-08/WS08 Floods	Project Title: Provision of clean drinking water to flood-affected populations in Union Councils Regi and Shahi Bala, District Peshawar Objective: To provide clean drinking water through different means (hand pumps, wells and rehabilitation of damaged water sources). Beneficiaries: 17,500 people Partners: Community Research and Development Organization (CRDO)	325,000
National Integrated Development Agency (NIDA) PAK-08/WS09 Conflict	Project: Emergency WASH Programme for IDP populations in camps/host communities and support upon return, in NWFP Objectives: establishment of water supply facilities for the communities so that especially women and children (girls in particular) will have easy access to clean drinking water through; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of sanitation/latrine facilities (major focus on children, especially girls); • To create awareness on both personal and environmental hygiene among communities especially children through hygiene promotion activities; • To improve knowledge aptitude and practices regarding sanitation and hygiene. Beneficiaries: 10,000 Children, 6,000 women Partner: NIDA	100,000
TOTAL		5,500,000

3.4 FOOD SECURITY

Needs Analysis

The current IDP population, according to a WFP rapid assessment, include 64% children and 20% women, while only 16% were male as majority of men and male youth remained behind to take care of family property. The poorest people have been those hardest hit.

While the flooding situation is unlikely to recur until the next monsoon season (July-August), the conflict-related IDP situation is highly unpredictable and could fluctuate significantly during the next six months. As many as 400,000 people could be additionally displaced, of which 100,000 are expected to be accommodated in camps with the remaining population likely to seek refuge with relatives, charitable organisations and friends.

The information gathered through the MCRAM rated food needs as the number one priority expressed by the affected population surveyed. A rapid assessment by WFP similarly indicated that food was a high priority. The Federal and Provincial governments have identified food, shelter and health as the top three humanitarian needs.

IDPs and flood-affected communities reported having to borrow food, reduce the number of meals and seek charity from others in order to cope with their situation regarding food insecurity. The assessment found that feeding of infants and young children was a significant problem: with inadequate food many children were found to be thin and weak. Women requested distribution of unprepared foodstuffs at household level rather than supplies of cooked food.

Requirements take into account that WFP will utilize 2,662 MTs in food stocks from its ongoing FATA Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for IDPs, and 818 MTs from its Immediate Response Emergency Operation for flood-affected populations.

Response Plan

This response plan seeks to cover unmet needs for a total of 300,000 people, comprising:

- 150,000 of the most vulnerable conflict-affected IDPs for an average of four months; and
- 150,000 of the most vulnerable flood-affected population for two months while they rebuild their damaged homes.

Food aid for most of the IDPs will cover 13,000 out of the 23,000 persons currently registered in camps. WFP will also assist 65,000 IDPs staying with host families. As most of the host families are themselves poor and hard hit by the food price hikes, the IDP rations are designed to be shared with the hosts. Other agencies such as ICRC and SCF are planning to cover 10,000 households in camps and with host families. Contingency plans have also been made for some 72,000 newly arriving IDPs.

Objectives

- To save lives and avert starvation of conflict-affected IDPs and flood-affected vulnerable populations.
- To prevent malnutrition among children and lactating mothers affected by armed conflict and flash floods.

Strategy

Through the Food Security Cluster and under the overall supervision of the NWFP provincial government, WFP will continue to work closely with various stakeholders including the Provincial Relief Commissioner, district governments, ICRC, NGOs and the line departments (DCOs, Health, Food). The NDMA and Provincial Relief Commissioner will be the partners for policy decisions at the federal and provincial levels while RCO and District Coordination Officers (DCO) will be the partners for the identification and registration of the IDPs residing with host families.

Local NGOs will be the main implementing partners for the delivery of food from the extended delivery points (EDPs) up to the distribution sites, its distribution to the IDPs in camps and with host families as well as record keeping and reporting. The Logistics Unit of WFP will establish EDPs at convenient locations to be identified by the implementing partners where the food will be handed over to the partners to facilitate its smooth delivery upto the distribution sites. FAO and UNICEF will be the active UN agencies sharing common coordination and response mechanism at field level. Close linkages will be worked out with ICRC to ensure that food aid is provided in line with agreed needs of the affected population and government priorities to the IDPs in camps in order to avoid duplication.

The Cluster coordination structures will be used to ensure better coordination and organize effective and timely joint response by averting overlap of resources and plugging of gaps. Necessary records will be maintained and WFP staff will monitor physical distribution as well as conduct post distribution monitoring.

In order to respond immediately, WFP will borrow commodities from its existing stocks for ongoing projects, currently available in Peshawar. Wheat will be locally milled and fortified with essential minerals, edible oil will be imported while pulses, fortified biscuits and fortified blended food will be procured locally.

Outputs

- 7,067 MTs foods delivered to IDPs in camps and with host families, including 400 MTs blended food for children and 3,036 MTs foods to flood-affected populations, including 130 MTs blended food for children.
- 150,000 flood-affected persons, 65,000 IDPs with host families, 13,000 persons in camps and 72,000 expected IDPs for contingency purposes receive food assistance.

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FOOD SECURITY Lead agency WFP		\$
WFP PAK-08/F01 Floods Conflict	Project Title: Emergency food aid assistance to population affected by armed conflict and flash floods in NWFP Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To save lives and avert starvation of conflict-affected IDPs and flood-affected populations; • To prevent malnutrition among children and lactating mothers affected by armed conflict and flash floods. Beneficiaries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150,000 IDPs in camps and with host families in Dir (Lower/ Upper), Malakand, Mardan, Charsadda, Peshawar and Swabi; • 150,000 flood-affected persons in Peshawar and Khyber agency. Partners: BEST, Shangla Development Society, ABKT, SCF, Help In Need, PEACE, Society for Skills Training and Development	7,790,000 (less CERF funding: 1,699,967) Net requirements: 6,090,033
TOTAL		7,790,000

3.5 EDUCATION

LEAD AGENCY: UNICEF

Needs Analysis

IDP Situation in NWFP

The conflict in Bajaur district has taken its toll on children's education – both in conflict areas and in neighbouring districts. Schools have been destroyed, teachers and families have been forced to flee to safer places and IDPs have been accommodated in school buildings. The following needs have arisen as results of the IDP influx from Bajaur into adjoining districts:

- Continued schooling of children in host communities whose schools have been converted into temporary shelters due to the IDP influx;
- Continued education of IDP children in formal camps;
- Continued education of returnee children during the rehabilitation phase. Since schools in Bajaur may have suffered damage due to heavy shelling, these also may require rehabilitation once hostilities cease. There is presently no information on the condition of schools in Bajaur.

Meanwhile, in the adjoining district of Swat, a number of attacks on girls' schools have been reported. In response to operations by the Pakistan military, militants burned nearly 130 schools, about 70% of which are girls' schools. The attacks have come at a time when the annual examinations in the whole of Pakistan's NWFP are in progress, and it is feared that hundreds of female students will not be able to participate. According to latest reports, 50% of female students were not attending school due to militants' threats in the Swat and Malakand Districts. It is estimated that militants' attacks on schools deprived more than 14,000 girls of education.

The Education cluster has prioritised its response to focus on the following target beneficiaries in NWFP:

- **41,500** children (aged 5-11 yrs) displaced by conflict in NWFP;
- **14,000** children (aged 11-18 yrs) in Lower Dir whose schools (25-28 GMS or GHS) were converted into shelters for the IDPs;
- **913** children (366 girls, 547 boys) in IDP camps in Nowshera District;
- **About 22,000** school children enrolled in 130 destroyed schools in Swat (source: EDO Education Swat).

