

Emergency Response Fund

Pakistan



Emergency Response Fund Update

August 2010 - May 2011

An emergency pooled fund designed to ensure timely response to unforeseen emergencies supported by:
Australia, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Chile, India, Kazakhstan, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom and private contributions



United Nations

PAKISTAN
EMERGENCY
RESPONSE FUND

The humanitarian context in Pakistan

In the 2010 monsoon season, Pakistan experienced the worst floods in its history when the Indus River burst its banks and inundated vast areas of the country. From Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, the floodwaters travelled downstream, leaving behind a trail of destruction until they reached the Arabian Sea in Sindh province nearly seven weeks later. The floods affected more than 18 million people, and 78 out of a total of 141 districts in the country representing one third of Pakistan's geographical area. There were 1,980 confirmed persons dead, while 1.7 million homes, 10,000 schools and 2.2 million hectares of standing crops were destroyed. Hundreds of thousands of people were displaced across the country, forced to live in formal and informal camps and settlements.

While the floods ravaged the country, the north-western areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Area) continued to cope with the pre and post dating conflict-related emergency; including the humanitarian needs of civilians, who had been forced to flee their homes due to ongoing military operations. According to the FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA), in June 2011, there are still over 158,887 families (nearly a million individuals) displaced from FATA.

After the monsoon floods of 2010, international attention shifted to the flood response and funds to meet conflict-related humanitarian needs have dried up, with the Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan receiving only 50% of funds requested in 2010 and no additional funding available for 2011.

The multifaceted humanitarian context in Pakistan requires a fast and effective response mechanism. The Pakistan Emergency Response Fund (ERF) is a vital source of funding to provide urgently needed assistance to populations made vulnerable by either natural or complex emergencies. The Humanitarian Country Team in Pakistan approved the establishment of the ERF in March 2010, and it was activated during the floods in August 2010. In total US \$ 36.6 million have been generously contributed and so far 95% have been allocated/dispensed for projects.

The aim of the Pakistan ERF is to cover emergency requirements in areas where there are gaps in the humanitarian response by providing humanitarian actors (Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and UN humanitarian agencies) with rapid and flexible funding. The ERF allows the Humanitarian Coordinator to channel funds in support of cluster response activities that best meet the short-term emergency needs and/or prevent further erosion of livelihood, assets and coping mechanism of affected communities.

Key achievements of the Pakistan ERF so far

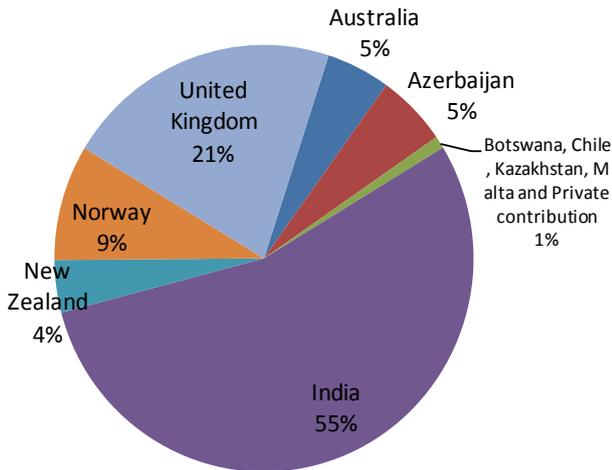
- Since its launch, the ERF has provided funding to 124 humanitarian projects aiming to reach 3.8 million people¹.
- As of 31 May 2011, 72 of these projects had been completed, reaching 1.9 million people.
- 52 projects are ongoing and will be completed by November 2011.
- 110 projects have addressed the needs of flood affected populations, while 14 projects addressed the needs of conflict affected populations.
- 3.8 million beneficiaries have been targeted for humanitarian assistance (3.6 million beneficiaries affected by floods and 161,000 beneficiaries affected by conflict have been reached).
- ERF funding has been used for 11 different clusters including coordination support.
- All the project activities are designed mainly to address gaps in critical, life saving emergency responses.
- The auditing of all completed ERF projects started on 18 May 2011, by an internationally recognized audit firm (KPMG).

