

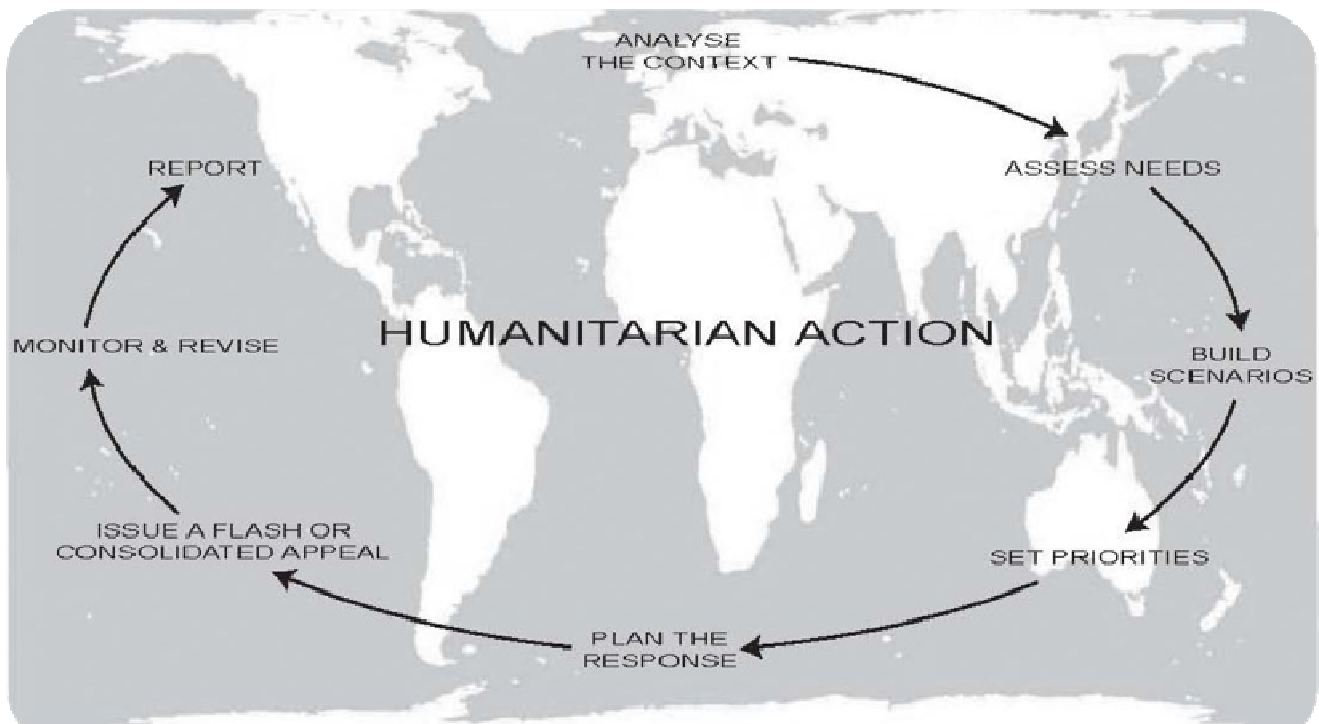
Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan



2010



PHRP: Humanitarian Actors Working Together



For a complete list of organisations participating in this Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan, please refer to Section 4.6 (Roles and Responsibilities) on page 73

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

Full project details can be viewed, downloaded and printed from www.reliefweb.int/fts.



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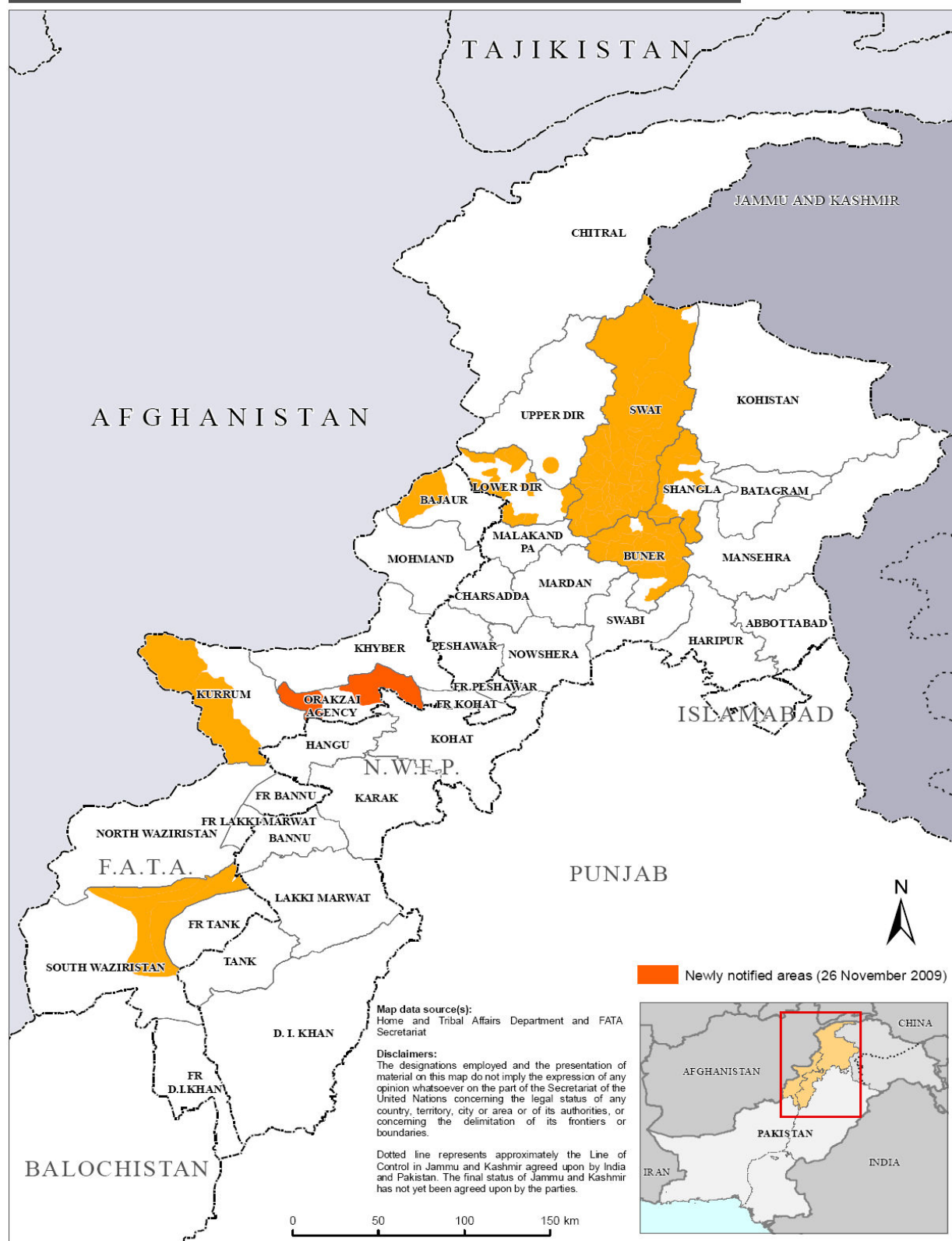
Pakistan - Provinces







N.W.F.P. / F.A.T.A. - Notified areas
as of December 2009



Statement of the Government of Pakistan

Pakistan has been a victim of terrorism and remains committed to root out this menace from the country. The country has rendered tremendous sacrifices in the ongoing struggle against terrorism. In order to curb terrorist activities in parts of the North West Frontier Province and Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Pakistan security forces launched effective operations targeting those carrying out terrorist acts against innocent civilians and the State of Pakistan.

The situation resulted in large scale displacement of local populations creating a humanitarian crisis in the regions. The Government of Pakistan developed a comprehensive programme and deployed all human and material resources at its disposal to provide relief and succour to its displaced citizens. This includes provision of food and cash payment to families. A majority of the displaced people were hosted by friends and relations which reflects the warmth and generosity of the Pakistani people towards their brethren.

The people and the Government of Pakistan are grateful for the support extended by the international community in coping with the crisis. We acknowledge the role played by the United Nations and its personnel for assisting our citizens. We pay tribute to those who sacrificed their lives while rendering invaluable services to the people of Pakistan.

The security operation in Swat and Malakand has achieved its objectives. Most of the displaced people have returned to their homes and are rebuilding their lives. The operation in South Waziristan is heading towards a successful conclusion. We have now entered the critical phase of reconstruction and resettlement in affected areas. Successful implementation of this phase would go a long way in winning over hearts and minds as part of the efforts to defeat the scourge of extremism and terrorism.

Explanatory Note

In this document the humanitarian community uses the below-listed terms according to the following definitions:

Humanitarian Assistance: Aid that seeks to save lives and alleviate suffering of a crisis-affected population. Humanitarian assistance must be provided in accordance with the basic humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality and neutrality as stated in General Assembly Resolution 46/182 and further elaborated in the 2005 World Summit Outcome document, adopted by the General Assembly on 15 September 2005 (A/60/L.1). In addition, the UN seeks to provide assistance with full respect for the sovereignty of States (OCHA Glossary of Humanitarian Terms, 2003).

Humanitarian Principles: As per UN General Assembly Resolution 46/182 (19 December 1991), humanitarian assistance must be provided in accordance with the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality. Adherence to these principles reflects a measure of accountability of the humanitarian community.

- **Humanity:** Human suffering must be addressed wherever it is found, with particular attention to the most vulnerable in the population, such as children, women and the elderly. The dignity and rights of all victims must be respected and protected.
- **Neutrality:** Humanitarian assistance must be provided without engaging in hostilities or taking sides in controversies of a political, religious or ideological nature.
- **Impartiality:** Humanitarian assistance must be provided without discrimination as to ethnic origin, gender, nationality, political opinions, race or religion. Relief of the suffering must be guided solely by needs and priority must be given to the most urgent cases of distress (OCHA Glossary of Humanitarian Terms, 2003).

Protection: All activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and spirit of the relevant bodies of law, namely human rights law, international humanitarian law and refugee law (Definition adopted by the Inter Agency Standing Committee, Handbook for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons, Global Protection Cluster Working Group, 2007).

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): Individuals or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border (Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, UN Doc. E/CN.4/1998/53/Add2, 1998).

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Overview

The Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (PHRP) 2010 aims to provide a consolidated, coherent, transparent and coordinated response of the humanitarian community to the unmet needs of the vulnerable populations affected by the crisis in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan. The PHRP 2010 is based upon a set of specific and defined planning assumptions and beneficiary projections and includes project proposals that are in line with international humanitarian principles. The plan draws largely from the humanitarian response experience of 2008 and 2009, and projects into the future based upon the best available humanitarian information at the time of planning.

The planning assumptions are based upon a broad set of consultations with humanitarian actors, government counterparts and academics. Three possible scenarios for the humanitarian situation over the course of 2010 were developed: one scenario projects the best case; one the most likely; and one the worst-case. In undertaking the planning of the PHRP 2010, the most likely scenario has been used as guidance.

The beneficiary projections are also based on a broad consultation with humanitarian actors, government counterparts and civil society organisations. The beneficiary projections are built on the basis of population statistics of the original population of different districts and other administrative units; the verified populations of IDPs emerging from affected areas; the reported populations of returnees; and the vulnerability of the populations that never left their habitual areas.

These planning assumptions and beneficiary projections are subject to change as reality emerges in the course of 2010. As part of the humanitarian response in 2010, the humanitarian community will be undertaking vulnerability assessments in all areas of return as they become accessible, starting with the Malakand Division, extending to both Bajaur and Mohmand Agencies, and eventually to the South Waziristan Agency and other Agencies as the need may be. The beneficiary projections will be adjusted on the basis of these vulnerability assessments. Similarly, the number of IDPs in need of direct relief will be adjusted through regular field assessments and reviews in the course of 2010 to adjust the humanitarian response to the actual needs on the ground. These regular reviews and the consequent adjustments in the Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan will be similar to those reviews that have taken place between August 2008 and October 2009 with respect to the ongoing humanitarian crisis. At the minimum, there will be a mid-year review in June 2010, but an earlier review could take place if the humanitarian situation of the affected population improves, deteriorates or otherwise changes significantly before that.

Key considerations in the preparation of the PHRP 2010 include distinction between 'Relief' and 'Early Recovery' related humanitarian activities; mandatory prior approval of all 'Relief' related projects by the Provincial Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority (PaRRSA); while for the 'Early Recovery' related projects, by the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA)/PaRRSA or the Cluster Lead Agency counter part co-chair of the Government system authorized by PaRRSA; opening of an 'assignment account' in the National Bank of Pakistan (NBP) for each project in which a Government Agency is the implementing partner; Procurement of the goods and services under the 2010 PHRP shall be done through open bidding (widely circulated in the press under intimation to PaRRSA) in a transparent and open manner to ensure fair price; strengthening the emphasis on implementation using the now well-established structure of cluster coordination to ensure that assistance reaches all vulnerable population as early as possible; joint monitoring of each project by the Cluster Lead and the Executive District Officer (EDO) concerned or the provincial Government Department/ FATA Secretariat/ Agency; and final evaluation by the Provincial Government. Federal Government level oversight body will monitor and guide the management of PHRP 2010.

This plan is in response to the humanitarian and early recovery needs resulting from the displacement crisis in NWFP and FATA. It is noted that there are other humanitarian needs that the international community is called to assist within Pakistan, in particular for the benefit of the Afghan refugee population in Pakistan, which is currently at 1.7 million individuals. These needs are not covered by the PHRP, which focuses on the affected population in NWFP and FATA.

2. Most likely scenario

There will be a lack of a comprehensive peace in NWFP/FATA. Humanitarian, recovery and development activities in an insecure environment will characterize the working context for humanitarian workers in 2010. Limitations to humanitarian access will be a direct result of these circumstances, particularly in parts of the Malakand Division and most of FATA. Displacement and return patterns will fluctuate in those areas. Revenge actions by militants in cities of Pakistan will disrupt the working environment for the humanitarian community. Sectarian violence in some Districts and Agencies will be a factor contributing to instability.

Core elements

- Continued displacement of a number of existing IDPs from Bajaur and Mohmand (FATA) and the Malakand Division (NWFP).
- New displacement of IDPs from South and North Waziristan (FATA) and other tribal areas.
- 10% of existing and 20% of the new IDP caseloads staying in camps, the rest with hosting families.
- Caseloads of IDPs, host families, returnees and those remaining in areas of origin will be cyclic and not in need of assistance at the same time. Therefore, their numbers should not be taken cumulatively: IDPs become returnees; those remaining in areas of origin may become IDPs.
- Continued insecurity will affect livelihoods, infrastructure and limit humanitarian access.

Potential Triggers

- Generalized insecurity and threats from militants against governmental institutions, civilians, and humanitarian agencies.
- Security services operations against militants.

Affected Groups (these are peak numbers; actual figures will vary up to these estimates through the 12 months of 2010)

- **800,000 IDPs**, including:
 - 400,000 remaining IDPs (40,000 in camps, 360,000 with host families) from Malakand, Bajaur and Mohmand.
 - 250,000 IDPs (50,000 in camps, 200,000 out of camps) from South Waziristan.
 - 150,000 new IDPs from other tribal areas.

- **Other affected groups**

Host communities, returnees and individuals that never left their areas of habitual residence will be affected to varied extents and assisted mainly in terms of services and not individually or as families (for example, health and education are services that need improvement after the conclusion of security services operations, regardless of whether an individual became an IDP or not). This is particularly true for a few months after return has taken place in order to ensure its sustainability. IDPs from South Waziristan in Balochistan may be in need of assistance. Individual support in the form of food and non-food items (NFIs), agricultural inputs, etc will also be provided where needed in the areas of origin. Assistance to the affected population in areas of origin or return will be provided based on vulnerability criteria, which are currently being developed by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). Detailed data from vulnerability assessments is expected to be available in early 2010. This will enable the humanitarian community to refine its response.

Effect on Humanitarian Operations and Response Environment

- Increased humanitarian needs in different parts of NWFP and FATA
- Humanitarian agencies operating under considerable strain due to security concerns and need to constantly prioritise humanitarian assistance in areas of new displacement and return and in accordance with fluctuating conditions and needs
- Access limitations for humanitarian workers
- Difficulties for vulnerable populations to access humanitarian assistance

Affected areas

- Humanitarian needs requiring life-saving activities, ensuring a protective environment and access to rights and services are expected in most of NWFP and FATA, particularly in:
 - NWFP: Malakand, Swat, Buner, Lower and Upper Dir, Shangla (areas of return), Mardan, Swabi, Nowshera, Charsadda, Peshawar, DI Khan, Tank, Bannu, Kohat, Hangu (areas of displacement)
 - FATA: Bajaur, Mohmand, South and North Waziristan, Khyber, Kurram, and Orakzai Agencies (areas of origin/return)
 - Balouchistan: Zhob (area of transit and possibly receiving IDPs)
- Early recovery and livelihood rebuilding needs are expected in areas of return of NWFP and FATA

3. The 2010 Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan for the IDPs in NWFP and FATA

The humanitarian community has had extensive planning sessions and consultations with the Government of Pakistan, at the provincial (NWFP government and FATA Secretariat) and federal levels. Since the end of August 2009, consultations with a variety of actors led to the development of planning assumptions. A planning workshop was held on 15-16 September 2009, in Islamabad with the participation of 11 UN agencies and 43 NGOs. At the end of the workshop, government counterparts and donors were briefed of the planning assumptions and the outcome of the workshop. In the following two months detailed planning took place within the clusters where the provincial government is represented.

The clusters prepared their plans and projects based on estimated needs for 12 months. In the absence of comprehensive assessment data, the proposed projects were largely based on information available from small-scale reports, knowledge of the situation on the ground and the scenarios developed earlier. Given access restrictions and security concerns, it is particularly difficult to assess humanitarian needs in insecure areas (particularly in FATA), and humanitarian staff faces difficulties with sustained access to areas receiving IDPs from Waziristan.

As a result, a lot of information on needs is anecdotal and hard to corroborate and substantiate, meaning the humanitarian community has developed parts of the PHRP 2010 based on informed estimates, projections and scenarios. Priorities were set based on various criteria, including time-sensitivity and criticality of the activity, as well as available access. In accordance with the standard guidelines for the development of humanitarian appeals, the estimated needs and the proposed projects cover a full year.

The total funding requirements of this appeal are based on the **immediate priority requirements**. These requirements come to a total of **US\$ 537,793,909**.¹ A Mid-Year Review, planned for June 2010, will provide the opportunity to refine and adjust these requirements. The humanitarian situation in the country and the resulting needs at that time will dictate the revision upwards or downwards of the requirements for the balance of 2010.

¹ All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2010 page.

The needs by cluster are listed in the table below. The immediate funding requirements cover the first six months of the year, allowing time after the mid-year review in June 2010 to adjust needs and proposed projects before funding runs out and without running the risk of provision pipeline breaks.

Cluster	Immediate Priority Requirements (\$)
Agriculture	24,794,065
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	8,438,440
Community Restoration	45,645,113
Coordination	9,623,848
Education	22,118,026
Food Assistance	194,718,468
Health	73,470,100
Logistics	2,500,000
Nutrition	17,248,004
Protection	22,629,042
Shelter and Non-Food Items	80,209,569
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	36,399,234
Total	537,793,909

As an indication of possible funding requirements needed later in 2010 to cover the needs of the vulnerable populations for the balance of 2010, the **indicative needs** for the rest of the year come to a total of **\$254,189,752**. These needs are shown in the table below but will only become confirmed after the Mid-Year Review in June 2010.

Cluster	Indicative Needs (\$)
Agriculture	9,398,951
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	11,199,453
Community Restoration	16,117,931
Coordination	3,651,560
Education	13,965,722
Food Assistance	80,957,673
Health	18,402,319
Logistics	1,700,000
Nutrition	9,964,714
Protection	20,525,986
Shelter and Non-Food Items	53,974,062
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	14,331,381
Total	254,189,752

Appealing organizations participating in the PHRP 2010 include 13 UN Agencies, 33 international and 22 national NGOs, presenting 169 projects to cover the unmet humanitarian needs in NWFP and FATA. Activities by cluster include: The setting up, maintenance and closure of camps; health care services and rehabilitation; Disease Early Warning Systems; seed inputs and livestock provision; school repairs; food assistance; protection monitoring; shelter provision; solid waste management; hygiene promotion; and coordination and information management services.

The vulnerability assessment planned for early 2010 in the Malakand Division is expected to provide data on specific needs of returnee populations and groups that never left their areas of origin in Malakand Division. The humanitarian community, in its support for durable solutions to vulnerable returnees, will then look at these needs as they emerge for all populations. Hence, shifting the humanitarian response towards a needs-based response rather than a response based on status (e.g. IDP, returnee, stayee [a person who never left his/her place of habitual residence]). Similar vulnerability assessments will be undertaken in FATA as access becomes possible.

In the complex operating environment of NWFP and FATA, the humanitarian community has to be prepared to respond to an ever-changing environment, be flexible, adapt to the circumstances and be inventive in its responses, while constantly reviewing the appropriateness of its activities.