Floods situation in Punjab

In Punjab, Rajanpur district has been worst affected by the floods. The focal person for Universal Quality Primary Education (UQPE) in Rajanpur reports that 125 schools (35 schools in Tehsil Rajanpur, 60 in Tehsil Jampur and 30 in Tehsil Rojhan), including 48 girls' schools, have been affected due to the recent flash floods. According to the Rajanpur Executive District Office (EDO) Education, the buildings of four primary schools (GPS Babul Chak, Basti Sikhani, Toba Jaded and Katchi Khan Mohammad) have been completely destroyed. The remaining schools have suffered minor damage and in some cases the school furniture and teaching and learning materials have been

destroyed or washed away. The immediate needs in these schools include minor repairs, cleaning, and whitewashing to prepare them for the next academic term. These schools will 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 damage cannot be calculated at the moment. The Education Cluster has prioritised the need to rehabilitate the 125 flood-damaged primary schools in Rajanpur to ensure that school children can continue their education.

Response Plan

IDP situation in NWFP

The response plan involves the following activities:

- Support to the EDO Offices in the affected districts to carry out more detailed damage assessments and monitoring of relief and rehabilitation activities;
- Minor repairs and rehabilitation of schools where IDPs have taken shelter, mainly focusing on Lower Dir, where 159 schools (including Primary, Middle, High, Higher Secondary and Technical Vocational Institutions) were converted into shelters for IDPs;
- Provision of tents/transitional shelters for schools, in case IDPs do not vacate them to allow the academic session to start;
- Procurement and distribution of emergency supplies including schools-in-a-box, materials like chalk, workbooks, pencils, knapsacks as well as school furniture (blackboard; tables; chairs; benches etc...) and provision of orientation training for teachers on the use of emergency supplies and on how to teach in a challenging environment;
- Salaries/incentives for teachers in temporary camp schools;
- Provision of 'schools in a bag' for returnee children to allow continuation of educational activities during rehabilitation phase;
- Provision of school furniture and equipment for students and teachers;
- Reconstruction/rehabilitation and furnishing of 130 schools and educational institutions in Swat District;
- Support for awareness and media campaigns to counter the fear/negative propaganda and ensure maximum 'back to school' trend as schools reopen;
- Provision of text books and stationery for three-six month period;
- Training for teachers on Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies (MSEE) and how to run schools in a disaster situation.

Floods situation in Punjab

The response plan for Punjab will focus on the rehabilitation of schools affected by the floods in Rajanpur District, Punjab and will involve:

- Rehabilitation/ fumigation and cleaning of 125 partially damaged schools (minor repairs);
- Coordination/monitoring support for the EDO Rajanpur including transport, warehousing costs;
- Provision of supplies including schools in a box, teachers' furniture, seating mats etc;
- Technical backstopping by UNICEF Education Officers.

Objectives of the response (Flood and IDPs)

The overall objective is to ensure children's continued access to quality education and learning activities based on MSEE. The specific objectives include:

- To provide basic learning and teaching materials to displaced children and teachers to facilitate their transition back to schools;
- To support the temporary rehabilitation of damaged/destroyed schools;
- To ensure the return to school of all children, especially girls, through awareness and advocacy campaigns;
- To support government Education Department and district offices to strengthen/rebuild educational system in affected districts;
- To provide assistance to establish camp schools and safe learning spaces, repair, clean, rehabilitate and re-use of Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools; and,
- To encourage community participation in education activities during the transition process.

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EDUCATION Lead agency: UNICEF		\$
<p>UNICEF PAK-08/E01 Floods Conflict</p>	<p>Project Title: Support to Education Cluster for an effective response Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure an effective mechanism for coordination among all education cluster members to facilitate clear and timely identification of needs and priorities for response, and to avoid duplication of activities. <p>Beneficiaries: Education cluster members in Peshawar Partners: All education cluster members</p>	<p>11,200</p>
<p>UNICEF PAK-08/E02 Conflict</p>	<p>Project Title: Restore Primary Education for IDP and host community children affected by conflict in Bajaur Objectives: To ensure that all children in the IDP camps have access to education, and to ensure continuity of educational activities of children in the host communities of Dir Lower, Mardan and Charsadda. Beneficiaries: 30,000 (age group 5-12 yrs) children in Lower Dir, Mardan and Charsadda whose schools have been converted into shelters for the IDPs Partners: MoE, Directorate of Elementary and Secondary Education Peshawar, cluster members and NGO partners, EDO Office Lower Dir, Mardan Charsadda, DECU</p>	<p>700,000 (less CERF funding: 135,646) Net requirements: 564,354</p>
<p>UNICEF PAK-08/E03 Conflict (Early Recovery project)</p>	<p>Project Title: Ensure continuation of education of children in District Swat, especially Girls Objectives: To ensure that children affected by the conflict in Swat district continue to have access to education, especially girls. The specific objectives include: a) rehabilitation of 130 schools and continuation of schooling in affected girls schools through short term rent support; b) provision of furniture/supplies in damaged schools; c) support for awareness and media campaign to counter the fear/negative propaganda and ensure maximum 'back to school' trend as the schools reopen. Beneficiaries: 22,000 children including about 14,000 girls Partners: MoE, Directorate of Education at Peshawar, EDO Office Swat</p>	<p>800,000</p>
<p>UNESCO PAK-08/E04 Conflict (Early Recovery project)</p>	<p>Project Title: Support for reactivation and strengthening of education planning, management and essential support services in the initial post emergency period in conflict-affected areas Objectives: The overall objective is to ensure that education planning, management and delivery of essential services continue in the initial post emergency period in conflict-affected areas. Specific Objectives: a) build the capacity of provincial governments and district governments in educational planning and management in the post-emergency period; b) meet the psychosocial support needs of teachers and children of pre-primary, middle schools, secondary schools, non-formal education centres and Technical and Vocation Training (TEVT) institutions, and c) provide educational and life skills opportunities to IDPs, with focus on women and youth. Beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 education planners and managers, 100 parent-teachers associations/ school management committees (PTAs/SMCs), and over 600 schools (pre-primary, middle, secondary and non-formal) benefiting approximately 31,000 children including 775 teachers (approximately) from formal (pre-school, middle and secondary) and non-formal schools; and 15 technical and vocational training centres and 1500 youths and adults; • The standard materials will benefit large number of teachers, students and communities being served by other agencies. In addition, the provincial government will also benefit from increased capacity and ownership of training programmes. <p>Partners: Provincial Education Department, District Education Departments, Provincial Teacher Training Institutes, NGOs, Provincial Disaster Management Authority, and Technical and Education and Vocational Training Authority of NWFP</p>	<p>540,000</p>

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EDUCATION		\$
Lead agency: UNICEF		
UNESCO PAK-08/E05 Conflict	Project Title: Support for reactivation of non-formal, middle, secondary and technical vocational education services for IDPs of NWFP and FATA agencies Objectives: To ensure continued educational opportunities for internally displaced school children, youths and adults with special focus on girls and women. Specific Objectives: a) Ensure that educational officials are oriented on MSEE and are equipped to monitor the emergency; b) Ensure that camp schools and safe learning spaces are provided for displaced middle and secondary school pupils; c) Ensure that educational supplies are provided to camp schools and teachers are trained on their use. Beneficiaries: IDPs displaced by conflicts in FATA and Swat District in NWFP Partners: MoE in NWFP, Provincial and District Governments, Provincial Relief Commission and NGOs	400,000 (less CERF funding: 70,053) Net requirements: 329,947
UNICEF PAK-08/E06 Floods	Project: Rehabilitation of flood-affected schools in District Rajanpur, Punjab Objective: To ensure that 125 primary schools affected by floods are restored to ensure that children's education continue in a hygienic, protective environment conducive to learning. Beneficiaries: More than 11,000 children in the flood-affected district of Rajanpur Partners: MoE in Punjab, EDO Education Rajanpur, NGOs and cluster members	460,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC) PAK-08/E07 Conflict	Project Title: Emergency education for IDP children in line with the INEE Minimum Standards for Education Objectives: To ensure access to quality non-formal education activities based on the INEE Minimum Standards; To provide quality formal education after three months; To advocate for the Provincial Education Department to facilitate reintegration of IDP students into the formal education system upon return. Beneficiaries: Children age group 5-11 yrs: 17,000 Total 17,000 children in IDP camps in Mardan, Swabi, Nowshera, Charsadda Upper and Lower Dir, Hangu and Peshawar District, NWFP (contingent on security) Partners: MoE in NWFP, Provincial and District Governments, Camp Coordination Cluster and NGOs	400,000
TOTAL \$		3,311,200

3.6 NUTRITION

LEAD AGENCY: UNICEF

Needs Analysis

The UN team who visited Mardan District recently reported that according to health staff 50% of displaced children are malnourished as they have travelled a long way from their place of origin in Bajaur Agency and still do not have access to adequate food. They recommended that children and pregnant women be provided with supplementary food. Proper screening mechanisms also need to be established in the IDP camps.

