

# Pakistan

CYCLONE AND FLOODS

# 2007



FLASH  
APPEAL

**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**





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Access to safe water is a problem for families affected by the floods. Luckily people from the village of Qalander Bux in Kamber district, Sindh province, still have access to the village well. Women and girls have to wade into floodwaters to use the water pump before carrying the heavy load back to their improvised shelter. But many of the hundreds of families that are now homeless in the area don't have access to safe water and cases of diarrhoea are common amongst the children.

Qalander Bux, Kamber District, Sindh Province  
Photo Credit: Paradela/UNICEF/2007

# FLASH APPEAL

**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**



## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It 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; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes 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;
- stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- prioritised response plans; and
- a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host Governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is to be presented to donors in July 2007.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)

In sum, the **CAP works to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.**

### ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2007:

AARREC	CESVI	GSLG	OCHA	UNAIDS
AASAA	CHFI	HDO	OCPH	UNDP
ABS	CINS	HI	ODAG	UNDSS
Abt Associates	CIRID	HISAN - WEPA	OHCHR	UNESCO
ACF/ACH/AAH	CISV	Horn Relief	PARACOM	UNFPA
ACTED	CL	ILO	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	INTEROS	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IOM	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRC	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRD	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	IRIN	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	JVSF	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MALAO	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MCI	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDA	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMSF	MDM	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MENTOR	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	MERLIN	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJD	GAA (DWH)	NNA	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	NRC	STF	ZOARC
CENAP		OA		

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**Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>**



## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Intense storms and a major cyclone at the end of June and early July 2007 caused severe flooding in Pakistan, displacing over 300,000 people and affecting more than 2.5 million. Balochistan and Sindh provinces in southern Pakistan are worst affected, with 280 confirmed deaths and a further 188 missing persons. The flooding has already spread to 18 districts in Balochistan and a further five in Sindh, and the monsoon season is expected to continue for the next two to three months.

Preliminary assessments have identified needs and priorities. The displaced population is in a vulnerable state, with many living in makeshift spontaneous settlements, camps and public buildings. There is an urgent need for tents and emergency shelter materials that can be used for reconstruction of homes.

Damage and contamination of water systems and wells have caused an acute shortage of safe drinking water. Water must be supplied while efforts are made to repair water sources. Ensuring adequate access to sanitation and hygiene will prevent outbreaks of water-borne diseases. Support must be provided to ensure access to primary health, especially to essential medicines, and other services for the most vulnerable.

Damage to crops, food stocks and livestock has caused food insecurity, while measures must be taken now to prevent malnutrition. Furthermore, most of the population relies on farming for food and for their livelihoods. Early recovery actions should begin now to help affected communities restore livelihoods and regain normal living conditions.

This Flash Appeal proposes 83 projects in 12 clusters, submitted by national and international non-governmental organisations, the International Organisation for Migration, and United Nations agencies. The Appeal requests a total amount of **US\$ 38,303,544**<sup>1</sup> to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the displaced and the affected population over the next three months, with a particular emphasis on vulnerable groups.

The United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund has already provided \$4.4 million for immediate activities in key sectors including Shelter and non-food items, Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Food Security and Logistics. These projects are also represented in the Flash Appeal.

This Flash Appeal is intended to provide resources to support the Government of Pakistan in addressing key humanitarian needs during the next three months, ensuring that vital assistance is provided during the monsoon season. The humanitarian community is relying on the international donor community to fund this Flash Appeal, to ensure that the humanitarian impact of this disaster is contained, and that the most vulnerable receive the assistance they require as soon as possible to restore their livelihoods.

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<sup>1</sup> All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int)), which will display its requirements and funding, continuously updated, on the CAP 2007 page.

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**PAKISTAN CYCLONE AND FLOODS**

**Pakistan Flash Appeal for Cyclone and Floods 2007**

Summary of Requirements – by Cluster

as of 15 July 2007

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

Cluster	Full requirements \$	Committed CERF Funding (included in full requirements) \$	Unmet Requirements \$
CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	1,038,850	593,850	445,000
COORDINATION	348,000	-	348,000
EARLY RECOVERY	9,545,000	-	9,545,000
EDUCATION	2,147,000	-	2,147,000
EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS	684,290	-	684,290
FOOD SECURITY	1,826,000	417,300	1,408,700
HEALTH	4,715,000	995,913	3,719,087
LOGISTICS	1,092,129	488,132	603,997
NUTRITION	1,945,275	-	1,945,275
PROTECTION	1,590,000	-	1,590,000
SHELTER	8,632,000	622,468	8,009,532
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)	4,740,000	1,287,451	3,452,549
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,303,544</b>	<b>4,405,114</b>	<b>33,898,430</b>

**Pakistan Cyclone and Floods Flash Appeal 2007**  
 Summary of Requirements - By Appealing Organisation  
 as of 16 July 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements (US\$)
ACF	350,000
ACF/USA	100,000
ACTED	2,245,000
ARC	850,000
BRSP	750,000
CARE	800,000
CRS	425,000
CWS	550,000
FAO	6,000,000
HAI	100,000
IASCI	150,000
ILO	300,000
IOM	1,133,850
IR	595,000
MC	2,095,000
MERLIN	500,000
NRC	945,000
NRSP	100,000
OCHA	148,000
OXFAM	430,000
PU	320,000
RSPN	700,000
SC - UK	400,000
SC - US	685,275
SPO	545,000
Taraqee Foundation	600,000
UNDP	1,300,000
UNESCO	375,000
UNFPA	1,250,000
UN-HABITAT	730,000
UNHCR	2,727,000
UNICEF	6,354,145
WFP	1,400,274
WHO	2,350,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>38,303,544</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 16 July 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

## **2. CONTEXT AND NEEDS ANALYSIS**

### **2.1 CONTEXT**

Intense storms and a major cyclone caused severe flooding across Pakistan, displacing over 300,000 people and affecting more than 2.5 million. The annual monsoon began early on 23 June, causing flooding across large areas of the south, mainly in Balochistan and Sindh provinces. The situation worsened when Cyclone Yemyin made landfall on 26 June, wreaking further havoc in Balochistan. The rains have continued during July and the flooding has now spread to 18 districts in Balochistan and a further five in Sindh. Flash floods also struck North West Frontier Province at the end of June, followed by heavy rains that triggered landslides.

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), a newly established body under the National Disaster Management Ordinance 2006, and the Armed Forces responded swiftly to the crisis by mobilising logistical resources and kick-starting the relief effort. Although the Government of Pakistan (GoP) has not requested international aid at this stage, it has indicated that international support is welcomed. The authorities have given assurances that they will continue to facilitate assessments and distribution of relief goods by the international community and organisations.

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee Country Team (IASC CT) activated the cluster system as soon as the scale of the emergency became clear, establishing clusters for Food, Health, WASH, Protection, Camp Management, Shelter, Nutrition, Education and Early Recovery, with cross-cutting clusters for Logistics and Information Communication Technology (ICT). The clusters have been meeting on a daily basis since the beginning of the emergency. The number of clusters is expected to be consolidated and reduced in response to the evolving needs.

A United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team was deployed to Pakistan on 3 July in order to support the United Nations Resident Coordinator. The team is supporting assessment and coordination efforts in Islamabad, Karachi (Sindh) and Quetta (Balochistan). A United Nations Area Coordinator was also deployed to Quetta on 6 July to head coordination efforts in Balochistan.

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocated \$4,405,114 to actions in response to the disaster on 12 July. Funding was targeted at immediate life-saving activities in key sectors including Camp Management, Food Security, Health, Logistics, Shelter and WASH. These projects are also included in the Flash Appeal, with CERF funding deducted from current requirements.

This Flash Appeal is intended to address the most pressing needs arising from this emergency during the next three months, ensuring that assistance is provided in a coherent, rights-based and participatory manner during the entirety of the monsoon season. There is concern that a particularly heavy monsoon could prolong the situation for a further two or three months and the situation will be closely monitored during the duration of this appeal. As usual with flash appeals, this appeal will be revised continuously as additional information is obtained, and a revised version is likely to be published after some weeks.

### **2.2 HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES AND NEEDS ANALYSIS**

The latest figures provided by the Government of Pakistan<sup>2</sup> record 280 killed during the flooding so far and a further 188 missing in Balochistan and Sindh provinces. Furthermore, 22 people have also died in North West Frontier Province (NWFP). Current estimates put the total number of homeless at 377,394 in the two worst-affected provinces, with some 2.5 million people in total affected by the flooding.

Assessments were carried out during the second week of July by the GoP (NDMA and local authorities) and Pakistani Military working with international and national humanitarian partners. The assessments were carried out in 20 of the worst-affected districts by nine teams travelling by air and road. The launch of the Flash Appeal was timed in order to allow the assessment results to be reflected in the analysis of needs. (Full needs assessment reports will be made available as they are completed.) The assessments confirmed that the flooding has caused widespread damage to homes,

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<sup>2</sup> Pakistan NDMA, 13 July 2007

infrastructure and land in the affected districts. Access remains severely impeded by damage to key infrastructure including roads, bridges and runways. The assessments identified most urgent humanitarian needs relating to Shelter, Food, Water/Sanitation and Health.

The displaced population includes people living in spontaneous settlements, in public buildings (typically schools, mosques and Government buildings), in 'official' tented camps and with host families. The continuing rains and lack of shelter mean that those living in spontaneous settlements are particularly vulnerable and there is an urgent need for emergency **shelter** items. Locally-available materials need to be procured and distributed to meet immediate shelter needs, with a view to reusing the same materials for permanent reconstruction of homes. Technical assistance is needed at the more formally established camps, most of which are being managed by the Pakistani Military. There is an urgent need for **non-food items** (NFIs) including sleeping materials, mosquito nets, cooking utensils, cooking fuel and hygiene materials.

Damage to crops, food stocks and livestock is widespread, as the floods coincided with the yearly harvest of food crops that the population relies on. Both livestock and fishing have also been badly affected. Damage to roads has further reduced food availability and driven up food prices.

There is an acute shortage of safe **water** due to damage and contamination of water systems and wells. Inadequate **sanitary conditions** are raising health concerns and there are fears that the population is vulnerable to outbreaks of water-borne diseases. There are broader **health** concerns relating to reduced access to primary health care, the need for health surveillance systems and a shortage of female health workers as well as health needs resulting from life in crowded conditions and lack of private space.

**Logistics** is a critical component of this emergency and there is a need for support to be provided to the Government and Military with transport, warehousing and logistics coordination.

There is an urgent need to work with the NDMA to identify the most vulnerable groups in this emergency, in order to ensure that critical **protection** needs are being met, while respecting the local culture. Many schools have been affected by the flooding, with widespread damage to buildings and equipment. Repairs are urgent for the start of the school year in August.

**Early recovery** has been identified as an area that needs to be addressed at this stage of the emergency. Actions will be needed to rebuild livelihoods and establish the foundations for longer-term recovery.

### 3. RESPONSE PLANS

#### 3.1 SHELTER

Flood waters have receded in some affected Districts allowing self-build reconstruction to begin, while others continue to see extremely vulnerable populations sheltering precariously on higher ground surrounded by up to six meters of water. New areas have been exposed to inundation as breaches occur in 'bunds' (earthen embankments) up-stream. Emergency shelter needs refer to the need to support these self-build early recovery efforts with emergency-transitional materials and community mobilisation in anticipation of further monsoon rains.



For those still displaced, tent stocks are available and requests for them have been received from beneficiaries and local authorities.

The Government of Pakistan has procured some 100,000 tents and several United Nations Agencies are releasing existing stocks, including 7,000 provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

A non-tent solution to emergency shelter needs that complements tent distributions is being advised

by the Shelter Cluster, as the majority of single-fly tents currently being distributed afford minimal protection from either sun or rain.

Emergency Shelter kits comprise simple materials available in local markets which not only provide the levels of protection demanded by the harsh environmental conditions that prevail in the affected area, but that can also be re-used as roofing materials once reconstruction of dwellings becomes possible. They also cost less than 50% of a tent at \$75 per kit. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) component of the cash-for-work project reflected in the Early Recovery cluster produces a critical component of the emergency shelter kit in line with agreed upon specification.

The Shelter Cluster therefore proposes a strategic operational framework that supports:

- Provision of self-help assistance for emergency-transitional shelter in two parallel phases: Step One enables the construction of a basic framed structure while Step Two enables construction of a two-room traditional mud brick structure using the same materials together with salvaged timber where possible.
- Each household to receive a package of basic roofing and flooring materials, including clean-up kits, to support the building process;
- Key safe building messages to be agreed to promote safe settlement locations away from water courses, adequate surface water drainage around the house, and promotion of best practices in adobe construction;
- Provision of complementary shelter NFIs - bed mats, mosquito nets, and cooking utensils;
- Establishment of linkages with appropriate water, sanitation, protection, livelihoods, and environmental health strategies

#### Objectives

- To ensure that there is a coordinated approach to shelter driven by the needs rather than available supplies – the focus needs to be on non-tent solutions and support people's ability to immediately engage in reconstruction of housing;
- Information sharing between all agencies involved in shelter provision and consistent mapping of the situation on the ground;
- To advocate for appropriate shelter options and set standards for shelter provision and post disaster reconstruction, taking into account disaster risk reduction.