Basic humanitarian and development facts about Pakistan

		Most recent data	Source
	Population	168 million	Statistics Division, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Statistics, Government of Pakistan
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	108.5	Statistics Division, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Statistics, Government of Pakistan
Economic status	Gross domestic product per capita	\$1,013	World Bank: Key Development Data & Statistics 2008
	Percentage of population living on less than \$1.25 per day	22.6% (2000 – 2007)	UNDP Human Development Report (HDR) 2009
Health	Adult mortality (disaggregated into male/female)	206/1,000 (194 female/218 male)	WHO: Core indicators
	Maternal mortality	320/100,000 live births	UNICEF: Childinfo statistical tables
	Under-five mortality male/female	90.4/1,000	UNICEF: Childinfo statistical tables
	Life expectancy male/female	66.2	UNDP HDR 2009
	Number of health workforce (MD + nurse + midwife) per 10,000 population	4/10,000	WHO: Core indicators : 2004
	Measles vaccination rate	80	2007: United Nations Statistics Division
Food & Nutrition	Prevalence of under-nourishment in total population	23% (2003-05)	FAO Statistics: Prevalence of under-nourishment
	Under-five global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate (or similar nutritional indicator)	GAM: 7.8% Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM): 2.3%	FAO Statistics: Prevalence of under-nourishment
	Food security indicator	Global Hunger Index (GHI): 21.7 (2008: Alarming)	IFPRI Global Hunger Index
WASH	Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	10% (2006)	UNDP HDR 2009
Population movements	IDPs	1.3 million people in NWFP (December 2009)	NADRA / UNHCR
	Returnees	1.7 million (December 2009)	PaRSSA / PDMA
	Refugees	In-country	1,761,310 Afghans (January 2009)
		Abroad	32,403
Other vulnerability indices	European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO) Vulnerability and Crisis Index score	Vulnerability Index (VI): 2 Crises Index (CI): 3	ECHO policies – Strategic Methodologies, Global Needs Assessment (GNA) 2008-2009
	UNDP Human Development Index score	141 (2009)	UNDP Pakistan

Table I: Summary of requirements (grouped by Cluster)

Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2010
as of 2 February 2010
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Cluster	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE	24,794,065
CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	8,438,440
COMMUNITY RESTORATION	45,645,113
COORDINATION	9,623,848
EDUCATION	22,118,026
FOOD ASSISTANCE	194,718,468
HEALTH	73,470,100
LOGISTICS	2,500,000
NUTRITION	17,248,004
PROTECTION	22,629,042
SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS	80,209,569
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	36,399,234
Grand Total	537,793,909

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 2 February 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table II: Summary of requirements (grouped by priority)

Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2010
as of 2 February 2010
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

	Original Requirements (US\$)
LIFE-SAVING (HIGH)	437,627,553
TIME-CRITICAL (MEDIUM)	90,667,252
OTHER (LOW)	9,499,104
Grand Total	537,793,909

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 2 February 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Summary of requirements (grouped by appealing organization)

Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2010

as of 2 February 2010

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

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

Page 1 of 2

Appealing Organization	Original Requirements (US\$)
AAPk	2,765,000
ABKT	754,430
ACF	1,027,520
ACTED	6,965,038
AF	132,500
ARC	2,144,962
BEST	298,000
CAMP	84,215
CARE International	3,224,684
CERD	1,407,007
CHIP	450,050
CMDO	1,241,687
CORDAID	3,424,645
CW	2,245,188
CWS	4,978,015
FAO	10,996,883
FPHC	787,935
HELP	490,873
HHRD	300,953
HI	905,247
HIN	2,141,379
HOPE'87	687,395
IBNSINA	440,000
ICDI	95,749
IMC	500,000
IOM	11,628,477
IR Pakistan	2,753,728
IRC	1,692,286
IRD	2,496,000
Johanniter Unfallhilfe e.V.	1,611,127
JPI	418,205
Malteser International	1,156,000
MDM France	617,000
Mercy Corps	3,429,407
MERLIN	5,134,357
Muslim Aid	2,770,000
NIDA	1,700,000

Table III: Summary of requirements (grouped by appealing organization)

Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2010

as of 2 February 2010

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

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

Page 2 of 2

Appealing Organization	Original Requirements (US\$)
NRC	4,434,080
OCHA	2,979,909
OXFAM	10,311,722
OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	2,520,268
PAI	916,700
PAIMAN	7,655,230
QC	2,186,125
RedR UK	1,232,958
Relief Pakistan	545,492
RI	1,710,943
SARHAD	241,730
SC	14,383,979
Solidarités	406,600
SPC	487,059
SPO	330,288
STEP	170,218
Trocaire	508,579
UNAIDS	600,000
UNDP	8,618,475
UNDSS	3,025,403
UNESCO	1,291,394
UNFPA	2,040,266
UN-HABITAT	22,230,139
UNHCR	69,749,803
UNICEF	58,129,338
UNIFEM	5,500,000
UNITED SIKHS	1,673,996
WFP	187,557,253
WHO	36,431,449
WVP	3,384,971
YRC	2,643,600
Grand Total	537,793,909

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 2 February 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

2. 2009 IN REVIEW

Pakistan is a federation of four provinces (Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Balochistan and Sindh), a capital territory (Islamabad), and federally administered tribal areas. The key areas covered by this appeal are located in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) (see maps). The context of the emergency situation in NWFP and FATA stems largely from the events that have defined the region over the last three decades, including recent events such as the attacks of 11 September 2001 that have profoundly impacted Afghanistan and Pakistan (see Events in Pakistan since 2001).

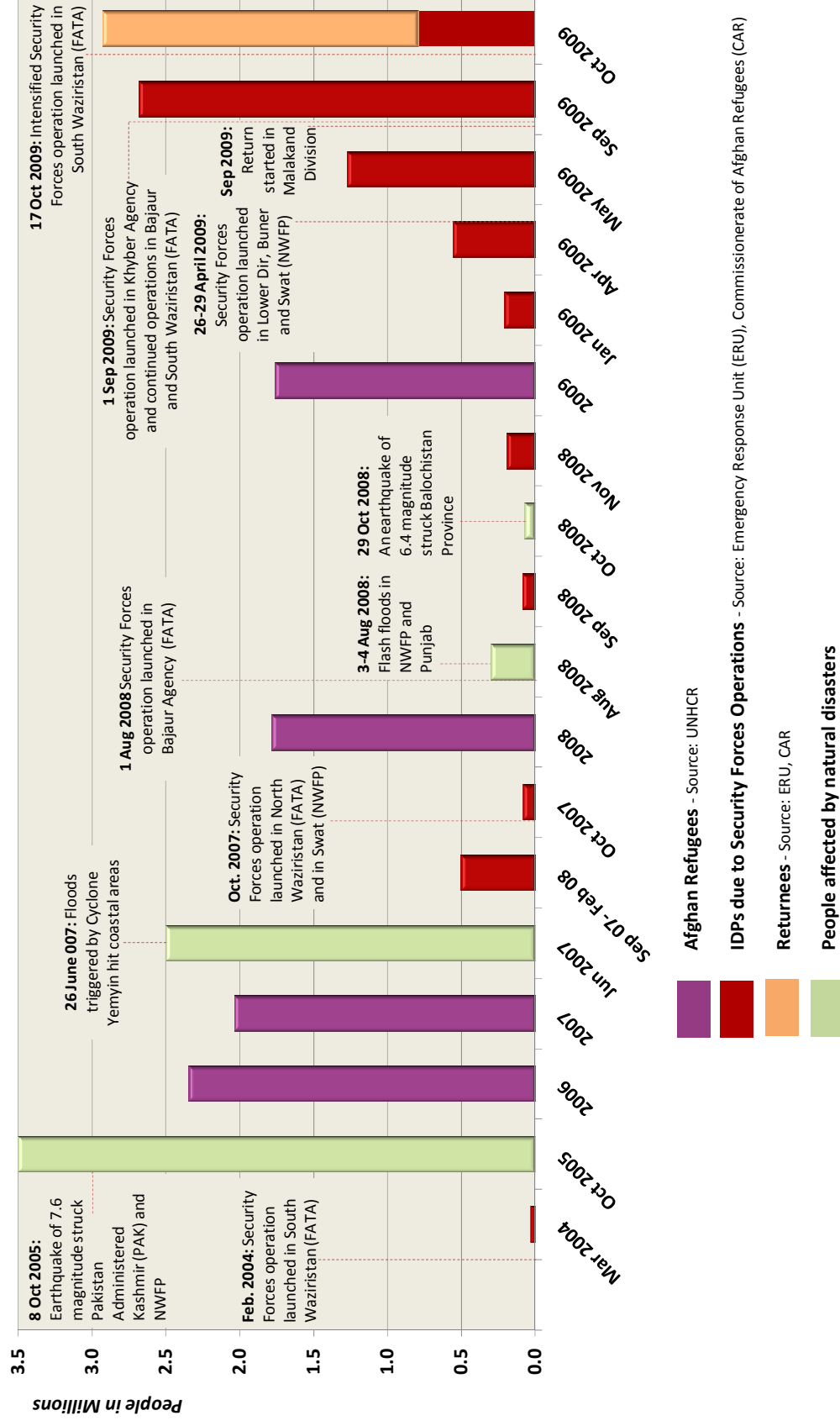
The second half of 2007 witnessed a noted surge in militant activity across Bajaur and Mohmand Agencies of FATA and into Swat District of NWFP. In Swat, an appeal for *Sharia*-based rule carried a long-sought promise for social justice for the people of the region. In response to these demands, the Government agreed to implement what is locally known as *Nizam-e-Adal*² Regulations across most of Malakand Division (Swat, Buner, Malakand, Shangla, Upper and Lower Dir) in March 2009. In Bajaur, security services operations further intensified by early 2009. As a result of these events, and for the past five years, a number of IDPs from Swat and parts of the FATA have been seeking refuge in the safer areas of NWFP.

The tribal areas of Pakistan (FATA) have a semi-autonomous status and are administered through a British era special law known as the Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR) (1901). Although the territory of Pakistan includes FATA (Article 1 of the Constitution) and there are 12 FATA representatives in the National Assembly, Article 247 of the Constitution excludes the tribal areas from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts, except when the Parliament by law otherwise provides. The tribal areas are administered by a 'Political Agent', who has executive and judicial powers. There is a role for *Jirgas* (traditional assemblies of tribal elders) in the FCR; however, their decisions are not binding on the Political Agent.

² 'System of moderation'.

2.1 Changes in the context

POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY NATURAL DISASTERS AND SECURITY FORCES OPERATIONS, PAKISTAN 2004-2009



Data on numbers of people affected by natural disasters are based on information in Flash Appeals.

August and September 2008

During 2008, the militants stepped up their activities in NWFP and FATA. Security personnel and their families, teachers and medical personnel were attacked by *Tehrik-i-Taliban* Pakistan (TTP), schools destroyed (especially girls' schools), vaccination campaigns prevented, NGOs and journalists were threatened and male children were forced into the ranks of the TTP. TTP-affiliated groups threatened the relatively prosperous, developed and highly populated district of Swat but also the sparsely populated and much less developed South Waziristan Agency, where the leadership of the TTP militant group is believed to be currently located.

According to the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), 40,000 girls were enrolled in schools and colleges in Swat in 2008, compared to 120,000 three years before. This number is likely to have fallen even further in 2009 as a consequence of increased violence, particularly targeted violence of militants against female students as well as security services operations making movement difficult and discouraging school attendance.

In August 2008, the Government of Pakistan began major security operations against the TTP and its affiliates in Bajaur Agency (FATA). Difficult law and order situation led to the first wave of IDPs from the north-west of the country. This was followed by operations in Mohmand Agency (FATA) leading to further movement of people, including Bajauris that had taken refuge there. Population movements were reported across FATA, with people reportedly having to move into Afghanistan and back into Khyber Agency to avoid the fighting. At the end of October 2008 there were 120,000 registered IDPs in NWFP.

Combined with heavy flooding in parts of NWFP and Punjab in July / August 2008, this initial phase of the crisis triggered a *Flash Appeal* (PHRP) in September 2008 for approximately \$55 million.

October 2008 to May 2009

Over the following seven months, over 550,000 persons affected by the humanitarian situation were registered as IDPs, mainly in the NWFP.³ Those registered were primarily from Bajaur and Mohmand Agencies, but also included people who had fled Swat beginning in January 2009. In order to keep pace with the changing face and the growing needs of the emergency, the initial flash appeal was revised upwards to \$174 million in January 2009.

By the end of April 2009, there were more than 93,000 people (13,300 families) residing in 11 camps in NWFP, but the majority of the displaced, approximately 463,000 people (78,000 families), were living with host communities, with extended families, or in rented rooms. In late April / early May 2009, new operations began on several fronts, including in Lower Dir, Buner and Swat Districts (NWFP), prompting a sudden and massive movement of people to safer areas of the Province, in particular to the low-lying districts of the Peshawar valley (Peshawar, Mardan, Swabi, Charsadda, and Nowshera Districts). The speed and scale of the population movements were unprecedented in Pakistan; as many as two million people fled their farms, businesses and homes over a period of a few weeks, with the vast majority having fled by June.

The current security situation triggered the largest movement of population in the sub-continent since Partition in 1947. At its peak, between late April and mid-July 2009, around 2.7 million civilians fled the generalized violence.

June to October 2009

The newly IDPs families joined those who had fled earlier, and approximately 2.7 million people (383,000 families) were registered and verified with the National Database and Regional Authority (NADRA) by late August 2009. The large number of IDPs reflects the security forces' policy of notifying residents of upcoming operations and the areas being evacuated of the majority of their residents. Once the areas are declared 'cleared' by the security forces, the IDPs may start returning.

³ Information on the IDP and returnee numbers where not mentioned in this documents is retrieved from the Provincial Disaster Management Authority of the NWFP Government website: www.helpidps.org.

By July, many areas in Swat and Buner Districts were declared safe by the Government, and on 13 July the Government started implementing its return plan. According to provincial Government figures, by the end of October more than 1.6 million people (237,000 families) living in camps and host communities had returned to their places of origin in Swat and Buner. In line with its policy of prioritising return, the Government shifted its focus from relief operations to return and recovery. The humanitarian community also had to review programmes and requirements in order to support families in need in the return areas, including those that never left their areas of origin.

Despite the significant number of returnees, thousands of families remain to this day unable or unwilling to return (mainly due to their fears about safety and security in the areas of return) and continue to live in the lower areas of NWFP, with many in need of assistance and support. A re-screening exercise is underway as of early December in order to establish the extent to which these remaining IDPs are still vulnerable; what their immediate needs are; and what their intentions are with regard to return to areas of origin.

Further security services operations in South Waziristan in July caused displacement into the Dera Ismail Khan (DI Khan) and Tank Districts in southern NWFP. By September 2009, more than 80,000 people (11,000 families) from South Waziristan had been registered by the authorities, staying with extended family, host communities or renting rooms. Foreigners among the humanitarian community do not have direct access to these areas due to the insecurity, but a joint humanitarian hub was established in Bakkhar (across the Indus River from DI Khan in Punjab Province) to store food and relief items, which are distributed by local NGOs as implementing partners. The hub was closed in early December due to MORSS non-compliance. An alternative is being explored. In the meantime existing storage facilities are used in NWFP and Punjab.

A significant and long-heralded security services operation in South Waziristan began on 17 October with the aim of eliminating the TTP leadership, causing further displacement from the Agency. By the middle of November, over 260,000 people (37,000 families) had been displaced (registered and verified) mainly to DI Khan and Tank. Small numbers are also displaced into Bannu (NWFP) and Zhob in Balochistan, although these are mainly transit areas.

Retaliatory attacks by the militants were launched in October, targeting military, police and Government installations and facilities. Government facilities were not the only sites targeted with many civilians sites such as markets and other public places suddenly on the front line; the increasing number of mass-casualty attacks killed hundreds of Pakistanis during the month of October 2009. The UN did not remain unscathed with the offices of the World Food Programme (WFP) Country Office in Islamabad attacked by a suicide bomber on 5 October, killing five and injuring 12 UN staff members and severely damaging the building.

UN casualties (January to December 2009)

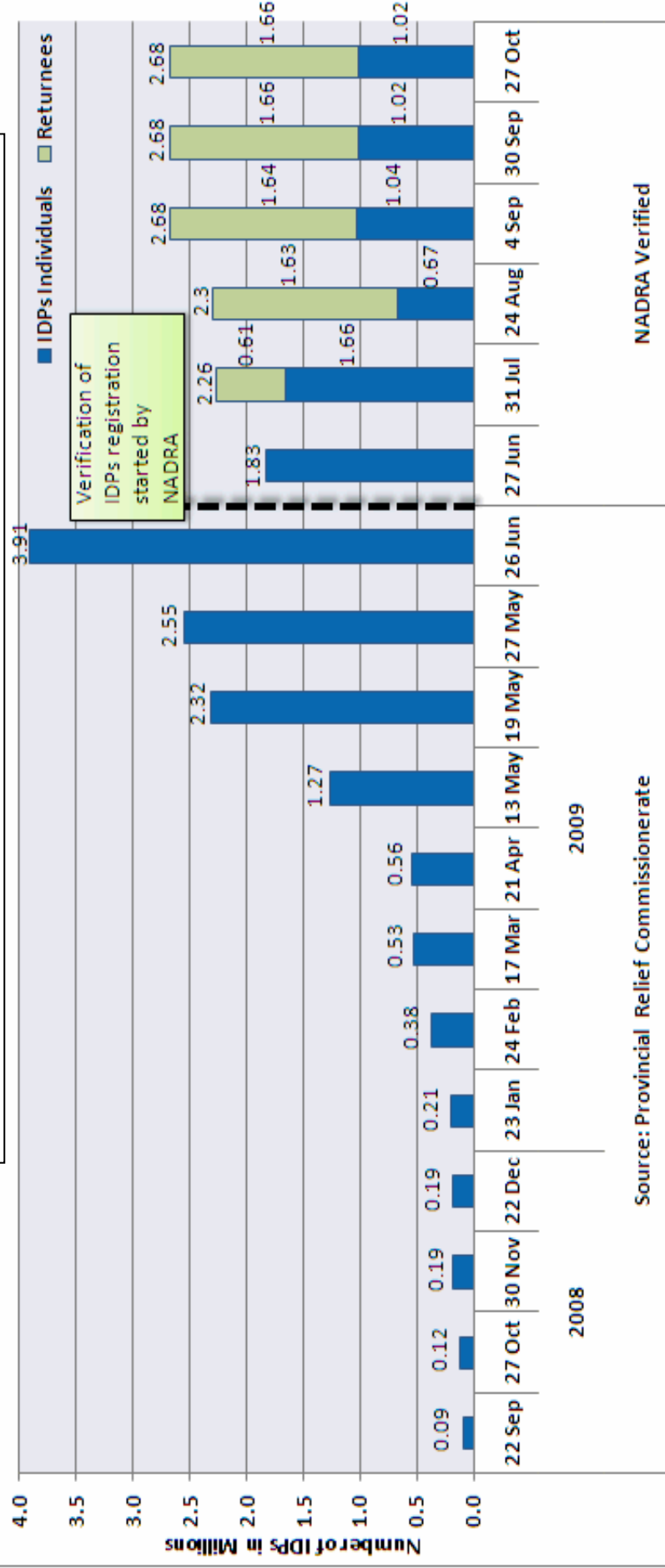
	International	National	Total
Fatalities	3	9	12
Injuries	6	6	12

Security incidents against the UN (January to December 2009)

2 February:	Quetta (Balochistan)	UNHCR staff member in Quetta abducted for ransom and political demands. He was released on 4 April 2009. A United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) driver was killed during the abduction.
9 June:	Peshawar (NWFP)	Five UN staff lost their lives in a massive explosion at the Pearl Continental Hotel. The staffs were serving the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNHCR and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).
16 July:	Peshawar (NWFP)	A UNHCR staff member was shot dead in Katcha Garhi IDP Camp.
5 October:	Islamabad (ICT)	Suicide attack on WFP's main office claimed the lives of five UN staff members.

As a result of worsening of the security environment, the NWFP and FATA have been increased from Security Phase III to IV. This will have a significant impact on the ability of the UN to directly support ongoing humanitarian operations.

Displacement Trend in NWFP and FATA, Pakistan



The graph above shows the rate of displacement. IDPs were first registered by the Social Welfare Department of the NWFP Government and then verified by the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA). The verification process eliminated double or invalid entries. It also eliminated people from outside the officially declared 'conflict-affected areas'. The verification is reflected in the sudden drop in the number of IDPs on 27 June.

2.1.1 HOW HAS THIS CRISIS AFFECTED WOMEN DIFFERENTLY THAN MEN?

The security situation in NWFP and FATA, has been extremely difficult for all those who have experienced it: women, men, boys and girls. Different aspects have had greater or lesser impacts on different groups.

Men face the responsibility of providing for often greatly increased numbers of dependents in reduced and impoverished circumstances; women and girls face onerous tasks in unfamiliar surroundings, and often find themselves filling new roles as family providers. Girls and boys have been deprived of school and recreation, and face dangers of abuse and exploitation; elderly and disabled individuals are less able to move themselves to safe places. Both women and men have lost family members, assets, resources, homes and incomes.

That said, an increasingly worrying aspect of the militants' activities continues to be targeted bombings of girls' schools. According to estimates, in the Swat region between 2007 and March 2009 alone, a total of 188 girls' schools were targeted and destroyed by the militants. Apart from Swat, suspected militants have razed to the ground 377 schools, many of them girls', schools in other areas in NWFP and FATA, such as Frontier Region Kohat, Kohat, Peshawar, Charsadda, Orakzai Agencies since early 2007.⁴ This has not only severely disrupted girls' education, but has largely dissuaded the female staff associated with the education system from returning to their work, worsening their economic dependence.

The humanitarian community recognises that just and meaningful efforts to respond and help rebuild lives, livelihoods and communities in a sustainable way, means addressing the distinct issues, priorities and capacities of women as well as men, while remaining sensitive to local customs and traditions.

The impact of this crisis on women and girls needs to be understood in the context of their more general role in culture and society. Although Pakistan's constitution gives equal rights to both women and men, this is rarely seen in practice. Pakistan ranks among the five lowest countries in the world for women's economic participation and educational attainment, and only marginally higher for health.⁵ From the point of view of gender and development indicators, the only countries in the world that offer fewer opportunities for women are Yemen and Chad.⁶

In this environment, it is especially challenging for humanitarian actors to deliver on their commitment to ensure aid and recovery efforts not only meet the immediate practical needs of women, but also serve to promote gender equality and increase opportunities for women in all walks of life.

Mobility is a key determinant of women's empowerment. The enormously influential cultural norm of seclusion is the single most important constraint in women's access to services and participation in society and the economy, even more so in this crisis. Social exclusion not only reduces productive capacity – thereby increasing poverty – but also the resilience and recovery capacity of society as a whole. In displacement, women and girls' lack of mobility limits or prevents their access to conventionally delivered aid, whether that is food assistance, medical services (especially reproductive health services), of even something as basic as access to toilets. Female-headed households, widows, orphaned and separated children have the greatest difficulty in accessing relief supplies and services.

Particular challenges faced by women and girls, and also by disabled and elderly people in the crisis include:

- Limited levels of consultation and involvement in planning and implementing relief and recovery activities

⁴ PAKISTAN: Students Want Schools to Remain Open Amid Attacks By Ashfaq Yusufzai: <http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=48997>.

⁵ The Global Gender Gap report.

⁶ World Bank.

- Nominal level of female presence among service-providers, camp managers, sectoral planning and coordination groups, and in distribution teams
- Inadequate number of places for women to gather; lack of access to public space
- Increased incidence of violence against women, including domestic violence, early marriage, trafficking, and a dearth of skilled personnel, resources, and political will to address this
- Continued threats against women and girls moving outside their homes
- Lack of women professionals, particularly in health and education, who are willing to return to or work in the affected areas
- Continued social and cultural barriers to girls' education
- Lack of documentation and identity cards
- Difficulty in registering households headed by women, including widows, multiple wives, those whose husbands have stayed behind in the crisis-affected areas, or are migrant workers
- Bureaucratic resistance to providing services to females
- An expectation that less consideration will be given to women's loss of income, assets and resources, as well as their needs and opinions in recovery planning

In this environment, it is especially challenging for humanitarian actors to deliver on their commitment to ensure integration of gender equality concerns in humanitarian and early recovery activities with particular focus on meeting the immediate practical needs of women as well as strategic needs as the progression towards development occurs by promoting gender equality and increasing opportunities for women in all walks of life.

The humanitarian community is fully committed to addressing these challenges. Some of the affirmative and specific actions already taken, and / or integral to the 2010 project proposals include:

- Ensuring that assessment teams are gender-balanced, meeting with both men and women in order to understand and address their different needs and concerns
- Community restoration programmes that actively work with men and women to increase women's participation, decision-making, ownership and influence
- Planning for aid and other services to be delivered in ways that recognise women's limited mobility
- Making sure that female medical and nursing staff are available for and accessible to affected women, and that health services (including comprehensive reproductive health and treatment and psycho-social counselling of gender-based violence or GBV survivors) available are fully accessible to all
- Providing affected women, men, girls and boys with equal access to psycho-social support
- Providing safe and private gathering spaces for women and girls
- Ensuring equity in rehabilitation and repair of girls' and boys' schools and in teacher training, and also working with communities to address social and cultural barriers to girls' education with a view toward greater equality in completion rates
- Applying analysis of the needs of different groups coherently and consistently throughout the project cycle, to design, target and report on appropriate interventions and their outcomes
- Disaggregating all information about affected people by sex and age, from planning through to monitoring and evaluation, to guarantee transparent and equitable outcomes

2.1.2 HUMANITARIAN ACHIEVEMENTS AND LESSONS LEARNED

Pakistan is a country prone to natural disasters. The international development and humanitarian community has had significant operations in the country, since the Kashmir earthquake in 2005, the Balochistan floods in 2007 and the Balochistan earthquake in 2008. The international community's presence has been considerable and continuous but was in response to natural disasters or development-oriented. The 2008 / 2009 PHRP was originally launched as a flash appeal to respond to floods in NWFP and Punjab (and some displacement from Bajaur / Mohmand) in September 2008. Over the course of 2009 the PHRP was revised twice and went through an internal review, to include the displacement first from FATA, then within NWFP and – after mid-July – the return to the areas of origin.