In most of the camps, cooked food has been provided to the displaced families who have reported falling ill after eating the food. Due to drastic changes in feeding patterns, a lack of safe drinking water & sanitation, and lack of adequate health facilities, the acute malnutrition rate is expected to increase. Thus, key nutrition actions (treatment and care) must be initiated for severely and acutely malnourished children. Targeted supplementary feeding interventions for moderate malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women are important to prevent further deterioration in the nutritional status of children and women. In addition, promotion and protection of breastfeeding practices are critical in such situations for survival, growth and development of infants and young children.

Response Plan

This plan covers IDP population staying in camps and with host families, and flood-affected families. Immediately after the onset of the flood emergency, distribution of high energy biscuits to the families as part of a nutritional safety net, and health/nutrition education activities in the affected areas were supported.

The overall goal of the response plan is to reduce child mortality attributable to malnutrition and to maintain the acute malnutrition under 10% by providing effective nutritional care and ensure continuation of appropriate key caring practices. The objectives of the response plan are the following:

- To provide care and treatment for children suffering from severe acute malnutrition through community-based and facility-based management approach;
- To provide supplementary food for the moderate malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women (in coordination with WFP);
- To prevent malnutrition in early childhood through the promotion of the improved child feeding, care giving, and care seeking practices at the facility, family and community levels;
- To assess and monitor the nutrition situation in flood-affected areas;
- To coordinate nutrition actions to ensure an effective and timely implementation;
- Control micronutrient malnutrition through micronutrient supplementation – vitamin A, multi-micronutrients, de-worming.

This planning is based on the following assumptions regarding numbers of beneficiaries:

- IDPs who were sheltering in camps have returned due to the recently announced ceasefire, and there is uncertainty about the proportion of IDPs remaining at the camps;
- IDPs staying with host families will continue to stay with them or move to the camps;
- Nutritional actions are required for the returnees; and,
- About 250,000 people affected by floods (96,000 people in two districts in Punjab, and 154,000 people in two districts of NWFP) need support.

The Response Plan will cover a period of **six months**.

NUTRITION		\$
Lead agency UNICEF		
	Total amount	
UNICEF PAK-08/H11 Floods	Project Title: Community-based and facility-based management of acute malnutrition in IDP camps, host families, flood-affected families in NWFP, and Punjab Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide technical support to implementing partners (government and NGOs) on the management of acute malnutrition through community-based and facility-based management; • To protect, promote and support early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding practices up to six months and timely introduction of complementary food at the age of 6-9 months. Provide key messages on nutrition and hygiene/sanitation to the affected communities through mass media; Beneficiaries: 49,600 malnourished children and women (7,440 severely malnourished children, 22,320 moderate malnourished children and 19,840 malnourished pregnant and lactating women) Partners: none	1,622,386 (supplies = 1,542,386 and cash for technical support = 80,000) (less CERF funding: 250,000) Net requirements: 1,372,386
National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) PAK-08/H12 Floods	Project Title: Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women, in Rajan Pur and DG Khan, Punjab (flood-affected) Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide care and treatment for the acutely malnourished children, and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in the most affected area of two districts (Rajanpur and DG Khan) in Punjab through community-based and facility-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM); 	50,000

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NUTRITION Lead agency UNICEF		\$
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support mothers to maintain appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, including early initiation, exclusive breastfeeding; To control micronutrient deficiencies by providing Vitamin A supplementation, multi-micronutrient and deworming tablets. <p>Beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 720 severely malnourished children; 4,080 moderate malnourished children (2,160) and pregnant and lactating women (1,920). <p>Partners: LG, DHO, MoH, local communities</p>	
<p>MERLIN</p> <p>PAK-08/H13</p> <p>Floods</p>	<p>Project Title: Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in Peshawar, NWFP (flood-affected)</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide care and treatment for the acutely malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in the most affected area in Peshawar through CMAM. <p>Beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 750 severely malnourished children; 4,250 moderate malnourished children (2,250) and pregnant and lactating women (2,000). <p>Partners: LG, DHO, MoH, local communities</p>	<p>45,000</p>
<p>IR</p> <p>PAK-08/H14</p> <p>Floods Conflict</p>	<p>Project Title: Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in Nowshera District, NWFP</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide care and treatment for the acutely malnourished children, and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in the most affected area of two districts (Rajanpur and DG Khan) in Punjab through community-based and facility-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM); To control micronutrient deficiencies by providing Vitamin A supplementation, multi-micronutrient and support mothers in maintaining appropriate infant feeding practices. <p>Beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 150 severely malnourished children; 850 moderate malnourished children (450) and pregnant and lactating women (400). <p>Partners: LG, DHO, MoH, local communities</p>	<p>20,000</p>
<p>RI</p> <p>PAK-08/H15</p> <p>Floods Conflict</p>	<p>Project Title: Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in Lower Dir and Upper Dir, NWFP</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide care and treatment for the acutely malnourished children, and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in the in the camps and the host communities through community-based and facility-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM); To support mothers to maintain appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, including, early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months from birth, introduce timely complementary food, hygiene/sanitation; To control micronutrient deficiencies by providing Vitamin A supplementation, multi-micronutrient and de-worming tablets. <p>Beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,500 severely malnourished children; 8,500 moderate malnourished children (4,500) and pregnant and lactating women (4,000). <p>Partners: Local government, District Health Department, local communities</p>	<p>75,000</p>

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NUTRITION Lead agency UNICEF		\$
<p>NRSP PAK-08/H16 Floods Conflict</p>	<p>Project Title: Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in Mardan, Charsadda and Malakand (IDPs in camps and host families) Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide care and treatment for the acutely malnourished children, and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in five districts in NWFP; To support mothers to maintain appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, including early initiation; To control micronutrient deficiencies by providing Vitamin A supplementation, multi-micronutrient and de-worming tablets. <p>Beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,245 severely malnourished children; 7,055 moderate malnourished children (3,735) and pregnant and lactating women (3,320). <p>Partners: Local government, district health office, LHWs and communities</p>	<p>60,000</p>
<p>ABKT PAK-08/H17 Floods Conflict</p>	<p>Project Title: Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in Bajur, NWFP Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide care and treatment for the acutely malnourished children, and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in the in the camps and the host communities through CMAM); To support mothers to maintain appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, including, early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months from birth, introduce timely complementary food, hygiene/sanitation. <p>Beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,455 severely malnourished children; 8, 245 moderate malnourished children (4,365) and pregnant and lactating women (3,880). <p>Partners: LG, DHO, local communities</p>	<p>70,000</p>
<p>Johanniter International Assistance PAK-08/H18 Floods</p>	<p>Project Title: Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in Swabi (IDPs) and Khyabar Agency (flood-affected) Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide care and treatment for the acutely malnourished children, and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in the most affected area in five districts in NWFP through CMAM; To control micronutrient deficiencies by providing Vitamin A supplementation, multi-micronutrient and de-worming tablets. <p>Beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 195 severely malnourished children; 1,105 moderate malnourished children (585) and pregnant and lactating women (520). <p>Partners: Local government, district health office and communities.</p>	<p>20,000</p>
<p>IMC/SRSP PAK-08/H19AB Floods Conflict</p>	<p>Project Title: Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in Kurram Agency, FATA Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support mothers to maintain appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, including early initiation, exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months from birth, introduction of timely complementary food, and sanitation/hygienic; To control micronutrient deficiencies by providing Vitamin A supplementation, multi-micronutrient and deworming tablets. <p>Beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,425 severely malnourished children; 	<p>70,000</p>