**PAKISTAN CYCLONE AND FLOODS**

<b>SHELTER</b> <b>Convenor: IFRC</b>		<b>\$</b>
<p><b>Mercy Corps</b> <b>PAK-07/S/NF01</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Supporting households to rebuild homes using traditional techniques of improved quality. <b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To support the supply chain for building materials;</li> <li>• To support and provide training to skilled labour and individuals building their own households;</li> <li>• To provide emergency NFI to households affected by the cyclone and floods.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries/Target Areas:</b> 90,000 affected individuals (11,000 households) Target areas include: Jaffar Abad, Naseer Abad, Jhal Magsi, Lasbela and Bolan in Balochistan <b>Partners:</b> Local associations, Chambers of Commerce, community-based organisations (CBOs) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).</p>	<b>800,000</b>
<p><b>Taraqee Foundation</b> <b>PAK-07/S/NF02</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Emergency shelters for flood affected populations <b>Objectives:</b> Provide immediate transitional shelters for affected families. <b>Specific activities:</b> Shelters with family latrines <b>Partners:</b> United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). <b>Beneficiaries/Target Areas:</b> 3,000 families in Bolan and Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad District.</p>	<b>600,000</b>
<p><b>CRS</b> <b>PAK-07/S/NF03</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Transitional Shelter <b>Objectives:</b> Flood affected families are able to rebuild safe, adequate, and locally appropriate transitional shelters on their own land. <b>Specific Activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of a standardised shelter materials package;</li> <li>• Community-based training on safe standards, including construction of demonstration shelters;</li> <li>• Technical assistance in appropriate construction.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 5,000 households in Turbat (Kech District) <b>Partners:</b> National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Caritas Quetta.</p>	<b>425,000</b>
<p><b>ARC International</b> <b>PAK-07/S/NF04</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Emergency shelter response in Kharan District <b>Objectives:</b> To conduct assessment for quick, realistic and effective respond to cyclone/flood affected population, and provision of reasonable shelter to protect the affected population <b>Specific activities:</b> Distribution of shelter materials and technical assistance and support to the cyclone/flood affected population for installation and construction in Kharan <b>Beneficiaries/Target areas:</b> 8,622 affected people of District Kharan</p>	<b>300,000</b>
<p><b>UNHCR</b> <b>PAK-07/S/NF05</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Humanitarian assistance to Afghan and local communities in Flood Affected Areas in Pakistan <b>Objectives</b> Provide emergency shelter materials and basic NFIs to flood-affected people to provide cover for ongoing monsoon season <b>Specific activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of Basic shelter materials (tents/plastic sheets) and NFIs (Mats/Blankets/jerricans/cooking sets) from UNHCR in-country contingency stock;</li> <li>• Replenishment of contingency stock;</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries/Target areas</b> 150,000 identified vulnerable displaced populations, including affected Afghan refugees in Balochistan and NWFP <b>Partners:</b> Islamic Relief, Save the Children, Austrian Relief Committee (ARC), Mercy Corps, Hamdam Development and Welfare Organization (HDWO), Chief Commission for Afghan Refugees (CCAR).</p>	<p><b>2,727,000*</b></p> <p><i>Less CERF allocation</i> <i>622,468</i></p> <p><b>Net requirements</b></p> <p><b>2,104,532</b></p>

\* Subject to the approval of UNHCR's Operations Review Board

**PAKISTAN CYCLONE AND FLOODS**

<b>SHELTER</b> <b>Convenor: IFRC</b>		<b>\$</b>
<p><b>Save the Children (UK)</b> <b>PAK-07/S/NF06</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Emergency shelter for flood affected population in District Kech (Turbat) <b>Specific Activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To support the supply chain for building materials for the immediate settlement of 5,000 affected families in district Kech (Turbat);</li> <li>• To support and provide training to skilled labours and individuals from 5,000 flood affected families for building their own house via cash for work scheme in District Kech (Turbat);</li> <li>• To provide emergency NFIs to 5,000 affected households in District (Kech) Turbat.</li> </ul> <p><b>Partners:</b> Local associations, CBOs and NGOs, and Local Government <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 32,000 to 35,000 flood affected people in District Kech (Turbat).</p>	<b>400,000</b>
<p><b>Human Appeal International (HAI)</b> <b>PAK-07/S/NF07</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Emergency shelters for flood affected in Balochistan <b>Objectives:</b> Provide immediate transitional shelters for flood affected families <b>Beneficiaries/target areas:</b> 2,000 families in Khuzdar district in Balochistan and 500 families in Sawat district in NWFP. <b>Specific activities:</b> Assessment, provision of shelters including latrines, technical support, NFI distribution, cash for work activities</p>	<b>100,000</b>
<p><b>NRC</b> <b>PAK-07/S/NF08</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Emergency and Transitional Shelter <b>Objectives:</b> To address the shelter needs of flood affected persons in Jahl Magsi and Shaldakot Districts <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 2,500 families in Jahl Magsi District; 2,500 Families in Kamber Shahdad Kot District; and 300 families in Naal Tehsil of Khuzdar District <b>Activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and prioritisation of vulnerable households;</li> <li>• Provision of shelter materials that address both emergency shelter needs and medium term reconstruction needs;</li> <li>• Technical assistance in construction and reconstruction for vulnerable families.</li> </ul> <p><b>Partners:</b> Local Government, NDMA, local CBO partner NGO determined.</p>	<b>750,000</b>
<p><b>ACTED</b> <b>PAK-07/S/NF09</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Distribution of emergency shelters for affectees <b>Objectives:</b> Provide immediate transitional shelters for affected families <b>Beneficiaries/target areas:</b> 6,300 families in Washuk and Kharan districts <b>Specific activities:</b> Distribution of shelters with family latrine, technical support for construction, distribution of technical pamphlets, NFI distribution.</p>	<b>1,200,000</b>
<p><b>Save the Children US</b> <b>PAK-07/S/NF10</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Shelter kits (plastic tarp, bamboo poles, rope, hammer, plastic mat, and nails) <b>Objectives:</b> Families which can be used to construct temporary shelters, and then later to help with permanent homes. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 1,200 families in Jamak and Jadai Kalat union councils (Kharan district). <b>Partners:</b> local Government, communities</p>	<b>120,000</b>
<p><b>CARE International, Pakistan</b> <b>PAK-07/S/NF11</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Provision of emergency and transitional shelter for marginalised households in Balochistan and Sindh Provinces <b>Objectives:</b> To help and build capacity of the poor, vulnerable, marginalised and socially excluded population for rebuilding their floods-damaged dwellings. <b>Activities:</b> Provision of tents (one per family) and support for rebuilding of houses. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 1,200 households (8,500 people) in two districts of the cyclone/flood affected areas of Balochistan and Sindh <b>Partners:</b> Community Members, CBOs, Local NGOs, Social Welfare Departments of Balochistan and Sindh provinces, UN-Habitat</p>	<b>500,000</b>

**PAKISTAN CYCLONE AND FLOODS**

<b>SHELTER</b> <b>Convenor: IFRC</b>		<b>\$</b>
<p><b>Oxfam International</b> <b>PAK-07/S/NF12</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> First phase humanitarian response to floods in Balochistan and Sindh provinces, Pakistan  <b>Objectives:</b> Provide emergency shelter kits to affected families  <b>Specific activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement of emergency shelter kits and kitchen sets;</li> <li>• Identification of beneficiaries through coordination with other stakeholders in Sindh and Balochistan;</li> <li>• Distribution of relief pack to 5,000 families in Sindh and Balochistan;</li> <li>• Pre and Post distribution monitoring and documentation of lessons learned.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries/Target Areas:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5,000 families (approximately 30,000 persons);</li> <li>• Flood-affected districts of Turbat tehsil in Kech district in Balochistan and in Shadadkot district in Sindh.</li> </ul> <p><b>Partners:</b> Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum (PFF) and Laar Humanitarian and Development Programme (LHDP) in Sindh and Rural Community Development Council (RCDC) in Balochistan</p>	<b>430,000</b>
<p><b>Premiere Urgence</b> <b>PAK-07/S/NF13</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Shelter Assistance to 1,500 flood affected families in Sindh and Jhal Magsi District in Balochistan  <b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To support communities emergency and transitional shelter needs;</li> <li>• To prepare and facilitate resettlement through recovery and reinstallation programme.</li> </ul> <p><b>Specific activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of adapted Shelter sets for 1,500 affected families in road side settlements (plus complementary NFI kits during emergency and displacement period). This will complement integrated water and livestock support action;</li> <li>• Organisation of community working group helping to define best adapted solution for shelter implementation and adapted trainings according to IFRC/Oxfam technical guidelines and local traditional methods;</li> <li>• Facilitate community action planning for peoples to identify their recovery and reconstruction needs and plan for action;</li> <li>• Deliver trainings and tools allowing transitional shelter/permanent housing construction (depending on availability of land) through reliable and group validated techniques;</li> <li>• Direct Technical assistance for 15% most vulnerable families.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries/Target Areas:</b> Approximately 1500 families in three Union Councils (UCs) and 10,000 to 15,000 people (exact covered population to be finalised after second round assessment) in Shahadadkot district and potentially southern areas of Jhal Magsi and Northern Quembar. Final action set up to be finalised after coordination with WASH cluster.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> UN-Habitat, NDMA, Provincial and Local Government, United Nations Agencies, Pakistani Army. Field coordination with Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), Mercy Corps and NRC. Goth Seengar Foundation (GSF) and Mehran Welfare Organisation. Local NGO involved in assessment efforts. Other actors main actors in the area.</p>	<b>250,000</b>
<p><b>UN-HABITAT</b> <b>PAK-07/S/NF14</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Shelter Cluster Coordination  <b>Objectives:</b> to effectively coordinate shelter cluster members for effective delivery of early recovery shelter assistance particularly at the field level after the hand over from IFRC.  <b>Partners:</b> IFRC, shelter cluster members, IOM, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Organisations serving in the sector affected population</p>	<b>30,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8,632,000</b>

## 3.2 HEALTH

### Needs Analysis

There have been no reports of outbreaks of communicable diseases. The risks remain high due to large numbers of displaced persons, standing water, and lack of electricity for refrigeration. As yet there have been few reports of an increase in the prevalence of watery diarrhoea.

The Federal Ministry of Health has activated the health emergency and preparedness cell in Islamabad and there are currently provincial cells in Quetta and Peshawar. Support from World Health Organization (WHO) and health partners has been requested for the flood response and for preparing for further flood risks.

Priority needs identified in the assessments that have taken place include a need for female health workers, surveillance and response for the control of communicable diseases, hygiene promotion, and treatment for diarrhoea, skin infections, and malaria. The particular needs of pregnant and lactating women, young children and adolescents need to be addressed

### Objectives

Given the current situation (and continuing monsoon season), the Health agencies – led by WHO – aim to support the Federal Ministry of Health departments and health partners in sustaining healthy livelihoods and alleviating avoidable suffering through the following key objectives:

- Monitoring health threats and risks through surveillance and integration with existing routine health information systems/early warning surveillance and outbreak response systems;
- Assessing damage to health infrastructure and emerging needs of the health systems;
- Ensuring coordination of the humanitarian relief in the health sector, including establishing capacities for a flexible approach to operations;
- Addressing critical threats, e.g. outbreaks, loss of access to health services, etc by ensuring appropriate and quality primary health care actions and strengthening secondary levels of medical care in the affected areas;
- Providing flexible logistical and other operational support to ensure efficient management and distribution of humanitarian supplies;
- Addressing gaps in emergency and essential medicines.

### Description of Activities

A precondition for the healthy livelihoods of the affected populations is and will continue to be the safe and easy access to quality/essential, gender-sensitive and socially inclusive health services. This includes primary health care, including maternal, newborn and child health, reproductive health, mental health, and chronic diseases, as well as referrals. The health agencies will attempt to meet these needs through implementation of the following:

- Continued coordination of all health sector partners: led by the provincial and district health authorities;
- Assessing, monitoring and mapping the health vulnerabilities of the different affected populations;
- Establishing a health information resource centre and network with focal points
- Detection, investigation and response to disease outbreaks through the establishment of routine surveillance and early warning systems;
- Addressing the acute threats from contaminated water through provision of safe drinking water supply, hygiene and sanitation services at community levels and health facilities in affected areas;
- Supporting the coordination and management of emergency supplies and medicines and their distribution to health facilities;
- Assisting the provincial MOH and other health partners in ensuring access and coverage to basic primary health care for all affected segments of the population, including those displaced;
- Supporting Basic Reproductive Health care services including counselling and acute needs of women;
- Establishing mobile/outreach health care units and strengthening of functional health centres, capable of delivering maternal and child health, reproductive health, non-specialised mental health services, and chronic disease management;
- Conducting urgent immunisation campaigns for the displaced and host communities, and provision of Vitamin A and other routine antigens;
- Establishing and maintaining vaccine storage and cold chain;

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- Ensuring, through urgent training and awareness raising that health staff in primary health care centres can deliver immediate counselling and support and are able to diagnose and refer in view of reported mental health needs.

**Expected Results**

- Coordinated health response from all partners mounted in accordance with identified needs, including effective mechanisms for health information collection, analysis reporting and dissemination;
- Reduction of avoidable mortality and morbidity from communicable and non-communicable diseases and maternal risks, through access to safe , gender-sensitive and socially inclusive quality primary, secondary and tertiary health care services, as well as environmental health for all affected populations;
- Timely health care for infants and children, including oral re-hydration salts and zinc tablets for diarrhoea treatment;
- Life-saving Emergency obstetric care services for women re-established, and referral system in place;
- Capacity of the district, provincial and federal Ministry of Health in health crisis management strengthened.