These successive revisions, with corresponding increased funding requirements, reflect the complexity and growing humanitarian needs of the affected population. The fluid humanitarian context has also required high levels of coordination and it is anticipated that this situation will continue in 2010. In order to respond accordingly, the humanitarian community needs to be flexible, targeted and ensure transparency and accountability of humanitarian operations.

The evolving nature of the humanitarian situation in Pakistan has also underscored the need for the humanitarian community to be more proactive in approach rather than simply reactive. The 2010 PHRP aims to address this by ensuring programming is flexible and by not only focusing on immediate life saving programmes, but also by addressing contingency planning / stockpiling and early recovery needs.

Strengthened leadership, coordination and partnership have been the cornerstone of the humanitarian response. Amongst them is the creation of the position of a Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) distinct from the UN Resident Coordinator and the roll out of the Clusters to ensure a predictable and coordinated response.

Publication of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Pakistan Situation Reports on the IDP situation began in August 2008. In May 2009, the situation report was reformatted to respond to new global branding and content guidelines. From May to early October 2009, nineteen weekly reports were published on Reliefweb as well as distributed to a wide audience. In October 2009, after consultation with stakeholders, the Pakistan HCT decided to change the format, content and frequency of the new OCHA Humanitarian Update from weekly to fortnightly. These changes better reflect the evolution of the crisis from a short term albeit large scale displacement of populations to a more complex and chronic emergency. Humanitarian needs have also evolved from being simply immediate humanitarian needs to becoming a combination of immediate humanitarian and early recovery needs.

In response to the 2009 PHRP, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) was activated to provide support to the humanitarian needs. The CERF was the ninth largest source of funds for the Pakistan response and allocated \$17.5 million (or 2.6% of the total amount) to UN projects in the 2009 PHRP.

3. NEEDS ANALYSIS

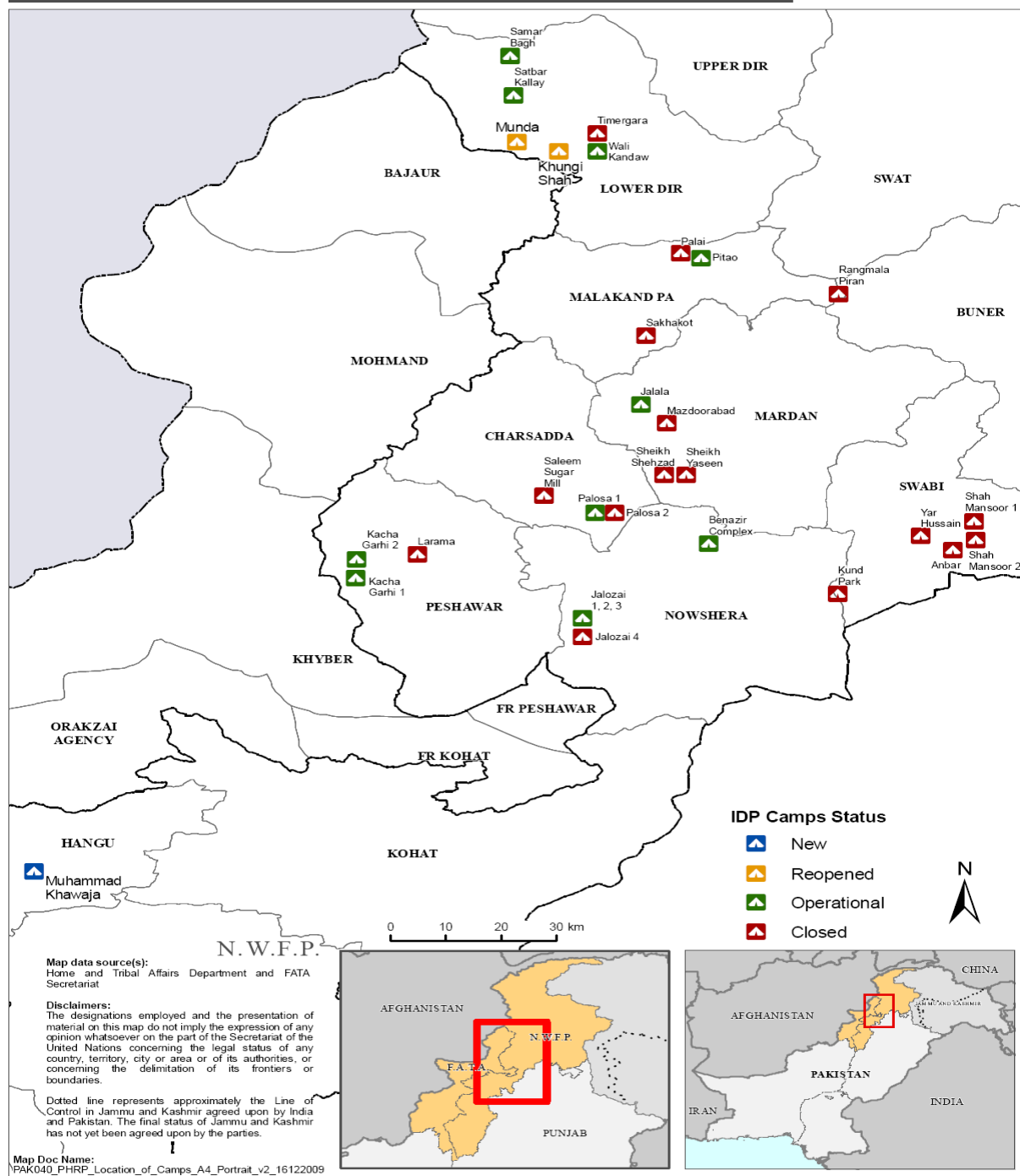
Since mid-2008, the humanitarian situation in north-west Pakistan has deteriorated significantly, with insecurity spreading in several areas in NWFP and FATA leading to a dramatic increase in displacement and a corresponding increase in humanitarian, protection and assistance needs, particularly since April 2009. The humanitarian needs in Pakistan stem from complex and inter-related causes:

- Persistent poverty and underdevelopment in NWFP.
- Attacks against government buildings and employees, such as education (particularly girls' schools and female teachers), health and police.
- The security situation in NWFP and FATA has led to a massive internal displacement, including family separations and loss of community self-protection mechanisms as well as loss of housing, livelihoods, diminished agricultural capacity and outputs, and damage to community infrastructure.
- The speed of the displacement and returns has placed strain on the humanitarian response as it has had to rapidly change priorities and respond to population movements after the fact.
- Ongoing insecurity also hampers activities for the humanitarian community. This has and will continue to result in increased costs for interventions and will probably continue to constrain relief efforts as humanitarian actors are unable to reach the affected populations at times and in some specific areas.

The waves of displacement occurred due to insecurity. In NWFP, parts of five districts were officially notified as 'conflict zones' (Swat, Buner, Shangla, Upper Dir and Lower Dir) as were parts of Bajaur and Mohmand Agencies.⁷ It was from these and adjoining areas that people were displaced, mostly into the Peshawar valley and, more specifically into the Districts of Mardan, Swabi, Charsada, Nowshera and Peshawar.

⁷ Government of Pakistan definition: 'These areas have been declared 'Conflict Zones' by the Government of Pakistan to facilitate delivery of humanitarian assistance to the affected population.'

N.W.F.P. - Location / Status of IDP camps as of 15 December 2009



It is expected that the major security forces' operations, which began on 17 October in South Waziristan, will continue for some time, given the presence of the militants and the exposure of the area to events in Afghanistan. An expansion of the operations into North Waziristan is a possibility. Bajaur, Mohmand and Khyber Agencies will remain unstable. Violence in Kurram and Orakzai Agencies and Kohat, Hangu and DI Khan Districts, compounded by sectarian tensions may increase the problems. The passage of IDPs from South and North Waziristan through Bannu District in NWFP and Zhob in northern Balochistan will affect service provision capacity, due to the increased numbers of people in need. As of mid-November 2009, approximately 260,000 people had been displaced, mainly into DI Khan and Tank Districts (NWFP) and a small number into Zhob District in Balochistan.

With difficulties in logistics and access, and security restrictions, humanitarian workers will face obstacles and disruptions in obtaining first-hand assessments of the situation on the ground and delivering assistance to the people of the tribal areas. Limited governance and weak Government institutions will limit the capacity of the existing mechanisms to absorb the humanitarian aid available. Consultation with women in order to respond to their needs will continue to be difficult.

Current situation

The displacement of populations in north-west Pakistan reached its peak between late April and mid-July 2009, with an estimated 2.7 million IDPs. Although Government-assisted returns began on 13 July 2009, when the Government of Pakistan (GoP) launched a formal returns process, support for IDPs (previously and newly IDPs) as well as for host communities continues to be required. According to the Government of Pakistan, as of the end of October 2009, about 1.7 million people had returned to their places or areas of origin. While humanitarian requirements remain, early recovery efforts have also commenced in the areas of origin.

Expected situation in 2010

For the planning purposes of the 2010 PHRP, the humanitarian community is focusing on four categories of people in need of assistance:

- IDPs accommodated in camps or out of camps (mainly with host families)
- Those who were displaced and have returned to their area of origin (returnees)
- Vulnerable populations among those who remained in areas of origin during operations
- Host families providing assistance to IDPs

Based on wide consultations with the humanitarian community, analysts and Government institutions, the needs for 2010 have been analysed. The situation in NWFP / FATA in 2010 is expected to continue to require the attention of national and international humanitarian relief and early recovery actors. In areas of return, a wide range of factors have been identified as engendering, or having the capacity to engender, continued social instability. These include poor governance and limited community consensus, breakdown of the social fabric at the household level, brain drain out of the region further deteriorating Government services, use of civilians for community policing (*lashkar* groups) blurring the distinction between combatants and non-combatants, and the reluctance of women to return due to their areas of origin the lack of security and access to services.

Local conditions and requirements will determine the nature of the response (direct humanitarian relief, early recovery, transition to development), while it is expected that in some areas the various phases of response (life-saving and time-critical) will be needed simultaneously and in a non-linear way (e.g. in the Malakand Division of NWFP and possibly also in parts of FATA). The existing cultural barriers for women will exacerbate the vulnerability of female- and child-headed households, and special effort will be required to ensure that gender considerations are adequately taken into account in the design and implementation of humanitarian activities.

It is expected that returnees and those who never left the areas of origin will continue to depend on humanitarian assistance for a significant period into 2010 as a result of a loss of livelihoods, including the loss of livestock, the inability of local farmers to harvest their 2009 winter crops because of their displacement and the inability to plant the maize crop of the past summer. Returnees may need assistance until the next harvest or the end of winter, depending on the area of origin and the time of displacement. This situation is compounded by a lack of access to basic services in areas of return, due to limited service delivery in these areas. In addition, housing, land and property rights issues, family separations and gender-based violence concerns are priorities in the humanitarian operation. As of end of 2009, due to the security gains, the humanitarian community has improved access to Lower Swat, Buner, Lower Dir enabling assistance to the returnee population and sustainability of the returns.

The humanitarian response will probably have to address small-scale and cyclic population displacements throughout 2010. Road closures, curfews, fluctuating and relapsing levels of violence, security operations and insecurity will make the humanitarian situation unpredictable and planning for an effective and well-timed humanitarian response a challenge. Further compounding this challenge is that beneficiaries are not always aware of their humanitarian entitlements or the means of accessing those. Therefore there is a need to ensure that all potential beneficiaries are informed of their options to enable them to make decisions.

It is anticipated, based on the experience of 2008 / 2009, that the capacity of the Government of Pakistan and especially that of the NWFP provincial Government to respond to this complex and constantly changing humanitarian situation will need to be supplemented by assistance from the humanitarian community from both inside and outside Pakistan; therefore, the continued support of the humanitarian community is likely to be required throughout 2010.

Ongoing insecurity is preventing regular access of humanitarian workers to populations in need. In addition to the major security operation in South Waziristan, the Government of Pakistan is expected to conduct security activities in other areas of NWFP / FATA. The nature of the operations is expected to lead to further displacement between and within Districts and Agencies. The activities of militants in Pakistan are going to be affected by events in Afghanistan.

These operations will cause displacement of relatively small numbers of civilians (partly due to the small population of FATA), which will be often changing: families will move to safer areas while operations will take place and return once operations are over. At the same time, in other parts of NWFP / FATA people are expected to be on the move, possibly out of fear of being caught up in operations. Some secondary displacement and (temporary or permanent) settlement in areas other than those of origin are expected in this process. As a result of these movements, there would be need for protection of civilians and humanitarian assistance. The existing poverty of significant segments of the population; food insecurity due to high commodity prices; and limited social services due to Government financial constraints will result in the need for the humanitarian community to provide supplementary assistance.

The sustained level of insecurity has effectively made a broad-based and coordinated assessment in all the affected areas almost impossible. Combined with a lack of baseline data (the most recent data comes from the 1998 census), this has hampered efforts at clearly mapping needs and gaps in response. However, in September 2009 the Conflict Early Recovery Initial Needs Assessment (CERINA) was undertaken in areas of displacement (among IDPs from Malakand Division and Bajaur Agency) in partnership between the Government of Pakistan, the UN and civil society organisations, and it forms the basis of much of the planned early recovery interventions in the PHRP for 2010. In addition, the Government of Pakistan has, in collaboration with the World Bank and the Asia Development Bank, undertaken a more comprehensive Damage and Needs Assessment (DNA) in the Malakand area of NWFP that were notified as "conflict zones". The DNA has focused on recovery and reconstruction needs. A Post-Crisis Needs Assessment (PCNA) is also planned by the UN, the European Union (EU), Asian Development Bank and the World Bank to assess longer terms needs.

In order to ensure consistent and predictable delivery of assistance to insecure areas, the humanitarian community will further develop the capacities of local partners, including national NGOs and community-based organisations.

With the two driving forces of humanitarian needs – responding to new displacement and supporting voluntary and sustainable returns – likely to be happening concurrently most of the time, the vulnerable among the returnees (including female and child-headed households, the handicapped, the elderly, the extremely poor), the newly or secondarily IDPs, host families and those remaining in crisis zones, will continue to need the humanitarian aid provided by the humanitarian community, while early recovery interventions will be required in the areas emerging from crisis.

Other humanitarian issues

According to UNHCR, 1.7 million Afghans remain registered as "Afghan Citizens" in Pakistan and enjoy a temporary refugee protection status initially, until the end of 2009. The Government of Pakistan is currently responding to extending this status until the end of 2012, but has yet to formally approve the way forward. Unregistered Afghans, estimated at several hundred thousand, possibly up to one million, are now subject to arrests and deportation.

A number of refugee villages may be closed by the authorities citing security reasons, resulting in relocation to other refugee villages, repatriation or dispersal. Registered urban Afghans (50% of total) may be asked by the authorities to rejoin the refugee villages. The shift of larger Afghan populations will require initial humanitarian assistance with transport, shelter and livelihood support.

The humanitarian situation may be further exacerbated by natural disasters (heavy snowfall, drought, flash floods) in the areas of return and / or displacement and external factors (international food prices, influenza pandemics, earthquakes) affecting already vulnerable populations. Possible spill-over of the insecurity from FATA into Balochistan, may require the humanitarian community's involvement to support any displaced populations in those areas.

Early recovery interventions in the areas of origin and those in hosting areas will seek to establish from the outset linkage to and be guided by longer term development efforts where possible. Utilisation of participatory and rights-based approaches, including the participation of communities in the planning and implementation will be sought. Efforts will be made to ensure consultation with women, men and children and all segments of the population who may have special needs (i.e. elderly and disabled) resulting in the overall promotion and empowerment of these populations and in particular that of women. Proactive commitment to ensure that cross-cutting issues of human rights, gender, environment and refugees are addressed in the immediate response and in ongoing prioritization of projects will guide the response.

4. THE 2010 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

4.1 Scenarios

Three working scenarios (best case, worst case and most likely) were developed in consultation with the humanitarian community, Pakistani analysts and government officials at the NWFP level. The PHRP is based on the assumption of the most likely scenario, outlined below.

Most likely scenario

There will be a lack of a comprehensive peace in NWFP/FATA. Humanitarian, recovery and development activities in an insecure environment will characterize the working context for humanitarian workers in 2010, which might face a restraint due to limitations to access, particularly in parts of Malakand Division and most of FATA. Displacement and return patterns will fluctuate in those areas. Revenge actions by militant in cities of Pakistan have the potential to disrupt the working environment for the humanitarian community. Sectarian violence in some Districts and Agencies will be a factor contributing to instability.

Most Likely Scenario
<p>Core elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued displacement of a number of existing IDPs from Bajaur / Mohmand (FATA) and Malakand Division (NWFP). New displacement of IDPs from South and North Waziristan (FATA) and other tribal areas. 10% of existing and 20% of new IDP caseloads staying in camps, the rest with hosting families. Caseloads of IDPs, host families, returnees and those remaining in areas of origin will be cyclic and not in need of assistance at the same time; therefore their numbers should not be taken cumulatively: IDPs become returnees; those remaining in their areas of origin may become IDPs. Continued militant activity and security forces response will affect livelihoods, infrastructure and limit humanitarian access.
<p>Potential Triggers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generalized insecurity and threats from militants against Government of Pakistan institutions, civilians, and humanitarian agencies. Security forces operations against militants.
<p>Affected Groups (these are peak numbers; actual figures will vary up to these estimates through the 12 months of 2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 800,000 IDPs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 400,000 remaining IDPs (40,000 in camp, 360,000 in hosting families) from Malakand / Bajaur / Mohmand. 250,000 IDPs (50,000 in camp, 200,000 out of camp) from South Waziristan. 150,000 new IDPs from other tribal areas. Other affected groups Host communities, returnees and individuals that never left the areas of origin will be affected to varied extents and assisted mainly in terms of services and not individually or as families (for example health and education are services that need improvement after the cessation of hostilities, regardless of whether an individual became IDP or not). This is particularly true a few months after return has taken place in order to ensure its sustainability. IDPs from South Waziristan in Balochistan may be in need of assistance. Individual support in the form of food, NFIs and agricultural inputs will also be provided where needed in the areas of origin. Assistance to the affected population in areas of origin / return will be provided based on vulnerability criteria which are currently being developed by the HCT. Detailed data from vulnerability assessments is expected to be available in early 2010. This will enable the humanitarian community to refine its response.
<p>Effect on Aid Operations and Response Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased humanitarian needs in different parts of NWFP / FATA. Humanitarian agencies operating under considerable strain due to security concerns and need to constantly prioritise humanitarian assistance in areas of new displacement and return and in accordance with fluctuating conditions. Access restrictions for humanitarian workers. Difficult access of vulnerable populations to aid.
<p>Affected areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian relief needs requiring life-saving activities, ensuring a protective environment and access to rights and services are expected in most of NWFP / FATA, particularly in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NWFP: Malakand, Swat, Buner, Lower and Upper Dir, Shangla (areas of return) and Mardan, Swabi, Nowshera, Charsadda, Peshawar, DI Khan, Tank, Bannu, Kohat, Hangu (areas of displacement). FATA: Bajaur, Mohmand, South and North Waziristan, Khyber, Kurram, and Orakzai Agencies (areas of origin / return). Balochistan: Zhob (area of displacement). Early recovery and livelihood rebuilding needs are expected in areas of return of NWFP / FATA.

4.2 Strategic goals and objectives for humanitarian action in 2010

This 2010 PHRP is built upon the experience gained in the humanitarian response to the ongoing crisis in areas of displacement in NWFP since August 2008, and following extensive consultations with humanitarian partners and government counterparts (including a preparatory workshop). In order to focus humanitarian resources and assistance in the most effective manner, the 2010 PHRP will aim to assist affected populations – IDPs and host families, returnees, and people who remained in the areas of origin – with life-saving humanitarian assistance in affected regions, across NWFP and FATA, whilst ensuring that early recovery aspects are included in humanitarian action when and where appropriate.

Programmes will promote gender equality and will aim to ensure that all people affected by the crisis are acknowledged, participate in discussions on their needs and that their vulnerabilities are taken into account during planning and implementation. Activities will support the needs and concerns of women, girls, boys and men. The regular collection and analysis of age and sex-disaggregated data will aim at understanding the impact of the humanitarian response on different groups. Equal opportunity in a culturally sensitive manner will be afforded to men and women to enhance skills and capacities across assistance programmes.

The cross-cutting issues of human rights, disability, age, environment, GBV and HIV/AIDS are considered in all programming and identified through protection monitoring and further addressed by specific interventions and projects.

Overall, the objective of the PHRP 2010 is: Prompt and effective humanitarian relief should reach all the affected population in a timely, consistent and coordinated manner in close consultation with the government and based on agency mandates and international humanitarian instruments.

Strategic goals based on needs identified in the most likely scenario for the 2010 PHRP:

- Protection and humanitarian assistance is assured to all segments of affected populations and particularly the extremely vulnerable groups
- Humanitarian aid workers have sustained access to populations in need
- Identification and provision of durable solutions for returnees and those who remained in areas of origin to enhance early recovery
- To the extent possible, promotion of community-level participation of affected populations in the planning and implementation of response to their needs
- Strengthening work and capacity development of local humanitarian partners, including national NGOs and community-based organisations and government systems

Strategic objectives:

- Based on assessed needs, and using a human rights based approach, deliver life-saving assistance, especially food, shelter, emergency healthcare, and safe water and sanitation to people displaced or affected by the insecurity in NWFP and FATA , particularly IDPs and host families
- Promote and improve the protection of civilians affected by the crisis in NWFP and FATA
- Support returnees, host communities, and others in post-crisis settings, including people who were unable to leave areas of origin, to restart their lives by integrating humanitarian relief and early recovery action, (and by linking these activities in the PHRP to longer-term frameworks for recovery and development, such as those responding to the DNA and the PCNA)
- Strengthen coordination, monitoring, and reporting structures within the humanitarian community, and with development and Government partners, to enhance the provision of and access to humanitarian assistance and services, emphasising the priorities, gaps and impact of the assistance provided

4.3 Strategic monitoring plan

A multi-faceted and robust monitoring and reporting mechanism will be instituted to measure the effectiveness and impact of project implementation against the general objectives of the 2010 PHRP and identify gaps for improvement. The Information Management Unit of OCHA Pakistan will support this process.

The HC, with support from OCHA and Cluster leads, in consultation with the Government of Pakistan, will monitor projects based on the indicators outlined below and where possible, use other appropriate monitoring tools. In addition, OCHA and Cluster leads will also conduct needs assessments, livelihood and vulnerability surveys to identify remaining gaps for further interventions in order to enhance the welfare of the affected population and at the same time, map out durable solutions. The PCNA, due in March 2010, will greatly help the humanitarian community to identify such gaps and contribute to the transition to rehabilitation and reconstruction.

A mid-year review of the 2010 PHRP will be conducted on the basis of progress achieved in project implementation alongside with subsequent socio-political and other developments in order to fine-tune the PHRP to reflect the ongoing situation. Furthermore, OCHA will strengthen the established 3W (Who Does What Where) database and “One Response” website to help the monitoring of projects.

The Governments of NWFP and the FATA Secretariat and the provincial coordination meetings will also monitor projects with the participation of the beneficiaries, ensuring that projects are in line with 2010 PHRP objectives and the overall government plan.