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NUTRITION		\$
Lead agency UNICEF		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8,075 moderate malnourished children (4,275) and pregnant and lactating women (3,800). Partners: LG, DHO, and communities	
Action Against Hunger (Action Contre La Faim [ACF]) + UNICEF PAK-08/H20AB Floods	Project Title: Nutrition assessment in the IDPs and flood-affected communities in NWFP and Punjab Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct an assessment on nutrition, mortality and food security situation in the flood-affected communities, IDP camps and host families in the selected districts; Based on the assessment report, provide recommendation for medium and long-term actions. Target population: IDPs and flood-affected communities in NWFP and Punjab Partners: MoH, LG, and DHOs	80,000
TOTAL		2,112,386

3.7 AGRICULTURE

LEAD AGENCY: FAO

Needs Analysis

An FAO-led assessment mission to the worst-affected areas in Peshawar district found widespread damages to crop and livestock systems. Preliminary assessments indicate that 74% of the cropped area has been affected damaging [standing] sugarcane, maize, sorghum, vegetables and rice. In addition to the loss of standing crops, assessments indicate that more than 15,000 livestock have been killed or are missing and there are very significant poultry losses.

The ongoing armed conflict and the recent floods have caused significant damage to agricultural production. These have compounded an already difficult situation resulting from frequent supply chain disruptions and rising food prices thereby causing a large number of rural households in NWFP's population to slip into extreme poverty. The situation calls for immediate humanitarian action to save the lives and livelihoods of several hundred thousand people affected by these calamities

The fast approaching Rabi (winter) cropping season is critical for the lives, livelihoods and food security of rural dwellers in NWFP. The food deficient province has been worse hit by supply shortfalls and rising prices of essential food items particularly wheat. This is further compounded by a higher influx of conflict IDPs in food stressed areas. Both host families and IDPs therefore require agriculture related support to overcome [otherwise] impending food shortages.

If a ceasefire is upheld, agriculture assistance will not only sustain communities who have returned to their native villages but also act as a "pull factor" for those IDPs who are either unable or reluctant to return to their areas of origin until their agriculture based livelihoods are restored. In the event hostilities escalate, there will be increasing pressure on IDP camps and host families to absorb even greater influx of displaced population. In which case, FAO will particularly target host families as well as IDPs with access to land tenure arrangements in host areas.

Objectives

Conflict IDPs:

To assist an overall 15,000 households by:

- ensuring food security and enhanced resilience of poor, food-insecure and vulnerable households hosting communities displaced by the on-going armed conflict in NWFP;
- sustaining returning IDPs by assisting them in restoring their agriculture based livelihoods in areas of origin by restocking poultry supporting livestock and distribution of inputs critical to local agricultural production.

Flood-affected households:

To assist 15,000 of the worst flood-affected food insecure and vulnerable households to rapidly resume agriculture production and restore their livelihoods by restocking lost poultry, supporting surviving livestock and distribution of inputs critical to local agriculture production.

Conflict-affected communities

7,140 MTs agricultural inputs distributed to 30,000 households affected by armed conflict in NWFP and flash floods in Punjab and NWFP provinces ensuring post harvest food security for at least eight months.

AGRICULTURE Lead agency FAO		\$
FAO PAK-08/A01 Floods Conflict	<p>Project Title: Emergency crop production, livestock and poultry support to populations affected by armed conflict in NWFP and flash floods in NWFP and Punjab Provinces</p> <p>Objectives: <i>Conflict-affected IDPs:</i> To assist 15,000 households by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring food security and enhanced resilience of poor households hosting IDP communities displaced by the on-going armed conflict in NWFP; assisting returning IDPs in restoring their agriculture based livelihoods in areas of origin by restocking lost poultry, supporting surviving livestock and provision of inputs critical to prompt resumption of crop production. <p><i>Flood-affected population:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assist 15,000 most vulnerable flood victims in prompt resumption of their agriculture based livelihoods by restocking lost poultry, supporting surviving livestock and distribution of inputs critical to prompt resumption of crop production. <p>Beneficiaries: 30,000 households (180,000 persons) including 15,000 households (90,000 persons) affected by floods in Punjab and NWFP; Including 15,000 households (90,000 persons) affected by armed conflict in NWFP province.</p> <p>Partners: RI, BEST, SPO, SRSP</p>	<p>6,000,000</p> <p>(less CERF funding: 399,994)</p> <p>Net requirements: 5,600,006</p>
Relief International PAK-08/A02 Floods	<p>Project Title: Livelihoods Restoration for IDPs and poor families affected by floods (districts Lower Dir, Peshawar, Mardan, Charsadda)</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide basic agricultural packages (seeds and tools) to 15,000 unassisted flood-affected and IDP households to save livelihoods; To provide support to 5,000 livestock breeders to protect and restore productivity of their livestock; To provide vaccination and medicines for de-worming of small and large ruminants of unassisted flood-affected and IDP households. <p>Beneficiaries: The project will benefit 15,000 poor families</p> <p>Partners: none</p>	<p>500,000</p>
TOTAL		6,500,000

3.8 EARLY RECOVERY

LEAD AGENCY: UNDP

“Early Recovery” is defined as recovery that begins early in the humanitarian setting. As such, it is not intended as a separate phase within the relief-reconstruction continuum in Pakistan, but rather as an effort to strengthen the effectiveness of the linkage. Early recovery aims to:

- establish the foundations for longer-term recovery;
- augment emergency assistance operations in the areas affected by the floods and conflict, through quick-impact measures that both foster the self-reliance of affected populations and meet critical needs to save their livelihoods;
- ensure that the spontaneous recovery initiatives of affected populations are sustainable and reduce future risk.

This part of the Humanitarian Response Plan does not provide an exhaustive list of the Early Recovery projects, because the exact nature of recovery needs is expected to become clearer during the coming weeks. These projects do not differentiate between the IDP and host populations as potential beneficiaries of these initiatives. Most of the submissions by the other humanitarian clusters

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contain sector specific projects for Early Recovery and the following list is meant to complement their proposals.

During the next six months, the Early Recovery Network will aim at achieving the following:

- Identify early recovery needs for the people affected by both the floods and conflict;
- Contribute to the designing of an Early Recovery strategy in collaboration with the UN agencies, civil society organisations and Government agencies;
- Strengthen the role of national and local institutions;
- Restore production capacity and family revenue of the affected communities.

Early Recovery projects must display most of the following criteria:

- Phasing out relief or addressing the next step after saving lives;
- Immediate or basic capacities of communities to cope with crises are strengthened;
- Potential or existing capacities of national or local governments to plan, manage, and coordinate crises as well as for subsequent recovery phase are strengthened;
- Action undertaken with sustainability in mind; particularly inclusive of communities in shaping and implementing the action and thus building capacity;
- Mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues such as gender, HIV/AIDS and environment;
- Not longer term recovery/reconstruction/development in nature;
- Not emergency/relief in nature.