<b>HEALTH</b> <b>Lead agency: WHO</b>		<b>\$</b>
<b>WHO</b> <b>PAK-07/H01</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Support to assessments and emergency health operations in Pakistan</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Support to MoH in conducting health assessments of affected populations and in establishing and coordinating targeted health response</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> one million flood affected persons</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> MoH, NGOs</p>	<b>400,000</b>
<b>WHO</b> <b>PAK-07/H02</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Strengthening access to Primary Health Care Services</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To assist MoH and other health partners in improving access and coverage for basic PHC. To provide life saving primary healthcare medicines (emergency health kits, cholera kits, vaccines, and other key medical supplies). To support reactivation of primary health care centres damaged by flooding. To facilitate referral from primary to higher level care. To ensure integration of mental health/psycho-social support within Primary Health Care services.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> one million flood affected persons</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> MoH, NGOs, UNICEF, UNFPA, Merlin</p>	<b>1,000,000</b>  <i>Less CERF allocation</i> <i>448,202</i>  Net requirements <b>551,798</b>
<b>WHO</b> <b>PAK-07/H03</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Environmental Health</p> <p><b>Objective:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve the environmental health services for affected populations, and in health facilities, through safe water supply, adequate waste disposal/management to reduce environment-related diseases and deaths among the population;</li> <li>• To provide technical advice, and partnering on activities and strengthening the linkages between disease surveillance and environmental health actions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 1.3 million flood affected persons</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> MoH, MoE, UNICEF, NGOs</p>	<b>250,000</b>
<b>WHO</b> <b>PAK-07/H04</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Disease Surveillance and Early Warning</p> <p><b>Objective:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To detect, investigate and respond to disease outbreaks in order to reduce morbidity and mortality due to epidemic prone diseases;</li> <li>• To provide the operational and technical support to MOH to set up and sustain an early warning surveillance system in affected areas, as well as the local capacity to enter, process and analyse epidemiological data, and provide a prompt response to any outbreak.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> one million flood-affected persons</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> MoH, NGOs</p>	<b>500,000</b>  <i>Less CERF allocation</i> <i>448,201</i>  Net requirements <b>51,799</b>

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<b>HEALTH</b> <b>Lead agency: WHO</b>		<b>\$</b>
<p><b>Mercy Corps</b> <b>PAK-07/H05</b></p>	<p><b>Project</b> Support to Primary Health Care facilities in five flood-affected districts of Balochistan</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To strengthen and render operational 19 public health facilities in five flood-affected districts of Balochistan including Lasbela, Jaffarabad, Jhal Magsi, Naseerabad and Bolan;</li> <li>To ensure effective community mobilisation approaches are used to improve care seeking and referrals among flood-affected families.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries</b> 11,000 families (estimated 90,000 people), 19 Health Facilities (BHUs, MCHs, RHs) in five districts</p> <p><b>Partners</b> Ministry of Health (Provincial and District and Chief Minister's Emergency Cell)</p>	<p><b>200,000</b></p>
<p><b>UNFPA</b> <b>PAK-07/H06</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Provision of Motherhood and Child Health Services</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Building capacity, and where needed on request of the health authorities, providing, for the provision of safe motherhood/reproductive health services including antenatal and postnatal checkups, safe delivery, emergency obstetrical care, immunization of pregnant women for tetanus, provision of iron supplements/micronutrients to pregnant women. Provision of MCH kits to ensure clean and safe delivery in the Mobile Service Units and health centres in the affected areas. Promote health &amp; Hygiene of women by distribution of hygiene kits.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 1 million flood affected persons</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> MoH</p>	<p><b>250,000</b> <i>Less CERF allocation 99,510 Net Requirements 150,490</i></p>
<p><b>ARC</b> <b>PAK-07/H07</b></p>	<p><b>Project</b> Addressing the essential health care needs of the population in Noshki and Kharan Districts, Balochistan</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide primary and reproductive health care services to 50,000 Pakistanis affected by the floods and cyclone in Noshki and Kharan Districts, Balochistan;</li> <li>Ensure that healthy behaviours are practiced by families.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries</b> 50,000 flood affected persons</p>	<p><b>250,000</b></p>
<p><b>CARE International</b> <b>PAK-07/H08</b></p>	<p><b>Project</b> Primary and reproductive health services for women, children and the most vulnerable population in the flood affected areas.</p> <p><b>Objective</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To organise fully equipped static and mobile medical services for most vulnerable population;</li> <li>To ensure medical care and safe deliveries for pregnant women;</li> <li>To ensure smooth supply of required medicine and other medical supplies;</li> <li>To implement psychosocial support actions for community.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries</b> 20,000 most vulnerable persons in Sindh and Balochistan</p> <p><b>Partners</b> Local NGOs in Sindh and Balochistan</p>	<p><b>200,000</b></p>
<p><b>Merlin</b> <b>PAK-07/H09</b></p>	<p><b>Project</b> Emergency support to primary health care services in three flood affected districts of Balochistan: Jhal Magsi, Jaffarabad, and Nassirabad.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide essential health services through mobile teams and medical camps to affected areas;</li> <li>To support the District Health Office to improve the coverage of primary health services through provision of essential medical supplies, physical repair of damaged infrastructure,</li> </ul>	<p><b>500,000</b></p>

**PAKISTAN CYCLONE AND FLOODS**

<b>HEALTH</b> <b>Lead agency: WHO</b>		<b>\$</b>
	<p>and human resource gap filling;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support the District Health Office and WHO to establish an efficient disease early warning system (DEWS) in supported areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries</b> 200,000 people</p> <p><b>Partners</b> MOH, Local Health Authorities, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA</p>	
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>PAK-07/H10</b>	<p><b>Project</b> Provision of Essential PHC services in flood affected areas of Balochistan.</p> <p><b>Objective</b> To support essential health services through mobile health teams and provision of medicines, supplies and equipment. Capacity building of the provincial and district health authorities in dealing various emergencies. Health Education/awareness creation for promoting healthy practices among flood affected population.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries</b> 1.5 million affected population</p> <p><b>Partners</b> WHO, UNFPA, MoH, DoH</p>	<b>500,000</b>
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>PAK-07/H11</b>	<p><b>Project</b> Measles immunisation campaign and Vitamin A supplementation in flood affected areas of Balochistan</p> <p><b>Objective</b> To immunise 630,000 (42% of affected population) children between six months and under 15 years of age against measles to prevent against a measles outbreak in these high risk areas. To provide vitamin A supplementation to children aged 6-59 months. Support would include capacity building of district and UC health teams, cold chain, and provision of measles vaccine.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries</b> 630,000 children six months – 15 years</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> WHO, MoH, DoH</p>	<b>500,000</b>
<b>Islamic Relief</b> <b>PAK-07/H12</b>	<p><b>Project</b> Provision of primary health care services to the flood affected population of District Kharan, Chaghi, Turbat and Khuzdar, in Balochistan</p> <p><b>Objectives</b> Provide essential medical supplies and medical services through IR's existing health teams to address prevention and management of communicable diseases including ARI, Diarrhoea, Malaria and general medical OPD. To improve hygiene and sanitation practices through health promotion activities. Also Identify and refer cases from primary level to higher level care facilities.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries</b> minimum 50,000</p> <p><b>Partners</b> MoH (EDOs)</p>	<b>65,000</b>

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<b>HEALTH</b> <b>Lead agency: WHO</b>		<b>\$</b>
<b>Church World Service – Pakistan/ Afghanistan</b>  <b>PAK-07/H13</b>	<b>Project:</b> Primary Health Care in Balochistan <b>Objective</b> The goal of the project is to cover basic health needs in selected Union Councils in Turbat (Balochistan) and Thatta (Sindh) districts. <b>Beneficiaries</b> To provide basic curative health services for 22,050 people. To provide vaccinations to 6,000 vulnerable people (children, women, elderly). <b>Partners</b> Local NGOs in Sindh and Balochistan	<b>100,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,715,000</b>

### 3.3 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

#### Needs Analysis

A large number of mechanised, gravity and windmill-based drinking water systems and wells have been damaged or contaminated due to flooding. People have also lost essential household items used for fetching and storage of water. Consequently, the affected population is currently facing an acute shortage of drinking water.

In addition to losing their shelter, those displaced have also lost their sanitation facilities, where such existed. Hygiene is rapidly emerging as a priority issues with skin and eye infections already on the increase. The provision of safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene kits has, therefore, been identified as a priority by the Government so as to reduce the incidence of water and sanitation related diseases.

#### Response Plan

The overall objective is ensure availability of safe drinking water and improved sanitation facilities to 500,000 of the affected population. The specific objectives of the response plan are as follows:

- Ensure effective coordination of the humanitarian response programme in the Watsan sector in close collaboration with other clusters;
- Provide safe drinking water to the affected population through water tankering and water bladders, repair/restoration of damaged drinking water systems, establishment of water quality monitoring mechanisms and provision of household water treatment options such as filters, water purification tablets, and related supplies including water tanks, jerry cans and buckets;
- Provide adequate sanitation facilities to the effected population including construction of latrines as well as hand washing and bathing places with due regard to gender and the needs of the disabled, solid waste management system and drainage facilities;
- Hygiene promotion, including dissemination of messages on safe hygiene practices (latrine use, use of safe water and personal and domestic hygiene) and provision of necessary supplies such as family hygiene kits and soap;
- Assist in assessing the environmental impact of the floods and the development of a revised mitigation plan.

<b>WASH</b> <b>Lead agency: UNICEF</b>		<b>\$</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>  <b>PAK-07/WS01</b>	<b>Project:</b> Ensure joint assessment and coordinated response to the needs of population affected by the floods/cyclone. <b>Objectives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To assess the evolving water supply and sanitation situation and the needs of affected population;</li> <li>• To ensure effective and coherent planning by involving all relevant partners;</li> <li>• To identify gaps and avoid duplication of efforts.</li> </ul> <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 500,000 affected people <b>Partners:</b> NDMA, PDMA, Provincial and district Governments , Mercy Corps, Islamic Relief, OXFAM, CONCERN, ACTED, MSF, CARE International, ARC, ACF, IFRC, (!)NGOs and relevant United Nations agencies	<b>150,000</b>

**PAKISTAN CYCLONE AND FLOODS**

<b>WASH</b>		<b>\$</b>
<b>Lead agency: UNICEF</b>		
<b>UNICEF</b>  <b>PAK-07/WS02A</b>   <b>WHO</b>  <b>PAK-07/WS02B</b>	<b>Project:</b> To assist in the provision of safe drinking water to the affected population <b>Objectives:</b> To ensure provision of safe drinking water to affected population, with particular emphasis on children and women. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 150,000 affected people <b>Partners:</b> NDMA, PDMA, Provincial and district Governments, (I)NGOs and relevant United Nations agencies	<b>1,250,000</b>  <i>Less CERF allocation</i> <i>800,000</i>  <b>Net requirements</b>  <b>450,000</b>  <b>200,000</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>  <b>PAK-07/WS03</b>	<b>Project:</b> To assist in the provision of adequate sanitation and hygiene. <b>Objectives:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure families, especially children and women have access to sanitation facilities that meet or exceed SPHERE standards;</li> <li>• To conduct vector control;</li> <li>• To ensure affected population are sensitised to risks associated with poor hygiene and contaminated water.</li> </ul> <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 150,000 affected people <b>Partners:</b> NDMA, PDMA, Provincial and district Governments, (I)NGOs and relevant United Nations agencies	<b>1,400,000</b>  <i>Less CERF allocation</i> <i>487,451</i>  <b>Net requirements</b>  <b>912,549</b>
<b>Action Against Hunger-USA</b>  <b>PAK-07/WS04</b>	<b>Project:</b> Emergency WASH Assistance in Kamber District, Sindh Province <b>Objective:</b> To address emergency Watsan and NFI needs of the most vulnerable flood-affected populations in Kamber District. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 30,000 affected people <b>Partners:</b> NDMA, PDMA, Provincial and district Governments local communities	<b>100,000</b>
<b>ACTED</b>  <b>PAK-07/WS05</b>	<b>Project:</b> Provision of safe drinking water in Kharan and Washuk Districts, Balochistan Province <b>Objectives:</b> Provide safe drinking water to worst- affected populations in Kharan and Washuk Districts. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 45,000 <b>Partners:</b> NDMA, PDMA, Provincial and district Governments, AID (local NGO) and CBOs	<b>470,000</b>
<b>ACTED</b>  <b>PAK-07/WS06</b>	<b>Project:</b> Provision of adequate sanitation facilities and hygiene education in Kharan and Washuk Districts, Balochistan Province. <b>Objectives:</b> Ensure families, especially children and women, have access to sanitation facilities that meet or exceed SPHERE standards/sensitise the population about basic hygiene behaviour. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 45,000 <b>Partners:</b> NDMA, PDMA, Provincial and district Governments, AID (local NGO) and CBOs	<b>350,000</b>
<b>ARC International</b>  <b>PAK-07/WS07</b>	<b>Project:</b> Safe water provision for affected population of Noshki and Kharan District, Balochistan Province. <b>Objectives:</b> Provision of safe potable water, adequate sanitation, health and hygiene education for a quick, realistic and effective response to the affected population in Noshki and Kharan Districts. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 10,000 <b>Partners:</b> NDMA, PDMA, Provincial and district Governments, AID (local NGO) and CBOs	<b>300,000</b>
<b>Church World Service</b>  <b>PAK-07/WS08</b>	<b>Project:</b> Providing safe drinking water to flood-affected in Turbat District, Balochistan Province. <b>Objective:</b> To provide safe drinking water to the most vulnerable/rehabilitate damaged water systems. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 40,000 <b>Partners:</b> NDMA, PDMA, Provincial and district Governments, CBOs and local communities.	<b>450,000</b>

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WASH Lead agency: UNICEF		\$
<b>Première Urgence</b>  <b>PAK-07/WS09</b>	<b>Project:</b> Water purification and distribution to affected population of Kembar district, Sindh Province. <b>Objective:</b> Cover the water needs of drinking water for three months to flood affected population. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 10,000 <b>Partners:</b> NDMA, PDMA, Provincial and district Governments, UN-Habitat, GSF and Mehran Welfare Organization and local NGO and CBOs.	<b>70,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,740,000</b>

### 3.4 FOOD SECURITY

#### Needs Analysis

The floods coincided with the yearly harvest on which the population relies for its subsistence and livelihoods. Large segments of the population have thus lost household food stocks, as well as their harvest. Damage to arterial and secondary roads significantly reduced food availability and access. Food prices have risen steeply, rendering limited commercial food stocks prohibitively expensive to the majority of households engulfed by floodwaters.

The Joint Assessment estimates 600,000<sup>3</sup> or 26 percent of the 2,3million<sup>4</sup> flood affected population to be in need of food assistance in order to prevent further livelihood deterioration and malnutrition. Emergency food distribution is needed for 3 months when recovery should take over with livelihood support activities. The volume and duration of food assistance will remain conditional upon seeds and veterinary inputs being provided over the next 30-40 days.

The National Disaster Management Agency's (NDMA) has confirmed that the Government of Pakistan has sufficient food resources and delivery capacity to meet existing food aid requirements and has advised that the food aid support offered by WFP will not be needed at this time. However, WFP stands ready to assist with food relief efforts in the event the situation deteriorates. Government priority is to make food items available through direct distribution and through the Utility Stores Corporation, combined with cash compensation of Rs15,000 per family (about US\$250).