Key considerations in the preparation of the PHRP 2010, as compared to the earlier Flash Appeal, include the distinction between ‘Relief’ and ‘Early Recovery’ related humanitarian activities; more emphasis on support to the returnees and especially those who never left the areas of origin; and strengthening the emphasis on implementation using the now well-established structures of cluster coordination to ensure that assistance reaches all vulnerable populations as early as possible in consultation and collaboration with the Government. The main feature of the implementation strategy of the 2010 PHRP is the pursuance of close relationship with the relevant Government tier from the outset through close consultation on operations. The aspects of this consultation are as follows:

- i. The PHRP 2010 consists of those projects that have already been screened and approved by the PDMA/ParRSA. For ‘Early Recovery’ projects approval shall be granted by PDMA/ParRSA or the Co-chair of the cluster from the Government side or authorized by the former. ParRSA/PDMA at the time of approval of the project shall notify the relevant government partner tier specific to the project.
- ii. Since there are various departments of the government whose horizontal integration at the grass roots level is imperative for the civil society organizations (CSOs) to proceed in a holistic manner, all projects reflected in the PHRP 2010 shall be implemented in close consultation and collaboration with the relevant government tiers: i.e. Government Departments / FATA Secretariat / Agencies / District Governments / Town Municipal Administration (TMA) or Union Council Administration. This great consultation and collaboration is expected to foster better transparency, efficiency and accountability and capacity building of partners.
- iii. Funds allocated to the Government Implementing Agencies shall be managed through the ‘Assignment Account’ of the respective project, opened in the NBP.
- iv. Procurement of the goods and services under the 2010 PHRP shall be done through open bidding (widely circulated in the press under intimation to ParRSA) in a transparent and open manner to ensure fair price. A joint inspection report will be prepared by the concerned EDO or department concerned and the sponsoring organization at the close of the project.
- v. An evaluation of the project will be conducted by the Provincial Government for both ‘Relief’ as well as ‘Early Recovery’ related projects constituting PHRP 2010 and within the one month of the closing of the project and a report will be submitted to the Federal Oversight Body (to be notified by the Federal Government separately).

- vi. OCHA shall ensure the sharing of above consultation and collaboration mechanism with the project implementers to ensure compliance.

Individual agencies and organisations will conduct internal monitoring to assess the quality of project implementation in order to address projects' specific indicators, the overall objective(s) and the desired impact.

In addition, *Sphere Standards* will also serve as vital monitoring and evaluation tools. Greater focus will also be directed to cross-cutting issues, international and minimum standards and accountability in the different project implementations.

The following will also be ensured:

- i. The Development Assistance Database Pakistan will be used for the timely and complete recording of the international financial contributions flow information.
- ii. In case of the 'Early Recovery related projects, the concerned EDO or the Provincial Government Department / Agency and Cluster Lead Agency Representative will draft the official Joint Inspection Report for each project.
- iii. An evaluation of the Relief as well as Early Recovery related projects will be conducted by the Provincial Government within one month of the closing of the project.
- iv. A Federal Oversight Body will monitor and give guidelines for the management of PHRP 2010.

NEEDS BY CLUSTER

The 2010 PHRP will be a mix of humanitarian and early recovery activities. As such, it is important to define these two spheres of assistance, and to explain how they overlap.

Humanitarian Action: The objectives of humanitarian action are to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity during and in the aftermath of man-made crises and natural disasters, as well as to prevent and strengthen preparedness for the occurrence of such situations. It is guided by the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence.⁸

Early Recovery: Early recovery is a multi-dimensional process guided by development principles that begins in a humanitarian setting, and seeks to build on humanitarian programmes and catalyze sustainable development opportunities. It encompasses the restoration of basic services, livelihoods, transitional shelter, governance, security and rule of law, environment and other socio-economic dimensions, including the reintegration of displaced populations. It strengthens human security and aims to begin addressing the underlying causes of the crisis.⁹

While it is often possible to label activities as humanitarian or early recovery, the Pakistan HCT recognises that such a breakdown can be counter-productive and ineffective. The two activities are part of the same continuum of an integrated response. Given the context of this crisis, it is often the case that early recovery activities take place in the same area by the same actor as humanitarian relief. For example, with regard to protection, the results of registration and protection profiling provide information to support programs in both humanitarian action and early recovery, and in the health sector the provision of essential drugs and medicines to health centres in areas of return supports both the humanitarian needs of the returnees as well as the urgent needs of the whole local population.

There is abundant anecdotal evidence resonated at the Gender Advisory Group by member CSOs working in the field that gender equality and women's agency role along with awareness and response for protection of the excluded, vulnerable and marginalized groups – including women, children, elderly, physically challenged and religious minorities – should be integrated within all clusters as a cross-cutting concern and goal. Therefore, linkages amongst all clusters for ensuring collaborative

⁸ Principles and Good Practice of Humanitarian Donorship, June 2003.

⁹ Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery, Guidance Note on Early Recovery, April 2008.

rights-based approach is imperative for a holistic response that reaches out to the most vulnerable and excluded.

4.3.1 AGRICULTURE

- *Key caseloads targeted for assistance: returnees, populations remaining in areas of origin and host families.*

The protracted crisis has caused enormous damage to the agriculture sectors in NWFP and FATA. In the five districts of NWFP and two agencies of FATA affected by the security situation in spring of 2009, total livestock losses amount to an estimated 37% of large animals livestock (cattle and buffalo) and 29% of small animals livestock (sheep and goats) according to recent assessments of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). In addition, a large percentage of the 2008 / 2009 *Rabi* (winter) season crops have been lost as fields ready for harvest in the summer were abandoned. Moreover, up to 80% of 2009 *Kharif* (summer) crops could not be planted in the spring as families could not return to their farms. The 2009 / 2010 *Rabi* crop is also likely to be negatively affected.

Severe damages to buildings, roads and public utilities, government buildings, veterinary hospitals, research facilities and irrigation facilities have also been reported. Given the importance of agriculture to the economy of the affected area, timely support for the restoration of agriculture-based livelihood activities is urgently required to ensure the food security, nutrition and agricultural livelihoods of the most vulnerable households. This will in turn reduce longer-term external food aid dependency and economic deprivation. Support to women will be particularly important, as they are intensively involved in agriculture and livestock activities, and contribute significantly to crop management, especially sowing and harvesting, and in most activities related to livestock. This includes production and the sale of milk and milk products as well as poultry rearing, from which they derive most of their income. Kitchen gardening is another important activity women are involved in.¹⁰

Loss of crops and fruit, depletion of food and agriculture input stocks and the significant reduction in livestock assets have placed severe constraints on both returning and 'stayee' households. Their traditional coping mechanisms, which mainly rely on mutual self-help and borrowing from friends and family, has put tremendous pressure on family resources in the current protracted insecurity situation. Moreover, household food security has been exacerbated by the significant increase in food prices over the last 18 months.¹¹ In summary, the vast majority of host families, returning populations and households that remained in areas of habitual residence lack the agricultural inputs or the necessary financial resources to restore their agricultural livelihoods effectively and in a sustainable manner. As a result, malnutrition is increasing (in particular among mothers and children) which will have clear short- and long-term repercussions on health and economic development.

4.3.2 CAMP COORDINATION/CAMP MANAGEMENT

- *Key caseloads targeted for assistance: IDPs in camps.*

As of mid-November 2009, there were 11 camps accommodating over 133,000 IDPs (19,000 families) in NWFP according to Government figures. Displacement figures continue to fluctuate owing to population movements between camps, host families and areas of return. A re-screening exercise is underway to ascertain the total camp and host family caseloads. Additional needs of camp populations will be further identified during protection profiling activities in 2010 and addressed through appropriate activities of governmental authorities and humanitarian actors.

¹⁰ CERINA 2009 Report.

¹¹ According to the latest WFP Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) market assessment across NWFP, from late 2007 to August 2009, prices: increase of 104% in wheat flour prices, 62% in rice and 15% in sugar (whose availability is periodically restricted). While country-wide: vulnerable households are spending approximately 70% of their incomes on food, but are still unable to afford an adequate diet (June 2008, UN Inter-Agency Assessment).

The expected number of people requiring camp-based assistance will include the current caseload (including from Malakand Divisions and Khyber, Bajaur, Mohmand and South Waziristan Agencies) as well as new displacements due to operations in other tribal areas. A population movement from host families to the camps is also expected as the host communities are already exhausted and the IDPs paying rents to the host families are running out of resources, therefore the humanitarian community is preparing to provide accommodation to 160,000 IDPs in camps in 2010 (20% of expected IDP peak caseload, as opposed to 10% in 2009). At the same time, appropriate camp closure is taking place and is expected to continue into 2010 as IDPs from Malakand Division are expected to continue returning.

4.3.3 COMMUNITY RESTORATION

- *Key caseloads targeted for assistance: returnees, populations remaining in areas of origin, and host families.*

As of end of October 2009, 1.6 million IDPs from Malakand Division had returned. Community needs in the areas of return are immense and have been addressed in the Community Restoration Cluster which covers early recovery community needs that are not already covered by other Clusters. Community restoration needs have been identified in the areas of governance, social cohesion, community infrastructure, and environment and non-farm livelihoods. The above defined areas of intervention constitute the focus of the Community Restoration Cluster.

Many areas of the affected region are afflicted with chronic poverty, in terms of scarce livelihood opportunities and access to social services. In terms of non-farm livelihoods, the crisis particularly affected the economic activities and the day-to-day income generation and livelihoods of communities. According to the Rapid Assessment of Swat conducted by Save the Children (August 2009), household livelihoods have been severely affected by the crisis, causing a decline of 73% in incomes. Retail trade has also been strongly affected with pre-crisis average incomes of PKR 50,325 (\$606) to merely PKR 5,000 per month (\$60). Limited purchasing power of returning families has put them under severe financial strain with 35% of families taking loans to cover their debts.

The damage to community infrastructure and collapse of the relevant institutions has impacted all spheres of community life. The basic social services such as electricity, access to markets, communication links such as road, culverts and bridges were severely damaged causing the disruption of social and economic activities.

Local governance has also been badly impacted by the crisis as basic social services were either suspended or terminated. Most of the local service providers, especially the Tehsil Municipal Administrations, suffered greatly and have depleted resources, capacities and infrastructure.

As a result of the ongoing complex crisis in the affected regions, the social fabric of the communities has been severely eroded, and it is increasingly compounded by the loss of trust among community members. There is need for projects and programs fostering social cohesion which can help in bringing people together.

The current crisis has also affected the environment. Environmental impacts of the crisis include: (i) rubble and debris generated from damaged buildings and landslides; (ii) wastewater and industrial effluents; (iii) unexploded ordinance; (iv) forest destruction; and (v) carcasses of animals. These impacts are concentrated in the highly affected areas of Swat and Buner Districts and Bajaur Agency.

Projects under the Community Restoration Cluster, aim at supporting local governance, improving service delivery, strengthening social cohesion, community infrastructure and restoring communities' non-farm livelihoods.

4.3.4 COORDINATION

- *Key caseloads targeted for assistance: Humanitarian Country Team*

There is a continued need to provide assistance to the IDPs residing in camps and out of camps as well as the returnees and the expected IDPs who might be displaced as a result of the ongoing operations coupled with insecurity and inaccessibility. As a result, there is a need to strengthen coordination (with adequate mechanisms in place, capacity, staff properly trained working in a security-enhanced environment), information management and dissemination, planning advocacy and resource mobilisation. It would also be essential to inform beneficiaries of a coordinated response in the form of targeted and strategically placed messages from all the Clusters. These activities will ensure efficient and judicious utilisation of resources and maximization of the welfare of IDPs and returnees. The ever changing security situation also calls for increasing the preparation of staff to be able to operate in an increasingly hostile environment.

4.3.5 EDUCATION

- *Key caseloads targeted for assistance: IDPs, returnees, populations remaining in their areas of origin and host families.*

Two issues are of particular importance with regard to education. The first concerns the damage that education infrastructure sustained, either from fighting or from being used as emergency shelters for IDPs. The second concerns the increased difficulties women and girls are experiencing in accessing education because of pressure on them from militants to abandon their schooling, or abandon their vocation as teachers, as well as access and security concerns in areas of continued crisis. Due to the mass influx of IDPs, approximately 4,830 schools were converted into IDP shelters. Once vacated on 1 September, these schools required repair and rehabilitation to make them usable for the students.

Even though the damaged schools in NWFP represent about 10% of the total schools in Malakand Division (where the vast majority of returns have taken place), the impact of schools being targeted and continued unrest makes return to school a challenge for many students, especially girls, across the crisis zones.

According to the Government, 231 (primary and secondary) schools, including 147 girls schools were fully destroyed during the crisis and another 185 schools suffered partial damage in Malakand Division. More schools continue to be reported partially or completely damaged in various other districts of Malakand Division. FATA education officials report a total of 137 schools (50 girls' schools) as partially or fully damaged.

4.3.6 FOOD ASSISTANCE

- *Key caseloads targeted for assistance: IDPs, returnees, populations remaining in their areas of origin and host families.*

With a population of approximately 165 million, an estimated 45 million people are severely food insecure, consuming less than 1,700 Kcal per day in Pakistan (compared to the minimum international standard of 2,100 Kcal per day). Set against a backdrop of rapidly rising food prices and declining economic activity, the crisis is likely to further entrench vulnerability and food insecurity throughout affected areas.

Needs assessment reports indicate that households living in areas affected by operations – already food-insecure – have since seen the availability of adequate food drastically reduced and its access restricted. Only 65% of the affected families in these areas reported having access to some food reserves, with 34% reporting no available reserve at all. A subsequent interagency needs assessment¹² conducted in September 2009 confirmed this trend; with food insecurity levels rising to

¹² Conflict and Early Recovery Initial Needs Assessment Survey, draft, Inter-Agency Report, September 2009.

40%, from 28% prior to the crisis.¹³ As a result, the majority of affected families have reduced their food intake and dietary diversity to a bare minimum, of which most is now obtained in the form of food assistance.

The prevailing insecurity has caused inflation of core commodity prices, and also had knock-on effects, including extended curfews, high transportation costs, and poorly functioning markets and reduced production, which have all conspired to raise food prices and reduce availability. In an August 2009, market monitoring report, WFP found that wheat flour prices have surged by 104% over the last two years in NWFP, with rice prices increasing by 62% and sugar by 15%. Security forces operations and mass evacuations coincided with wheat crop harvests (a dietary staple in affected regions), resulting in production shortfalls that explicitly compromise ongoing food security. Similarly, security restrictions on maize cultivation have contributed to a reversal of the 2008 surplus, to a deficit of 79% in 2009. Food balance sheet analyses anticipate the persistence of significant gaps between expected cereal production and requisite consumption over the next 12 months.

4.3.7 HEALTH

- *Key caseloads targeted for assistance: IDPs, returnees, populations remaining in their areas of origin and host families.*

Needs include:

- Ensuring availability of comprehensive Primary Health Care (PHC) service packages for IDPs in camps and host communities through strengthening community-based care services and fixed service delivery points
- Access of IDPs to essential referral services through strengthening the emergency surgical and comprehensive obstetric and neonatal care at district and community level as appropriate;
- Expansion and strengthening of the Disease Early Warning System (DEWS) and outbreak response capacities, including stockpiling and readiness to mitigate the seasonal public health risks, especially to vulnerable groups such as children, women and the elderly
- Monitoring the quality of drinking water for the target population in collaboration with the WASH cluster
- Ensuring proper waste management, sanitation and hygiene in targeted health facilities in collaboration with the WASH Cluster
- Increase in community awareness on health and hygiene issues with emphasis on reproductive health;
- Vector control and mitigation measures against vector-borne diseases
- Addressing GBV, through endeavours aimed at raising awareness, prevention strategies and response mechanisms (in coordination with the Protection Cluster), and
- Provision of psycho-social support for GBV survivors (in coordination with the Protection Cluster)

The Government has been shouldering the responsibility for the provision of emergency services and medical evacuation in areas of IDP origin. Some support consisting of life-saving medicines and medical equipment was provided by the Health Cluster. When access to these areas is secured for humanitarian partners, the Health Cluster is aiming to: rehabilitate the PHC services network, including bridging the immediate gaps in service provision at community and health facility levels; and strengthening the capacity to deliver emergency health services, especially comprehensive emergency obstetric care trauma care and referral.

In areas of return, the army has handed over the hospitals to the civil administration; however, after several months of active security operations the challenges are enormous. The District / Agency

¹³ High Food Prices in Pakistan: Impact Assessment and the Way Forward, UN Inter-Agency Assessment Report, July 2008
 13 High Food Prices in Pakistan: Impact Assessment and the Way Forward, UN Inter-Agency Assessment Report, July 2008.

health authorities had a limited budget and capacities prior to the start of the operations and need support and additional resources to:

- Support the resumption and restoration of service delivery at all levels, including restoration of community care services and of damaged/non-functional health facilities
- Ensure humanitarian activities build up the basis for early recovery and the later rehabilitation and reconstruction phases
- Ensure availability of essential health staff, especially female health care providers
- Implement Minimum Initial Service Package for reproductive health; strengthening the health sector emergency preparedness and response capacity through joint planning and coordination (including inter-sectoral) at provincial and district levels, stockpiling, and readiness to mitigate the seasonal public health risks
- Ensure the availability of health care services to the GBV survivors by providing necessary reproductive health kits for treatment of post rape survivors, psycho-social counselling and maintaining the caseload data record for GBV at reproductive health care service delivery points, and
- Conduct essential community outreach services and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities by mobilising key national programmes and access to life saving interventions through campaign approach like Mother and Child Days, vaccination campaigns (an opportunity to reach the population that stayed behind in addition to IDP and returnees)
- Ensure support to provision of mental health and psycho-social services where needed

4.3.8 LOGISTICS

- *Key caseloads targeted for assistance: IDPs, returnees, 'stayees', host families, and HCT*

With the security forces operations continuing and expanding, and security concerns increasing for humanitarian workers in Pakistan, a coordinated and efficient logistics response will be required to continue throughout 2010. It is also crucial that Minimum Operational Security Standards (MOSS) compliant logistics bases are available to ensure regular, efficient and safe implementation of humanitarian programmes. The main logistics gaps and bottlenecks identified by the humanitarian community are related to the:

- Sites for consolidation and sufficient storage of relief items from the humanitarian community
- Humanitarian community cargo land transport from multiple storage points to distribution points
- Integrated services for the consolidation, storage and transport of private and Government donations from Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar area to delivery points
- Logistics coordination and information sharing
- Safe operating environment for aid workers

4.3.9 NUTRITION

- *Key caseloads targeted for assistance: IDPs, returnees, host families and population that remained in the areas of origin.*

The last National Nutrition Survey carried out in 2001 / 2002 indicated an acute malnutrition rate of 13%. The 2007 Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS 2007) completed in FATA also documented an acute malnutrition rate of 13%, a SAM rate of 7%, and an exclusive breastfeeding rate of 39%. These figures indicate a serious malnutrition situation, unacceptably high level of SAM and poor infant feeding practices. The nutritional survey conducted in IDP camps in NWFP in May 2009 documented a GAM rate of 8% among children under five. The same survey showed a high acute malnutrition rate among the younger age group, i.e. less than 23 months, which reflect more on the problems related to infants and child care and feeding practices. It also showed that only about 7% of IDP children consumed more than three food groups, indicating that the majority of IDP children consume food less than the recommended standard. In addition, the needs assessment was conducted in August 2009, showed a decline in both the quantity and quality of a household's food intake, and frequency of infant breastfeeding among IDPs after their displacement. Given the above facts, the diet of an IDP family

has a low content of energy density, protein quality, and essential micronutrients, which could expose them to malnutrition and micronutrient related disorders.

4.3.10 PROTECTION

- *Key caseloads targeted for assistance: IDPs, returnees, 'stayees' and host families.*

IDPs have particular protection needs, including ensuring access to essential basic services. Registration and protection monitoring are fundamental components of the protection response. They facilitate identification and prevention of risk in displacement, particularly for vulnerable groups, and facilitate access to essential basic services. The findings of the registration and protection monitoring will support activities of other Clusters to ensure a well targeted and developed protection and assistance response.

Certain segments of the population are particularly exposed during displacement and have special needs: these include separated boys and girls, unaccompanied children and women, older persons and persons with disabilities. These vulnerable groups face specific challenges and barriers with regard to their access to basic supplies, their mobility, and other displacement-specific vulnerabilities. They are also subjected to heightened levels of anxiety and psycho-social stress induced by inhibiting factors associated with displacement. For women and children, this further increases their vulnerability to trafficking, violence, GBV, abuse, exploitation, self-harm, and psycho-social difficulties. According to interviews with IDPs, their main concerns, particularly for women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities without family support include:

- Insecurity and uncertainty regarding the length of displacement
- Lack of basic necessities of life
- Damage of basic infrastructure in the crisis-affected areas

The protection response plan elaborated by the Protection Cluster focuses on the acute protection needs of persons of concern, especially with regard to child protection, prevention of, and response to gender-based violence, mine action, housing, land and property rights and rule of law and justice. The plan also addresses the specific needs of persons with disabilities, older people and people of concern without family support.

Existing coping mechanisms of communities are becoming over-stretched: Host families and relatives of FATA IDPs are running out of resources to sustain additional families for a longer period of time. Some IDPs are moving on towards rural areas. Other IDPs are seeking to register into camps, with the help of the relevant departments of the Provincial Government. Living in a camp setting is not an ideal solution for IDPs, especially women, who come from a culturally conservative background and face complete lack of privacy. The host families, who have micro enterprises, are experiencing difficulties in meeting the living costs of their own families as well as of the IDP families residing with them.

There is an urgent need to establish linkages amongst the clusters to ensure GBV awareness and referral mechanisms.

4.3.11 SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

- *Key caseloads targeted for assistance: IDPs and host families, returnees and populations remaining in their areas of origin.*

Among the main consequences of the destruction in the areas of origin is the loss of housing and basic household items. In this respect, estimates state that an estimated 29% of the houses were destroyed completely, 34% were partially damaged, 13% had negligible damage and 8% registered surface damage. Damage assessment reports indicate more than one-third of the damaged houses are completely destroyed. In mid-July 2009, the Government of Pakistan announced that the

operation in Malakand Division came to an end and following this, a large number of IDPs returned to their places of origin, mostly during July and August.

Living conditions for both host families and off camp IDPs have deteriorated alarmingly to the stage of being worse than those in official camps as time goes on. The humanitarian community in Pakistan assumes that due to the protracted crisis and the changing living circumstances, the proportion of IDPs who will be in need of shelter support though living in IDP camps is likely to increase. In addition to the families who were displaced during 2009 and in light of the current security situation and ongoing crisis, new arrivals of IDPs are expected.

Assistance in emergency shelter and basic domestic / non-food items (NFIs) will continue to be necessary for persons in areas of displacement and return. All families that were displaced since 2008 have or are in the process of receiving family packages of NFIs. Newly displaced families in 2010 will need to be supported with the basic domestic items and there will be a segment of the already served IDPs who will need additional support due to continued use of these items. Seasonal changes will require additional appropriate weather protection material (summerization and winterization) of shelters and NFIs to returnees and population remaining in areas of origin, IDPs and host families.

If the shelter and NFI needs of the affected population are not met then the sustainability of the returns process will be under threat. As a basic human need and human right, adequate and safe shelter is essential. Groups with specific needs identified during protection profiling will require additional attention to ensure their access to shelter. Gradual improvement of shelter throughout the displacement cycle is vital, while working towards a durable shelter solution.