Funding Sources

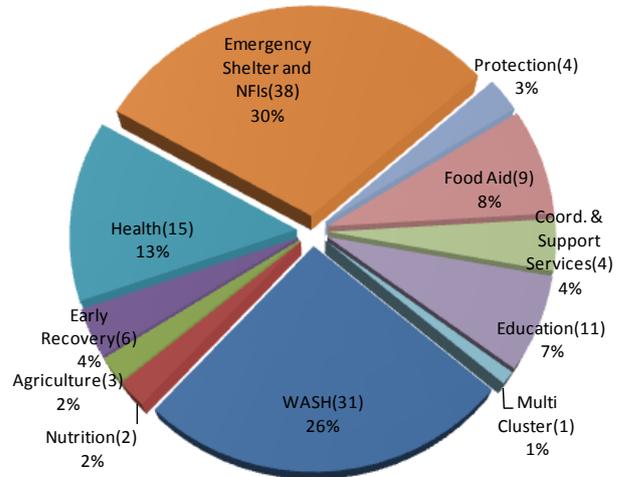
Out of the US\$ 36.6 million contributed to the Pakistan ERF, the majority was funded by India, followed by the United Kingdom, Norway,

¹This does not include beneficiaries of four projects under the Coordination & Support Services cluster.

Australia, Azerbaijan, New Zealand and other countries. The following chart shows the contributions from donor countries:



fundings for 38 projects) and WASH projects (26% of funding or 31 projects). Significant funds were also allocated to the health, education, food and community restoration clusters. The following chart shows the allocations of funds as percentage by cluster and (number of projects in parenthesis).

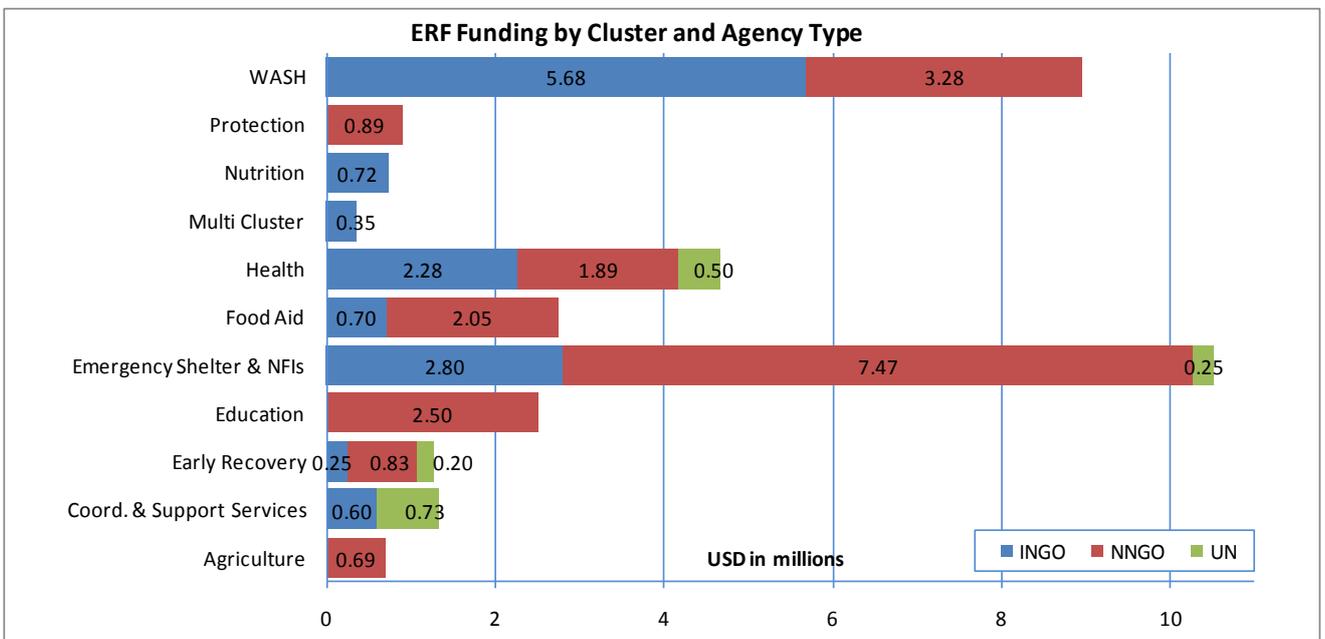


Fund allocations

The majority of the ERF has been allocated for emergency shelter and non-food-items (30% of

ERF Allocation to Agencies

56% of the ERF has been allocated to national NGOs, 39% to international NGOs and 5% to the UN agencies. The following chart shows the funds allocated by cluster and type of agency:



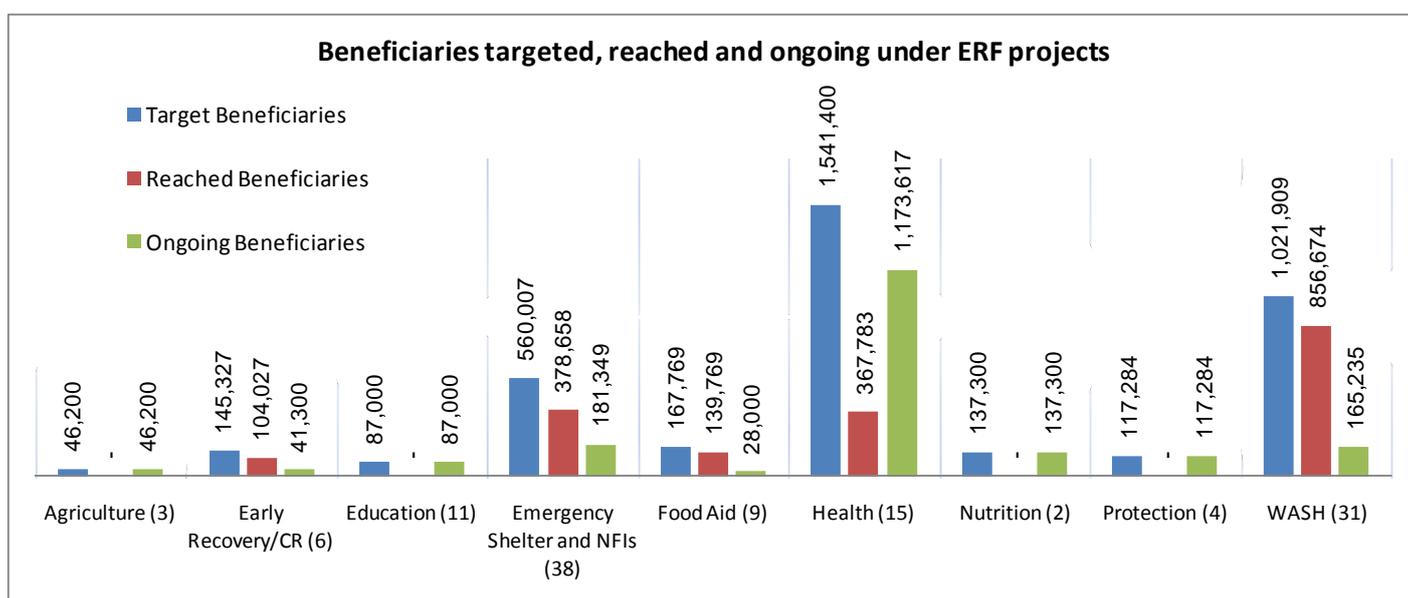
ERF Projects, fund allocation by provinces and agencies

ERF money has been distributed among 87 different implementing partners (60 national NGOs, 24 international NGOs and 3 UN agencies) through 124 projects in all provinces affected by humanitarian crises. The detailed breakdown of number of projects with allocated funds by province is given below:

Partner Type	Provinces	AJK	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Balochistan	FATA	GilgitBaltistan	Multi Province	Total
NNGO	No. of projects	1	14	12	14	14	12	6	4	77
	Funding	69,720	3,546,228	3,580,426	3,113,304	3,418,153	2,621,908	2,047,762	1,200,393	19,597,894
INGO	No. of projects		15	8	12	1	-	-	6	42
	Funding		3,802,889	2,471,284	4,729,414	459,321	-	-	1,925,929	12,929,516
UN	No. of projects	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
	Funding	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,427,800	1,677,800
Total	No. of projects	1	30	20	26	15	12	6	13	124
	Funding	69,720	7,599,117	6,051,710	7,842,718	3,877,474	2,621,908	2,047,762	4,554,122	34,664,531

Beneficiaries reached under ERF projects

ERF projects target a total of 3.8 million beneficiaries. Out of these, 1.9 million have already received support through 72 completed projects. The remaining 1.9 million are receiving assistance through projects that are still in progress. The following chart shows the targeted, reached and yet to be reached beneficiaries:



Challenges for the implementation of projects funded by the ERF

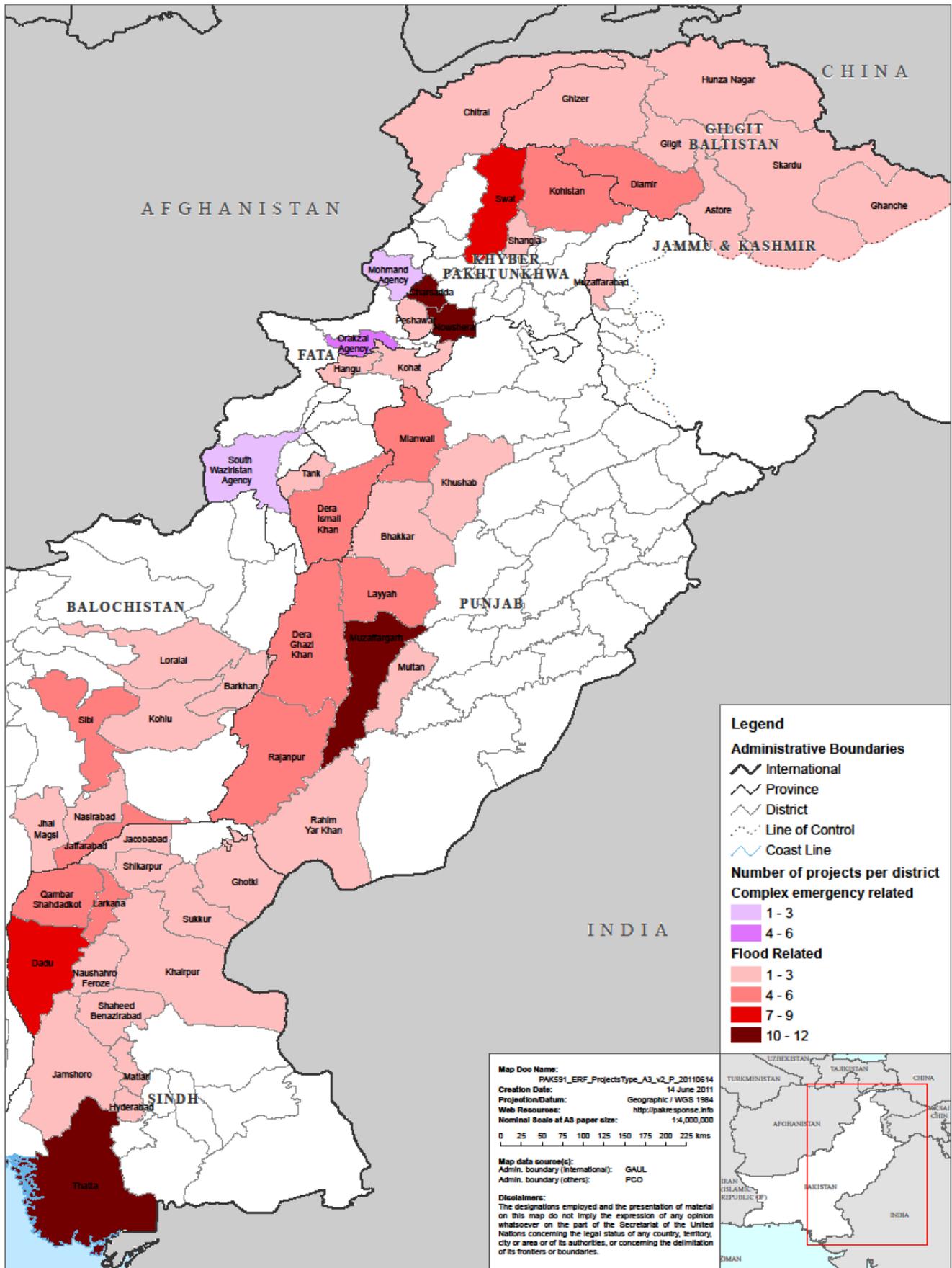
- The ERF was activated in the middle of the flood emergency. During this time, the clusters and all humanitarian partners were extremely busy with the response and had little time to concentrate on and familiarise themselves with the new tool.
- Lack of credible and experienced NGO partners, in particular national NGOs.
- Delay in completion of prioritised needs assessments.
- Bureaucracy in the processing of No Objection Certificate (NOC) for humanitarian agencies.
- Access constraints due to security conditions in areas of need affecting the implementation and effective monitoring of projects.