Livestock are also very important, providing food, fuel, ploughing, capital and transport for households. Reports indicate that up to two million animals have been lost. The livestock that survived are now facing severe fodder shortages and reports indicate an increase in animal diseases leading to further livestock losses. Both coastal and inland populations also rely on fisheries for food and income generation, and household level infrastructure and equipment has been lost. The early recovery measures proposed by FAO for the livestock and the fishery sector amounting to US \$2.7 million in total are described under 3.9- Early Recovery. Rapid support to the affected population in these sectors will enhance the flood-affected people's livelihood and thereby contribute to the food security in the affected region of Pakistan.

In addition to livestock, most rural households are dependent on agriculture. With crops and seed stocks destroyed, it is imperative to provide seed, fertiliser and tools in parallel to initial food distributions. In some areas, it will be possible to support immediate inputs to the current late *Kharif*<sup>5</sup> season, while in others, it is essential to provide inputs for the upcoming *Rabi*<sup>6</sup> season, ensuring severely effected households with a harvest for the next season.

The NDMA has advised that current food aid needs of the affected population can be met from national resources. Should the situation further deteriorate, thereby increasingly stretching Government of Pakistan structures, the preparedness actions outlined below would be triggered under such a scenario, which would require a revision to this Appeal.

<sup>3</sup> 15.07.07

<sup>4</sup> GoP 13.07.07

<sup>5</sup> Early monsoon – June/July to September/October

<sup>6</sup> Late monsoon – October to February/March

The early recovery measures proposed under Section 3.9 will help restore the livelihoods of the flood-affected households and thereby contribute to food security in the affected region of Pakistan.

### Implementation strategy

Agricultural inputs are being closely coordinated with the Balochistan Department of Agriculture and the Department of Livestock. This includes the provision of seeds and fertilizer, as well as training for farmers.

### Objectives

- To help the Government meet the immediate food needs of the targeted people and to prevent malnutrition associated with displacement and loss of and/or damage to assets;
- To maintain health and nutritional status of the targeted population, with special attention to women and children and other groups at high risk through the prevention of further livelihood deterioration. This should have the impact of facilitating quick replanting to maximise benefit from the current late *kharif* planting season as well as the upcoming *rabi* planting season).

FOOD SECURITY Lead agency: WFP		\$
FAO PAK-07/A01	<p><b>Project:</b> Support for the Restoration of Crop Production and Food Availability.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> Prompt resumption of agricultural activities, thus reducing dependency on food aid, through the provision of wheat, vegetable and fodder seeds and fertilisers for the 2007/2008 winter season and training of farmers in land preparation and soil and water conservation.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 50,000 most vulnerable households in worst affected districts.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Balochistan Department of Agriculture, FAO, NGOs and farmers' associations.</p>	<p><b>1,750,000</b></p> <p><i>Less CERF allocation</i> <i>417,300</i></p> <p><b>Net requirements</b> <b>1,332,700</b></p>
WFP PAK-07/A02	<p><b>Project:</b> Enhanced WFP and partner preparedness for worst case flood response through planning and capacity building.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> Effective very rapid food security response should the situation deteriorate</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Up to 565,000 in need of food aid due to additional displacement and/or loss of assets.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> NDMA, FAO, IFRC, Pakistan Red Crescent, NGOs</p>	76,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,826,000</b>

## 3.5 CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

### Needs Analysis

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster is looking at three categories of displaced populations: those in formal (tented) camps<sup>7</sup>, in collective centres (primarily schools, mosques, and Government buildings), and those in spontaneous settlements which are predominantly found along roadsides, and where the greatest humanitarian need are to be found.

As of 12 July 2007, there were seven formal, 126 collective, and 13 spontaneous locations reported, identified, and mapped. All except three are currently under the oversight of the Government. Due to this fact as well as the anticipated limited duration of displacement for the vast majority of the populations residing in a temporary settlement, establishing an additional camp management structure is not required at present.

Based upon anecdotal information culled from the assessment and reading reports submitted by NGOs and United Nations agencies on the ground as well as the updates from NDMA, the following assumptions can be made:

- The majority of camp residents are tenants, not land owners;
- Those who could be absorbed by their extended family network are in their ancestral villages;
- The overwhelming desire of the displaced populations is to return to their land as quickly as possible and resume their livelihoods.

<sup>7</sup> UNHCR supports a number of Afghan refugee camps in Balochistan. These longstanding camps did not sustain substantial damage compared to other parts of the province during the recent flooding and therefore no additional resources are required for them from this appeal.

**Response Plan**

What is immediately required is targeted provision of technical assistance to the Government camp management staff and other Government and NGO partners involved in camp support, regular gap analysis regarding delivery of services, and service provision in sectors identified as gaps within camps. The monsoon season has just begun and the possibility for additional displacement of populations and increased suffering of the currently displaced must be considered.

The CCCM Cluster response is made up of four components and is currently designed to have a light 'footprint':

- **Camp Reporting and Gap Analysis:** Two to three person teams will travel regularly to the locations identified in the Displacement Tracking Matrix and will assess levels of delivery and identify sectors where support is required. Rights based and participatory approaches will be applied and each of the teams will include a gender expert and a rights/protection expert.
- **Technical Advice and Assistance:** Technical reviews of current and planned camps and advice to camp managers on site selection, camp governance, distribution procedures and other issues;
- **Service Delivery:** When requested by the Government and in coordination with other clusters, services as defined in the Rapid Sector Gap Analysis for Camps found in the UNHCR Emergencies Handbook will be provided in camps. Priorities include health, WASH, protection and shelter. WASH requirements within formal camps or collective centres and shelter requirements for all three are not currently covered in this Appeal.
- **Coordination:** Coordination requires resources and IOM has identified an amount required to provide coordination in Islamabad and, if necessary, in Quetta during the next three months.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT		\$
Lead agency: IOM		
IOM PAK-07/CSS01A	<p><b>Project:</b> Technical Assistance to authorities managing displacement camps and collective centres</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To provide a secure environment for displaced persons.</p> <p><b>Specific activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on camp management to local Government, NGO and military officials responsible for camp management. The NRC Camp Management Toolkit will be used as a resource for this training.</li> </ul>	310,000
NRC PAK-07/CSS01B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical advice and assistance. Technical reviews of current and planned camps and advice to managers on site selection, governance, distribution procedures and other issues related to site management.</li> <li>• (IOM) Coordinate all CCCM activities occurring within the flood response. Maintain an updated 3W for camp actions and track status of camps. Provide strategic thought and direction regarding the various stages of camp management.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries/Target areas:</b> Up to roughly 27,000 families and 175,500 individuals currently living in sites and collective centres in Sindh and Balochistan.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> NRC, SPO, Mercy Corps, other agencies responding to floods, NDMA, GoP, Pak Mil</p>	TA (IOM) 110,000  Coord (IOM) 50,000  TA (NRC) 150,000
Mercy Corps PAK-07/CSS02A	<p><b>Project:</b> Gap and Situation Analysis at Formal Camps, Collective Centres, and Spontaneous (roadside) Settlements</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To ensure comprehensive information regarding all aspects of CCCM at the camp level is collected, organised, analysed, and appropriately distributed.</p> <p><b>Specific activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To act as focal point regarding all aspects of CCCM in the flood affected areas;</li> </ul>	45,000
NRC PAK-07/CSS02B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain a constant presence in specific geographic areas of the flood affected region during the next three months;</li> </ul>	45,000
SPO PAK-07/CSS02C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide regular reporting and analysis to PDMA, NMDA, the CCCM Cluster, and others as requested.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries/Target areas:</b> The residents and managers of seven formal camps, 126 collective centres, and 17 spontaneous camps.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Local Government, CCCM Cluster, Others</p>	45,000

**PAKISTAN CYCLONE AND FLOODS**

<b>CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT</b>		<b>\$</b>
<b>Lead agency: IOM</b>		
<b>IOM</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> 'Immediate Procurement of NFIs to affected populations in spontaneous settlements'</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To provide life-saving items to people in critical need</p> <p><b>Specific Activities:</b> In coordination with other clusters, immediate assistance will be provided to people residing within spontaneous settlements where the highest humanitarian need currently is. Locations are determined based upon priorities developed with the National Disaster Management Authority.</p> <p>It is important to note that this project does not provide for any stockpiles which may be required within camps over any extended period. Additional assistance will be required if additional longer-term (1 to 3month) gaps are identified.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries/Target Areas:</b> Population within spontaneous settlements prioritizing communities in NW Sindh</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Camp Management Structure, PDMA, Logistics Cluster</p>	<p align="right"><b>593,850</b></p> <p align="right"><i>Less CERF allocation</i> <i>593,850</i></p> <p align="right"><b>Net requirements</b></p> <p align="right"><b>0</b></p>
<b>PAK-07/S/NF15</b>		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,038,850</b>

### 3.6 PROTECTION

#### Needs Analysis

Protection is a key concern in all emergency responses to natural disasters. The protective and psychosocial environment of collective centres (buildings used as shelter) and camps established to accommodate displaced populations, as well as spontaneous settlements, can be precarious and have the potential to endanger the rights of children, women and men to be free from violence, abuse, exploitation, neglect and discrimination. It is often difficult to properly identify and prioritise the most vulnerable groups in the distribution of humanitarian items and in the consideration of institutional responses such as transitional arrangements, camp planning and further support.

Ongoing assessments and initial findings from the flood-affected districts in Sindh and Balochistan show that communities are not used to living so closely together without privacy. Women and girls' security needs are not being considered and provided for in terms of separate sanitation facilities, night security and lighting and secure camp boundaries which has resulted in reported sexual harassment and fear of continued threat of gender-based violence. No data on vulnerable populations is available with Government authorities. Identification of the most vulnerable groups in the collective centres, camps, spontaneous settlements, and among those who have returned to their place of origin, including single women and separated, unaccompanied and orphaned children, is critical for ensuring access to protective services and humanitarian relief. High levels of stress have also been reported in the initial findings leading to poor health status, particularly of women and girls.

Findings from the assessment also show that over 60% of the displaced do not have legal identity cards, which can impact on access to compensation, distribution of humanitarian goods and rights *vis-à-vis* return and resettlement, including restoration of property.

#### Response Plan

Support will be provided to assess the protection needs and provision gaps of identified vulnerable groups such as registering vulnerable children, and reuniting children with families. The key response will be to ensure the needs of vulnerable groups are prioritised in the establishment of shelter and settlements, and in the provision of protective services and distribution of humanitarian goods. Appropriate preparations for return and voluntary resettlement will be facilitated, as the ultimate objective is a return to normalcy. Sensitisation and training on human rights and gender equality will be provided to NGOs and all stakeholders delivering social services, working on camp management and/or resettlement.

The objectives of the response plan are:

- To undertake a joint needs assessments of vulnerable groups<sup>8</sup> affected by the floods;
- To assist in strengthening existing protective referral systems for vulnerable groups;
- To ensure access to gender-sensitive, socially inclusive basic services to vulnerable groups;

<sup>8</sup> Female headed households (widows), orphans (due to the death of mother, father or death of both parents), elderly, disabled, serious medical conditions, separated and unaccompanied children and any emerging vulnerable children/groups including members of ethnic/language/religious minorities

**PAKISTAN CYCLONE AND FLOODS**

- To assist in establishing and strengthening monitoring and reporting systems for vulnerable groups;
- To facilitate sustainable return and resettlement for vulnerable groups.

<b>PROTECTION</b> <b>Lead agency: UNICEF</b>		<b>\$</b>
<p><b>UNICEF</b> <b>PAK-07/P/HR/RL01</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Rapid Assessment of Vulnerable Children and Women <b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To conduct a rapid protection assessment of most vulnerable women and children;</li> <li>• Register single women and separated and unaccompanied children, orphans and other vulnerable children;</li> <li>• Assess the needs of these vulnerable groups and their access to basic and protective services;</li> <li>• Map existing stakeholders and protective services; identify gaps in provision of services.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Estimated 100,000 vulnerable children and women in Sibi, Kharan, Jhal Magsi, Jaffarabad, Naseerabad, Kalat, Bolan, Khuzdar, Lasbella, Turbat/Kech in Balochistan and Kumbar and Dadu in Sindh. <b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Social Welfare, NDMA, Relief Cell, Provincial and District Governments and local NGOs.</p>	<b>40,000</b>
<p><b>UNICEF</b> <b>PAK-07/P/HR/RL02</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Registration of Vulnerable children <b>Objectives:</b> To reunite registered vulnerable children (from assessment) with their families or provide alternative and temporary transitional arrangements; develop mechanisms to ensure that vulnerable children and families are prioritised in the distribution of basic relief services. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Estimated 100,000 vulnerable children and women. <b>Proposed Districts:</b> Turbat/Kech, Jhal Magsi, Bolan, Sibi, Kalat, Khuzdar, Lasbella in Balochistan and Kumbar and Dadu in Sindh. <b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Social Welfare, NDMA, Relief Cell, Provincial and District Governments and local NGOs.</p>	<b>100,000</b>
<p><b>UNICEF</b> <b>PAK-07/P/HR/RL03</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Transitional Care and Psychosocial Support <b>Objective:</b> To provide protective services such as transitional care, referrals, access to Government compensation/grant packages, legal support (ID card and potential land issues), psychosocial support and the establishment of child friendly learning spaces (recreational and play spaces) in residential camps, including for unaccompanied minors). <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Estimated 100,000 vulnerable children and women. <b>Proposed Districts:</b> Turbat/Kech, Jhal Magsi, Bolan, Sibi, Kalat, Khuzdar, Lasbella in Balochistan and Kumbar and Dadu in Sindh. <b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Social Welfare, NDMA, Relief Cell, Provincial and District Governments and local NGOs.</p>	<b>300,000</b>
<p><b>UNICEF</b> <b>PAK-07/P/HR/RL04</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Access to Basic Services for Vulnerable Groups <b>Objectives:</b> To ensure that vulnerable groups have access to basic social services including health, education, and water and sanitation and provide basic relief support (blankets, tarp, mats, clothes, sandals, etc) assist in the distribution of relief to reach vulnerable children, women and their families. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Estimated 100,000 vulnerable children and women. <b>Proposed Districts:</b> Turbat/Kech, Jhal Magsi, Bolan, Sibi, Kalat, Khuzdar, Lasbella in Balochistan and Kumbar and Dadu in Sindh. <b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Social Welfare, NDMA, Relief Cell, Provincial and District Governments and local NGOs.</p>	<b>150,000</b>

**PAKISTAN CYCLONE AND FLOODS**

<b>PROTECTION</b>		<b>\$</b>
	<b>Lead agency: UNICEF</b>	
<b>UNFPA</b>  <b>PAK-07/P/HR/RL05</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Access to Basic Hygiene Items for Vulnerable Groups  <b>Objectives:</b> To support personal hygiene of women, female adolescents and children through the distribution of culturally appropriate basic hygiene and clothing items (such as a towel, antiseptic soap, cotton roll, bandage, shawl, comb, Vaseline, etc); locally procure and distribute in and outside of camps through Lady Health Workers (LHW), Mobile Service Units (MSU) and other service delivery channels.  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 100,000 vulnerable women and children  <b>Proposed districts:</b> Jaffarabad, Killa Saifullah, Killa Abdullah, Chaghi, Noshki, Kharan, Washuk, Sibi, Naseerabad, Lasbela, Gawadar, Bolan, Jal Maghsi, Turbat/Kech  <b>Partners:</b> Federal, Provincial and District Governments, Relief Cell, LHWs, local NGOs</p>	<b>1,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,590,000</b>

### 3.7 NUTRITION

#### Situation Analysis

Throughout the affected areas, the limited availability of food items and disrupted access to health services creates an additional nutritional risk, especially to mothers and children. General food distribution is starting to reach the affected population and planned food distributions are sufficient to meet the additional food needs. Immediate implementation of targeted nutrition programmes is vital for children and lactating mothers to prevent a further deterioration of the nutritional situation.