4.3.12 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

- *Key caseloads targeted for assistance: IDPs, returnees, populations remaining in their areas of origin and host families.*

The WASH response in any humanitarian emergency forms part of life saving interventions. In IDP camps, WASH facilities are basic pre-requisites to settlement of populations and must be maintained throughout the camp lifetime. The need to make areas of origin attractive for future returns is crucial; therefore, restoration of WASH services and interventions are basic conditions for return and form an integral part of the early recovery needs of the affected populations.

Several assessments of WASH and early recovery needs in various areas of return, including Swat, Buner and adjacent districts of NWFP and FATA Agencies have been undertaken through WASH Cluster agencies and line Ministries. This information is being complimented with findings from the protection monitoring activities. Needs identified include the immediate restoration of water supply schemes, clearing of drainage systems, increased access of returning populations to safe drinking water and community mobilisation for improved and sustained hygiene related behaviour.

The immediate WASH needs for IDPs residing in camps and out of camps and for early recovery works in areas of return cannot be overemphasised and will vary based on geographical location and existing infrastructures. Recent assessments will aid in the prioritisation of interventions in these areas, which may also include installation / restoration of water supply to supplement existing schemes, technical support and installation of sanitation facilities, intensive social mobilisation / hygiene promotion for improved hygiene and sanitation coverage, distribution of WASH-related NFIs for safe household water storage and treatment, support for water and sanitation facilities in schools and health centres.

Conclusion

As a result of the consultations with a number of actors, both Pakistani and international, the projection for 2010 is that there will be a requirement for humanitarian action to respond to a complex and often-changing situation. The above cluster-by-cluster analysis reveals the need for the

humanitarian community, national and international to complement the efforts of the Pakistan government (federal and provincial) which is leading the response to the humanitarian crisis in NWFP and FATA.

As a result of extensive planning that started with a scenario building for 2010 in August 2009, the humanitarian community in Pakistan has consolidated its proposals in this Humanitarian Response Plan. Appealing organisations participating in the PHRP include 13 UN Agencies, 33 international and 22 national NGOs, presenting 169 projects to cover the unmet humanitarian needs in NWFP and FATA.

4.4 Criteria for selection and prioritisation of projects

A. SELECTION

Using the most likely scenario to set the boundaries of activities to be included in the PHRP 2010, the following criteria were used for project selection, in addition to Cluster specific criteria, mentioned in each Cluster response plan.

- The project must propose activities in NWFP / FATA
- The project must be consistent with the Cluster strategy, and must contribute towards the achievement of one or several of the strategic objectives agreed upon by the HCT for the humanitarian operation in 2010
- The project must present a clear target in specified operational areas and should not duplicate activities implemented by other organizations
- The implementing agency must have a recognized capacity to implement the project and be committed to the humanitarian principles
- The implementation of the project or part thereof must be feasible within the 12-months timeframe
- The project must be cost-effective in terms of the number of beneficiaries and the needs to which the project intends to respond
- The project shall include national NGOs and where possible and consultation and collaboration with relevant government tier in each project where possible
- Projects should avoid repetition with last year's projects; where such repetition is unavoidable, the proposing organisation should justify why the particular project is needed for the next year:
 - ▶ The project must clearly be tagged as Early Recovery or Immediate Relief
 - ▶ The project shall have the approval of the appropriate relevant government agency
 - ▶ All financial flow and progress related information should comply with the monitoring mechanism reflected in section 4.3.iii above
 - ▶ A well defined and agreed upon monitoring and evaluation framework is part of the project design

B. PRIORITIZATION

The HCT agreed on prioritizing projects within the Clusters based on the criteria of life-saving and time-critical activities. In this sense, projects are prioritized as follows:

- High Priority: projects encompassing mainly life-saving activities. These include actions in geographic areas immediately accessible to humanitarian actors: areas of displacement and return.
- Average Priority: projects with time-critical activities. These include but are not limited to activities to restore livelihoods and sustain returns: currently Malakand Division.
- Low Priority: other activities, such as those to be implemented in areas where there is no immediate access (e.g. South Waziristan and other tribal areas), or activities that are more recovery-oriented.

4.5 Cluster Response Plans

4.5.1 AGRICULTURE CLUSTER

Cluster/sector Lead Agency(s)	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)
Implementing Agencies	ActionAid, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), BEST, Concern Worldwide, Church World Service, FAO, International Relief and Development (IRD), Oxfam GB, Oxfam Novib, Save the Children, Solidarités, Strengthening Participatory Organization (SPO), World Vision
Number of Projects	16
Cluster/sector Objectives	<p>Overall Objective: To restore and where feasible enhance the agriculture-based livelihoods and food security of households affected by displacement in NWFP and FATA</p> <p>Objective 1: To assist affected returnees and families who stayed behind to restore their farming-based livelihoods and to ensure food security</p> <p>Objective 2: To assist host families to restore their farming-based livelihoods and to ensure food security</p> <p>Objective 3: To increase the humanitarian impact of the Agriculture Cluster in Pakistan through strengthened coordination, improved strategic planning and information management</p>
Beneficiaries	1,137,700 individuals or 142 000 households (roughly 142,000 women, 790,000 children)
Immediate Priority Requirements	\$24,794,065
Contact Information	Mr Ahmed Gamal, FAO Representative, Islamabad Email: Ahmed.Gamal@fao.org. Tel: +92 51 9255491

Beneficiary breakdown

Category	Affected population			Beneficiaries		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
IDPs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees and Stayees	800,000	800,000	1,600,000	537,600*	360,100	897,700
Host families	224,000	224,000	448,000	120,000	120,000	240,000
Totals	1,024,000	1,024,000	2,048,000	657,600	480,100	1,137,700

* Some projects target specifically women returnees and stayees

Needs Analysis

Agriculture is the backbone of the economy in both NWFP and FATA. Over 75% of the population of the districts and agencies affected by displacement depend on agriculture as their main source of livelihood. The cropping system there consists of different kinds of crops produced on both rain-fed and irrigated land. Wheat is the most important *Rabi* crop (harvested in the spring-summer), and maize, rice, tomato, onion, potato, and tobacco, are the main *Kharif* crops (harvested in the autumn). Of the fruit under cultivation, apple, peach, plum, apricot, persimmon and citrus are the most important cash crops. Fodder is grown in limited quantities. Vegetables are grown throughout the year and are an important source of both nutrition and income for households.

Most farmers have small land holdings which they cultivate themselves. In Swat and Buner (NWFP), 26% of farmers own less than half a hectare, 35% own 0.5-1 hectare and 32% have one to two hectares of land. The remaining farms are above two hectares in size. In Bajaur Agency (FATA), 95% of farmers own less than five hectares of land.¹⁴ Many farmers, especially in the rain-fed areas, are subsistence producers, only meeting family food-grain requirements for five to six months of the year; for the rest of their needs, households buy grain by selling livestock, from off-farm income or from funds remitted by migrant workers.

Livestock farming is a major source of livelihood in the arid plains and mountain regions of southern NWFP and most parts of FATA. Around three-quarters of farm households are involved in sheep,

¹⁴ CERINA 2009 Report.

goat and cattle rearing; most rear poultry. Milk products and eggs form an essential part of the local diet, and eggs and meat are often sold for cash. Since landholdings are small, the majority of families combine smallholder crop production with livestock rearing.

Women are intensively involved in agriculture and livestock activities. They contribute significantly to crop management, especially sowing and harvesting, and are involved in most activities related to livestock, including production and selling of milk and milk products as well as poultry rearing, from which they derive most of their income. Kitchen gardening is another important activity that women are involved in¹⁵.

In summary, direct damage and losses in the agriculture sector include: (a) loss of seeds, grains, staple crops, fruit tree nurseries and vegetables; (b) loss of livestock; (c) disruption of agricultural activities and the agricultural input supply chain and (d) damages to small-scale farmer-managed irrigation infrastructure. Indirect damage and losses include: (a) disruption of marketing systems and agriculture-based income sources; (b) disruption of agricultural extension support services; and (c) disruption of veterinary support services.

Loss of staple crops and fruits, the disruption of the agricultural input supply chain and the significant reduction in livestock assets have placed severe constraints on returnees and households that remained behind in the affected areas. Over 80% of IDPs were and still are housed with host families. Traditional coping mechanisms, mainly reliant on mutual help and borrowing among friends and family, have been overstretched. Moreover, household food security has been further weakened by the significant increase in food prices in Pakistan over the last 18 months. As a result, people have had to borrow to feed their families and draw on their productive resources. In summary, host families and the vast majority of returning populations and families that stayed behind lack either the agricultural inputs or the necessary financial resources to restore their agricultural livelihoods effectively and in a sustainable manner.

Timely support for the restoration of agriculture-based livelihood activities is therefore urgently required to ensure the food security, nutrition and livelihoods of the most vulnerable households. This will in turn reduce longer-term external food aid dependency and economic deprivation.

The Agriculture Cluster Response Plan (ACRP) is based on the outcome of the Agriculture Cluster Group discussion during the preparatory workshop of 14 and 15 September 2009. It builds on the PHRP (Revision of May 2009) and draws on the CERINA prepared by the Government / UN (in September 2009). The ACRP aims to contribute to achieving sustainable livelihoods and household food security in NWFP and FATA. The ACRP has been formulated in line with the Government's Comprehensive Stabilization and Socio-Economic Development Strategy for Malakand Division (2009-2014)¹⁶ and the Millennium Development Goals.

Objectives

The overall objective of the ACRP is to restore and where feasible enhance the agriculture-based livelihoods and food security of households affected by displacement in NWFP and FATA. The ACRP will directly support economic growth and increased employment in the region and thereby contribute to longer-term peace and stability.

The Agriculture Cluster has identified three key strategic areas for its initiatives:

1. Provision of immediate agricultural input assistance and capacity building, to returnees and families who stayed behind in affected areas of NWFP and FATA, to ensure a rapid recovery of farm production and rapid restoration of food security and livelihoods
2. Provision of immediate agricultural input assistance and capacity building to host families in NWFP to improve their levels of household food security and bolster their overstretched coping mechanisms

¹⁵ CERINA 2009 Report.

¹⁶ PaRRSA Draft Report.

3. Effective coordination within the Agriculture Cluster of emergency and early recovery activities to avoid duplication and gaps and ensure optimization of all resources

Input distribution will be coupled with capacity building activities and farmer support service strengthening in the crop, livestock, horticulture, nutrition and irrigation sectors. The Agriculture Cluster will coordinate closely with the Department of Agriculture and Department of Livestock of NWFP and FATA at all stages of the ACRP implementation. A participatory approach will be applied in planning and implementing activities, benefiting from the long-standing experience of cluster members in the development of farmer community organization in the affected areas.

Activities

Strategic Intervention Area 1 - Rapid restoration of food security and agriculture-based livelihoods for returnees and families who stayed behind in affected areas of NWFP and FATA.

Objective 1: To assist affected returnees and families who stayed behind in affected areas of NWFP and FATA to restore their farming-based livelihoods and to ensure food security.

The Agriculture Cluster has an estimated overall caseload of 88,000 food-insecure and vulnerable returnee households (approximately 700,000 individuals) and 112,000 'stayee' households (approximately 900,000 individuals)¹⁷ as needing assistance during the 2010 *Kharif* and *Rabi* seasons. An estimated 55%¹⁸ of the caseload, corresponding to approximately 112,000 of the most vulnerable households (or 896,000 people) will be targeted under this plan. The intervention will target five districts of NWFP (Buner, Shangla, Swat, Lower and Upper Dir) and two agencies of FATA (Bajaur and Mohmand).

The main activities to be carried out under Strategic Intervention Area 1 of the ACRP include:

- Distribution of critical agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, tools, agriculture machinery) for the 2010 *Kharif* summer planting season and 2010 *Rabi* winter planting season.
- Protection and restoration of livestock productivity through the provision of livestock (small and large ruminants and poultry), animal feed, vaccination and medicines for de-worming, as well as rehabilitation and construction of livestock shelters.
- Training of returnees and families that stayed behind, particularly women, in kitchen gardening, dairy processing, best nutrition practices, crop and post-harvest technologies, improved irrigation techniques and livestock raising. This will also be achieved by supporting better linkages with agricultural extension services and veterinary services.
- Provision of agricultural inputs and technical assistance for the restoration of fruit and forestry tree nurseries, as a means of agriculture-based income diversification.
- Provision of inputs and technical assistance for farmer-managed small-scale irrigation schemes.
- Collaboration with the health sector to provide appropriate food-based nutrition education and training to local institutions.

Strategic Intervention Area 2 - Rapid restoration of food security and agriculture-based livelihoods for vulnerable host families in affected areas of NWFP.

Objective 2: To assist host families in affected areas of NWFP to restore their farming-based livelihoods and to ensure food security.

The Agricultural Cluster has estimated a total of around 56,000 food insecure and vulnerable host families relying on agriculture that need immediate assistance. The cluster will target approximately 55% of the most vulnerable households, equivalent to 30,000 households or 240,000 people. The target districts of the intervention are Peshawar and four adjoining districts (Charsadda, Mardan, Nowshera and Swabi) in NWFP.

¹⁷ Out of a total of 2.6 million returnees and individuals left in conflict zones, in the most likely scenario for 2010, presented at the Appeal Preparation Workshop on 14-15 September 2009 Islamabad.

¹⁸ Small land owners and cultivators, holding 0.1-2 hectares of land, totally dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods.

The main activities to be carried out under Strategic Intervention Area 2 of the ACRP include:

- Distribution of critical agriculture inputs (seeds, fertilizers, tools, agriculture machinery) for the 2010 *Kharif* summer planting season and 2010 *Rabi* winter planting season.
- Protection and restoration of livestock productivity through the provision of livestock (small and large ruminants and poultry), animal feed, vaccinations and de-worming medicines, as well as rehabilitation and construction of livestock shelters.
- Training, particularly of women, in kitchen gardening, dairy processing, best nutrition practices, crop and post-harvest technologies and livestock raising. This will also be achieved by supporting better linkages with agricultural extension services and veterinary services.
- Provision of agricultural input and technical assistance for the restoration of fruit and forestry tree nurseries, as a means of agriculture-based income diversification.

Strategic Intervention Area 3 - Increase humanitarian impacts through strengthened coordination, improved strategic planning and information management of the Agriculture Cluster in Pakistan.

Objective 3: To strengthen an inclusive coordination mechanism ensuring a well coordinated, coherent, strategic and effective agriculture assistance programme to restore food security and agriculture-based livelihoods in affected areas of NWFP and FATA.

The cluster approach was introduced in Pakistan in the aftermath of the 2005 earthquake. FAO is the lead agency of the Agriculture Cluster, the members of which represent key government line ministries / departments (of agriculture and livestock) in Islamabad and NWFP, national and international NGOs and UN agencies. The Agriculture Cluster meets regularly in Islamabad and at provincial level (in NWFP); donors are also invited to attend these meetings. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for over 75% of the population affected by the recent crisis, hence the Agriculture Cluster's role in providing a more coordinated and effective response is crucial. This important coordination work which includes gender mainstreaming, needs to be intensified and amplified. Gender mainstreaming is of particular significance since women play a key role in agriculture, household nutrition and food security.

The main activities to be carried out under Strategic Intervention Area 3 of the ACRP include:

- Ensuring the establishment / maintenance of appropriate coordination mechanisms, including working groups at the national and, if necessary, provincial and district levels.
- Actively promoting NGO inclusion in the cluster by creating an enabling environment for their participation.
- Ensuring full integration of the IASC's agreed priority, cross cutting issues (human rights, HIV/AIDS, age, gender and the environment), utilizing participatory and community-based approaches. In line with this, gender equality will be promoted by ensuring that the needs, contributions and capacities of women and girls, as well as men and boys, are addressed. This includes gathering gender disaggregated data and data on dietary diversity in targeted areas.
- Securing commitments from cluster participants when responding to needs and filling gaps, ensuring an appropriate distribution of responsibilities within the cluster, with clearly defined focal points for specific issues.
- Ensuring that participants within the cluster work collectively; ensuring the complementarities of various stakeholders' actions.
- Promoting emergency response actions, while at the same time considering the need for early recovery planning, as well as contingency planning, disaster prevention and risk reduction / management.
- Acting as focal point for inquiries on the cluster's response plans and operations and liaising with other clusters (Food Assistance, Health and Nutrition in particular).
- Ensuring timely, effective and coordinated food security and agricultural responses based on a participatory and community-based approach.
- Coordinating with other humanitarian sectors to provide integrated support to affected households and communities.

Strategies and coordination mechanism

In line with effective humanitarian practice, coordination will be maintained through the Agricultural Cluster approach. To ensure the participation of affected populations, FAO will ensure that effective district-level and provincial-level coordination mechanisms are in place with relevant stakeholders and that detailed beneficiary needs assessments, based on the FAO / International Labour Organization (ILO) Livelihood Assessment Toolkit (LAT), guide the coordination and decision-making processes. The Agriculture Cluster will give particular focus to vulnerable groups, in particular female- and orphan-headed households and persons with minor disabilities. FAO will also ensure inter- and intra-cluster coordination and information sharing with all relevant stakeholders through a specially designated fulltime cluster coordinator and information management officer. Collaboration with health services (in particular regarding nutrition assessment, rehabilitation and supplementation) will contribute to improved targeting and synergetic humanitarian responses.

Cluster Monitoring Plan

The Agriculture Cluster activities will be monitored through regular federal and provincial level cluster meetings and information sharing. The Cluster, chaired by FAO and co-chaired by the relevant provincial government institution, will provide updated financial information to OCHA's Financial Tracking System and the Government of Pakistan's Development Assistance Database on regular basis. The Cluster Coordinator will closely coordinate with members on project implementation and updates for the Government, donors and other cluster groups and humanitarian partners. The approval and monitoring and Evaluation processes reflected in paragraphs 4.2 and 4.3, will be used.

Periodic reports, visual information, case studies and project reports will be shared on a specifically designed cluster webpage and newsletters.

4.5.2 CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM) CLUSTER

Cluster Lead Agency	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)
Implementing Agencies	UNHCR, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Number of Projects	3
Cluster Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ensure coordinated and effective service delivery in IDP camps and other communal settings 2) Set up new sites to accommodate additional displaced populations in accordance with standards 3) Plan and implement thorough closing and decommissioning of sites. 4) Strengthen the capacity of government actors and partner organizations involved in camp coordination and management 5) Ensure coordination with all clusters for timely and effective delivery of services and protection, with particular focus on the needs of women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons 6) Data collection / update on camp size and population composition (with particular regard to the age, gender and diversity dimension) as well as on provision of services 7) Promote Code of Conduct for UN/NGO staff working in camps and new sites
Beneficiaries	In camps: 160,000 individuals Women: 96,000 Children: 33,000 <i>(Includes existing and anticipated additional populations)</i>
Immediate Priority Requirements	\$8,438,440
Contact Information	sonqwa@unhcr.org

Need analysis:

As of mid-November 2009, there were 11 camps in total in NWFP accommodating 133,500 IDPs (19,000 families) according to Government figures. Following the start of the official Government return plan on 13 July 2009 and up to October, more than 235,000 families (estimated Government figures) returned to their places of origin leading to the closure of 18 official camps. However, displacement figures continue to fluctuate owing to the continuous population movements from areas where law enforcement agencies are currently engaging militants, between the camps, from host families to camps, and areas of return.

The IDP scenario in Pakistan in 2009 was one where large numbers of people move in very short timeframes. Registration data is used to understand the profile of the entire population as well as to identify protection needs and assistance. Re-screening is undertaken for long-term camp residents to verify basic and record changes in family or household composition as well as identify new vulnerabilities.

In 2010, it is expected that displacement and return patterns will continue to fluctuate and affected communities will move from their homes to safer areas for short or long durations. The support of the international community to respond to both small and large-scale displacements has been sought by the Government of Pakistan. The estimated total of IDPs requiring humanitarian assistance in 2010 is estimated at 800,000 IDPs (110,000 families). This figure comprises the existing camp-based population (including those who came from Malakand, Khyber, Bajaur and Mohmand) as well as newly IDPs due to operations in South Waziristan and other tribal areas. Population movements from host families to the camps are also expected as host communities exhaust their resources or as the IDPs are no longer able to pay rent. Consequently, the multi-sector cluster approach foresees that 20% of IDPs will seek shelter, sanitation facilities, information on their rights, personal security and basic household assistance in camps or other communal facilities set up by the Government with the support of the international community.

The CCCM Cluster will lead the multi-sectoral response through a combination of coordination mechanisms from the camp level actors to the cluster members in collaboration with the relevant Government authorities. CCCM will also assume the role of monitoring performance indicators to identify gaps, overlaps, and maximize efficiency in service delivery, access to information, security

management and referral mechanisms so that vulnerabilities are reduced and risks to personal security are minimized.

The CCCM Cluster will coordinate rapid response with WASH, Emergency Shelter, Protection, Health and Education clusters as new sites are identified, demarcated and equipped with shelters and basic services. It is estimated that the total number of individuals in camps will reach 160,000 (23,000 families) will seek basic services in camps in 2010.

Finally, when areas are declared safe for return, and populations move out of camps, camp closure, decommissioning and environmental clean-up are activated and implemented by the CCCM Cluster in compliance with the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

Objectives:

- Ensure coordinated and effective service delivery in IDP camps and other communal settings
- Set up new sites to accommodate additional IDP populations in accordance with standards
- Plan and implement thorough closing and decommissioning of sites
- Strengthen the capacity of government actors and partner organizations involved in camp coordination and management
- Ensure coordination with all clusters for timely and effective delivery of services and protection, with particular focus on the needs of women, children, disabled and elderly persons
- Data collection / update on camp size and population composition (with particular regard to the age, gender and diversity dimension) as well as on provision of services
- Promote Code of Conduct for UN / NGO staff working in camps and new sites
- To ensure mechanisms are in place for community mobilization and awareness raising

Response Strategy:

As a strategy, the CCCM cluster must have a flexible, multi-sectoral, rapid-response. The strategy includes:

- Support for adequate and effective service delivery and maintenance of basic infrastructures in communal settings including camps
- Identify and setting up new sites when needed in accordance with international standards
- Facilitate close coordination with all other clusters including shelter, WASH, protection, food, education and health in all phases of the humanitarian response
- Ensure effective referral mechanism among the delivering actors in the camps to address the gaps and needs in service delivery and management
- Provide training on international standards for camp management and coordination and Sphere standards including for camp administrators, relevant government authorities, NGOs, UN agencies and IDP communities
- Provide training for the UN / NGO staff on the Code of Conduct
- Support to local authorities for proper camp closure, decommissioning and clean-up process and organize training activities on the implementation of the SOPs
- Support an information service to IDPs to ensure they are informed of return initiatives and services to be provided and other major events affecting the camp population
- Form and maintenance of the community and sectoral committees for mobilization and inclusion of IDPs in the assessment of their needs and response mechanisms
- Identify persons with specific need and provision of the necessary assistance to achieving durable solutions through provision of NFI and shelter assistance

Expected Outcomes:

- 160,000 IDPs have access to basic services and protection in camps or other communal setting
- Camp infrastructure and service delivery is in accordance with Sphere standards
- Multi-sectoral camp coordination identifies and fills gaps, and maximizes effective use of resources
- Capacities of the government, NGOs, UN agencies respond to the needs of the IDPs in communal settings

- Activities in the communal settings are conducted in compliance with the Code of Conduct
- IDPs in communal settings are mobilized to assess and meet their own needs
- Camps are closed and decommissioned in accordance with agreed upon standard operating procedures
- The needs of persons with specific needs are assessed accordingly

Indicators:

- Number of functioning facilities per IDP (referral/information desks, latrines, wash stands, food packages, NFI distributed, basic health units)
- Number of shelters provided and constructed in compliance with Sphere standards
- Number of shelters reinforced in summer for shading and in winter for warmth
- Number of metres of perimeter fencing and number of trained security staff per IDP
- Completeness of basic data and social mapping of populations living in camps
- Number of new sites developed in accordance with international standards
- Number of male and female IDPs having access to shelter and basic services in new sites
- Number of camps closed, properly decommissioned, and handed over to local community / authorities
- Number of training sessions delivered
- Number of IDPs participating in awareness raising, community mobilization, or capacity building sessions, disaggregated by sex
- Number of sectoral committees established and number of committee meetings
- Organisation of residents' sectoral committees or governing bodies in camps
- Number and type of channels used to share public information with camp residents
- Nature and effectiveness of structures used to handle disputes
- Reports of difficulties faced by residents in accessing shelter or NFIs
- Reports of difficulties faced by residents in accessing registration or documentation
- Reports of difficulties faced by residents in accessing protection assistance or services
- Reports of discrimination against certain groups within the camps

Cluster monitoring plan

The monitoring mechanism will be two-fold. Primarily, member organizations will develop tools to monitor their projects' impacts through the project-specific indicators and will report back to the Cluster for overall monitoring and evaluation. Secondly, UNHCR as the cluster lead and the counterpart government cluster co-chair, will facilitate the soft monitoring mechanism with field staff monitoring camp activities on a daily / weekly basis (to the possible extend security enables) and will make sure adequate coverage of services and coordination is in place. In cases where soft monitoring mechanism could not be conducted regularly, a remote monitoring tool will be developed enabling the regular feedback and reporting from the implementing partners working in the camps. The Cluster will review the reports from the partners and will conduct collective monitoring of the CCCM activities. The approval and monitoring and evaluation processes reflected in paragraphs 4.2 and 4.3 will be used.

