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## HIGHLIGHTS

- Agencies providing relief to over 200,000 people displaced from Khyber Agency since January will run out of funds at the end of May. Continuing critical humanitarian assistance is at risk after this date.
- Shelter and food are the top needs of displaced families living outside camps in KP and FATA according to an inter-agency assessment.

## FIGURES

Displaced people in KP/FATA (UNHCR)	660,000
Returnees in KP/FATA (UNHCR)	1.5m
Flood-affected population (UN)	5.2m

## FUNDING

### Complex emergency in KP and FATA

180 million (US\$) required for relief
220 million (US\$) required for early recovery

### Floods Early Recovery Framework

440 million requested (US\$)
3% funded

## More relief needed in north-west Pakistan

### About 660,000 people remain displaced due to complex emergency

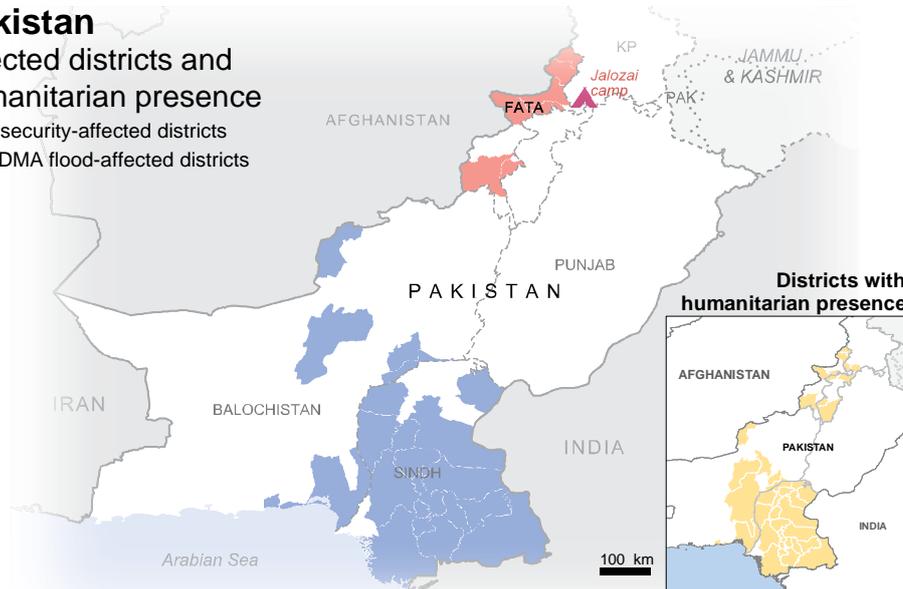
Humanitarian partners need US\$180 million to maintain critical aid throughout 2012 for some 660,000 displaced people across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in north-west Pakistan. Food, water and sanitation, health care, shelter, protection and education are among these people's primary needs.

Security operations have displaced more than 200,000 people from Khyber Agency since January. Without greater support, key organizations providing relief to the displaced people are due to run out of funds at the end of May, after which the continuation of critical humanitarian assistance may be seriously at risk.

Humanitarian partners also require an additional \$220 million to help a further 1.5 million people who have returned home to rebuild their lives.

### Pakistan Affected districts and humanitarian presence

- Insecurity-affected districts
- NDMA flood-affected districts



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## Partners seek support for flood-affected areas

### Serious funding shortfalls threaten early recovery programmes

Projects seeking to re-establish livelihoods and restore communities in areas affected by the 2011 floods in Sindh and Balochistan continue to face severe funding constraints. Humanitarian agencies need more support for these areas as they prioritize building

Of \$440 million required for the 2012 Early Recovery Framework, only \$11 million has been received – leaving a funding gap of \$428.4 million

people's resilience four months before the next monsoon season. Support for these projects represents an important opportunity to break the cycle of flood and recovery.

To date, projects have received only \$11.3 million of \$440 million (3 per cent) required under the 2012 Early Recovery Framework. Launched in February, projects in the Framework aim to support livelihoods and build resilience among 5.2 million people affected by the floods. Donors have provided an additional \$32 million for projects outside the Framework, while Framework projects remain severely underfunded.