#### Response Plan

Immediately after the onset of the emergency, supplementary food and nutrition education activities in the affected areas were supported, and a rapid nutrition assessment is underway. The overall goal of this 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:

- To provide care for children suffering from acute malnutrition;
- To prevent malnutrition in early childhood through the promotion of 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.

#### Assumptions

The Flash Appeal is based on estimates of the number of people affected. Nutrition actions will initially focus on the worst-affected areas. Based on the results of the planned Rapid Nutrition Assessment an extension and modification of programme approaches may be required.

**PAKISTAN CYCLONE AND FLOODS**

<b>NUTRITION</b>		<b>\$</b>
<b>Lead agency: UNICEF</b>		
<p><b>UNICEF</b> <b>PAK-07/H14</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Care for children suffering from severe acute malnourishment</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To control and prevent malnutrition in children under-five;</li> <li>• To strengthen referral system through community sensitisation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Implementation/Support</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of nutrition survey;</li> <li>• Establishment of ten therapeutic centres for the care of the severely malnourished child in ten flood affected districts and ensure the effective implementation;</li> <li>• Establishment of 40 community therapeutic feeding centres for the management of severe acute malnutrition in ten flood affected areas;</li> <li>• Establishment of 200 Supplementary Feeding Centres for the management of moderate acute malnutrition, and blanket feeding of children 6-35 months, pregnant and lactating women;</li> <li>• Promotion of improved breastfeeding practices (focussing on early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months of life, and ensuring privacy to protect breastfeeding;</li> <li>• Promotion of improved age-appropriate foods and feeding practices as well as hygienic practices such as hand-washing;</li> <li>• Provision of supplies and equipment for therapeutic feeding centres, including, therapeutic food, RUTF, anthropometric equipment; vitamin A supplements and deworming drugs;</li> <li>• Supplementary food for young children, pregnant and lactating women. .</li> </ul> <p><b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b> Severely and moderately malnourished children, young children aged 6-35 months, pregnant and lactating women (total individuals approx. 40,000 for all actions).</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Local Government, WFP, WHO, INGOs, local NGOs and Community based organisations, Community based Health Workers.</p>	<p><b>750,000</b></p>
<p><b>Save the Children USA</b> <b>PAK-07/H15</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Community based therapeutic Feeding (include: SFP, Facility based TFC and Out patient Therapeutic Feeding, micronutrient supplementation and breast feeding promotion).</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> The community-based nutrition program aims to decrease mortality and morbidity related to under nutrition for children under 5 year of age and pregnant and lactating mothers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved access to quality, high-impact modified community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM), integrated into the existing health services structures in Bolan district.</li> <li>• Improved micronutrient intake through e.g. increased access to fortified foods, diverse foods and health nutrition education.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 8500 children under five, and 3500 pregnant and lactating women</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Bolan District, ministry of health, local Government, community</p>	<p><b>165,275</b></p>

**PAKISTAN CYCLONE AND FLOODS**

<b>NUTRITION</b> <b>Lead agency: UNICEF</b>		<b>\$</b>
<p><b>Islamic Relief Pakistan</b> <b>PAK-07/H16</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Improving nutritional status of flood affected population of five districts (women and children). <b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving the health and nutritional status of children under five, lactating mother and pregnant women;</li> <li>• Provision of Food Supplements to pregnant and lactating women and children under three years;</li> <li>• Providing ORS through Mobile Health Camps for Diarrhoea cases;</li> <li>• Providing Iron supplements (Folic Acid tablets) to pregnant and lactating women through mobile Health Camps;</li> <li>• Communication of key messages on Infant and Young Child Feeding and Nutrition to the affected population.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 28,000 individual (children under five and pregnant and lactating women, through about 280 centres). <b>Target districts:</b> Chagai, Kharan, Naushki, Jaffarabad and Jhal Magsi. <b>Partners:</b> MOH Govt of Balochistan, Local CBOs.</p>	<b>530,000</b>
<p><b>Mercy Corps</b> <b>PAK-07/H17</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Nutrition and Primary Health Care to women and children in five flood-affected districts of Balochistan <b>Objectives:</b> Ensure adequate nutritional intakes for children and women living in flood-affected areas through monitoring and the provision of nutritional support. <b>Target population:</b> 11,000 families, estimated 90,000 people, about 12,500 children 6 to 35 months and pregnant and lactating women, 19 Health Facilities (BHUs, MCHs, RHs) in five districts (Lasbela; Naseerabad; and three more to be identified). <b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Health, Provincial and District Chief Minister's Emergency Cell, BHUs.</p>	<b>300,000</b>
<p><b>Action Contre La Faim (ACF)</b> <b>PAK-07/H18</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Setting up a Nutrition Early Warning System <b>Objectives:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct an initial assessment of the nutrition situation and support the set up of nutrition surveillance in flood-affected areas of Balochistan and Sindh.</li> <li>2. Formulate response based on the results.</li> </ol> <p><b>Target population:</b> approx. 500,000 for monitoring <b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Health, Local Government, and District Health Departments</p>	<b>200,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,945,275</b>

### **3.8 EDUCATION**

#### **Needs Analysis**

Information from the Governments of Balochistan and Sindh, NDMA, United Nations and NGO partners confirms that access to schooling has been disrupted as a result of the floods. At present, schools are closed for the summer holidays and are scheduled to reopen in mid August (Sindh) to early September (Balochistan). 2,076 winter zone schools are currently open. Many schools are damaged and/or inaccessible, with some 18% in the flood-affected districts are receiving displaced children and require additional support. Many of the displaced children have lost learning supplies and schools in affected areas have also lost learning and teaching materials. As the floodwaters recede and children return to their communities, children, teachers and communities will need support to ensure that children effectively make the transition back to school and that schools can be repaired before the school year begins.

#### **Response Plan**

Support will be provided to up to 108,000 students and 2,324 teachers to ensure that they have basic learning and teaching materials when they return to schooling in their communities. Temporary schools (transitional shelters) will be established as annexes to the formal schools to strengthen the capacity of the schools to absorb increased numbers of children. Schools will need to be repaired and

## PAKISTAN CYCLONE AND FLOODS

will be supported to serve as a platform for reaching children with important life-saving messages, including messages related to hygiene, sanitation and basic health. Teachers, PTAs and SMCs in the catchment areas of approximately 1,115 affected schools will be supported to increase the quality of education services and to promote their involvement in reaching vulnerable children and ensuring access to school. Effective coordination by, and support of, the education cluster will help to ensure a sufficient level of quality and the involvement of all stakeholders related to education during this transition process.

### Objectives

- To ensure access to quality education and learning activities based on the Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies (MSEE);
- 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 encourage community participation in education activities during the transition process;
- To provide gender-sensitive training and support (psychosocial support, trauma reduction, crisis management and contingency planning) to teachers and community members in affected areas;
- To provide psychosocial support to affected children and youth.

The following planning is based on the assumption that the Education Cluster will cover at least 20% of all the affected children - approximately 51,000 primary school-age children and 20,000 middle, secondary, and non-formal school students.

<b>EDUCATION</b>		<b>\$</b>
<b>Lead agency: UNICEF</b>		
<b>UNICEF</b>  <b>PAK-07/E01</b>	<b>Project:</b> Psychosocial and trauma reduction training support to teachers and students in flood affected areas <b>Objectives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To build the capacity of teachers in dealing with traumatised children in schools covering psychosocial aspects, child rights, gender, social and religious values, and effective ways to deal with trauma (in coordination with other organisations);</li> <li>• To build the capacity of teachers to identify, report, register and assist in the psychosocial rehabilitation of traumatised children.</li> </ul> <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 1,000 male and female teachers; 51,000 children (5-9 years) in the flood affected districts of Balochistan and Sindh (in collaboration with all agencies providing psychosocial training and support activities) <b>Partners:</b> MoE, EDO Offices, Government teacher training institutions	<b>22,000</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>  <b>PAK-07/E02</b>	<b>Project:</b> Provision of essential school supplies to the affected areas <b>Objectives:</b> To ensure that all school children affected by the floods have access to education/learning supplies and activities essential to the normal development of children <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 51,000 children (five to nine years age group) in the flood affected districts of Balochistan and Sindh <b>Partners:</b> EDO Offices, Provincial and District Governments, Camp Coordination Cluster and NGOs	<b>600,000</b>
<b>Save the Children US</b>  <b>PAK-07/E03</b>	<b>Project:</b> Ensuring access to education through child-friendly learning spaces. <b>Objectives:</b> To ensure that primary school-age children affected by flooding in the districts of Kharan, Noshki and Bolan in Balochistan have access to education/learning activities essential to the normal development of children and which offers a safe and protective environment for children (psychosocial support in coordination with other organisations). <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 20,000 children in Kharan, Noshki and Bolan districts. <b>Partners:</b> EDO Education, SPO.	<b>150,000</b>

**PAKISTAN CYCLONE AND FLOODS**

<b>EDUCATION</b>		<b>\$</b>																						
<b>Lead agency: UNICEF</b>																								
<p><b>CARE International</b>  <b>PAK-07/E04</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Psychosocial support to children, women and youth.  <b>Objectives:</b> To ensure that children, women and youth affected by the emergency have access to basic social, educational, and learning activities essential for the quick recovery of women and safe learning environments for children and youth (in coordination with other organisations).  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Approximately 2,000 households: Children 4,500. Women 1,500; Youth 3,000 in the following areas:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>UCs</b></td> <td><b>District</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Province</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ghari Rehman, Tamboo Pona, Baba Pot, Allah</td> <td>Naseerabad</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Abaad and Fateh Muhammad</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Balochistan</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2UCs</td> <td>Turbat</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Balochistan</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kubo Saeed Khan</td> <td>Kember</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sindh</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 UCs</td> <td>Dadu</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sindh</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Partners:</b> MoE, Ministry of Social Welfare, SPO, FPAP, Takhleeq Foundation</p>	<b>UCs</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Province</b>		Ghari Rehman, Tamboo Pona, Baba Pot, Allah	Naseerabad	Abaad and Fateh Muhammad		Balochistan		2UCs	Turbat	Balochistan		Kubo Saeed Khan	Kember	Sindh		2 UCs	Dadu	Sindh		<p><b>100,000</b></p>
<b>UCs</b>	<b>District</b>																							
<b>Province</b>																								
Ghari Rehman, Tamboo Pona, Baba Pot, Allah	Naseerabad																							
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Sindh																								
2 UCs	Dadu																							
Sindh																								
<p><b>NRSP</b>  <b>PAK-07/E05</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Rehabilitation of primary, middle and secondary education in Kech (Turbat) and Gwadar Districts  <b>Objective:</b> To ensure that primary, middle, and secondary school-age children affected by flooding in Kech (Turbat) and Gwadar districts have access to learning and recreational materials essential for child development  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Approximately 63,000 students of 412 primary, middle and secondary schools in the flood-affected union councils of Kech (Turbat) and Gwadar districts  <b>Partners:</b> Education Department, community organisations</p>	<p><b>100,000</b></p>																						
<p><b>UNICEF</b>  <b>PAK-07/E06</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Provision of 60 temporary/transitional shelters to significantly damaged schools  <b>Objectives:</b> To ensure that all school children whose schools are badly affected by the floods have access to safe and protective (including WES and sanitation needs) learning environments based on the Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies (MSEE)  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 3,000 school going children (5-9 year olds) in the flood affected districts of Balochistan and Sindh  <b>Partners:</b> NDMA, EDO Offices, Relief Cell, Provincial and District Governments</p>	<p><b>250,000</b></p>																						
<p><b>RSPN</b>  <b>PAK-07/E07</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Reviving/revitalising education in flood affected areas  <b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure access to quality education;</li> <li>• To support the temporary rehabilitation of damaged/destroyed schools through the provision of transitional/temporary shelters (in collaboration with UNICEF and SPO);</li> <li>• To provide psychosocial rehabilitation of traumatised children, families and teachers, along with improving the quality of interactive teaching and learning methodologies (in coordination with other organisations);</li> <li>• To develop the capacity of education department officials of all levels to address post-flood education issues and the involvement of local Government and counsellors at the Union Council, tehsil and district level.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 108,000 school-age children (primary to secondary) in the flood-affected districts of Balochistan and Sindh noted below  <b>Partners:</b> BPSP (Noushki, Jaffarabad, Khuzdar, Naseerabad, Sibi, Bolan), TRDP (Dadu), SGA, SRSO (Shahdadt, Khumber, NRSP, local CBOs and NGOs, education department, PDMA, NDMA, provincial and district relief cells, SMCs, national and provincial institutes, Children Resources International, Guarantee Pakistan Ltd., SPO, Agha Khan University and the Institute of Educational Development (AKU-IED)</p>	<p><b>700,000</b></p>																						

**PAKISTAN CYCLONE AND FLOODS**

<b>EDUCATION</b> Lead agency: UNICEF		<b>\$</b>
<b>UNESCO</b> <b>PAK-07/E08</b>	<b>Project: Promotion of the Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies</b> <b>Objective:</b> To develop the capacity of governments and NGO officials in the promotion and application of the Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies as well as advocacy work and post emergency recovery and reconstruction management training <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Estimated 100 government officials, including PDMA and NDMA, 40 NGO officials and 10 UN staff. <b>Partners:</b> NDMA, PDMA, media organizations, UNICEF, INGOs and NGOs.	<b>25,000</b>
<b>UNESCO</b> <b>PAK-07/E09</b>	<b>Project:</b> Provision of the most essential school supplies to the affected pre-primary, middle, secondary and non-formal basic education schools <b>Objective:</b> To ensure that children in those grades have access to education/learning supplies and activities by supplying the most essential educational items which have been lost in flood. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Estimated 20,000 girls and boys (not covered by other organisations). <b>Partners:</b> Provincial Education Departments, District Education Offices and NGOs.	<b>200,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,147,000</b>

### **3.9 EARLY RECOVERY**

“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 Cyclone Yemyin, 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.