4.5.3 COMMUNITY RESTORATION CLUSTER

Cluster/sector Lead Agency(s)	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
Implementing Agencies	Anjuman Behbood-e-Khawateen (ABKT), ACTED, BEST, Citizen Army for Multi-Party Politics (CAMP), CARE, Centre for Excellence in Rural Development (CERD), Children First, Concern Worldwide, Help in Need, Human Resource Development Network (HRDN), IOM, Just Peace International, Mercy Corps, NIDA, Oxfam-GB, Oxfam Novib, Pakistan Initiative for Mothers and Newborns (PAIMAN) Alumni Trust, Qatar Charity, Sarhad Rural Support Programme, Save the Children - US, Swat Participatory Council, Special Talent Exchange Program (STEP), United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNDP, UN-HABITAT, United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), World Vision International
Number of Projects	29
Cluster/sector Objectives	Objectives and Priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore non-farm livelihoods by promoting indigenous livelihood opportunities that reflect community-based, innovative, best practice in the crisis-affected districts and host communities / families • Restore public trust in governance systems and institutions in Malakand Division and other areas of origin areas • Promote social cohesion as a vehicle for conflict resolution and peace • Halt and reverse environmental degradation and reverse and restore the economic and ecological services of natural resources in the Malakand Division and host communities • Restore basic community infrastructure, bringing them towards normality in the crisis-affected districts of Malakand Division
Beneficiaries	1.95 million individuals¹⁹ (host families, affected returnees, populations that remained in crisis-affected areas and IDPs living in the camps and host communities) including 800,000 women
Immediate Priority Requirements	\$45,645,113
Contact Information	Hidayat Ullah Khan, Hidayat.khan@undp.org

Overview of Priority needs²⁰

The security situation in NWFP of Pakistan and FATA displaced over 2.7 million people since early May 2009. As of end of October 2009, around 1.6 million of IDPs have returned. In this context, the Community Restoration Cluster - led by the UNDP is responsible for addressing the early recovery needs of the affected population in areas that are not covered by other clusters but are essential to kick start the early recovery efforts. Based on the CERINA, the following needs and areas have been identified:

- **Non-farm livelihoods:** The crisis particularly affected the economic activities and the day to day income generation and livelihoods of communities. Assistance in the form of financial support, training, economic assets replacement, technical advice and employment information sharing schemes could support the restoration of livelihoods for the crisis -affected communities.
- **Governance:** Basic social services were either suspended or terminated. Most of the local service providers, especially the *Tehsil* Municipal Administrations, suffered greatly and currently have depleted resources, capacities, and infrastructure.
- **Social cohesion:** As a result of the ongoing complex crisis in the affected regions, the social fabric of the communities has been severely eroded, and is increasingly compounded by the loss of trust among community members. There is need for projects and programs which can help in bringing people together.
- **Environment:** The immediate environmental impacts of the crisis include: (i) rubble and debris generated from damaged buildings and landslides; (ii) wastewater and industrial effluents; (iii) unexploded ordinances; (iv) forest destruction; and (v) carcasses of animals. These impacts are concentrated in the highly affected areas of Swat, Buner and Bajaur.
- **Community Infrastructure:** The damage to community infrastructure and collapse of the relevant institutions has impacted all spheres of community life. The basic social services such as

¹⁹ This is best available approximation which is subject to change as proposal yet to be finalized.

²⁰ The needs analysis and proposed interventions have been informed by CERINA.

electricity, access to markets, communication links such as roads, culverts and bridges were damaged which resulted in the disruption of social and economic activities.

Response Plan

Objectives and Strategy

The Community Restoration Cluster strategy aims at providing a coordinated and as much as possible comprehensive response to the above mentioned early recovery needs of the targeted population - the IDPs who are currently in displacement, in camps and off camp, those already returned, the hosting families, as well as those who never left their areas of habitual residence and now receiving the returning IDPs, ensuring that project activities reflect community based approaches and community based solutions while also promoting and supporting local capacity. In particular, the Community Restoration Cluster will strive to ensure that the following issues are addressed within project activities:

- Integration of cross-cutting issues in needs assessment, planning, monitoring and response: e.g. age, sex, diversity, physical disability, environment, HIV/AIDS, Disaster Risk Reduction, and human rights
- Gender-proactive programming and promote gender equality; ensuring that the needs, contributions and capacities of women and girls as well as men and boys are addressed
- Integration of a conflict sensitive approach in programming in order to avoid doing harm, to maximize the peace potential of the interventions and to support and strengthen the capacity of national and local institutions particularly the civil society organisations

Overall Objective

To seize and optimize the peace opportunities by facilitating the recovery of crisis-affected and host communities (women, men, girls and boys) as well as their local government and communities during the humanitarian response.

The priorities defined in the response plan are in line with the provincial government's development strategy for comprehensive stabilization and socio-economic development of Malakand. The CERINA report has informed the response plan to identify needs, gaps and formulation of activities.

Strategic Priority 1: To restore non-farm livelihoods by promoting indigenous livelihood opportunities that reflect community-based, innovative and best practices in the crisis affected districts and host communities/families.

Indicators:

- Number of livelihoods restored for most vulnerable groups, especially women
- Number of employment information centres revitalized
- Number of small business revitalized
- Number of people disaggregated by age and sex trained and using employable skills

Strategic Priority 2: To restore public trust in governance systems and institutions in Malakand Division and other crisis-affected areas.

Indicators:

- Number of procedures of public safety and legal aid strengthened
- Number of NADRA functions enhanced at the District level
- Number of public offices restored and operational

Strategic Priority 3: To promote social cohesion as a vehicle for conflict resolution and peace.

Indicators: Number of dispute resolution and peace initiatives developed and strengthened.

Strategic Priority 4: To halt and reverse environmental degradation and reverse and restore the economic and ecological services of the natural resources of Malakand Division and host communities.

Indicators:

- Number of rubble / debris sites cleared and amount of rubble recycled
- Number of CBOs and related public organizations empowered to address environmental issues
- Number of households provided with alternative energy sources

Strategic Priority 5: To restore basic community infrastructure, bringing them towards normality in the crisis-affected districts of Malakand Division

Indicators:

- Number of women and community organizations trained in managing community basic infrastructure, number of community infrastructure units restored.

Monitoring and Evaluation: The Community Restoration Cluster is developing a monitoring and evaluation plan in order to evaluate activities and outcomes. To this end and to begin with, an information Management Officer has been recruited to work together with OCHA to map out organizations, their planned and ongoing activities, and geographical focus. The data-base developed will help to closely monitor the activities implemented by the cluster members against the indicators mutually defined against the above-mentioned indicators. Adequate reporting and effective information sharing based on age and sex disaggregated data and full consideration of the cross cutting issues will be ensured. A monitoring specialist engaged for the purpose will assist the cluster to define monitoring plans and coordinate with all stakeholders for timely reporting. The cluster members will provide spending status and an update of activities on a monthly basis. The Community Restoration Cluster meetings, which are held on fortnightly basis in both Islamabad and Peshawar, will provide the space to discuss issues of concern. In monitoring activities the Community Restoration Cluster will closely liaise with the provincial government (in particular PaRRSA). The approval and monitoring and Evaluation processes reflected in paragraphs 4.2 and 4.3 will be used.

Government Participation: Community Restoration Cluster meetings at Peshawar are co-chaired by the provincial government. The Director General, PDMA / PaRRSA is the co-chair.

4.5.4 COORDINATION CLUSTER

Cluster Lead Agency	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)
Implementing Agencies	IOM, Church World Service Pakistan / Afghanistan, International Rescue Committee (IRC) on behalf of Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF), United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), RedR UK, OCHA
Number of Projects	9
Cluster/sector Objectives	To strengthen coordination and networking among humanitarian organizations working in Pakistan, in order to provide timely and efficient humanitarian and early recovery assistance to IDPs and returnees respectively based on humanitarian principles and standards, in a secure environment.
Beneficiaries	Direct beneficiaries: Cluster members Indirect beneficiaries: Total caseloads of all cluster members
Immediate Priority Requirements	\$9,623,848
Contact Information	John Long, longj@un.org

Needs analysis

By end of October 2009, about one million IDPs are residing in camps and out of camps in NWFP, mainly the Peshawar valley (Mardan, Swabi, Charsada, and Peshawar). In July 2009, security operations began in South Waziristan causing further displacement of people into DI Khan and Tank districts, further south in NWFP. It is expected that the situation in NWFP / FATA will continue fragile into 2010, demanding the assistance of humanitarian actors.

As a degree of normality began returning to many areas in Swat, Buner and Lower Dir, the Government announced its return plan on 13 July. This situation implies an added need for early recovery assistance in order to maximise the welfare of the returnees and people who never left their areas of origin.

Given the continuous need to provide assistance to the IDPs residing in camps and host communities and the expected IDPs who might be displaced as a result of the ongoing security forces operations together with insecurity and inaccessibility, the need to strengthen coordination (with adequate mechanisms in place and staff properly trained), information management and dissemination, planning advocacy and resource mobilisation cannot be overemphasized, in order to ensure efficient and judicious utilisation of resources and maximisation of the welfare of IDPs and returnees.

Strategy

In support of the HC and the entire humanitarian community work to complement the Government's effort to address humanitarian needs and facilitate early recovery programmes, the following priorities have been identified:

- Strengthen capacity to advice on security for humanitarian operations
- Improve humanitarian access and space
- Increase a common understanding of humanitarian needs, responses and gaps
- Strengthen interagency coordination, decision-making and strategic planning systems
- Improve emergency preparedness, coordination and prioritisation of resource mobilisation

Outcomes

- Effective and efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected population in a secured environment
- Optimum utilization of resources to meet the desired needs of the affected population
- Accurate data collected, collated, analysed and disseminated to relevant stakeholders on needs, responses and gaps in partnership with cluster leads and other partners

There will be regular meetings with cluster coordinators and the respective government line departments in Peshawar every two weeks, co-chaired by PaRSSA/PDMA.

4.5.5 EDUCATION CLUSTER

Cluster / Sector Lead Agency(s)	UNICEF and Save the Children Alliance
Implementing Agencies	Help in Need, Community Motivation and Development Organization (CMDO), World Vision International, Youth Resource Centre (YRC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Church World Service (CWS), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), STEP-Organization, CARE International, ActionAid Pakistan, Muslim Aid, Human Development Programme (HDP), UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, Save the Children Alliance
Number of Projects	18
Cluster / sector Objectives	<p>The overall objective is to ensure provision of quality education services to 58% of 1,565,300 emergency affected children, 2700 adults and 3900 youths.</p> <p>Specific Objectives: By the end of 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 46,400 (100%) of pre and primary & 19,200 (40%) middle & secondary IDP school children in camps have access to quality education • 185,600 (40%) of pre and primary & 76,800 (15%) middle & secondary IDP school children in host communities have access to quality education • 185,600 (50%) of pre and primary & 76,800 (30%) middle and secondary school children in resident host communities have access to quality education • 667,000 (80%) of pre and primary & 276,000 (20%) middle and secondary school returnee and 'stayee' children have access to quality education • Support the establishment of 1,080 literacy centres for functional literacy to 27,000 adults (70% women) and the reactivation of non-formal primary education system benefiting 15,950 (50% of 31,900) most needy primary children • Rehabilitate / strengthen 13 technical and vocational training institutes, including seven occupied by IDPs, to provide skills training to 3,900 youths affected by crisis
Beneficiaries	1,571,735
Immediate Priority Requirements	\$22,118,026
location	NWFP / FATA
Contact Information	Syed Fawad Ali Shah, Cluster Coordinator (sfashah@unicef.org) Erum Burki, Cluster Support, (eburki@savethechildren.pk)

Caseload of children in the four vulnerable Groups

Caseloads of Vulnerable Groups	Total caseload					Target Beneficiaries for cluster				
	Age groups of Children					Age groups of Children				
	3-5 years	5-11 years	12-18 years	Boys	Girls	3-5 years	5-11 years	12-18 years	Boys	Girls
Displaced (800,000)	64,000	168,000	96,000	180,400	147,600	33,280	87,360	19,200	76,912	62,928
In Camp (20%)	12,800	33,600	19,200	36,080	29,520	12,800	33,600	7,680	29,744	24,336
In host Communities (80%)	51,200	134,400	76,800	144,320	118,080	20,480	53,760	11,520	47,168	38,592
Host Families (80,000 families = 640,000 individuals)	51,200	134,400	76,800	144,320	118,080	25,600	67,200	23,040	63,712	52,128
Returnees (1,000,000)	80,000	210,000	120,000	225,500	184,500	64,000	168,000	24,000	140,800	115,200
Stayees (1,300,000)	104,000	273,000	156,000	293,150	239,850	83,200	218,400	31,200	183,040	149,760
Caseloads of children	299,200	785,400	448,800	843,370	690,030	206,080	540,960	97,440	464,464	380,016
Case loads of teachers per age group (40:1)	7480	19,635	11,220	26,834	11,501	7,480	19,635	11,220	26,834	11,501

Overview of priority needs and Cluster response strategy.

These needs are based on the Asian Development Bank-World Bank Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment Immediate Restoration & Medium Term Reconstruction Report ([page 13 para 2: Education Damages/Needs](#))

The insecurity in the FATA and in Malakand Division in the NWFP that started in 2008 resulted in two waves of displacement - the first wave of displacement was roughly 577,000 individuals from Bajaur, and Mohmand agencies whereas in the second wave an estimated 2.5 million people from Swat, Buner, and Lower Dir moved to the safer adjoining districts of Peshawar, Swabi, and Mardan.

In late 2009 and into 2010 continued or shifting insecurity is expected to affect education access and continuity in FATA and Malakand, as operations continue on both sides of the Pakistan Afghan border.

IDPs in Camps and Host Communities

The government of NWFP established 34 IDP camps in the nine districts (Peshawar, Charsadda, Nowshera, Lower Dir, Upper Dir, Mardan, Swabi, Buner, and Malakand) and continued to provide emergency assistance to IDPs from the crisis affected areas of Bajaur, Mohmand and Malakand Division. Since the security forces operations are continuing and shifting to other areas, (recently the government launched another operation against the militants in Khyber Agency) it is estimated that more IDPs will have to be assisted in the next year.

As of October 2009, some 80,000 children (age group 3 to 18 years) from South Waziristan are in host communities in DI Khan and Tank (this number is expected to increase) and an estimated 30% of IDPs from Bajaur are yet to return, while Khyber agency and Waziristan residents have also moved to host areas and in Peshawar and Jalozai Camp.

Many areas remain in affected and/or IDPs have little immediate interest to return due to damaged homes and livelihoods and the approach of winter.

Schools occupied/vacated by IDPs

Due to the mass influx of IDPs into adjacent districts of NWFP, approximately 4,830 schools were converted into IDP shelters. Once vacated on 1 September, these schools required repair and rehabilitation to make them usable for the students. Due to limited funding, presently some 1,315 primary and 584 secondary schools remain in need of repair. All damaged schools are open despite needs for repair.

Destruction of schools

The current IDP emergency caused heavy destruction and damage to school facilities in areas of origin as well as the adjacent hosting districts. In Malakand Division, 231 (primary and secondary) schools, including 147 girls schools have been fully destroyed during the crisis and another 185 schools have suffered partial damage. More schools continue to be reported partially or completely damaged in various other districts of Malakand.

FATA education official report a total of 137 schools (50 girls' schools) as partially or fully damaged, with the following breakdown by tier (47 Government Primary Schools [for boys], 27 Government Girls Primary Schools, 16 Government Middle Schools [for boys], 16 Government Girls Middle Schools, 23 Government High Schools [for boys], seven Government Girls High Schools, one Government Degree College [for boys] and zero Government Girls Degree College).

Ongoing crisis/ unease

Even though the damaged schools in NWFP represent about 10% of the total schools in Malakand the impact of schools being targeted and continued unrest makes return to school a challenge for many students, especially girls, across the crisis zones. EDOs in Swat and Buner recently reported that although return rates were approaching 95%, alarmingly return to school was only 60% of boys' previous enrolment and 20% of girls' previous enrolment. Schools of some 15 Union Councils of Swat have not opened due to ongoing tensions. The Government has stopped NGOs operating in South Waziristan due to the large scale security operation there.

Response approach

The devastation and disruption of education services resulting from this crisis, and subsequent strong resolve of the Government to restore educational infrastructure in these areas, has provided a unique opportunity to assist in the resumption of services in ways which improve access and provide quality improvement support including:

- A focus on facilitating the return of children (boys and girls) to school
- A focus on ensuring that all girls go to schools and advocacy for stipends for girls in grade four and five
- Free teaching and learning materials for all children and affected schools
- Reactivating and strengthening of Parent Teachers Councils (PTC's) to support enrolment and school processes
- Including *Katchi* class in all primary schools and communities
- Increasing access to Primary Schools and middle level education and address the need for many more female teachers as well as providing incentive packages for female teachers to ensure their attendance in schools after this crisis
- Increasing access to non-formal and literacy education opportunities
- Advocacy & community / social mobilization for increased enrolment
- A more integrated approach to school improvement which addresses all key factors influencing the quality of education for both boys and girls, including food incentives for all children, better health and hygiene, school safety and provision of psycho-social support for children and teachers affected by the crisis
- Inclusion of emerging issues (such as Peace Education, Mine Risk Education, Disaster Preparedness and Psycho-social aspects of teaching and learning) into the teacher training manuals and the delivery of an improved in-service (and pre-service for new hire) teacher training which will equip teachers to provide support for children who would need special attention to cope with the effects of the crisis
- Support to district education offices for improved monitoring outreach of the educational activities at the school level

General action in the education sector aims to achieve the Education for All goals, Millennium Development Goals 2 and 3, United Nations Girls Education Initiative as well as the priorities set out in the NWFP Education Sector Plan. Assistance to the education sector will help to ensure that all children in the 3 to 18 age groups are able to access quality education and opportunities exist for attaining basic literacy and numeracy beyond regular school.

Priority needs related to the humanitarian situation include:

- quality assurance issues
- prevention of drop-outs influenced by factors related to the current humanitarian crisis
- first entry or return to school for children who have left or never joined formal education

Vulnerable areas include:

- Malakand Division
- Peshawar Valley
- Southern districts of NWFP
- FATA
- Border areas of Balochistan

Vulnerable populations include:

- IDP children in camps and host communities
- Resident children in host communities
- Returnees
- Populations remaining in the areas of origin

Objectives

The overall objective is to ensure provision of quality education services to 58% of 1,565,300 emergency affected children, 2,700 adults and 3,900 youths.

Specific Objectives: By the end of 2010:

- 46,400 (100%) of pre and primary & 19,200 (40%) middle & secondary school children in camps have access to quality education
- 185,600 (40%) of pre and primary & 76,800 (15%) middle & secondary school children in host communities have access to quality education
- 185,600 (50%) of pre and primary & 76,800 (30%) middle and secondary school children in resident host communities have access to quality education
- 667,000 (80%) of pre and primary & 276,000 (20%) middle and secondary school returnee and 'stayee' children have access to quality education
- To support the establishment of 1,080 literacy centres for functional literacy to 27,000 adults (70% women) and the reactivation of non-formal primary education system benefiting 15,950 (50% of 31,900) most needy primary children
- To rehabilitate / strengthen 13 technical and vocational training institutes, including seven occupied by IDPs, to provide skills training to 3,900 youths affected by security forces operations

Response Strategy

The Cluster aims to reach the caseload of children in the four vulnerable groups in Table 1 above, with a minimum package of basic education services in 12 months; special attention and targeted efforts will be made to get more girls into schools. The elements of the "minimum education package" for primary and middle/secondary education include:

- provision of safe and child-and adolescent-friendly temporary school facilities with latrines and water facilities that are gender/age sensitive and inclusive in design
- provision of recreation materials for psycho-social support to raise children's self-esteem, reinforce resilience and provide an opportunity for self-expression, including early child development materials
- provision of student learning materials and other school supplies (school-in-a-box, Science and Mathematics kits) and assorted stationery
- Teachers with at least minimum qualifications and in-service training: especially related to emergency education needs

Prioritized Cluster Activities: The following activities have been prioritized to respond to the urgent needs of children to continue learning, resume their disrupted schooling and experience some normality in their lives:

- Organize primary, middle and secondary level classes / schools for IDP children in camps
- Organize second shift primary, middle and secondary level classes in existing Government schools for IDP children in host communities
- Support for reactivation and strengthening of non-formal basic primary education in the crisis districts and camps
- Rehabilitate repair or provide temporary learning spaces for partially or fully damaged schools to ensure the continuation of education of returnee and 'stayee' children
- Integrate emerging emergency issues such as, mine risk education, psycho-social support, Peace education and emergency preparedness into existing teacher training manual
- Train trainers and roll out training for teachers and education managers
- Conduct orientation workshop for teachers on cluster agreed materials, (school in a box, recreation and early childhood development kits, school hygiene kits, science and mathematics kits)
- Organize functional literacy classes with follow-up programmes in camps and in host communities for youths and adults, especially adolescent girls and women
- Procure and distribute assorted school supplies to all categories of children and teachers

- Repair and renovate IDP occupied technical vocational and education institutions, strengthen and delivery of training

Support Activities

- Reactivate, form and strengthen PTCs / School Management Councils on operation and maintenance of schools and in promoting children's access and return to school
- Rehabilitate and strengthen at least six district Education Offices and NWFP Department of Elementary and Secondary Education and FATA Education Directorate, including teacher training institutes
- Develop and implement communication strategy to increase school enrolment
- Provide incentives for teachers including mobility support to female teachers and upper primary & secondary school girls
- Form inter-agency monitoring team and develop monitoring mechanism

Indicators

1. Number of primary, middle and secondary, second-shift and non-formal classes / schools established for IDP children in camps and host communities (boys / girls)
2. Number of partially or fully damaged schools and vocational centres rehabilitated / reconstructed for returnee and stayee children in areas of origin (boy / girl / tier)
3. Number and type of temporary learning spaces established for returnee and stayee children in affected areas of origin (boy / girl / type)
4. Availability of emergency related teacher training manuals (by type)
5. Number of primary middle and secondary school teachers, trained (sex / tier / topic)
6. Number of beneficiaries supplied with school supplies (male / female / tier)
7. Number of PTCs formed, trained and functioning (male / female PTCs/Members)
8. Number of IDP occupied technical and vocational institutions renovated (male / female / type)
9. Number of youths (male / female), adult women accessing basic literacy programmes

Cluster Monitoring Plan

To ensure the overall quality of project implementation, project activities and gender indicators will be closely monitored by project staff with an established mechanism within the responsible agency. The governments of NWFP / FATA and UNICEF as the co-chairs of the Provincial cluster meetings and Save the Children and UNICEF as Co-leads of the Education cluster will play a significant role in ensuring strong coordination and a focus on cross cutting issues, international and minimum standards and accountability. Individual agencies and organisations will monitor project-specific indicators, disaggregated by sex and age, and make ongoing evaluations and assessments of project objectives. Cluster level joint monitoring and assessments will be encouraged. All organisations will monitor the quality of the implementation with their monitoring tools and system to ensure that education services reach the targeted vulnerable children. The approval and the monitoring and evaluation processes reflected in paragraphs 4.2 and 4.3 will be used.