Funding by cluster within the 2012 Early Recovery Framework (in US\$)			
Cluster (% funded)	Requirements	Funding	Gap
Coordination (0%)	\$1,905,009	-	\$1,905,009
Protection (0%)	11,647,545	-	11,647,545
Education (2%)	21,581,765	\$456,622	21,125,143
Nutrition (0%)	24,756,638	-	24,756,638
CR/ER (0%)	42,500,000	-	42,500,000
Health (0%)	52,069,693	-	52,069,693
WASH (0%)	61,108,455	-	61,108,455
Food Security (5%)	69,474,818	3,179,650	66,295,168
Shelter/NFIs (5%)	154,769,136	7,694,754	147,074,382
<b>TOTAL (2.5%)</b>	<b>\$439,813,059</b>	<b>\$11,331,026</b>	<b>\$428,482,033</b>

Funding outside the Early Recovery Framework (in US\$)		
Cluster	Recipient	Funding
Multi-cluster	UN Agencies, NGOs and/or Red Cross	\$26,560,425
Shelter	HANDS	6,295,707
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$32,856,132</b>

Source : Financial Tracking Service

## Agencies seek funds to bridge gaps in recovery programmes

Humanitarian partners need funds to bridge gaps in recovery programmes in the flood-affected areas. They received only 48 per cent of funds needed to provide initial relief to flood-affected communities through a rapid response plan that ended in March.

The **Shelter Cluster** has only been able to construct 40 per cent of planned shelters and provide early recovery support for only 24 per cent of destroyed houses. Partners have put a premium on building resilience to future disasters, and wish to prioritize durable shelters ahead of the coming monsoon season, as well as train local communities on better construction practices.

The **Protection Cluster** has received extremely limited support for its activities in flood-affected areas. Fourteen of the 17 cluster partners received no dedicated funding, while seven others relied on funding diverted from other programmes. At least 10 partners, largely local NGOs, could not start their projects or could work only partially and on a voluntary basis.

The **Child Protection Sub-cluster** has reached only 14 per cent of children targeted with community-based protective spaces in flood-affected areas of return. Protection services, including documentation support, legal counselling and special-needs referrals, risk being discontinued in the absence of funding.

The **Education Cluster** requires immediate funds to establish transitional school structures to enable vulnerable children to continue to access education in 1,451 totally damaged schools in Sindh and Balochistan. The cluster has reached only 41 per cent of target beneficiaries due to funding constraints.

*Contingency planning and stockpiling of emergency relief goods continue ahead of the monsoon season, which is expected to start in four months*

The **Food Security Cluster** requires support for cash transfer programmes, especially cash-for-work activities that will rehabilitate the irrigation and drainage infrastructure before the next monsoon season. These programmes also seek to decrease the level of indebtedness amongst vulnerable groups, particularly day labourers.

The **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster** needs funds to facilitate response to outbreaks of water-borne diseases in the flood-affected areas.

### **Successful contingency planning depends on adequate funding**

The Government and the humanitarian community are jointly working on contingency planning. They are identifying and stockpiling emergency relief goods, taking into account the lessons learned and experience gathered during the 2010 and 2011 floods. More funds will be required to ensure adequate relief stocks can be pre-positioned.

## **IDPs outside camps need food, shelter**

### **More distribution points needed to expand off-camp aid in KP and FATA**

Shelter and food are the top needs of displaced families living outside camps in north-west Pakistan according to an April inter-agency assessment. About 90 per cent of families displaced from Khyber Agency since January live outside Jalozai camp.

The assessment focused on 9,744 families (77,435 individuals) living outside camps in Peshawar (85 per cent), Kohat and Nowshera districts. Results indicated that more registration and distribution sites are required. The assessment also recommended that rent assistance be considered as one of the areas of support to the families.

## **Assistance provided in north-west Pakistan**

### **Food programmes benefit 1.3 million people**

WFP provided 16,545 tons of food to 1.3 million beneficiaries through a range of relief and recovery interventions implemented in north-west Pakistan in April.

Under its school feeding programme, WFP provided a highly nutritious snack during the school day as well as take-home rations for 107,000 primary school children in 796 schools across five FATA Agencies. In addition, over 18,700 people benefited from food-for-work activities in six FATA agencies in April.

### **Nearly 10,000 people benefit from nutrition programmes**

Humanitarian partners have conducted nutrition screening for nearly 8,000 children under five since January in Jalozai camp. In April, more than 1,300 malnourished children in the camp received assistance through joint community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) activities by WFP and UNICEF. CMAM activities also benefited 8,193 malnourished children, siblings, pregnant and nursing women at 232 health facilities in Orakzai and South Waziristan agencies.