During the next three months, the Early Recovery Network will serve the following purposes:

- Identify early recovery needs in the areas affected by both the floods/Cyclone;
- Design an early recovery strategy in collaboration with the United Nations agencies, civil society organisations and Government agencies;
- Strengthen the role of national and local institutions;
- Restore production capacity and family revenue of agricultural and fishing communities;
- Prevent animal diseases and mortality by immediate provision of fodder and vaccination.

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.

**PAKISTAN CYCLONE AND FLOODS**

<b>EARLY RECOVERY NETWORK</b>		<b>\$</b>
<b>Lead agency: UNDP</b>		
<b>UNDP</b> <b>PAK-07/ER/I01</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Coordination, reporting and follow up on Early Recovery Network activities in Islamabad and hubs</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To maintain coordination between national and international stakeholders involved in Early Recovery activities</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> NDMA, INGOs, NGOs, CBOs, local authorities</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> PDMA, district authorities, INGOs, NGOs</p>	<b>200,000</b>
<b>UNDP</b> <b>PAK-07/ER/I02</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Meeting requirements in terms of cooking utensils and Energy</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide kitchen sets and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) or Kerosene, and related items, for the flood and cyclone affected people;</li> <li>• To reduce stress on womenfolk and the already scarce fire wood resources in the affected area.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 50,000 households</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> PDMA, Provincial Environmental Protection Agencies, SPO, IDO, Taraqee, Private Sector, CBOs</p>	<b>700,000</b>
<b>BRSP</b> <b>PAK-07/ER/I03</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Emergency and Transitional Shelter</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Provide emergency and transitional shelter materials as part of a wider community-based recovery effort.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries/Target Areas:</b> 5,000 families in Bolan, Khuzdar, Noshki, Sibi, Jaffarabad</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> UN-Habitat, shelter cluster members, IOM, CCCM</p>	<b>750,000</b>
<b>SPO</b> <b>PAK-07/ER/I04</b>	<p><b>Overall Objective</b> Provision of safe reconstruction structures including community infrastructures in affected areas of Balochistan</p> <p><b>Specific Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening of existing SPO partner organisations to monitor reconstruction process and managing small community infrastructure projects;</li> <li>• Orientation of community based-organisations on reconstruction process;</li> <li>• Introduction of safe and environmentally sound housing and community infrastructures;</li> <li>• Technical skills to be transferred to the affected communities through trainings;</li> <li>• Training of communities on safe housing reconstruction;</li> <li>• Smooth access to housing reconstruction material.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target Area:</b> Four districts of Kech (Turbat), Naseerabad, Bolan, Jhal Magsi and Sibi (ten union councils).</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 40,000 affected households. (8,000 households in each district).</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Community based organisations, Women organisations, UN-Habitat.</p>	<b>350,000</b>
<b>UNDP</b> <b>PAK-07/ER/I05</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Management and Disposal of Hazardous Waste</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To safely dispose of hazardous waste from pesticide, fertiliser, coolant gases, ammunition and other chemical material storage facilities to avoid environmental degradation in the affected area</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Local population living in the radius of impact of storage facilities</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Environmental Protection Agencies, district Governments</p>	<b>100,000</b>

**PAKISTAN CYCLONE AND FLOODS**

<b>EARLY RECOVERY NETWORK</b>		<b>\$</b>
<b>Lead agency: UNDP</b>		
<b>UNDP PAK-07/ER/I06A</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Cash For Work for the affected communities by mainstreaming production and distribution of <i>chitai</i></p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To kick start the local market structures by starting cash for work/shelter materials production;</li> <li>To increase the supply of <i>chitai</i>: a mat woven from date palms used in traditional roof construction in the flood affected areas to speed the sheltering of flood affected victims. It should be noted that <i>chitai</i> is an emergency-type of shelter material.</li> </ul> <p><b>Specific Activities</b></p>	<b>300,000</b>
<b>ILO PAK-07/ER/I06B</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using the market rate and shelter cluster spec for <i>chitai</i>, assisting in a critical shelter need as well as providing a rapid infusion of cash into the severely affected flooded area;</li> </ul>	<b>300,000</b>
<b>IOM PAK-07/ER/I06C</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Setting up collection points (two rubble halls, unless provided by logistics cluster) where affected communities can supply <i>chitai</i> in return for cash payments at a rate agreed upon by the early recovery and logistics clusters based upon market analysis;</li> </ul>	<b>270,000</b>
<b>HABITAT PAK-07/ER/I06D</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distributing <i>chitai</i> to vulnerable families as identified by the protection cluster.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 50,000 affected people; 5,000 families will directly benefit from the provision of matting</p> <p><b>Target Areas:</b> Final location to be determined between Dadu/Kamber or Sibi/Bolan, the number one and number two highest priority areas as identified by NDMA</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> PDMA, SPO, Taraqee, NRSP, BRSP, Local shopkeepers, CBOs and NGOs, Local associations, Chambers of Commerce, Logistics Cluster, Shelter Cluster, UN-Habitat.</p>	<b>300,000</b>
<b>UNHABITAT PAK-07/ER/I07</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Shelter Recovery for Safer Settlements</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To advocate for disaster resistance rebuilding techniques</p> <p><b>Specific Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide immediate technical assistance to Governments, NGOs, and communities, for safer building techniques of improved shelter (wooden structure, Adobe, mud and bricks etc.);</li> <li>Prepare and disseminate advocacy materials for safer construction (posters, flyers);</li> <li>Demonstration of shelter of modified structure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target Areas:</b> as prioritised by Governments and needs by implementing partners.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Governments at all levels, NGOs, communities, Shelter Cluster, ERN.</p>	<b>350,000</b>
<b>Mercy Corps PAK-07/ER/I08</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Recovery through Livelihoods Revitalisation</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash for Work programmes to clean and repair damaged, public spaces and infrastructure and stimulate local economic recovery;</li> <li>Asset-replacement cash grants and subsidies through associations and producers;</li> <li>Conduct in-depth survey and baseline data for specific, livelihoods sectors and markets including access to credit.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries/target areas:</b> 90,000 affected individuals (11,000 households Jaffarabad, Naseerabad, Jhal Magsi, Lasbela and Bolan in Balochistan).</p>	<b>750,000</b>
<b>Save the Children US PAK-07/ER/I09</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Cash for work and training; and livestock management in Kharan and Noshki districts</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To support communities recover household economy/livelihoods</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 2000 households</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> SPO, Private Sector, CBOs</p>	<b>250,000</b>

**PAKISTAN CYCLONE AND FLOODS**

<b>EARLY RECOVERY NETWORK</b> <b>Lead agency: UNDP</b>		<b>\$</b>
<b>ACTED</b> <b>PAK-07/ER/I10</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Rehabilitation, reconstruction and livelihood creation</p> <p><b>Objective</b> To contribute to the rehabilitation, reconstruction and livelihood creation by community infrastructure rehabilitation (dams, road, and water channels) through cash for work activities/micro-credits for local traders/schools rehabilitation.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries/target areas:</b> 5,000 families in Washuk and Kharan districts</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> AID, CBOs</p>	<b>225,000</b>
<i>Action Contre la Faim</i> <b>PAK-07/ER/I11</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Recovery through Livelihoods Revitalisation</p> <p><b>Objective</b> Targeted Cash Based actions to stimulate the local economic recovery.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries</b> 10,000 people in Warah, Kambar Ali Khan, and Shadadkot District</p>	<b>150,000</b>
<b>FAO</b> <b>PAK-07/ER/I12</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Support for the Recovery of Small-scale Farmer Managed Irrigated Crop Production and Increased Availability of High Value Income Generating Crops.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> Repair and reconstruction of community-based on-farm water management and water harvesting systems (e.g. tube wells and pump-sets, diversion structures, watercourses, contour bunds and traditional <i>kareze</i> systems) and farmers training in improved water management</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 3,500 vulnerable households in worst affected districts</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Balochistan Department of Agriculture, FAO, NGOs and water user associations</p>	<b>1,500,000</b>
<b>FAO</b> <b>PAK-07/ER/I13</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Support for Livestock Protection and Restoration</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> Support a campaign to inoculate surviving cattle and buffaloes against water-borne diseases and provide compound feed/urea blocks to ensure the prevention of further animal losses and restore meat and milk production to prevent further human malnutrition</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 50,000 most vulnerable households in worst affected districts</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Balochistan Department of Livestock, FAO, NGOs and livestock associations</p>	<b>1,250,000</b>
<b>FAO</b> <b>PAK-07/ER/I14</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Assistance to cyclone affected fisher households</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Immediate assistance to safeguard the livelihoods of affected fishers and enable them to resume fish production for nutrition and income earning;</li> <li>• Prompt resumption of marine and freshwater fishing activities through the repair/replacement of lost assets (which may include fishing boats, fishing gear, basic processing equipment, fish farming equipment rehabilitation fish ponds, net cages) and training of fisher folk in improved handling, processing and marketing of fish.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 30,000 most vulnerable households in worst affected districts</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Balochistan Department of Fisheries, FAO, NGOs and fisher folk associations</p>	<b>1,500,000</b>

**PAKISTAN CYCLONE AND FLOODS**

<b>EARLY RECOVERY NETWORK</b> <b>Lead agency: UNDP</b>		<b>\$</b>
<b>UNESCO</b> <b>PAK-07/E10</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Improving Education planning, management and essential support services in the initial post emergency period</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To build the capacity of provincial Governments, district Governments and schools in educational planning and management in the post-emergency period;</li> <li>To meet the psychosocial support needs of teachers and children of pre-primary, middle and secondary schools, institutions of higher learning and non-formal education centres including TEVT institutions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 50 education planners and managers, 100 PTAs/SMCs, and over 600 schools (pre-primary, middle, secondary and non-formal) benefiting approximately 60,000 children including 500 teachers from formal (pre-school, middle and secondary) and non-formal schools. National and provincial Governments also benefit from increased capacity and ownership of training programmes.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Provincial Education Departments, District Education Department, National and Provincial Teacher Training Institutes, NGOs, NDMA</p>	<b>150,000</b>
<b>SPO</b> <b>PAK-07/E11</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Rehabilitation of primary education</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide temporary educational infrastructure in places where schools are totally destroyed (based on the comprehensive assessment and in coordination with UNICEF);</li> <li>Capacity building of education department to cope with post flood situation in the selected districts;</li> <li>Developing Union Council level plans to meet educational needs of the children in the post flood situation;</li> <li>Capacity building of teachers to provide psychosocial and rehabilitation to traumatised children (in coordination with other organisations).</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 60,000 children (5-14 years) in the flood affected districts of Naseerabad, Kech (Turbat), Jhal Magsi, Jaffarabad, and Sibi in Balochistan; and Thatta district in Sindh</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> MoE, EDO Offices, School Management Committees, Indus Resource Centre and CCBs</p>	<b>150,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9,545,000</b>

### 3.10 LOGISTICS

#### Needs Analysis

Multiple humanitarian actors are gearing up to join NDMA in filling the gaps in response. A vast amount of information needs to be collated, processed and disseminated throughout the duration of this operation to identify the gaps in response and avoid overlap. The humanitarian community will be required to set up operations in areas affected by the cyclone and to receive and distribute operational equipment and relief supplies to beneficiaries. Coordination of the logistics response will be required in order to ensure the efficient provision of relief.

#### Response Plan

The projects outlined below will complement the UN agencies and NGO's own supply chain activities through the provision of assistance to receive and deliver relief equipment. The provision of augmented logistics services is essential to ensure immediate delivery of food and non food items to the cyclone and flood-affected population. The Logistics Cluster will solicit and coordinate requirements for transport, and support and maintain logistics coordination capabilities, including supply movement reporting and mapping.

- Logistics Cluster coordination:**

The Logistics Cluster has been established in Islamabad and will be expanded to Quetta and/or Karachi to cater for operations coordination needs as close as possible to the affected area. Capacity in supply movement tracking, reporting and GIS/mapping will be brought in to support the Logistics Cluster in Islamabad to provide much needed analysis and consolidation of data in support of NDMA. Cargo movement will be reported through the Joint Supply Tracking (JST) system. Regular logistics

cluster meetings will be held for information exchange, identification of gaps in operational response as well as requesting and tasking of assets. National staff will be trained in order to build capacity in-country in order to hand over coordination, supply tracking and mapping tools to NDMA.

• **Forward logistics hub and transport services:**

WFP will establish and manage an additional forward logistics hub with warehousing capacity and management in Jacobabad. In order to provide transit storage facilities at relief staging areas WFP will provide Mobile Storage Units (MSUs).

Requests for transport will be received and coordinated through Logistics Cluster meetings in Islamabad and at forward locations. Transport will be sourced on the local market. Organizations that lack capacity will be able to rely - partly or in whole - on the common transport service. Priority relief items will be delivered on time in the right locations to those in most urgent need, through the establishment of a basic common logistics network to make the most efficient use of available assets. All cargo moving through the common transport system will be tracked and information disseminated.