Individual organizations funded will be expected to provide verbal and written updates on the implementation of the projects during the year.

4.5.6 FOOD ASSISTANCE CLUSTER

Cluster Lead Agency	UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)
Implementing Agencies	WFP, CWS, United Sikhs, Qatar Charity (QC), PAIMAN Alumni Trust
Number of Projects	5
Cluster/sector Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain appropriate consumption levels among IDPs, returnees, vulnerable locally-affected persons and host families 2. Expand ongoing support to education and restore enrolment, attendance and retention of children in primary schools 3. Support small farmers, the landless and vulnerable populations identified as the most food-insecure (by virtue of low caloric intake, poor food consumption and dietary diversity, and weak coping strategies) 4. Support Mother and Child Health (MCH) services for women and young children 5. Restore agricultural livelihoods and rehabilitate infrastructure and assets 6. Support the Pakistani economy by procuring and processing a majority of commodity inputs locally, and 7. Work closely with other Clusters, as appropriate, to maximize the synergy of interventions
Beneficiaries	See detailed breakdown below
Immediate Priority Requirements	194,718,468
Contact Information	Elmidad.Abdalla@wfp.org

Beneficiary breakdown

	Relief components			Early Recovery components (participants)				Total
	IDPs	Returnees	Locally Affected Persons	Support for Education	Support for MCH	Support for Livelihoods	Support for Infrastructure Rehabilitation	
January	960,000	1,440,000	200,000	-	5,000	15,000	15,000	2,635,000
February	960,000	1,440,000	200,000	-	5,000	25,000	25,000	2,655,000
March	800,000	160,000	200,000	200,000	10,000	50,000	35,000	1,455,000
April	800,000	160,000	-	200,000	10,000	75,000	45,000	1,290,000
May	800,000	160,000	-	200,000	10,000	100,000	45,000	1,315,000
June	800,000	160,000	-	200,000	10,000	50,000	75,000	1,295,000
July	800,000	160,000	-	200,000	10,000	35,000	30,000	1,235,000
August	800,000	160,000	-	200,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	1,210,000
September	700,000	100,000	-	200,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	1,035,000
October	700,000	100,000	-	200,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	1,025,000
November	700,000	100,000	-	200,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	1,020,000
December	700,000	100,000	-	-	10,000	5,000	5,000	820,000
TOTALS	960,000	1,440,000	200,000	200,000	10,000	100,000	75,000	2,635,000
Average	794,000	353,000	50000	150,000	9,000	33,000	27,000	1,400,000

Needs Analysis

With a population of approximately 168 million, Pakistan is ranked 141 out of 177 countries assessed in the 2009 UNDP HDR. An estimated 45 million people are severely food insecure, consuming less than 1,700 Kcal per day (compared to the minimum international standard of 2,100 Kcal per day). Set against a backdrop of rapidly rising food prices and declining economic activity, the ongoing crisis is likely to further entrench vulnerability and food insecurity throughout affected areas.

The CERINA report indicates that households living in insecure areas – already food-insecure have since seen the availability of adequate food drastically reduced and its access restricted. Only 65% of affected families reported having access to some food reserves, with 34% reporting no available reserve at all. A subsequent inter-agency needs assessment²¹ conducted in September 2009 confirmed this trend; with food insecurity levels rising to 40%, from 28%²² prior to the crisis. As a result, a majority of affected families have reduced their food intake and dietary diversity to a bare minimum, of which most is now obtained in the form of food assistance.

²¹ CERINA Survey, Inter-Agency Report, September 2009.

²² High Food Prices in Pakistan: Impact Assessment and the Way Forward, UN Inter-Agency Assessment Report, July 2008.

The instability has had a similarly devastating effect on the region's socio-economic activities. An August 2009 rapid assessment²³ of conditions in Swat showed that 82% of those who did not leave or had since returned were poorer and more vulnerable than in May that year. The average loss of income stood at 73%, with 53% of households reportedly in debt. Educational systems had been severely eroded, with physical damage to facilities, school closures, reduced enrolment and increased drop-out rates.

Inflation of core commodity prices has also been exacerbated amid numerous corollaries to the crisis – including extended curfews, high transportation costs, poorly functioning markets and reduced production. In an August 2009 market monitoring report, WFP found that wheat flour prices has surged by 104% over the last two years in NWFP, with rice prices increasing by 62% and sugar by 15%. Security services operations and mass evacuations coincided with wheat crop harvests (a dietary staple in affected regions), resulting in production shortfalls that explicitly compromise ongoing food security. Similarly, security restrictions on maize cultivation have contributed to a reversal of the 2008 surplus, to a deficit of 79% in 2009. Food balance sheet analyses anticipate the persistence of significant gaps between expected cereal production and requisite consumption over the next 12 months.

As insecurity continues and livelihoods are further depleted, an urgent and comprehensive response is critical to forestalling greater vulnerability. The Food Assistance Cluster's response strategy for the period January – December 2010 covers relief, recovery, educational support and MCH interventions; helping to maintain adequate consumption, stabilize the nutritional status of the most vulnerable, and restore livelihoods and infrastructure.

Objectives

The overall aim of the Food Assistance Cluster is to save lives, avert hunger and mitigate other negative impacts of the crisis on affected populations. Specific objectives are to:

1. Maintain appropriate consumption levels among IDPs, returnees, vulnerable locally-affected persons and host families
2. Expand ongoing support to education and restore enrolment, attendance and retention of children in primary schools
3. Support small farmers, the landless and vulnerable populations identified as the most food-insecure (by virtue of low caloric intake, poor food consumption and dietary diversity, and weak coping strategies)
4. Support MCH services for women and young children
5. Restore agricultural livelihoods and rehabilitate infrastructure and assets
6. Support the Pakistani economy by procuring and processing a majority of commodity inputs locally, and
7. Work closely with other Clusters, as appropriate, to maximize the synergy of interventions

As more people begin to return to their homes, assistance will increasingly be required within places of origin. Nonetheless, ongoing operations may continue to stimulate IDP outflows, necessitating close monitoring for contingency planning purposes. Given this anticipated fluidity in population movements, the Food Cluster aims to provide relief assistance to IDPs residing both in and outside of camps, with host communities and in rented accommodation; returnees within their areas of origin; and locally-affected persons ("stayees") who were unable to leave and have been rendered equally vulnerable. Additionally, as the influx of IDPs into Swabi and Mardan caused dramatic price rises in these areas – for food, NFIs and services – host family expenses have increased. At the same time, as these families shared food stocks with IDPs, their savings have been significantly depleted. In response to ensuing compromised food security, some assistance will also be provided by the Cluster to host families.

General Food Distributions will supply a monthly food basket consisting of wheat flour, edible oil, pulses, High Energy Biscuits, sugar, salt and tea. Ready to Use Supplementary Food will also be

²³ Rapid Assessment Report of Swat District, NWFP, Pakistan, Save the Children, August 2009.

provided to families with children below two years of age. Meeting basic food requirements on a regular and systematic basis is not only central to relief objectives, but also to a successful transition into early recovery. Through the conduct of Global Food Distribution, beneficiaries are free to engage in recovery efforts, while the utilisation of food inputs for specific rehabilitative opportunities will actively promote it.

Planned recovery interventions intend to restore livelihoods and rebuild infrastructure and assets (thereby enhancing resilience to shocks) using Food-for-Work (FFW) and Food-for-Training (FFT) modalities in compensation for labour inputs. Targeted groups include small farmers (with less than 2.5 acres of land), tenants and acutely vulnerable (including female-headed) households. Support will also be provided to primary education and MCH in the form of food incentives for children and pregnant/lactating women; encouraging increased attendance and retention in school and greater participation in medical consultations.

Absent these measures, vulnerable households will likely face increasing food insecurity and be unable to engage in meaningful recovery, resulting in an erosion of coping mechanisms that may further protract dependence on humanitarian assistance. This comprehensive strategy will additionally permit complementary UN, NGO, Government and community-level recovery efforts to proceed unhindered by basic food security concerns.

Indicators

1. Tonnage of food distributed, as a percentage of planned distribution
2. Number of IDPs, returnees, locally-affected persons and host families in receipt of monthly food rations, as a percentage of planned figures
3. Percentage of families whose Household Food Consumption score exceeds a minimum threshold
4. Number of small farmers, tenants and acutely vulnerable households in receipt of food inputs for early recovery through participation in FFW / FFT activities, as a percentage of planned figures
5. Number of children in receipt of food incentives to address short-term needs and encourage school attendance and retention, as a percentage of planned figures
6. Number of children under-five and pregnant/lactating women in receipt of food assistance to prevent life-long consequences of poor nutrition and encourage regular attendance at healthcare facilities, as a percentage of planned figures, and
7. Quantity of fortified and supplementary food distributed, as a percentage of planned and actual distribution

Cluster Monitoring Plan

The Food Assistance Cluster, led by WFP and co-chaired by the relevant government institution, will continue to lead and participate in inter-agency food security assessments in crisis-affected areas, and all participating agencies will monitor their project activities through standard monitoring checklists. Periodic reviews will also be conducted to assess the progress of implementation towards expected results. WFP will continue to monitor local market commodity prices to provide early warning for possible food shortages, as well as supply Information Management (IM) services for the Cluster membership at large. The approval and the monitoring and evaluation processes reflected in paragraphs 4.2 and 4.3 will be used.

4.5.7 HEALTH CLUSTER

Cluster Lead Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO)
Implementing Agencies	Abaseen Foundation, American Refugee Commission (ARC), CAMP, CARE International, Centre for Excellence in Rural Development (CERD), CMDO, CORDAID, CWS, DR-NET, Frontier Primary Health Care (FPHC), Helping Hand for Relief and Development (HHRD), Help in Need, Ibn-e-Sina, International Child Development Initiatives (ICDI), International Medical Corps (IMC), Islamic relief, Johanniter International, Malteser international, Médecins du Monde – France, Mercy Corps, Merlin, Muslim aid, Nida, Relief International, Save the Children, United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, World Vision and YRC
Number of Projects	34
Cluster/sector Objectives	<p>The overall goal is to reduce morbidity and mortality among the crisis affected population including displaced, host communities, returnees and population remaining in the areas of origin.</p> <p>Specific objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure equitable access to integrated essential PHC services (including Maternal Newborn and Child Health / Reproductive health, mental health and psycho-social support) at community level and in facilities for all crisis affected population especially for women and children, elderly, and people with disabilities 2. To restore/ revitalize health services delivery in return areas while enabling the health authorities to deliver their humanitarian responsibilities and by engaging the key national programmes and campaigns 3. To address the emerging public health threats in a timely and appropriate manner by expanding DEWS to all the affected areas of displacements and insecurity and by developing health components of contingency plans 4. To increase stakeholders commitment and awareness of affected population especially women on key life saving health issues / interventions 5. To ensure the delivery of the health response in a coordinated manner and according to Sphere and national standards
Beneficiaries	<p>3.74 million population approximately (including IDPs, host communities, returnees and populations in crisis zones)</p> <p>Male: 1.94 million and</p> <p>Females : 1.8 million, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 822,800 women of child-bearing age • 112,200 pregnant women, including 16,830 pregnant women likely to have complications • 598,400 children under five
Immediate Priority Requirements	\$73,470,100
Contact Information	<p>Dr. Hendrikus Raaijmakers</p> <p>Email: raaijmakersh@pak.emro.who.int</p> <p>Tel: +92-51-92-55077/9255184/9255185</p> <p>Cell: +92-300-501-0494</p>

Overview of priority needs and response strategy

The demographic health survey of Pakistan, conducted in the year 2007-8, revealed that the infant and under-five year mortality is 63 and 75 per 1000 respectively, while the Maternal Mortality rate is 275 per 100,000 live births in the NWFP. Similarly, Pakistani social and living standards measurement survey conducted in 2007-8 reports that NWFP, only 36% of the children aged 12 to 23 months were fully immunized, 48% of the married women in child bearing age group (15 to 49 years) had at least one prenatal consultation and 30% of the deliveries were performed by a qualified doctor.

The health status of the population is likely to deteriorate during difficult law and order situations mainly due to the lack of timely access to health care, in particular for trauma and infectious diseases. Insecurity and displacement will further increase the burden on the already under-resourced (financial and human) health system.

The CERINA 2009 conducted jointly by the humanitarian partners, reflects that the public health care system in the areas of origin have suffered heavy damages due to the recent developments. A total of 77 health facilities require repair or renovation. Above 50% of the essentials drugs and most of the consumable medical items were found to be out of stock at the health facilities and the district

warehouses. Routine vaccination services have been disrupted and the health professionals have migrated to other districts.

Strengthening of Primary Health Care services (including Mother & Child Health Care / Reproductive Health) and Emergency Health services is urgently required for the affected population of the crisis affected districts. Special attention and assistance needs to be given to the vulnerable groups including disabled and elderly. Additionally, medical assistance and psycho-social counseling for GBV survivors should also be ensured at the health facilities of these crisis areas with compromised security situation. Other than this advocacy with stakeholders and community, it is also needed to increase awareness about key life saving issues.

The poor living conditions, inadequate health care services and harsh weather conditions, especially with impending winter, are creating an atmosphere conducive for the rapid spread of communicable diseases such as acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea diseases that are already endemic in the affected areas. Lack of disease surveillance and outbreak response system in the affected areas demand the development of DEWS. With ongoing crisis and continuous population displacement, the need for an immediate response tremendously increases.

Planned Interventions

Health cluster interventions are planned for four distinct groups of affected population which comprise of: (a) IDPs (in camps, with host communities and in transit); (b) the host community; (c) population in the area of origin (the stayees); and (d) returnees.

The proposed priority health response interventions for the respective groups are:

1. IDPs (in camps, with host communities and in transit) and the host communities

- Ensure provision of comprehensive PHC service package (including Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) / Reproductive Health, mental health and psycho-social support through strengthening of service delivery points (Basic Health Units / Rural Health Centres / Civil Hospital, temporary health clinics in IDP camps, mobile health units)
- Ensure medical assistance at health facilities and psychosocial counseling for GBV survivors
- Ensure the access of IDPs to essential referral services through strengthening the emergency surgical and comprehensive obstetric and neonatal care at district level (secondary health care)
- Provision of essential medicines as per the health cluster approved list to all the health posts within camps and health facilities, both primary and secondary by WHO
- Expansion and strengthening of the DEWS and outbreak response capacities including stockpiling and readiness to mitigate the seasonal public health risks
- Monitoring the quality of drinking water for the target population in collaboration with the WASH cluster
- Ensuring proper waste management, sanitation and hygiene in targeted health facilities in collaboration with the WASH cluster
- Increase community awareness on health and hygiene issues with emphasis on Reproductive Health
- Vector control and mitigation measures against vector-borne diseases

2. Population still trapped in inaccessible areas

The Government has been shouldering the responsibility for the provision of emergency services and medical evacuation in these areas. Some support consisting of life saving medicines and medical equipment was provided by the health cluster (WHO). When the access to these areas is granted to humanitarian partners the health cluster aim to:

- Rehabilitate the PHC services network including bridging the immediate gaps in service provision
- Strengthen the capacity to deliver emergency health services especially trauma care and referral

3. Returnees; IDPs who returned to their areas of origin

It is estimated that more than 1.65 million IDPs have returned to their areas of origin. The hospitals have been handed over to the civil administration; however, after several months of operations the challenges are enormous. The District / Agency health authorities have a limited budget and capacities prior to the crisis that needs support and additional resources to:

- Support the resumption and restoration of service delivery at all levels including damaged / non-functional health facilities
- Ensure humanitarian activities build up the basis for recovery and reconstruction phases through adopting a “fill in the gaps” approach regarding the availability of essential drugs, equipment and supplies by WHO and partners
- Ensure availability of essential health staff especially female health care providers
- Implement Minimum Initial Service Package for reproductive health including medical and psycho-social assistance for GBV survivors
- Strengthening the health sector emergency preparedness and response capacity through joint planning and coordination (including inter-sectoral) at provincial and district levels, DEWS, stockpiling, and readiness to mitigate the seasonal public health risks
- Ensure essential community outreach and IEC activities by mobilizing key national programs (PHC / Family Planning, Expanded Programme on Immunization or EPI, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health)
- Ensure access to life saving interventions through campaign approach like Mother and Child Days, Measles and tetanus toxoid vaccination campaigns (an opportunity to reach trapped population in addition to returnees)
- Ensure support to provision of mental health and psychosocial services where needed

Indicators

Process indicators

- Outpatient utilization rate; number of curative consultation / person / year
- 400 out of the 500 health facilities sharing weekly DEWS reports
- More than 80% of alerts / outbreaks investigated / responded to within 48 hours
- No of targeted districts with District / Agency Health Plans including joint contingency plans
- Proportion of targeted districts having a functioning health cluster ensuring standardization and monitoring of interventions

Result indicators

- 80% coverage of population within 5km of a functioning health facility able to deliver standard package of services [Civil Dispensary (CD), Basic Health Unit (BHU), Rural Health Centre (RHC), Civil Hospital (CH), Tehsil Headquarter Hospital (THQ), District Headquarter Hospital (DHQ)]
- 80% coverage of population with functioning 24/7 HF (RHC/THQ/DHQ/CH)) within 20 km for referral services
- Proportion of the health facilities with at least one Skilled Birth Attendant available for 24 hours
- Proportion of primary health facilities offering provision of adequate mental health and / or psycho-social support
- Number of Health Facilities with comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care services / 500,000 population
- Percentage of existing health facilities re-operationalized
- Number of functional PHC facility / 10,000 population
- Proportion of active national programs in the target districts / agency (PHC & Family Planning, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health, Tuberculosis Directly Observed Short-course, EPI, Hepatitis, HIV/AIDS and Malaria Programs)
- Ratio of Lady Health Worker / Community Health Workers per 1,000 population
- Administrative coverage obtained mass vaccination campaigns (by antigen and by target age group conducted in target districts / agency)
- Proportion of target population covered through advocacy and Information / Education and Communication campaigns

- Percentage of mothers who can correctly tell at least three danger signs of pregnancy

Cluster Monitoring Plan

Health Cluster partners will monitor health interventions according to the indicators outlined above disaggregated by sex and age, and conduct evaluations and assessments to measure the impact of the interventions and to facilitate improvement / changes where required. The Department of Health as co-chair, and WHO will be responsible in ensuring that appropriate standards of care are provided. Specific areas of focus such as the DEWS will deploy surveillance officers in the districts affected for close monitoring and supervision of the disease trends and investigate any alerts and outbreaks to provide the timely and appropriate response. The essential drugs team will monitor the rational use, storage and dispensing activities and capacities of the department of health and all the proposing organisations through the deployment of a pharmacist in each district. The approval and the monitoring and evaluation processes reflected in paragraphs 4.2 and 4.3 will be used.

Information management

Communication and information Management (C&IM) will provide continuous updates on health sector interventions by developing Who, What and Where (3W), and health maps using GPS coordinates. Newsletters, Health Bulletins, Situational reports and web sites will be produced to inform partners as well as the general public on health interventions and needs. Communications will be responding to, and lobbying for effective collaboration and sensitisation of media as well as utilising their resources to address the wider audience. Brochures, Information, education and communication messages (IEC material), pictorial coverage of health sector initiatives, outbreaks, disaster reports, video interviews, documentaries as well as developing need / human interest, success stories and messages via channels of mass media communication will be used.

4.5.8 LOGISTICS CLUSTER

Cluster Lead Agency	UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)
Implementing Agencies	n/a
Number of Projects	1
Cluster/sector Objectives	<p>To provide proactive planning for and response to the logistics needs of humanitarian actors involved in the 2009 IDP crisis response and CAP 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate transport and provide storage facilities for Logistics Cluster participants and respond to additional identified logistic gaps and needs • Establish and manage humanitarian logistics hubs and distribution points in areas of displacement / return • Participate in inter-cluster missions and monitor the need for establishing additional hubs / distribution points • Ensure consolidation of relief items, off-loading and onward transportation • Further provide logistics and technical support to the management of Relief Banks collection centres that are being set up to receive public donations of relief items
Beneficiaries	<p>Direct beneficiaries: Cluster members</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries: Total caseloads of all cluster members</p>
Immediate Priority Requirements	\$2,500,000
Contact Information	Wolfgang.Herbinger@wfp.org

Needs analysis:

Given the current unstable political situation in Pakistan and the foreseen cyclic displacements of population affected by the crisis in NWFP and FATA regions, a coordinated and efficient logistics response will be required to continue throughout 2010. Considering the deteriorating security conditions throughout the country, it is also crucial that MOSS compliant working logistics set ups are available to ensure regular, efficient and safe implementation of humanitarian programmes.

The main logistics gaps and bottlenecks identified by the humanitarian community are related to the:

- Sites for consolidation and sufficient storage of relief items from the humanitarian community
- Humanitarian community cargo land transport from multiple storage points to distribution points
- Integrated services for the consolidation, storage and transport of private and government donations from Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar area to delivery points
- Logistics coordination and information sharing
- Safe operating environment for aid workers

Response strategy:

The Logistics Cluster Cell in Islamabad will remain as main coordination centre, while the Peshawar cell will serve as decentralised centre of operations. Regular meetings will continue to be facilitated in both locations (security permitting) to ensure appropriate logistics coordination and information sharing and specifically discuss progress, challenges and constraints that the Logistics Cluster participants are facing. The Logistics Cluster Team, in close cooperation with the Global Logistics Cluster Cell in Rome, ensures that relevant information, maps and tools are posted on the Logistics Cluster website. A Logistics Officer is responsible for the overall planning and coordination of the Logistics Cluster activities and services provided. Furthermore, an Information Management Officer continues to support the coordination efforts between the logistics community and PaRRSA / National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) / PDMA (as cluster co-chair) for the provision of logistics information in NWFP / FATA relevant to the operation. A Geographic Information System Officer also produces relevant operational logistics maps, also upon request from Logistics Cluster participants.