### **Preserving livestock and poultry among displaced and host families**

Many displaced families depend on livestock for their livelihoods. FAO is focusing on assisting 9,300 displaced families in and outside Jalozai camp – as well as host communities – to preserve their livestock and poultry assets through disease control measures, vaccinations, provision of feed integration and poultry restocking.

FAO has also provided critical agriculture and livestock inputs to 5,600 households, including families who never left and returnees in Orakzai and South Waziristan agencies in FATA. FAO has also facilitated the repair of critical parts of 50 irrigation channels and the vaccination of 44,800 small and 11,205 large ruminants in collaboration with relevant Government authorities.

### Displaced families receive relief items

UNHCR and its partners provided family tents in two new phases of Jalozai camp and distributed non-food items (NFIs) such as quilts, plastic mats, kitchen sets, blankets, buckets, mosquito nets and plastic sheets to 33,296 families in April. About 47,000 families have received NFIs since 20 January.

In April, IOM provided ropes, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, tarpaulins and blankets to 102 families in Kurram Agency affected by the complex humanitarian emergency.



Credit: UNHCR/Taimur Ahmed  
A newly displaced man and his child after receiving non-food items in Jalozai camp.

### 3,300 families return home from Jalozai camp and host communities

In April, about 3,300 families returned to Mohmand, Bajaur, South Waziristan and Orakzai agencies from Jalozai camp and host communities in Dera Ismail Khan and Tank districts. UNHCR supported the returnees in the documentation process and provided them with transport, drinks and snacks for the journey, and NFIs to help them to resettle in their homes. UN-Habitat supported the returns through the rehabilitation of community infrastructure in Bajaur Agency – it has completed 25 rehabilitation schemes and 38 are under construction.

Whilst NFIs and emergency shelters address immediate needs of returnees, the demand for assistance in repairing demolished or destroyed houses exceeds available resources.

### Health posts in Jalozai camp report over 3,000 weekly consultations

Eight static health posts in Jalozai camp reported more than 3,000 weekly consultations in April. Since January, health partners have provided routine vaccinations to over 40,000 children and women and conducted 2,200 laboratory tests in the camp. WHO and UNICEF continue to support health cluster partners in establishing additional health posts in new phases of Jalozai camp.

UNFPA is complementing these programmes and has established eight fully-equipped mobile and static service delivery points to provide basic emergency obstetric care in KP and FATA. Healthcare providers working at UNFPA service delivery points in Kurram Agency served more than 3,000 people in FATA in April. In KP, more than 34,000 people have benefitted from reproductive health services since January.

### Safe drinking water trucked for over 75,000 people in three camps

The WASH Cluster trucked and piped safe drinking water for 75,500 people in Jalozai, Togh Sarai and New Durrani camps in April. The cluster provided clean drinking water, sanitation facilities, hygiene kits, buckets, jerry cans and hygiene messages to some 16,000 newly registered displaced families in Jalozai camp in April. The cluster also collected and disposed solid waste in the camp and provided hygiene kits to families living outside the camp.

UNICEF and its partners are maintaining 3,811 latrines, 1,905 washrooms, 995 washing pads and 278 solid waste collection points in Jalozai and Togh Serai camps. UNICEF contributed 4,500 water, sanitation and hygiene relief items to families returning to Orakzai, South Waziristan and Kurram agencies in April as part of a return package.

### Learning opportunities available in and outside camps

Humanitarian agencies have provided education services to 8,884 children (3,949 girls) both in and outside camps in KP and FATA since January.

Education response in KP and FATA	
Number of camp schools	24
Enrolment	8,884 (3,949 girls)
Teachers	169 (83 women)
Temporary Learning Spaces for Khyber IDPs in Peshawar	11 (for 869 children)
Schools renovated in FATA	60 (target 160)

### Partners address protection concerns in and outside camps

A Protection Cluster monitoring exercise in Jalojai camp identified concerns such as difficulties faced by the elderly and people with disabilities in accessing registration points and the lack of civil documentation among displaced people. The cluster also identified the need for a more gender-sensitive layout of water and sanitation facilities, including separation of facilities and adequate lighting, as well as the need to ensure physical separation structures to increase women's freedom of movement. In addition, the close proximity of hostile tribes within the camp and at distribution points remained a source of concern.

As part of efforts to address protection concerns, UNHCR established "desks" to handle grievances, facilitate registration and identify special needs in Jalojai camp. The desks handled 50 to 60 cases daily in April.