EARLY RECOVERY Lead agency UNDP		\$
UNDP PAK-08/ER/I01 Floods Conflict	Project Title: Coordination of early recovery planning and implementation at federal, provincial and local levels Objectives: To provide support in collation of assessment data, information management and reporting to stakeholders involved in early recovery activities. Beneficiaries: Implementers of early recovery activities, NDMA, provincial and local government authorities	60,000
UNDP PAK-08/ER/I02 Floods Conflict	Project Title: Restoration of the capacity of government offices damaged or destroyed due to floods and conflict. The project involves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minor repairs and rehabilitation of government buildings; • provision of office furniture, equipment and supplies; • training of government officials in managing recovery; • restoration of government records destroyed or damaged. Objectives: To ensure that the local government agencies are enabled to restore their public administration duties, especially the tasks related to relief and recovery. Beneficiaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government officials in the flood/conflict-affected regions Partners: Provincial Local Government Department, District Governments, FATA administration	500,000
ILO PAK-08/ER/I03 Floods Conflict	Project Title: Initiating "Cash for Work" and "Cash for Skills Training" programme for IDPs and host communities. The project involves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rapid needs assessment for the proposed activities; • identification of appropriate community infrastructure for repair/construction; • identification of service providers for skills training; • implementation of cash for work and skills training programme. Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To restore/enhance the earning potential of the beneficiaries; • To initiate psycho-social rehabilitation of the affected people by involving them in gainful employment. Beneficiaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,000 men and women from IDP and hosting communities trained in employable skills; • 20,000 person days of gainful employment created. Partners: Vocational and Technical Training Institutions, Human Resource Development Network	500,000
TOTAL		1,060,000

3.9 COORDINATION

Needs Analysis

As flash floods hit Peshawar and Khyber Agencies in NWFP in August, and conflict-related displacement increased, the Disaster Management Team (DMT) in Pakistan, which includes the extended humanitarian community, agreed to use the Clusters as the primary coordination mechanism for the humanitarian response. The NWFP Provincial authorities endorsed the Clusters and nominated Government counterparts for each Cluster with clear linkages to the Provincial Relief Commissioner (PRC) through a Steering Committee meeting. The steering committee at the provincial level includes Cluster heads, Government line departments, ICRC (as a Standing Invitee) and other humanitarian actors.

Objectives

Over the next six months, depending on the overall situation regarding hostilities, international and national agencies will continue to work closely with Government partners and community groups in NWFP and the FATA, to provide humanitarian relief and support early recovery efforts. Immediate needs have been identified by the Government for providing technical assistance for IDP registration, establishing organised camp sites, food assistance, medical services and medicine stocks, safe drinking water, sanitation, and early recovery activities for flood-affected areas. The following response coordination objectives are underlined for collaborative and strategically planned delivery of the response:

- Assist, advocate, implement and streamline coordination mechanisms under the Cluster approach with active engagement of Government of Pakistan at both Provincial and Federal levels, the humanitarian community, civil society, components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and, of great importance, engaging CBOs from the conflict areas;
- Build coordination linkages with all stakeholders strengthening the RC/HC function and the Government lead agency on disaster management (NDMA) by providing coordination services, facilitating the delivery of the overall humanitarian response for both relief and recovery to flood-affected population and conflict related displaced.

Strategy

The NDMA under its mandate took the lead role in coordinating the response with other Government partners on disasters in the country, while the Provincial Government through the Provincial Relief Commissioner coordinated the floods response and response assisting the internally displaced population from FATA area. The temporary OCHA-led coordination offices at Peshawar with a field outpost in Dir will help bridge the information gap and consolidate the clusters at the field level and build coordination mechanisms in line with the key objectives of the coordinated response. The OCHA presence in the province will monitor the evolving conflict situation and will liaise with Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)/Protection cluster to help keep track of IDPs in the province.

Through IRIN's news and analysis service, OCHA has been able to ensure a regular flow of human-interest news on the floods to the humanitarian community, the mainstream media and the general public since the beginning of the emergency. IRIN established its local reporting network in the country in connection with the 2005 earthquake and has since been reporting regularly on humanitarian issues in Pakistan.

UN-HABITAT-supported common information management services will collate Cluster-based information in one web-based repository. Analysed data by each cluster will then be processed on maps for broader information dissemination with a geographical view.

MCRAM will provide broader assessment services with the pre-agreed Cluster-based tool kit. The MCRAM team focusing on Monitoring and Evaluation will ensure the response is on course and delivering according to the national priorities outlined by the Government of Pakistan and ASC at the country level. The MCRAM utilises available Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) technology for rapid data collection and processing. This has been developed in Pakistan as a collaborative and participatory process with clusters including representatives of UN agencies, international and national NGOs and the IFRC.

The assessment format was jointly developed with UNHCR, WHO, WFP, United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Children's Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Labour Organization (ILO), FAO, UN-

Habitat, UNICEF, the RCO and the Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF). The MCRAM Steering Committee is responsible for overseeing finalisation of the assessment format and agreeing on assessment procedures. It is chaired by the RCO and includes all cluster heads, the Pakistan Humanitarian Forum and a representative of the NDMA.

Humanitarian Plan

As the provincial capital of NWFP, Peshawar is the coordination centre for the response. Clusters have started to be operational with the help of a UNRC office presence in Peshawar. Coordination linkages are already established with the NWFP Government. Government provincial departments have already taken the lead in establishing clusters and in chairing the clusters with the help of designated cluster lead agency. Reporting lines have been established and information flow between clusters in Islamabad and Peshawar is working well.

OCHA/RC Office presence strengthened the RC function by establishing temporary coordination offices in Peshawar but in order to maintain the momentum of coordination mechanisms already established in the field, it is crucial that the OCHA/RC presence in NWFP is strengthened for a period of three months with additional national field staff.

The RC Office plans to establish a website for common humanitarian Information Management by collating assessments, situation reports, minutes, meeting schedule and a contact directory in support of the broader humanitarian community. Information collected and analysed by clusters will then be converted into maps using existing GIS capabilities available in the country.

The Cluster-based assessment mechanism (MCRAM) will allow the Clusters to assess and respond to the evolving conflict situation, and its Monitoring and Evaluation capacity will provide each cluster with an opportunity to analyse its response in more detail and will complement the efforts of the Provincial Relief Commissioner in coordinating the overall response. All four components of coordination: Cluster-based assessment, information management/mapping and monitoring and evaluation will be overseen under the RC function with direct support to the Response Plan projects.

COORDINATION		\$
Lead agency: United Nations RC Office		
OCHA PAK-08/CSS01 Floods Conflict	Project Title: Coordination of humanitarian action Objectives: Under the umbrella of UN Resident Coordinator, support the Government at federal and provincial level, assist affected population in relief and recovery efforts, in particular to mobilise and coordinate assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting; liaise between civil and military constituents in humanitarian action; establish a humanitarian information centre; public information and advocacy, provisions of humanitarian maps. Beneficiaries: Government, aid agencies, and ultimately those affected by these emergencies Partners: Government, UN RCO and aid agencies, Clusters	170,000
UNICEF PAK-08/CSS02 Floods Conflict	Project Title: Multi-cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (MCRAM) Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of situation assessments as requested by the MCRAM Steering Committee (cluster leads, NDMA, RCO, PHF); • Monitoring of humanitarian actions as requested by the MCRAM Steering Committee; • Provision of specific analysis/reports upon request. Beneficiaries: 400,000 people (flood-affected populations and conflict-affected IDPs), Government, aid agencies, and ultimately those affected by these emergencies. Partners: Institute of Social Policy (ISP), UN-HABITAT, WHO, WFP, IOM	258,425
UNHABITAT PAK-08/CSS03 Floods Conflict	Project Title: Information Management for Humanitarian Response. UN-HABITAT has been involved in the overall information management in the post earthquake and flood relief activities since 2006 and chairs the Information Management Cluster for post-disaster activities in the DMT. The proposed project will reactivate the information systems and web portal previously used to provide IM and GIS services to all cluster and humanitarian response initiatives by the UN agencies, NGOs, the Government and other stakeholders. Objectives:	32,175