Key activities planned and completed by clusters

Agriculture				Community Restoration			
Assistance type	Target	Achievement	Ongoing	Assistance type	Target	Achievement	Ongoing
Cash-for-work (man/days)	3,600	-	3,600	Tools and raw material packages (units)	400	-	400
Agriculture input packages (units)	1,200	-	1,200	Cash-for-work (man/days)	92,800	87,800	5,000
Agricultural infrastructure (units)	60	-	60	Community schemes (units)	2,152	2,060	92
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash-for-work provides an income of PKR 300-500/day. Agricultural input packages include toolkits, seeds, fertilizers & fodder, and are accompanied by training sessions. Agricultural infrastructure focuses mainly on restoration of irrigation channels. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tools & raw material packages target small home industries for women for sewing, embroidery, and carpet weaving, are accompanied by home industry sessions. Cash-for-work provides an income of PKR 300-500/day. Community Schemes include restoration and clean-up of community infrastructure. 			
Education				HEALTH			
Assistance type	Target	Achievement	Ongoing	Assistance type	Target	Achievement	Ongoing
Temporary learning centres (TLC in units)	109	-	109	Temporary health services (units)	612	131	181
Refurbishment/cleaning of schools (units)	509	-	509	Durable health services (units)	36	4	32
School supply packages (units)	564	-	564	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary health services mainly consist of operating mobile and static medical clinics. Durable health services include refurbishment, reactivation and equipment of existing health services, and deployment of medical teams for health support. Both activities are followed by health orientation sessions for medical staff and health promotion sessions for the community. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TLC activities include orientation sessions for the teachers, parents, school committee members and education department officials. School supply packages include basic teaching materials for school (e.g. stationary, blackboards, books, basic furniture, recreational materials etc.). School supply packages for children include uniforms, bags, books, stationary, notepads, etc. 							
Nutrition				Protection			
Assistance type	Target	Achievement	Ongoing	Assistance type	Target	Achievement	Ongoing
OTP, SFP & STP services (units)	61	-	61	Child-friendly spaces (units)	105	-	105
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OPT), Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) and Supplementary Therapeutic Programme (STP) services include therapeutic and supplementary food distribution and systematic medication given to children and pregnant and lactating mothers for six-months following staff and client trainings. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child-friendly spaces provide a safe play area and informal education activities including birth certification and trauma healing services for children while parents engage in relief and recovery activities. 			
Shelter/NFI (Non-Food Items)				Food			
Assistance type	Target	Achievement	Ongoing	Assistance type	Target	Achievement	Ongoing
Non-food item kits (units)	67,218	52,718	14,500	Food packages (units)	12,129	12,129	-
Emergency shelter kits (units)	11,433	10,678	665	Cash-for-food (units)	7,838	7,838	-
Temporary shelters (units)	4,102	2,060	2,042	Food-for-work (units)	4,000	-	4,000
Cash-for-work (man/days)	12,635	-	12,635	Community schemes (units)	800	-	800
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NFI kits include household items (kitchen utensils, torches, mattresses, blankets, floor mats etc.) as well as seasonal items (warm sweaters, socks, shawls, quilts etc.). Emergency shelter kits consist of tarpaulins, bamboo sticks, ropes, etc. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food packages include rice, lentils, tea powder, cooking oil, flour, etc. Cash-for-food provides families with a one-off cash amount of PKR 5,000. Food-for-work provides families with three months of food rations. Community schemes include restoration and clean-up of community infrastructure. 			
WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)							
Assistance type	Target	Achievement	Ongoing				
Hygiene kits (units)	117,659	107,159	10,500				
WASH facilities (units)	8,714	5,337	3,377				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hygiene kits include soap, toothpaste, toothbrush, towel, comb, nail cutter, bucket, jerrycan, etc. WASH facilities include the restoration and/or installation of latrines/bathing/washing facilities, clean water sources, hand-pumps, wells, waste bins, and hygiene promotion sessions. 							

Project locations in Pakistan

PAKISTAN: ERF Projects Coverage August 2010 - May 2011



Pakistan ERF in Action: Stories from the field

Life in Camp during winter



Miskeen Shah and RehmatZari with their children in Nahqi Camp, Mohmand Agency, FATA.

“Life in the camp is hard, but it’s better than living in a constant fear for the lives of my children,” says 45-year-old Miskeen Shah, who was displaced with his family from Alingarto Nahqi camp in northern Mohmand Agency in FATA. Miskeen Shah and his wife RehmatZari fled with their 12 children to the relief camp in Nahqi after their house was damaged by artillery shelling.

The camp was established by the government in HalimZaisub-district of Mohmand Agency to accommodate the displaced families from the Safi and Baizai areas in northern Mohmand, where military operations are still ongoing. Since January 2011, the operations have displaced more than 10,000 families, some of whom were able to return to their homes as soon as they felt their areas were safe.