**Objectives**

- Provide timely transport and ensuring that means are provided in support of all operations.
- Provide logistics resources in terms of an additional forward hub including warehousing, handling and transport and management to the humanitarian community.
- Logistics Coordination in support of emergency relief operations to ensure timely delivery of relief aid to all population in need, fill gaps and avoid overlap.

<b>LOGISTICS</b> <b>Lead agency: WFP</b>		<b>\$</b>
<b>WFP – Logistics Special Operation</b> <b>PAK-07/CSS03</b>	<b>Project:</b> Logistics coordination and support for the response to relief emergency operations <b>Objectives:</b> To provide logistics coordination and inter-agency mobile storage capacity and transport <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Logistics Cluster participants <b>Partners:</b> UN agencies, international organisations, international and national NGOs	982,129  <i>Less CERF allocation</i> 488,132  <b>Net requirements</b>  <b>493,997</b>
<b>IOM</b> <b>PAK-07/CSS04</b>	<b>Project:</b> Distribution Support and Commodity Tracking Assistance in NDMA prioritized locations <b>Objectives:</b> Provide needed capacity to distribute and track required NFIs and assist in analysis of priorities relating to geographic need and commodities <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Members of the Logistics Cluster and partners, WFP <b>Partners:</b> Members of the Logistics Cluster and partners, WFP	<b>110,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,092,129</b>

**3.11 EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

The Emergency Telecommunications cluster aims to establish communication networks to facilitate relief operations. The objective of the project is to upgrade United Nations staff and maintain the existing inter-agency communications necessary for coordination and operational management. It also aims to harmonise the activities between the humanitarian community and Government counterparts to ensure effective communications while avoiding duplication of systems and maximising the use of local telecommunications resources. The cluster seeks to ensure the implementation of a security communications network and provision of the data services for United Nations agencies in support of the humanitarian missions. Initial planning intends to establish six United Nations hubs.

**Objectives**

- Establish communication networks for new United Nations offices being established to facilitate relief operations;
- Upgrade United Nations staff and maintain existing inter-agency communications necessary for coordination and operational management;
- Harmonise activities between the humanitarian community and Government counterparts to ensure effective communications while avoiding duplication of systems and maximising the use of local telecommunications resources;
- Ensure the implementation of a security communications network and provision of the data services for United Nations Agencies in support of humanitarian missions.

<b>EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS</b>		<b>\$</b>
<b>Lead agency: WFP</b>		
<b>WFP</b> <b>PAK-07/CSS05A</b>	<b>Project:</b> Setting up common Information and Telecommunication Services <b>Objectives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision and implementation of common security telecommunication system;</li> <li>• Provide data connectivity for United Nations agencies in support of humanitarian missions to follow.</li> </ul>	<b>342,145</b>
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>PAK-07/CSS05B</b>	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> United Nations agencies and NGOs present in the three selected operational areas <b>Partners:</b> WFP for security telecommunications (342,145), UNICEF for data services (342,145).	<b>342,145</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>684,290</b>

**3.12 COORDINATION**

**Objectives**

Under the auspices of the Inter Agency Standing Committee Country Team, it was decided to create Clusters for ongoing assistance, in accordance with the policy of the Government of Pakistan, in particular the NDMA, who has a lead role in the relief response. Over the next three months, international agencies will continue to work closely with Government partners to provide humanitarian relief and support early recovery efforts. Immediate needs have been identified by the Government for transitional shelter materials, medical assistance, clean water, sanitation, and livelihoods. Following response coordination objectives are underlined for collaborated 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 both at the Federal level with NDMA and at the Provincial level with Government of Sindh/Balochistan, Pakistan Military, entire humanitarian community, civil society, components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and United Nations agencies working on going floods response.
- Build coordination linkages with all stakeholders strengthening the RC/HC function, Government lead agency on disaster management by providing coordination services, facilitating the delivery of over all humanitarian response for both relief and recovery. Service based delivery for coordination response has broader objective to reinforce active reporting to and from all stake holders, build civil military coordination functions by strengthening information between civil and military entities, identify gaps, build capacity for information/knowledge management and convert cluster based information to maps, build monitoring and evaluation capacity, flag overall humanitarian needs and identify synergies between cross cutting themes.

**Strategy**

The NDMA under its mandate took the lead role in coordinating the response with other Government partners on cyclone and floods disaster in Balochistan and Sindh. Considering the disaster did not disrupt much of the local Government’s structures and functions in the two disaster struck provinces, temporary OCHA-led coordination offices at Quetta and Karachi will help bridge the information gap and establish clusters at the field level. The field offices will build coordination mechanisms keeping in view key objectives of the coordination response, without creating parallel mechanisms to those already established by the Government in light of the current response.

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.

Overall information management services with ownership of NDMA will collate cluster based information on one web-based repository. Analysed data by each cluster will then be processed on maps for broader information dissemination on a geographical view. Monitoring and Evaluation component will ensure response is on the course and delivering according to national priorities outlined by the Government of Pakistan.

**Humanitarian Actions**

Balochistan is the centre of activity due to sheer size of the area affected by the disaster. Clusters have started to be operational with the help of RC office presence and UNDAC assistance. Coordination linkages are already established with the Balochistan 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 Quetta has already started.

UNDAC strengthened the RC function by establishing temporary coordination offices at Quetta and Karachi. In order to maintain the momentum of coordination mechanisms already established in the field, it is paramount to strengthen the OCHA presence in Pakistan for the period of three months with presence of national field staff.

Information management web-portal already established in Islamabad has been a success with both the clusters and NDMA. The portal will be linked to the NDMA website, and already collate different reports such as assessments, documents, minutes, meeting schedule and contact directory. Information collected and analysed by clusters will then be converted into maps using existing GIS capabilities available in the country.

Monitoring and Evaluation will provide each cluster with an opportunity to analyse the response in more details and will compliment NDMA in coordinating the over all response. All three components of coordination, information management/mapping and monitoring and evaluation will be overseen under the RC/HC function with direct support to the projects.

<b>COORDINATION</b>		<b>\$</b>
<b>Lead agency: United Nations RC Office</b>		
<b>OCHA</b> <b>PAK-07/CSS06</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Coordination of humanitarian action  <b>Objectives:</b> Under the umbrella of United Nations Resident Coordinator, support the Government's at federal and provincial level 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, and so forth.  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Government, aid agencies, and ultimately people struck by the disaster.  <b>Partners:</b> Government, United Nations Resident Coordinators Office and aid agencies.</p>	<b>148,000</b>

**PAKISTAN CYCLONE AND FLOODS**

<b>COORDINATION</b>		<b>\$</b>
<b>Lead agency: United Nations RC Office</b>		
<p><b>IASCI</b> <b>PAK-07/CSS07</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Inter-Agency Information Management Support for the Flood Response</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the request of IASC and the Clusters, support informed and coordinated decision-making and planning by involved authorities, implementing partners and other agencies, through provision of a website and other tools;</li> <li>• Provide direct support to the following clients: Federal Government of Pakistan, Province Governments; Districts, Tehsils and Union Council; United Nations system, Cluster members, Donors and Embassies; International and Non-Governmental Organisations; and other authorised actors, by means of systematic data obtainment and exchange.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total Flood-affected population, Government of Pakistan on all levels, all implementing partners, donors, etc.</p>	<b>50,000</b>
<p><b>IASCI</b> <b>PAK-07/CSS08</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Strategic Monitoring and Evaluation Unit for the Flood-Affected Areas in collaboration with UNRCO</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the role of UNRCO, in collaboration with NDMA and other relevant Federal, Provincial and District Authorities, I/NGOs (within Cluster System) as well as local civil society actors by introducing strategic monitoring and evaluation of common programmes and provide for enhanced accountability, project planning and mid-term corrections of activities within the flood-affected areas;</li> <li>• The project will also support the related objective of strengthening the capacity of NDMA, as well as local Government in Balochistan, Sindh and NWFP and the Cluster Groups to promote relief, reconstruction, development, as well as operational cooperation, at field level;</li> <li>• Taking full account of the United Nations reform process being piloted in Pakistan, the project itself can be seen as a pilot project for possible extension beyond the flood affected areas.</li> <li>• <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total Flood-affected population, GoP at all levels, all implementing partners, donors, etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>Partners:</b> NDMA and other relevant Federal, Provincial and District Authorities, I/NGOs and local civil society actors.</p>	<b>100,000</b>
<p><b>UN-HABITAT</b> <b>PAK-07/CSS09</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Mapping for Effective Coordination and Knowledge Management.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To facilitate relief and rehabilitation activities through maps for effective coordination and response, better decision-making, planning and management.</p> <p><b>Activities:</b> Working closely with Cluster Information Management Group (CIMAG) and PFIC, link available data, consolidate the standard lists for administrative divisions, manage on-line services of maps, develop a light mapping toolkit and conduct rapid training in the field.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Governments at all levels, Donors, NGOs, and United Nations Agencies.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> NDMA, Provincial and District Governments Cluster members, OCHA, NGOs.</p>	<b>50,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>348,000</b>

#### 4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The response to this disaster is being led by the Government of Pakistan. The humanitarian community is coordinating closely with NDMA and the provincial authorities. An UNDAC Team was deployed to support the Humanitarian/Resident Coordinator in the response.

In the spirit of reform of the humanitarian system and as recommended by the Humanitarian Response Review, the coordination structures adopted the cluster approach. Eleven clusters have been formed: **Shelter** (Convenor: IFRC), **Food, Logistics, Emergency Telecommunication** (lead: WFP), **Health** (lead: WHO), **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**, **Protection, Nutrition, Education**, (lead: UNICEF), **Camp Management** (Lead IOM); together with the implementation of 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 of Pakistan has identified counterpart focal points to co-chair cluster meetings. 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 also being developed in Quetta and Karachi.

The Cluster Information Management Group (CIMAG), led by the office of the RC/HC with assistance from IASCI (International Agency for Source Country Information) and UN-Habitat, is strengthening 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 to the Government of Pakistan, in a collaborative approach.

**PAKISTAN CYCLONE AND FLOODS**

<b>Cluster</b>	<b>Lead Agency</b>	<b>Partners</b>
<b>Shelter</b>	<b>IFRC (convenor)</b>	UNHCR, Concern, Oxfam, Save-UK, Save-US, Islamic Relief, CRS, Focus, Malteser-ACTED, ARC, HAI, CWS, NRC, Oxfam, IFRC-PRCS, Mercy Corps, SPO, World Vision, Taraqee, Premiere Urgence, CARE International, IOM, UN-Habitat, and BRSP.
<b>Health</b>	<b>WHO</b>	Mercy Corps UNFPA ARC Care International Merlin UNICEF Islamic Relief Church World Service- Pakistan/Afghanistan
<b>WASH</b>	<b>UNICEF</b>	WHO Action Against Hunger – USA ACTED ARC International Church World Service Première Urgence
<b>Food Security</b>	<b>WFP</b>	FAO
<b>Camp Management</b>	<b>IOM</b>	NRC Mercy Corps SPO
<b>Protection</b>	<b>UNICEF</b>	UNFPA
<b>Nutrition</b>	<b>UNICEF</b>	Islamic Relief Pakistan Save the Children – USA Mercy Corps Action Contre la Faim
<b>Education</b>	<b>UNICEF</b>	Save the Children US Care International NRSP RSPN
<b>Early Recovery</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	BRSP SPO ILO UN-HABITAT IOM Mercy Corps Save the Children US ACTED <i>Action Contre la Faim</i> FAO WFP UNESCO
<b>Logistics</b>	<b>WFP</b>	Logistics Special Operation IOM
<b>Emergency Telecoms</b>	<b>WFP</b>	UNICEF
<b>Coordination</b>	<b>RC OFFICE</b>	OCHA IASCI UN-HABITAT

**Pakistan Cyclone and Floods Flash Appeal 2007**  
Summary of Requirements - by Sector  
as of 16 July 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

<b>Sector Name</b>	<b>Original Requirements (US\$)</b>
AGRICULTURE	1,826,000
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	2,569,419
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	9,245,000
EDUCATION	2,447,000
HEALTH	6,660,275
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	1,590,000
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	9,225,850
WATER AND SANITATION	4,740,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>38,303,544</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 16 July 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

# EMERGENCY APPEAL



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
 Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
 Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
 الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

## PAKISTAN: CYCLONE YEMYIN/FLOODS

Emergency Appeal no. MDRPK001  
 (Glide nos. TC-2007-000084-PAK  
 and TC-2007-000085-PAK)  
 17 July 2007

*The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.*

### Red Cross and Red Crescent action so far

The Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) has been active since 26 June 2007 and has been providing relief to the flood affected people in Sindh and Baluchistan provinces. To date, the PRCS, with support from the International Federation, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and Partner National Societies (PNS) has been able to conduct the following:

- Procurement and ongoing distribution of 7,000 one-week family food rations for affected communities in Sindh and Baluchistan. Rice packs for 500 families have already been distributed in Dadu and Thatta districts in Sindh. Five hundred one-week family food rations have been distributed in Gadaab in Karachi;
- 25,000 hygiene kits have been procured by the Federation and sent to various PRCS provincial branches;
- 5,000 tents from the PRCS disaster preparedness stocks have been dispatched to Baluchistan, Sindh and NWFP provincial branches, out of which 1,360 have already been distributed to beneficiaries;
- 150 tents provided by ICRC (out of the 1,360 distributed tents) have been distributed in two districts of Baluchistan, in coordination with the PRCS Baluchistan provincial branch.
- More than 10,000 patients have been treated by various PRCS health teams in Baluchistan (Turbat, Pasni and Ormara) and Sindh (Kambar, Karachi and Thatta). Additionally, ICRC funded a four-day medical camp in Karadin and Thatta.
- 2.1 tonnes of essential medicines from the Federation/PRCS earthquake operation have been provided for Baluchistan (for PRCS health teams in Turbat).
- Non-food relief items (including tents, kitchen sets, tarpaulins, blankets) have been distributed to 900 families in the affected districts of Baluchistan and Sindh (see table below).