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COORDINATION		\$
Lead agency: United Nations RC Office		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance and improve decision making and coordination for the response to flood-affected populations and conflict-affected IDPs by providing mapping, information management services and information dissemination to stakeholders for a period of three months. <p>Proposed Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage web portal; • Create cluster login IDs, upload and update website data; • Collect and process information and prepare maps; • Maintain and map data on who is doing what where; • Provide GIS services for needs and damage assessments; • Information dissemination to stakeholders. <p>Expected Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database system that will collect, process and disseminate information to all the parties involved in post disaster and post conflict relief and rehabilitation; • A website; • Maps on who is doing what and where; • Central database on relief and assistance activities; • GIS database and planning maps. <p>Beneficiaries: 400,000 people (flood-affected and conflict IDPs), Government, aid agencies, and ultimately those affected by these emergencies.</p> <p>Partners: Government, UN RCO and aid agencies, Clusters</p>	
TOTAL		460,600

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The response to this IDP situation arising from conflict and flooding in the country is being led by the Government of Pakistan. The humanitarian community is coordinating closely with the Clusters, the Provincial Relief Commissioner (PRC) and the National Authorities.

As approved by the Disaster Management Team and Inter-Agency Standing Committee the cluster approach is being used for humanitarian coordination. Five Clusters have been formed in light of lessons learned from the last emergency. The Clusters are merged together while keeping the Cluster lead role dedicated to the mandated agencies:

1. **Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Shelter and Protection** (lead: UNHCR)
2. **Food and Agriculture** (lead: WFP and FAO)
3. **Health and Nutrition** (lead: WHO and UNICEF)
4. **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene – WASH** (lead: UNICEF)
5. **Education**, (lead: UNICEF);

These Clusters are joined by the **Early Recovery** Network in line with the UNDP proposal of November 2006 (lead: UNDP).

Cluster meetings have been taking place daily with an increasing number of partners. The Government has identified counterpart focal points to co-chair cluster meetings at the provincial level. Provincial level cluster meetings will remain more operational while Cluster meeting at Federal level will form policy and strategy. In addition, a forum of the cluster heads has evolved from an early information exchange phase to focus on strategic planning and coordination in Islamabad. Cluster coordination structures are developed in Peshawar.

Cluster Information Management led by the office of the RC and with the assistance of UN-Habitat is strengthening the information management providing knowledge management, mapping and information collection services with the primary objective of strengthening the role of the Cluster System and providing timely information.

Table III: Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2008

List of Projects (grouped by Cluster)

as of 7 September 2008

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE			
PAK-08/A01	FAO	Emergency crop production, livestock and poultry support to populations affected by armed conflict in NWFP and flash floods in NWFP and Punjab Provinces	6,000,000
PAK-08/A02	RI	Livelihoods Restoration for the Internally Displaced Populations and poor families affected by Floods (districts Lower Dir, Peshawar, Mardan, Charsadda)	500,000
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE			6,500,000
CAMP MANAGEMENT, SHELTER, PROTECTION			
PAK-08/MS01	UNHCR	Camp Management, Shelter and Protection	14,425,562
PAK-08/MS02	UNHCR	Winterization of camps	2,800,000
PAK-08/MS03	UNICEF	Continuing protection for girls and boys and their families affected by floods in Peshawar District NWFP and the protection of internally displaced girls and boys and their families from armed conflict in NWFP and FATA	1,521,750
PAK-08/MS04	UN-HABITAT	Technical Assistance for Shelter, Camp Management, Returns and Housing	255,750
PAK-08/MS05	UNFPA	Technical Assistance for Shelter, Camp Management, Returns and Housing	100,000
Subtotal for CAMP MANAGEMENT, SHELTER, PROTECTION			19,103,062
COORDINATION			
PAK-08/CSS01	OCHA	Coordination of humanitarian action	170,000
PAK-08/CSS02	UNICEF	Multi-cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (McRAM)	258,425
PAK-08/CSS03	UN-HABITAT	: Information Management for Humanitarian Response	32,175
Subtotal for COORDINATION			460,600
EARLY RECOVERY			
PAK-08/ER/I01	UNDP	Coordination of Early Recovery planning and implementation at Federal, Provincial and local levels	60,000
PAK-08/ER/I02	UNDP	Restoration of the capacity of government offices damaged or destroyed due to floods and conflict	500,000
PAK-08/ER/I03	ILO	Initiating "Cash for Work" and "Cash for Skills Training" programme for IDPs and host communities	500,000
Subtotal for EARLY RECOVERY			1,060,000

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 7 September 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2008

List of Projects (grouped by Cluster)

as of 7 September 2008

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
EDUCATION			
PAK-08/E01	UNICEF	Support to Education Cluster for an Effective Response	11,200
PAK-08/E02	UNICEF	Restoring Primary Education for IDP and Host Community Children Affected by Conflict in Bajaur	700,000
PAK-08/E03	UNICEF	Ensuring Continuation of Education of Children in District Swat, especially Girls	800,000
PAK-08/E04	UNESCO	Support for reactivation and strengthening of education planning, management and essential support services in the initial post emergency period in conflict affected areas	540,000
PAK-08/E05	UNESCO	Support for reactivation of non-formal, middle, secondary and technical vocational education services for IDPs of NWFP and FATA agencies	400,000
PAK-08/E06	UNICEF	Rehabilitation of flood-affected schools in District Rajanpur, Punjab	460,000
PAK-08/E07	IRC	Emergency Education for IDP Children in line with the INEE Minimum Standards for Education	400,000
Subtotal for EDUCATION			3,311,200
FOOD SECURITY			
PAK-08/F01	WFP	Emergency food aid assistance to population affected by armed conflict and flash floods in NWFP	7,790,000
Subtotal for FOOD SECURITY			7,790,000
HEALTH			
PAK-08/H01	WHO	Coordination of health interventions	500,000
PAK-08/H02	WHO	Provision of a package of essential health services to IDPs, returnees from Bajaur and flood affected people of NWFP and Punjab	2,500,000
PAK-08/H03	WHO	Disease and nutrition surveillance, early warning system and outbreak response	1,000,000
PAK-08/H04	WHO	Revitalization of primary health services in flood and conflict affected areas in Bajaur	1,000,000
PAK-08/H05	MERLIN	Provision of essential PHC and referral services to the IDPs and host communities in Peshawar district with the focus on diseases surveillance and outbreak prevention and response	298,000
PAK-08/H06	UNFPA	Provision of Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health care at Internally Displaced Population (IDP) camps in NWFP, Pakistan	961,538
PAK-08/H07	IR	PHC Mobile Health Units in Nowshera	125,717
PAK-08/H08	IMC	Emergency Healthcare services for IDPs in NWFP	400,000
PAK-08/H09	Johanniter Unfallhilfe e.V.	Provision of Mother & Child Health Services to the IDPs of Bajaur Agency	180,000
PAK-08/H10	UNICEF	Maternal & Child Health care	2,300,000
Subtotal for HEALTH			9,265,255

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 7 September 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2008