In addition, the Protection Cluster has established children's and women's protective spaces both in and outside Jalojai camp and has facilitated reunification of missing, separated, and unaccompanied children. The cluster has supported the identification of gender-based violence (GBV) cases and facilitated referrals. UNFPA has established 10 women-friendly spaces that are providing psychosocial support, vocational skills training to women and GBV case management services across KP and FATA. In addition, it has conducted 60 awareness sessions through which 244 women and 320 men have been sensitized on human rights, women's rights and GBV.

## Humanitarian needs in flood-affected areas

### School renovations needed to boost enrolment

Over 3,600 partially damaged schools in Sindh and Balochistan, including 1,100 schools previously used as shelters for displaced people, require urgent renovation in order to increase enrolment and attendance among school-age children. The Education Cluster has provided education services to 158,946 beneficiaries (63,519 females) in the two provinces. In Sindh, the cluster is currently facilitating the enrolment of 86,577 children in Government schools across the province. These children previously studied in UNICEF temporary learning centres and returned to their homes after floodwaters had receded.

Education Cluster Target vs. Reach in Sindh and Balochistan since September 2011			
Activity	Target	Reach	Gap (%)
Temporary Learning Centres (TLCs)	4,392	2,218	49%
Enrolment in TLCs	359,559	117,397	67%
Schools renovated	1,945	266	86%
Provision of TSS	726	24	97%
Distribution of educational supplies	376,929	132,972	65%
Teachers trained	17,370	4,193	76%
Parent Teacher Committee (PTC) members trained	11,580	24	100%
Capacity building of teachers and PTC members	28,950	4,217	85%
<b>Total Beneficiaries Reached</b>	<b>388,509</b>	<b>158,946</b>	<b>59%</b>

Coordination mechanism facilitates response to sporadic outbreaks of waterborne diseases

## Water, sanitation and hygiene needs remain in Sindh and Balochistan

Flood-affected people who have returned to their homes in Sindh and Balochistan remain in need of clean drinking water, sanitation facilities and hygiene education. Although funding constraints have limited the WASH Cluster's capacity to mitigate outbreaks of waterborne diseases in areas of return, humanitarian partners are responding to sporadic disease outbreaks thanks to an effective cluster coordination mechanism in place in the flood-affected areas.

The WASH Cluster has so far provided clean drinking water to more than 1.7 million people and sanitation facilities to about 1.2 million people affected by last year's floods. It has also conducted hygiene awareness sessions for about 2.5 million people and provided hygiene kits to more than 2.4 million people.

## Farmers need seeds for summer planting season

Humanitarian agencies are focused on the timely provision of seeds of crops such as rice, cotton, maize, sorghum and millet to farming families for the coming summer (*khariif*) planting season. These seeds will help families improve household food security and income opportunities.

Since February, the Food Security Cluster has supported 72,247 families through cash-for-work, food-for-work and livestock programmes, as well as the distribution of seeds and fertilizers for the *khariif* planting season. As part of household-level preparedness for the upcoming monsoon season, the cluster is encouraging organizations to complement the distribution of agricultural inputs by providing water-proof seed containers in which farming families can store their seeds in case of floods this year.

## Resources needed for protection services

Only 26 per cent of 300 planned community-based protective spaces for children and women are functioning in return areas of Sindh, as humanitarian agencies continue to implement activities with limited resources. Since January, UNHCR protection partners in Sindh have conducted about 450 consultations; provided 333 legal counselling sessions and supported some 2,900 cases through helplines. In the absence of additional resources, these services may be discontinued. The lack of resources will have a serious impact on protection activities such as returnee monitoring, legal counselling and helplines, documentation support, access to assistance, referral of people with specific needs, and community awareness on various themes (early marriage, child labour, gender-based violence and disaster risk reduction).

## Promoting self-recovery activities

Humanitarian agencies have limited resources to provide direct shelter support. They are therefore enhancing the coverage of early recovery assistance through the provision of 29,000 roofing kits and technical guidance for self-recovery activities – if households are able to repair the walls, the roofing kits will complete the shelters.

About 565,000 households have so far received emergency shelter in the form of tents and tarpaulins. Many have also received blankets, mats, tool kits and kitchen sets. Humanitarian agencies are tailoring remaining emergency items to more durable interventions such as provision of roofing kits.

## Life-saving nutrition programmes continue

The Nutrition Cluster has established 165 out of 200 planned Outpatient Therapeutic Programme and Supplementary Feeding Programme centres in Sindh and Balochistan since September last year. The centres continue to provide life-saving services to children and pregnant and lactating women. They also provide nutrition awareness sessions that have so far benefited more than 220,000 people.

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