Items	Sindh	Baluchistan	Total
Tents	110	1249	1,359
Blankets	1,243	0	1,243
Utensil sets	640	0	640
Plastic sheets	261	100	361
Stoves	148	0	148
Hygiene kits	448	0	448
Jerry cans	258	100	358

Responding to the immediate needs, the Federation released CHF 250,000 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the initial response of the PRCS. On the background of a rapid assessments conducted by the National Society, and based on priority needs outlined by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), a preliminary emergency appeal was launched on 4 July 2007 seeking CHF 10.4 million in support of 98,000 beneficiaries for six months.

At the request from PRCS, a Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) was deployed to assist the National Society in assessing the situation and planning its response. It was agreed with the NDMA that PRCS/Federation assessments would focus on Turbat, Kharan and Jhal Magsi in Baluchistan Province and Thatta and Kambar-Shahdadkot in Sindh Province.

It is on the basis of the assessment results that the proposed intervention has been built. It also takes into consideration the PRCS emergency response already underway. The proposed intervention will build on the PRCS emergency response already underway as well as the work already carried out by

the government and other agencies. The Federation will support the PRCS in its relief operation by targeting flood affected families through the provision of food, non-food items, shelter items, water, sanitation and basic preventive and curative health.

**Coordination**

The International Federation’s in-country team and the PRCS are taking part in coordinating with the government and other UN agencies on a frequent basis. By attending the various coordination meetings, the PRCS/Federation are sharing information on who, where and what (3w) so as to prevent duplication of activities. The PRCS national headquarters is also carrying out day-to-day coordination with all its provincial branches as well as the NDMA.

A cluster approach was established on 2 July 2007 in response to the floods emergency situation. The International Federation is the convener of the shelter cluster<sup>9</sup>. The head of delegation is liaising with the National Society and ICRC on a daily basis. Daily teleconferences are being carried among all relevant Federation stakeholders in Geneva, Asia zone office in Malaysia and the South Asian regional delegation in Delhi, India.

The NDMA organizes regular briefings and provides updates on the flood situation. The Pakistan Red Crescent Society is an active participant in these meetings. The NDMA also led a joint assessment mission to identify any gap areas. This mission was carried out through road and air routes. Two Red Cross Red Crescent representatives were included in the NDMA assessment teams.

**The proposed operation**

The operation aims at minimizing the outbreak of waterborne diseases, promoting hygiene and strengthening the capacity of PRCS. For the beginning, the response will aim at delivering immediate assistance in the affected areas for four weeks. Where possible the response will be implemented by teams and resources composed of existing PRCS and Federation staff and resources.

Concurrently, further in depth information will be collected as a base for the planning and implementation for a set of recovery activities. In this time, the PRCS team and FACT will carry out further investigations to adjust the relief plan. They will also formalize a plan for the coming two months, which will incorporate gender issues and community participation for the longer term recovery. Once identification of recovery, risk reduction, community and PRCS development interventions has been completed, the plan for the remaining period of the operation will be finalized and the appeal will be further revised.

**Goal:** To provide humanitarian assistance to flood affected families in Baluchistan and Sindh Provinces and support their early self recovery to contribute to the restoration of their basic living conditions.

**Objective 1 (Food):** The immediate supplementary food needs of 11,000 flood affected families in Baluchistan and Sindh Provinces are met within one month, thus supporting them to focus on rebuilding their lives.

Expected results	Activities planned to meet the results:
1. Targeted families have received adequate food rations to cope with the effects of floods in dignified conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify distribution points, provide coupons and register targeted beneficiaries;</li> <li>• Distribute supplementary food parcels to 3,000 identified families in Nasirabad and Nodez for one week.</li> <li>• Distribute supplementary food parcels to 4,000 identified families in Qubo Saeed Khan, Warah, Kambar and Shahdah Kot for one week.</li> <li>• Distribute supplementary food parcels for 4,000 families in Gandava, Kot Magsi, Jhal Magsi and Barija, for one week.</li> </ul>
2. Additional supplementary food needs of affected communities have been established.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct real-time assessments to identify further supplementary food needs.</li> </ul>

<sup>9</sup> The Federation has made a commitment to provide leadership to the broader humanitarian community in emergency shelter in disaster situations, to consolidate best practice, map capacity and gaps, and lead a coordinated response. The Federation has committed to being a ‘convener’ rather than a ‘cluster lead’. It has therefore not committed to being a ‘provider of last resort’ nor is it accountable to any part of the UN system.

**PAKISTAN CYCLONE AND FLOODS**

**Objective 2 (Health):** The health status of 152,500 flood affected people in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces is improved through provision of basic preventive health and curative care for six months.

<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned to meet the results:</b>
1. Improved access to basic healthcare services among the flood affected population, especially by women;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide basic curative and preventative health care for 52,500 people in Koshkalat and Gokdan.</li> <li>• Provide basic curative and preventative health care for 30,000 people in Qubo Saeed Khan, Warah, Kambar and Shahdah Kot, focusing on mother and child health (MCH).</li> <li>• Provide basic curative and preventative health care for up to 70,000 people in Gandava, Jhal Magsi and Barija.</li> <li>• Strategically deploy a basic health care emergency response unit (ERU) to ensure best possible access and provision of services.</li> </ul>
2. Increased awareness of health issues and disease control among the affected population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting social mobilization and health education in a gender sensitive manner.</li> </ul>

**Objective 3 (Water and sanitation):** The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced through provision of sustained access to safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion and education to 17,500 families in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces for six months.

<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned to meet the results:</b>
1. Access to sustainable safe water and adequate sanitation facilities among the affected population has been improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the existing coverage with a view of ensuring availability of adequate water.</li> <li>• Provide water to 7,500 families in Koshkalat and Gokdan as damaged systems are restored.</li> <li>• Provide potable water, appropriate sanitation and safe hygiene for 4,000 families in Qubo Saeed Khan, Warah, Kambar and Shahdah Kot and a further possible 2,000 families in Dadu.</li> <li>• Provide potable water, appropriate sanitation and safe hygiene for 4,000 families in Gandava, Kot Magsi, Jhal Magsi and Barija.</li> <li>• Deploy WatSan ERUs.</li> </ul>
2. Awareness of household water treatment methods among the affected population has increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide water purification tablets for household level water treatment.</li> <li>• Conduct sensitization on proper use of water purification and disinfection chemicals.</li> </ul>
3. Hygiene practices amongst the target population have improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote safe hygiene practices for 4,000 families in Gandava, Kot Magsi, Jhal Magsi and Barija.</li> <li>• Conduct emergency participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) sessions on safe use of water and sanitation facilities.</li> <li>• Establish a monitoring system for hygiene improvement and development of safe water supply and sanitation.</li> <li>• Establish structures for the continuation of safe hygiene promotion.</li> </ul>

**Objective 4 (Non-food items):** The ability of 14,000 flood affected families in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces to cope in a post-flood situation is improved through provision of relief non-food items for one month.

<b>Expected result</b>	<b>Activities planned to meet the results:</b>
1. Targeted flood affected families have received essential non-food items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeting, registration and verification of beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Purchase and distribute blankets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, shelter kits, kerosene stoves, mats and sheets to 4,000 families in Qubo Saeed Khan, Warah, Kambar and Shahdah Kot and a further possible 2,000 families in Dadu.</li> <li>• Purchase and distribute blankets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, shelter kits, kerosene stoves, mats and sheets to 4,000 families in Gandava, Kot Magsi, Jhal Magsi and Barija.</li> <li>• Mobilize volunteers register beneficiaries and distribute relief non-food items.</li> <li>• Conduct further assessments to establish further non-food item needs.</li> </ul>

**Objective 5 (Shelter):** The ability of 2,000 flood affected families in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces to cope in a post-flood situation is improved through provision of shelter items for one month.

<b>Expected result</b>	<b>Activities planned to meet the results:</b>
1. Targeted flood affected families have received essential shelter items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Targeting, registration and verification of beneficiaries.</li><li>• Distributed 2,000 tents to 2,000 families in Koshkalat and Gokdan.</li><li>• Establish further shelter requirements.</li></ul>

**Recovery and National Society capacity building**

Since it has not been possible to determine recovery issue, these will be specified in due course after further detailed assessments are conducted. It is after the long-term needs have been determined when a comprehensive recovery plan will be developed. However, the implementation of the short-term activities outlined in this revised appeal will ensure that recovery and rehabilitation needs are established early enough to ensure that they are linked to humanitarian assistance in the flood-affected area.

ANNEX II.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action Against Hunger (Action Contre la Faim)
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AHI	Avian and Human Influenza
ARC	American Relief Committee
BHU	Basic Health Unit
BPSP	Batch Production Smoothing Problem
BRSP	Balochistan Rural Support Program
CARE	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CCF	Christian Children's Fund
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFSI	Community and Family Services International
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
<i>chitai</i>	(locally-made roof panels)
CIMAG	Cluster Information Management Group
CMAM	Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CWS	Church World Service
DERC	Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator
DEWS	Disease Early Warning System
DoH	Department of Health
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
EDO	Executive District Officer
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunisation
ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFT	Food for Training
FFW	Food for Work
FMOH	Federal Ministry of Health
FPAP	Family Planning Association of Pakistan
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GIS	Geographical Information System
GoP	Government of Pakistan
GSF	Goth Seengar Foundation
HAI	Healthcare Associated infection
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HDR	Human Development Report (UNDP)
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HRD	Humanitarian Response Depot
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
IED	Institute of Educational Development
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IO	International Organisation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRIN	Integrated Regional Information Network

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**PAKISTAN CYCLONE AND FLOODS**

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JST	Joint Supply Tracking
LHDP	Laar Humanitarian and Development Programme
LHW	Lady Health Worker
MCI	Mercy Corps International
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MHC	Mobile Health Clinic
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
MSEE	Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies
MSU	Mobile Service Unit/Mobile Storage Unit
MT	Metric Tonne
NADRA	National Data Base Registration Authority
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NRSP	National Rural Support Program
NWFP	North West Frontier Province
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts
Pak Mil	Pakistan Military
PCCWD	Ministry of Social Welfare
PFF	Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum
PFIC	Pakistan Flood Information Centre
PHC	Primary Health Care
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCDC	Rural Community Development Council
RH	Reproductive Health
RSPN	Rural Support Programmes Network
RUTF	Ready-to-use therapeutic foods
SGA	Sindh Graduates Association
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SMC	Srinagar Municipal Committee
SPO	Strengthening Participatory Organization
SPHERE	<i>Not an acronym</i>
SRSO	Sindh Rural Support Organization
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TRDP	Thardeep Rural Development Program
UC	Union Council
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department for Security and Safety
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WWW	Who does What, Where



## Consolidated Appeal Feedback Sheet

If you would like to comment on this document please do so below and fax this sheet to + 41-22-917-0368 (Attn: CAP Section) or scan it and email us: [CAP@ReliefWeb.int](mailto:CAP@ReliefWeb.int) Comments reaching us before 1 September 2007 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2008. Thank you very much for your time.

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA

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Please write the name of the Consolidated Appeal on which you are commenting:

1. How could it be improved?
  
2. Is the context and prioritised humanitarian need clearly presented?  
How could it be improved?
  
3. To what extent do response plans address humanitarian needs?  
How could it be improved?
  
4. To what extent are roles and coordination mechanisms clearly presented?  
How could it be improved?
  
5. To what extent are budgets realistic and in line with the proposed actions?  
How could it be improved?
  
6. Is the presentation of the document lay-out and format clear and well written?  
How could it be improved?

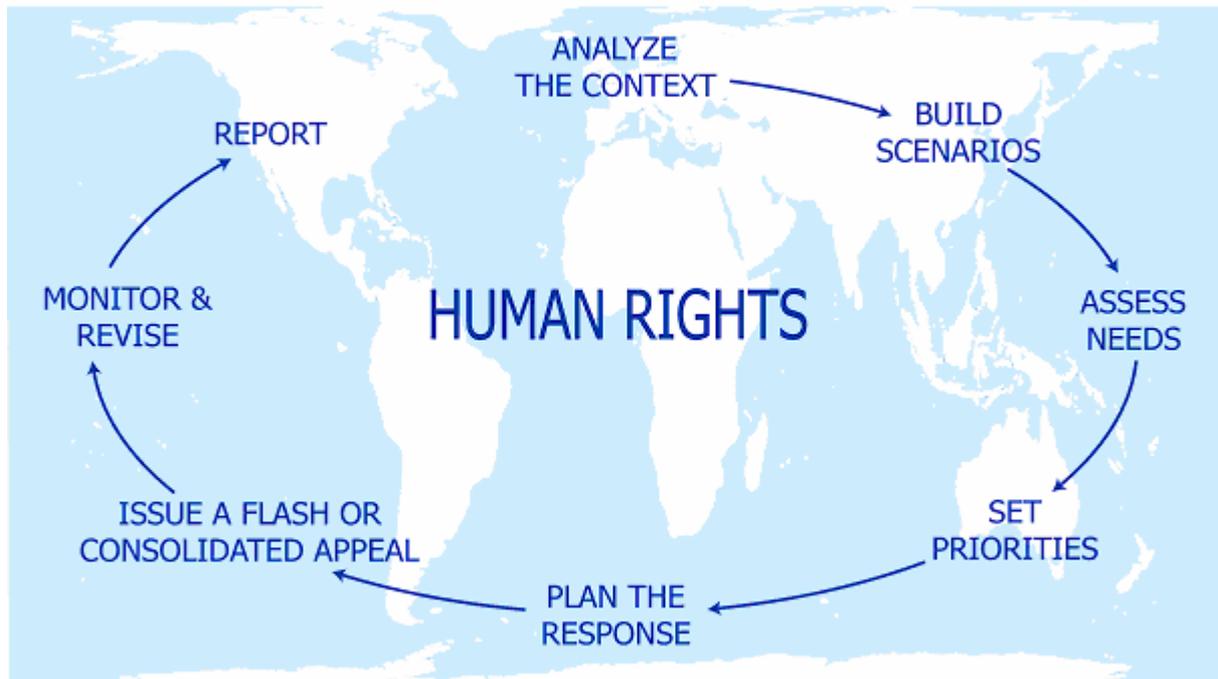
Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.

Name:

Title and Organisation:

Email Address:

## CAP - Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

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