List of Projects (grouped by Cluster)

as of 7 September 2008

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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
NUTRITION			
PAK-08/H11	UNICEF	Community-based and facility-based management of acute malnutrition in IDP camps, host families, flood affected families in NWFP, and Punjab	1,622,386
PAK-08/H12	NRSP	Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women, in Rajan Pur and DG Khan, Punjab (flood affected)	50,000
PAK-08/H13	MERLIN	Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in Peshawar, NWFP (flood affected)	45,000
PAK-08/H14	IR	Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in Nowshera district, NWFP	20,000
PAK-08/H15	RI	Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in Lower Dir and Upper Dir, NWFP	75,000
PAK-08/H16	NRSP	Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in Mardan, Charsadda and Malakand (IDPs in camps and host families)	60,000
PAK-08/H17	ABKT	Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in Bajur, NWFP	70,000
PAK-08/H18	Johanniter Unfallhilfe e.V.	Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in Swabi (IDPs) and Khyabar Agency (flood affected)	20,000
PAK-08/H19A	IMC	Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in Kurram Agency, FATA	35,000
PAK-08/H19B	SRSP	Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in Kurram Agency, FATA	35,000
PAK-08/H20A	ACF	Nutrition assessment in the IDPs and flood affected communities in NWFP and Punjab	40,000
PAK-08/H20B	UNICEF	Nutrition assessment in the IDPs and flood affected communities in NWFP and Punjab	40,000
Subtotal for NUTRITION			2,112,386

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Table III: Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2008

List of Projects (grouped by Cluster)

as of 7 September 2008

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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE			
PAK-08/WS01	UNICEF	Coordination of the WASH Cluster, including assessments of the WASH situation on-ground, ensuring an effective and coherent response involving all relevant partners, identification of gaps	150,000
PAK-08/WS02	UNICEF	WASH Interventions for displaced populations in the North Western Frontier Province (NWFP) and Punjab	2,800,000
PAK-08/WS03	IR	Provision of Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities to Flood Affected People in District Peshawar, NWFP	500,000
PAK-08/WS04	WHO	Improvement of Water Quality and Water Quality Monitoring and Provision of Water Supply and Sanitation to Health Facilities in IDP and Flood Affected Areas of NWFP	500,000
PAK-08/WS05	ACTED	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion for IDPs in camps and host communities and Flood Affected Areas	300,000
PAK-08/WS06	CWS	Water and Hygiene Support Project to Flood affected Families of District Rajanpur (Punjab), in 14 UCs of Tehsil Rojhan, Rajanpur and Jampur of District Rajanpur (Punjab)	425,000
PAK-08/WS07	IMC	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Assistance for the IDPs, in camps and host communities, and for Flood Affected Populations in NWFP	400,000
PAK-08/WS08	Muslim Aid	: Provision of Clean Drinking Water to flood affected populations in Union Councils Regi and Shahi Bala, District Peshawar	325,000
PAK-08/WS09	NIDA	Programme for IDP populations in Camps/host communities and support upon return, in NWFP	100,000
Subtotal for WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE			5,500,000
Grand Total			55,102,503

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 7 September 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table IV: Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2008

List of Projects (grouped by appealing organisation)
as of 7 September 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Cluster	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
ABKT			
PAK-08/H17	NUTRITION	Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in Bajur, NWFP	70,000
Subtotal for ABKT			70,000
ACF			
PAK-08/H20A	NUTRITION	Nutrition assessment in the IDPs and flood affected communities in NWFP and Punjab	40,000
Subtotal for ACF			40,000
ACTED			
PAK-08/WS05	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion for IDPs in camps and host communities and Flood Affected Areas	300,000
Subtotal for ACTED			300,000
CWS			
PAK-08/WS06	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Water and Hygiene Support Project to Flood affected Families of District Rajanpur (Punjab), in 14 UCs of Tehsil Rojhan, Rajanpur and Jampur of District Rajanpur (Punjab)	425,000
Subtotal for CWS			425,000
FAO			
PAK-08/A01	AGRICULTURE	Emergency crop production, livestock and poultry support to populations affected by armed conflict in NWFP and flash floods in NWFP and Punjab Provinces	6,000,000
Subtotal for FAO			6,000,000
ILO			
PAK-08/ER/103	EARLY RECOVERY	Initiating "Cash for Work" and "Cash for Skills Training" programme for IDPs and host communities	500,000
Subtotal for ILO			500,000

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Table IV: Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2008

List of Projects (grouped by appealing organisation)

as of 7 September 2008

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Cluster	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
IMC			
PAK-08/H08	HEALTH	Emergency Healthcare services for IDPs in NWFP	400,000
PAK-08/H19A	NUTRITION	Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in Kurram Agency, FATA	35,000
PAK-08/WS07	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Assistance for the IDPs, in camps and host communities, and for Flood Affected Populations in NWFP	400,000
Subtotal for IMC			835,000
IR			
PAK-08/H07	HEALTH	PHC Mobile Health Units in Nowshera	125,717
PAK-08/H14	NUTRITION	Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in Nowshera district, NWFP	20,000
PAK-08/WS03	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Provision of Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities to Flood Affected People in District Peshawar, NWFP	500,000
Subtotal for IR			645,717
IRC			
PAK-08/E07	EDUCATION	Emergency Education for IDP Children in line with the INEE Minimum Standards for Education	400,000
Subtotal for IRC			400,000
Johanniter Unfalhilfe e.V.			
PAK-08/H09	HEALTH	Provision of Mother & Child Health Services to the IDPs of Bajaur Agency	180,000
PAK-08/H18	NUTRITION	Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in Swabi (IDPs) and Khyabar Agency (flood affected)	20,000
Subtotal for Johanniter Unfalhilfe e.V.			200,000
MERLIN			
PAK-08/H05	HEALTH	Provision of essential PHC and referral services to the IDPs and host communities in Peshawar district with the focus on diseases surveillance and outbreak prevention and response	298,000
PAK-08/H13	NUTRITION	Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in Peshawar, NWFP (flood affected)	45,000
Subtotal for MERLIN			343,000

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 7 September 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table IV: Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2008

List of Projects (grouped by appealing organisation)

as of 7 September 2008

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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Cluster	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
Muslim Aid			
PAK-08/WS08	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	: Provision of Clean Drinking Water to flood affected populations in Union Councils Regi and Shahi Bala, District Peshawar	325,000
Subtotal for Muslim Aid			325,000
NIDA			
PAK-08/WS09	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Programme for IDP populations in Camps/host communities and support upon return, in NWFP	100,000
Subtotal for NIDA			100,000
NRSP			
PAK-08/H12	NUTRITION	Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women, in Rajan Pur and DG Khan, Punjab (flood affected)	50,000
PAK-08/H16	NUTRITION	Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in Mardan, Charsadda and Malakand (IDPs in camps and host families)	60,000
Subtotal for NRSP			110,000
OCHA			
PAK-08/CSS01	COORDINATION	Coordination of humanitarian action	170,000
Subtotal for OCHA			170,000
RI			
PAK-08/A02	AGRICULTURE	Livelihoods Restoration for the Internally Displaced Populations and poor families affected by Floods (districts Lower Dir, Peshawar, Mardan, Charsadda)	500,000
PAK-08/H15	NUTRITION	Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in Lower Dir and Upper Dir, NWFP	75,000
Subtotal for RI			575,000
SRSP			
PAK-08/H19B	NUTRITION	Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in Kurram Agency, FATA	35,000
Subtotal for SRSP			35,000

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 7 September 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table IV: Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2008

List of Projects (grouped by appealing organisation)