“When the security situation became worse in our village we decided to leave. We left our village bare-handed, leaving all our belongings and cattle behind. We had to walk for miles before we found any transport,” says Maskin Shah. The family was provided with food, a tent and a winterized non-food- item kit upon their arrival in Nahqi. The distribution of relief items was funded through the Pakistan ERF and carried out by three local community organizations, the Tribal Reforms and

Development Organization (TRDO), the Society for Human and Institutional Development (SHID) and the Society for Skills Training and Development (SSTD).

“The humanitarian agencies have helped us a lot in settling down in the camp. The cold weather was very hard to bear for our young kids. The NFI kits we received included plastic sheets, buckets, quilts, blankets, sleeping mats, warm clothes and shoes, as well as some household items,” says Maskeen Shah. “We are very thankful to all those people and organizations that helped us in the time of misery and need”, he adds.

My daughter is going back to school

“All my life, my biggest wish has been to educate my daughters,” says Noor Rehman a 45-year-old father of eight daughters and three sons. In January 2011, the family returned to their home and started to rebuild their lives after being displaced for months due to the floods that destroyed most of the houses in their village of Gulingas in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in July 2010.

Noor Rehman, a daily wage laborer and head of a family of 13, says he has found it very hard to cope with the loss of his house and livelihood. “I am the sole breadwinner for my family. I work in fields for landowners to make ends meet, and it has been



Eight Year Old Ulfat looking through her text books
Photo: ILO, 2011

difficult to find work after we came back home. We needed money to rebuild, and for our day-to-day expenses. So I was left with very little to spare for

the education of my children.” Ulfat, student of class-two had to abandon her studies as her father could not support it after floods in the area.

The family started rebuilding with the help of the cash-for-work projects implemented in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa by the International Labor Organization (ILO), and funded through the Pakistan Emergency Response Fund (ERF). Noor is now able to rebuild his home as well as at the same time earn a living.

Syed Saad Hussain Gillani who manages the cash-for-work project at ILO explains, “These projects have been started in the flood-affected areas to productively engage the affected families in reconstruction works before returning to their homes and to preserve their human dignity by providing them with gainful employment opportunities.”

Noor Rehman thinks that the results obtained from the cash-for-work project would have long term benefits for the development of the area. “My daughter is back to school, it’s a victory for me,” he says.

Harsh winters in Kohistan

The Northern areas of Pakistan are one of the most beautiful places in the world. The beauty of nature and the simplicity of the people are heartwarming.



Mustafa with his five children inside his damaged mud house in Kohistan Photo: PRDP, 2011

Unfortunately, last summer the districts of Shangla and Kohistan were among the most severely affected flood-affected areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The floods damaged more than 1,600 houses in Pallas sub-district of Kohistan. 42-year-old Mustafa’s

family lost many of their belongings, their mud house was damaged and the crops destroyed. Mustafa, his wife and five children were forced to live in their damaged house for days before relief assistance reached them. Landslides due to heavy rain had blocked the passage ways to the area. The weather in Kohistan is cold even in summers and winterization items were needed urgently by the families living in tents or makeshift homes.

Mustafa’s family received the winterization package that helped them through the cold weather from the Pakistan Rural Development Programme (PRDP), working with funds from the Pakistan ERF.

Cleaner Healthier Punjab

“We saw it for the first time; we never imagined such things would happen one day in our village, the floods ruined everything we had,” says Sharifan Mai, a 55-year-old widow living with her family in Darkhan village in Rahim Yar Khan district, Punjab.



Sharifan Mai, a 55-year-old widow living with her family in village Darkhan in Rahim Yar Khan, Province Punjab, Photo: Human Appeal International

The devastating floods in 2010 damaged Sharifan’s ancestral home and forced the family to flee to other areas of the province to save their lives. When the family returned, they found that very little was left of their house and fields.

Previously, Sharifan’s son Mohammed Hussain had worked in the family-owned fields and the proceeds of the crops managed to provide a decent living for the family before the floods destroyed them last year. The family started

rebuilding their home with the help of humanitarian agencies. The biggest need in the village was provision of clean water and sanitation. The flood had affected the infrastructure of the villages badly and debris was piled up everywhere. The sewage system was completely destroyed.

Human Appeal International, along with local mobilisers and community elders, started a project

of providing water and sanitation (WASH) facilities in the village. Pit latrines were constructed in every house and water purification tablets were distributed. Hygiene sessions were also provided to the women of the community to sensitize them about hygienic practices and prevent the spread of diseases that commonly emerge after flood situations. "This project has been very useful for us," says Sharifan.

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