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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Cluster	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
UNDP			
PAK-08/ER/I01	EARLY RECOVERY	Coordination of Early Recovery planning and implementation at Federal, Provincial and local levels	60,000
PAK-08/ER/I02	EARLY RECOVERY	Restoration of the capacity of government offices damaged or destroyed due to floods and conflict	500,000
Subtotal for UNDP			560,000
UNESCO			
PAK-08/E04	EDUCATION	Support for reactivation and strengthening of education planning, management and essential support services in the initial post emergency period in conflict affected areas	540,000
PAK-08/E05	EDUCATION	Support for reactivation of non-formal, middle, secondary and technical vocational education services for IDPs of NWFP and FATA agencies	400,000
Subtotal for UNESCO			940,000
UNFPA			
PAK-08/H06	HEALTH	Provision of Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health care at Internally Displaced Population (IDP) camps in NWFP, Pakistan	961,538
PAK-08/MS05	CAMP MANAGEMENT, SHELTER, PROTECTION	Technical Assistance for Shelter, Camp Management, Returns and Housing	100,000
Subtotal for UNFPA			1,061,538
UN-HABITAT			
PAK-08/CSS03	COORDINATION	: Information Management for Humanitarian Response	32,175
PAK-08/MS04	CAMP MANAGEMENT, SHELTER, PROTECTION	Technical Assistance for Shelter, Camp Management, Returns and Housing	255,750
Subtotal for UN-HABITAT			287,925
UNHCR			
PAK-08/MS01	CAMP MANAGEMENT, SHELTER, PROTECTION	Camp Management, Shelter and Protection	14,425,562
PAK-08/MS02	CAMP MANAGEMENT, SHELTER, PROTECTION	Winterization of camps	2,800,000
Subtotal for UNHCR			17,225,562

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 7 September 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

PAKISTAN

Table IV: Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2008

List of Projects (grouped by appealing organisation)

as of 7 September 2008

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Cluster	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
UNICEF			
PAK-08/CSS02	COORDINATION	Multi-cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (McRAM)	258,425
PAK-08/E01	EDUCATION	Support to Education Cluster for an Effective Response	11,200
PAK-08/E02	EDUCATION	Restoring Primary Education for IDP and Host Community Children Affected by Conflict in Bajaur	700,000
PAK-08/E03	EDUCATION	Ensuring Continuation of Education of Children in District Swat, especially Girls	800,000
PAK-08/E06	EDUCATION	Rehabilitation of flood-affected schools in District Rajanpur, Punjab	460,000
PAK-08/H10	HEALTH	Maternal & Child Health care	2,300,000
PAK-08/H11	NUTRITION	Community-based and facility-based management of acute malnutrition in IDP camps, host families, flood affected families in NWFP, and Punjab	1,622,386
PAK-08/H20B	NUTRITION	Nutrition assessment in the IDPs and flood affected communities in NWFP and Punjab	40,000
PAK-08/MS03	CAMP MANAGEMENT, SHELTER, PROTECTION	Continuing protection for girls and boys and their families affected by floods in Peshawar District NWFP and the protection of internally displaced girls and boys and their families from armed conflict in NWFP and FATA	1,521,750
PAK-08/WS01	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Coordination of the WASH Cluster, including assessments of the WASH situation on-ground, ensuring an effective and coherent response involving all relevant partners, identification of gaps	150,000
PAK-08/WS02	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	WASH Interventions for displaced populations in the North Western Frontier Province (NWFP) and Punjab	2,800,000
Subtotal for UNICEF			10,663,761
WFP			
PAK-08/FO1	FOOD SECURITY	Emergency food aid assistance to population affected by armed conflict and flash floods in NWFP	7,790,000
Subtotal for WFP			7,790,000
WHO			
PAK-08/H01	HEALTH	Coordination of health interventions	500,000
PAK-08/H02	HEALTH	Provision of a package of essential health services to IDPs, returnees from Bajaur and flood affected people of NWFP and Punjab	2,500,000
PAK-08/H03	HEALTH	Disease and nutrition surveillance, early warning system and outbreak response	1,000,000
PAK-08/H04	HEALTH	Revitalization of primary health services in flood and conflict affected areas in Bajaur	1,000,000
PAK-08/WS04	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Improvement of Water Quality and Water Quality Monitoring and Provision of Water Supply and Sanitation to Health Facilities in IDP and Flood Affected Areas of NWFP	500,000
Subtotal for WHO			5,500,000
Grand Total			55,102,503

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 7 September 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table V: Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2008

Summary of Requirements - by IASC Standard Sector

as of 7 September 2008

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector Name	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE	6,500,000
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	460,600
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	1,060,000
EDUCATION	3,311,200
FOOD	7,790,000
HEALTH	11,377,641
MULTI-SECTOR	19,103,062
WATER AND SANITATION	5,500,000
Grand Total	55,102,503

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 7 September 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table VI: Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2008
 Summary of Requirements - by Project Focus – floods or conflict
 as of 7 September 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Project Focus	Original Requirements (US\$)
CONFLICT	5,135,288
CONFLICT AND FLOODS	47,622,215
FLOODS	2,345,000
Grand Total	55,102,503

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 7 September 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX I

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABKT	Anjuman Behbood-e-Khawateen
ACF	Action Against Hunger (Action Contre la Faim)
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique)
ADEO	Assistant District Education Officer
AWAZ	<i>Not an acronym</i>
AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhoea
BEFARE	Basic Education for Awareness and Empowerment
BHU	Basic Health Unit
CAR	Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CGI	Corrugated Galvanised Iron
CIMAG	Cluster Information Management Group
CMAM	Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition
CRDO	Community Research and Development Organisation
CWS	Church World Service
DCO	District Coordination Officer
DDEO	Deputy District Education Officer
DEO	District Education Officer
DEWS	Disease Early Warning System
DMT	Disaster Management Team
DoH	Department of Health
EDO	Executive District Officer
EDOE	Executive District Officer Education
EDP	Extended Delivery Points
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FP	Family Planning
GoP	Government of Pakistan
GRAP	Gender Reform Action Plan
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IASC CT	Inter-Agency Standing Committee Country Team
IASCI	International Agency for Source Country Information
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IDO	Indus Development Organization
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMC	International Medical Corps
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IO	International Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISP	Institute of Social Policy
LG	Local Government
LHW	Lady Health Worker
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
McRAM	Multi-Cluster Rapid Assessment
MHC	Mobile Health Clinic
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health

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MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MMU	Mobile Medical Units
MSF	Doctors without Borders (Médecins Sans Frontières)
MSEE	Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies
MSU	Mobile Service Unit
MT	Metric Tonne
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NIDA	National Integrated Development Agency
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRSP	National Rural Support Program
NWFP	North West Frontier Province
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PHC	Primary Health Care
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PHF	Pakistan Humanitarian Forum
PLW	People Living with AIDS
PPHI	President's Primary Healthcare Initiatives
PRC	Provincial Relief Commissioner
PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
PVDP	Pakistan Village Development Programme
RC	Resident Coordinator
RH	Reproductive Health
RUTF	Ready-to-use therapeutic foods
SC	Save the Children
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SPO	Strengthening Participatory Organisation
SRSP	Sarhad Rural Support Programme
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TEVT	Technical and Vocational Training Institute
TMA	Tehsil Municipal Administration
TRDP	Thardeep Rural Development Program
TTBA	Trained Traditional Birth Attendant
UC	Union Council
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UQPE	University Quality Primary Education
UN RCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)

The CAP is a tool for aid organisations to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies, and to appeal for funds together instead of competitively.

It is the forum for developing a strategic approach to humanitarian action, focusing on close cooperation between host governments, donors, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations agencies. As such, it presents a snapshot of the situation and response plans, and is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- Strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- Resource mobilisation leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal;
- Coordinated programme implementation;
- Joint monitoring and evaluation;
- Revision, if necessary;
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is the core of the CAP – a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region, including the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- An assessment of needs;
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans, including a detailed mapping of projects to cover all needs;
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the core of a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break out or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and in consultation with host Governments and donors, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Humanitarian Country Team. This team includes IASC members and standing invitees (UN agencies, the International Organisation for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR), but non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can also be included.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal document. The document is launched globally near the end of each year to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the Mid-Year Review, is presented to donors the following July.

Donors generally fund appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals listed in appeals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of appeal funding needs and worldwide donor contributions, and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts.

In sum, the CAP is how aid agencies join forces to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.

**OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
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