WFP, as lead agency of the Logistics Cluster, has established and manages logistics hubs with warehouse space close to various areas of return and areas of host families. WFP will continue to closely monitor the situation in areas of return in order to establish logistics hubs as operationally required. Support will also be provided to those who stay in affected areas.

This project will continue to ensure necessary augmentation of the existing warehouse capacity and establish new logistics hubs as required. The warehouses are made available at no cost to the user in order to support NGOs and UN agencies that either do not have the required logistics capacity or the necessary field presence.

No major transport capacity constraints have been identified amongst the humanitarian community, but the change in the scene might affect the transport market conditions and this Cluster operation therefore includes provision to assist humanitarian actors on an ad hoc basis.

Through this operation, the Logistics Cluster will also assist the PaRRSA / NDMA / PDMA in enhancing its emergency, early recovery and relief response capacity.

The Logistics coordination cell will phase out when there is no longer any need for logistics coordination or augmented logistics support. This decision will be taken in cooperation with the humanitarian community and the IASC Country Team.

Expected outcomes and impacts:

- Smooth coordination of the logistics chain for a timely and efficient response of the humanitarian community to the crisis in Pakistan
- Minimum required logistics capacity and services available to the humanitarian community to ensure the uninterrupted supply of life saving relief items to the displaced population in Pakistan
- Adequate secure operational facilities, communications and operating environment available to the humanitarian community in the operating areas
- Surge capacity and emergency equipment immediately accessible

Indicators:

- Number of agencies and organisations using storage facilities
- Number of agencies and organisations utilising Logistics coordination services
- Number of agencies and organisations utilising transport services
- Number of bulletins, maps and other Logistics information produced and shared
- Quantity (metric tons) of humanitarian cargo consolidated & prioritized through common logistics services
- Number of Inter Agency Logistics Capacity Assessments developed or updated
- Quantity (metric tons) of cargo moved through logistics common services
- Volume (m3) of cargo moved through logistics common services
- Volume (m3) of humanitarian cargo consolidated & prioritised through common logistics services

4.5.9 NUTRITION CLUSTER

Cluster Lead Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Implementing Agencies	Save the Children-US, Merlin, Relief International, Johanniter International, <i>Action contre la Faim</i> (Action Against Hunger or ACF), National Rural Support Programme, World Vision, Islamic Relief, FPHC, CERD, Community Development Organization (CDO), Research & Awareness for Human-development, Benefits And Rights (RAHBAR), Salik Foundation, Relief Pakistan, Help in Need, Nida, Ibne-Sina, WHO, WFP, UNICEF
Number of Projects	10
Cluster/sector Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide nutritional support and treatment for malnourished children under five, pregnant and lactating women, and the elderly among the affected population through community based and facility based programmes • Promote optimal infant and young child feeding practices including exclusive breastfeeding & appropriate complementary feeding through training / orientation of care providers, social mobilization and nutrition education • Prevent micro-nutrient deficiency diseases through the provision of Vitamin A, multiple micro-nutrient supplementations and de-worming • Improve coordination and communication in the cluster and strengthen partnership through establishment of a dedicated Cluster Coordinator • Strengthen monitoring system and establish information management system to maximize programme effectiveness, inform programme design and advocacy through regular cluster functioning, surveys and surveillance system • Strengthen local capacity and provide appropriate resources to initiate integration of nutrition interventions into Primary Health Care
Beneficiaries	Total Beneficiaries: 2,223,200 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women: 432,000; • Children under five: 910,000 estimated 50% male and 50% female; • Elderly 378,000: estimated 50% male and 50% female.
Immediate Priority Requirements	\$17,248,004
Contact Information	Sneupane@unicef.org

Category	Status	Beneficiaries		
		Female	Male	Total
Children		437,500	472,500	910,000
	Moderately acutely malnourished children	50,800	54,500	
	Severely acutely malnourished children	17,900	19,300	
Pregnant and lactating women		432,000	0	432,000
	Including malnourished PLW	64,800	0	
Elderly		189,000	189,000	378,000
	Including malnourished elderly and vulnerable	27,350	29,550	
Caregivers		250,000	250,000	500,000
Department of Health staff		na	na	3,000
Totals		1,469,350	1,014,850	2,223,000

Needs Analysis

Since November 2008, nutrition partners have commenced nutrition actions with an aim to address short-term needs (i.e. life-saving actions) in the IDP camps and IDP hosting areas of NWFP. Nearly, 5,000 severely, 17,000 moderately malnourished children and 7,000 malnourished pregnant and lactating women were treated in Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) from January to September 2009 in NWFP.

Nutrition vulnerability is likely to persist in 2010 mainly due to the prevailing insecurity in NWFP and FATA. Children who are acutely malnourished have an elevated risk of dying. If these children are not treated / protected, this will lead to increased morbidity and mortality. Those who do survive will also have negative impact on their growth and cognitive development. Therefore, there is a need for nutritional support to the vulnerable population (infants and children under five, pregnant and lactating women and the elderly) of affected areas, which includes: IDPs in camps and out of camps, returnees, host communities and those who have stayed in the areas.

Response strategy

The overall strategy for the nutrition cluster is to provide well coordinated nutritional support to the IDP population, host families during displacement and to returnees and those who stayed in the crisis

affected areas of NWFP and FATA through a clearly defined integrated nutrition package. In addition, the cluster will focus on nutrition information (surveys and surveillance), maintain coordination mechanisms and strengthen Department of Health and Lady Health Workers Programme capacity to deliver nutritional services, in the affected areas. Nutrition interventions have been initiated for the IDP populations in districts, including Tank and DI Khan. The modality of operation for the affected population of Waziristan will be adjusted based on the needs and the movement of the IDP population.

Key indicators

The main nutrition programme indicators are:

- Percentage of planned number of children, women and elderly enrolled in community-based management of acute malnutrition, number of children and women received micro-nutrient supplements, and number of women attended the Infant and Young Child Feeding and sanitation / hygiene sessions
- Selective Feeding Programmes outcome indicators meet minimum Sphere standards (cure rate, default and death rates, and coverage)
- Number of persons trained on CMAM, Infant and Young Child Feeding as percentage of planned target
- Reduction of percentage in acute malnutrition rates in the targeted areas
- Percentage of households reporting dietary diversity and frequency, meeting acceptable nutritional standards

Monitoring

Nutrition response project database will be regularly updated (monthly) and monthly reports will be prepared to monitor closely the training completed against targets, the admissions into CMAM as well as programme performance against Sphere standards, and number of children and women receiving multi-micronutrients supplementation. Joint monitoring, mid-term and end of project evaluation will be carried out by partners to inform programme management and to document lessons learnt. Approximately ten nutritional surveys will be conducted and sentinel sites will be established to monitor nutritional status of the affected population. Rapid assessments will be conducted in situations where a comprehensive nutrition assessment is not possible. Approximately, three programme coverage surveys will be conducted to assess the impact of nutritional programme in terms of coverage and accessibility. All cluster members, with UNICEF as cluster lead agency and the relevant provincial government institution as co-chair, will meet regularly (fortnightly, more often if needed) to share information, to closely monitor the implemented programmes, to identify gaps and to strengthen the response capacity. The approval and the monitoring and evaluation processes reflected in paragraphs 4.2 and 4.3 will be used.

4.5.10 PROTECTION CLUSTER

Cluster Lead Agency	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)
Implementing Agencies	UNHCR, Save the Children Alliance, Norwegian Refugee Council, UN-HABITAT, Trócaire, World Vision International, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNESCO, IOM, Handicap International, Youth Resource Centre
Number of Projects	14
Cluster Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vulnerable groups are aware of their rights and have access to humanitarian assistance in the affected areas 2. Men, women boys and girls are protected from violence and abuse 3. Protection capacity of relevant authorities, institutions and civil society is strengthened and a national IIDP policy is developed
Beneficiaries	3,960,000
Immediate Priority Requirements	\$22,629,042
Contact Information	Mr. Peter Kozelets, Cluster Coordinator, kozelets@unhcr.org

Category	Affected population		
	Female	Male	Total
IDPs	384,000	416,000	800,000
Returnees	624,000	676,000	1,300,000
Host communities	268,800	291,200	560,000
Stayees	624,000	676,000	1,300,000
Totals	1,900,800	2,059,200	3,960,000

Background information

The humanitarian security situation in Pakistan has deteriorated dramatically since last year in FATA and NWFP including five districts of Malakand Division, affecting a large number of people from these areas who moved mainly to other parts of NWFP.

According to provincial Government figures, by the end of October more than 1.6 million people living in camps and host communities have returned to their places of origin, with the majority going back to Swat. In line with its policy of prioritizing return, the Government shifted its focus from relief operations to return and recovery. Meanwhile, thousands of families unable or unwilling to return continue to live in the lower areas of NWFP, in need of ongoing assistance and support.

Following the operations in South Waziristan, more than 250,000 people are displaced in DI Khan and Tank as a result.

Needs analysis

It is expected that four groups of population will remain in need for assistance through 2010:

- The returnees
- Those who have remained in areas of origin during operations
- IDPs who remain in camps or with host families (800,000 persons), and
- Host Families providing food and shelter to the IDPs

The majority of affected populations have particular protection needs including ensuring access to basic services. Registration and protection monitoring are fundamental components of the protection response. This facilitates identification and prevention of risk in displacement, particularly for vulnerable groups, and assists them in accessing essential services. Continued protection monitoring of the wider affected population (host communities and populations in the areas of operations), as well as the displaced, will be necessary to identify and respond to protection needs. Collected information will be used by all clusters to ensure a well targeted and developed protection and assistance response.

There is also need to strengthen the capacity of the authorities at different levels to enable them to better respond to future IDP issues with the enactment of a national IDP policy.

According to the qualitative and quantitative information available from the CERINA report, “key protection concerns and risks include: (i) security; (ii) unfair or difficult access to basic social services; (iii) problems getting official documents; and (iv) possibility of new displacement” (South Waziristan).²⁴

Vulnerable groups in displacement who are at particular risk / in need of special attention include separated boys and girls, unaccompanied children and women, the elderly, and the disabled. These vulnerable groups face specific challenges and barriers with regards to their access to basic supplies, their mobility, and other displacement –specific vulnerabilities. They also are subjected to heightened levels of anxiety and psychosocial stress induced by inhibiting factors associated with displacement. For women and children this further increases their vulnerability to trafficking, violence, GBV, abuse, exploitation, and psycho-social difficulties.

Overall Goal: to promote the enjoyment of rights of all affected populations

Cluster specific objectives:

- To ensure the awareness provision of an open access to humanitarian assistance in the affected areas with particular attention to vulnerable groups
- To contribute to protection of men, women, boys and girls from violence and abuse
- To strengthen the protection capacity of relevant authorities, institutions and civil society

The response strategy for the Protection Cluster will:

- Facilitate registration of IDPs, including issuance of identity documentation as appropriate by the relevant authorities, of IDPs
- Leading the Protection Cluster, UNHCR will coordinate cluster members to support national authorities in elaborating national legislation and policies to ensure assistance to and protection of IDPs
- Ensure effective monitoring and reporting on protection to facilitate identification of and response to protection concerns/risks facing the population
- Assist communities to identify and respond to protection concerns
- Advocate for increased protection of the civilian population (displaced and non-displaced) and increased humanitarian access for assistance organisations (including through quiet diplomacy)
- Ensure a coordinated and comprehensive response to the protection of boys and girls, including reunification of separated children, support to local authorities / partners in monitoring, reporting in respect for child rights, and the provision of technical assistance to the local government and communities to develop a plan of action to prevent recruitment of children into armed groups as well as assistance and reintegration of those children into their families and communities
- Ensure a coordinated approach to the prevention of and response to GBV
- Support awareness raising of mine / unexploded ordnance risks through implementation of a comprehensive mine risk education strategy
- Ensure protection considerations are mainstreamed across clusters throughout the humanitarian response, including the specific needs of vulnerable groups
- Support the government in assisting IDPs with voluntary, informed and dignified return and repossession of their land and property
- Support to capacity building of authorities and civil society representatives in areas of return
- Monitor the development of situation in country and prepare contingency plans for expected new displacement

Expected outcomes and impact:

- Protection monitoring system is established and the collected information ensures well targeted and developed protection and assistance response
- IDPs in areas of displacement in Pakistan are documented and included in distribution mechanisms, with an emphasis on the most vulnerable

²⁴ Seizing the Momentum through CERINA: Early Recovery Priority Interventions in Pakistan, A Report (DRAFT) of Evidence-based Needs and Priority Interventions, 2nd September 2009.

- Most vulnerable girls, boys and women at immediate danger are provided safe and play spaces and receive psycho-social support and gender – sensitive health care services
- Response mechanism to GBV is established and functional in coordination with the Health Cluster
- Individual family members, women, men, girls and boys who are at risk of separation, separated and /or unaccompanied are identified and all are reunited with their families or placed in family based care (i.e. relative or host families)
- Community-based protection networks are established
- Local government and community plans are developed for the prevention and response to recruitment of children
- Access of displaced women and youth to psycho-social support, life skills, rudimentary functional literacy, legal support are ensured through ongoing, demand driven and community / camp based culturally sensitive outreach support
- Multi-agency coordination mechanism is established for promoting and strengthening women's role and self-help contribution through culturally sensitive and inclusive interventions is established
- Awareness is increased amongst target IDP beneficiaries and the broader communities regarding the risks and realities of trafficking and sources of help
- Implementation of an information campaign, including through training on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement

Indicators

- Percentage of incidents recorded during protection monitoring referred for various types of assistance and received such assistance
- Percentage of girls / boys, female / male youth and women / men, including survivors of GBV, receiving protective services, including psycho-social services
- Number of community groups, women and children groups formed and operating
- Percentage of IDPs and returnees having being registered
- Number of appropriate information campaigns carried out
- Number of training sessions, for local communities (including boys, girls and women) of displacement and return, respective national authorities, as well as protection partners carried out

Monitoring

Individual agencies and organisations will monitor project-specific indicators, disaggregated by sex and age, and make ongoing evaluations and assessments of project objectives. All planned areas of intervention of cluster members will be coordinated with the cluster at the project design stage in order to insure proper coverage of affected areas and avoid overlapping and duplication of services. The approval and the monitoring and evaluation processes reflected in paragraphs 4.2 and 4.3 will be used.

With the lead of the protection cluster co-chairs and the coordinators of the child protection sub-cluster and gender task force, a collective monitoring of protection activities will be undertaken during the Mid-Year Review. The co-chairs of the cluster can request individual members for updates on the implementation of the projects during the year.

The cross-cutting nature of protection issues has been recognised by other clusters and protection components are included within their respective response plans.

4.5.11 SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS CLUSTER

Cluster Lead Agency	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)
Implementing Agencies	UNHCR, UN-HABITAT, IOM, Save the Children, Norwegian Refugees Council (NRC), ACTED, Relief International (RI), CMDO, Pakistan Community Development Program (PakCDP), Initiative to Base Development on Rights and Knowledge (IDRAK), Society for Sustainable Development (SSD), Sarhad Rural Support Program (SRSP), Foundation for Integrated Development Action (FIDA), Help in Need (HIN)
Number of Projects	11
Cluster/sector Objectives	Respond to shelter and basic domestic items needs in emergency and support shelter early recovery activities
Beneficiaries	Estimated 323,250 families Estimated 2,262,750 individuals Female population among the internally displaced is estimated to be some 49%. Children are estimated to be some 60% of the IDP population
Immediate Priority Requirements	\$80,209,569
Contact Information	snashall@unhcr.org

Needs analysis

The security forces operation in Malakand and FATA resulted in displacement of some 2.7 million people between summer 2008 and mid 2009. These IDPs have fled to the relative safety of surrounding areas, where they were accommodated in humanitarian relief camps and in host communities in the districts of Charsadda, Lower Dir, Nowshera, Mardan, Malakand, Peshawar and Swabi. The host communities were also affected by the crisis, as their resources are limited. In addition, host communities are at risk of potential epidemics and shortages of food, clean water, shelter, medicines and other resources. CERINA included an assessment of the host community.

According to the Humanitarian Response Plan for 2008 - 2009, from mid-2008 to end-April 2009, 81% of the IDP population took shelter with host families or in rented accommodation. As the number of internally IDP population kept increasing, the capacities of host families and host communities to accommodate them were overwhelmed. The household survey conducted revealed that, on average, each host family accommodated at least two households, more than doubling their household size for an average period of three months during the height of the crisis. Mardan and Swabi have a combined estimated population of just over three million people (over 440,000 households). Living conditions for both host families and off camp IDPs have deteriorated alarmingly to the stage of being worse than those in official camps.

The humanitarian community in Pakistan believes that due to the protracted displacement and the changing living circumstances, the proportion of IDPs who will be in need of shelter support though living in IDP camps is likely to increase. In addition to the families who were displaced during 2009 and in light of the current security situation and ongoing operations, new arrivals of IDPs are expected. Due to the prevailing economic conditions and reduced coping capacity of IDPs and the host communities, it is assumed that up to 20% of newly arriving IDPs will seek shelter in the camps. Needs of the IDPs living in the camps are covered under the CCCM Cluster.

In mid-July 2009, the Government of Pakistan announced that the operation in Malakand Division came to an end and following this, a large number of IDPs returned to their places of origin, mostly during July and August. However, over one million people remain IDPs as at October 2009. IDPs quote security situation and lack of appropriate living conditions as major reasons for remaining in displaced at this time. For planning purposes and taking into consideration the current security situation, the humanitarian community in Pakistan estimates that there will be at least 800,000 IDPs, either from 2009 or newly IDPs during 2010. These IDPs will need to be provided with the appropriate shelter and basic domestic items support, either through accommodation in the IDP camps or in the host community. Shelter assistance in host community will be through provision of traditional shelter structures, housing repair and / or tents for the most vulnerable among the host and IDP families.

The operation destroyed both government infrastructures and private property. The field missions carried out by humanitarian agencies reported that the damage caused by the operations most seriously affected were female headed households, young girls as well as the children in general.

The CERINA report of September 2009 estimates that 29% of the houses were destroyed completely, 34% were partially damaged, 13% had negligible damages and 8% registered surface damages. Current assessments indicate a higher percentage of totally destroyed houses. Priority interventions of the recovery process under the Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster component call for: shelter assistance to at least 30,000 families whose houses have been fully damaged; provision of household energy for 70,000 vulnerable families whose homes are fully or partially destroyed; assist 40,000 affected families in housing, water and sanitation repairs; training of some 60,000 affected persons in Swat, Buner and Bajaur Districts in repair and construction; and build the capacity of the Government, the local community and the NGOs to manage and support the early recovery efforts.

Assistance in emergency shelter and basic domestic / NFIs will continue to be necessary for persons in areas of displacement and return. All families that were displaced since 2008 have or are in the process of receiving family packages of NFIs. Newly displaced families in 2010 will need to be supported with the basic domestic items and there will be a segment of the already served IDPs who will need additional support due to continued use of these items.

Seasonal changes will require additional appropriate weather protection material (summarization and winterization) of shelters and non-food items to returnees and “stayees”, IDPs and host families.

Strategies and Coordination Mechanisms:

The response strategy of the Emergency Shelter Cluster is built around the agreed priorities: relief activities in areas of displacement and early recovery in areas of return. The current trend is a mix of displacement, in consequence of on-going operations, and return, whenever life's basic conditions are restored. The Emergency Shelter Cluster considered four target groups: IDPs in camps and in host community, families hosting IDPs, returnees and those who did not leave the crisis areas but are assessed as vulnerable (“stayees”). Therefore in Pakistan there is a unique situation in which shelter activities will be in parallel relief for old and new IDP population, including host communities, and early recovery for returnees and “stayees”.

The strategic objectives for displacement areas (relief interventions), as agreed by the Shelter and NFIs Cluster, are:

- 1) Provision of adequate living space according to Sphere standards in areas of displacement taking into account cultural norms and practices, specific gender needs and needs of vulnerable groups
- 2) Capacity-building of local communities in shelter erection and construction skills, including natural disaster response
- 3) Provisions of basic services in coordination with relevant clusters, and
- 4) Provision of household NFIs to affected population in areas of displacement

The agreed strategic objectives for return areas (early recovery) are:

- 1) Provision of adequate living space according to Sphere standards in area of return taking into account cultural norms and practices, specific gender needs and needs of vulnerable groups
- 2) Capacity-building of local communities in early recovery, including natural disaster response
- 3) Coordination with relevant clusters and stakeholders to facilitate access to basic services and land, and
- 4) Provision of basic domestic / household items (NFIs) to affected population in areas of return

In addition to the above agreed strategies, the facilitation of the ‘open warehouse’ approach to shelter materials and NFIs for all organisation and local governments with cluster-approved and coordinated distribution plans will continue in 2010. UNHCR will procure and store the NFIs and temporary shelter materials in its warehouses in NWFP. All operational partners who have the capacity to distribute and

implement temporary shelter programmes, but need the NFIs and the shelter materials, will have access to these. The prioritization and coordination will be carried out by the Shelter Cluster.

Both NWFP and Balochistan Provinces face significant threats as areas prone to earthquake. Taking into account the seasonal floods, storms, climate change and damages caused by natural disasters, contingency planning is included in the proposed response plan to ensure timely and appropriate interventions.

Expected outcomes and impacts

- In areas of displacement, all registered IDPs off camp have access to adequate living space according to SPHERE standards.
- In areas of displacement, vulnerable host families receive shelter assistance when hosting IDPs
- In areas of return, temporary shelters designed according to cultural norms and practices, specific gender needs, needs of vulnerable groups and Sphere standards are delivered to beneficiaries. Temporary shelters have basic facilities, such as kitchens, latrines and boundary walls for privacy.
- In return areas, vulnerable families receive technical assistance and shelter support including housing repairs when necessary and feasible, according to official assessments.
- In case of natural disaster, the shelter cluster planning will have an appropriate and timely response, through preparedness training and stockpiling.
- Government will receive support to increase capacity for housing policy and defining housing standards.
- All registered families in camps and off camps received NFIs, including packages for special groups.
- Families enjoy privacy and protection from climatic conditions and their basic human rights.

Monitoring

Individual agencies and organisations, members of the Shelter and NFIs Cluster, led by UNHCR as cluster lead agency and the relevant provincial institution as co-chair, will monitor the implementation of the projects and its impacts, which will serve as the basis for the on-going evaluations and use of “lessons observed” principles when assessments and modifications are deemed necessary by the cluster. Open and cluster-oriented reporting will ensure avoidance of duplications and gaps. One of the initiatives to ensure appropriate monitoring is the “mapping” of actors and activities, as a powerful tool for conducting gaps analysis with “real-time” information. Mapping will also provide information on accessibility of areas, security and risks. The approval and the monitoring and evaluation processes reflected in paragraphs 4.2 and 4.3 will be used.

The mapping Information Management Units will be created in Islamabad, Peshawar, Mardan (for Bajaur), Mingora (Swat), Daggar (Buner) and Dir (locations to be confirmed). Collating information provided by cluster members and monitoring of field activities will further strengthen the capacity to identify priorities and highlight gaps areas and improve cluster coordination. Inter-Cluster coordination will enhance monitoring through a wide range of information review and analysis.

4.5.12 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) CLUSTER

Cluster Lead Agency	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Implementing Agencies	<i>ACF, ACTED, ActionAid, American Refugee Committee, CARE International, Civil Society Human and Institutional Development Programme (CHIP), Cortaid, Handicap International, HOPE 87, IRC, Islamic Relief, Mercy Corps, Oxfam, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, WHO, World Vision</i>
Number of Projects	19
Cluster / sector Objectives	<p>The WASH Cluster Strategy 2010 has defined a response to meet the identified needs and is guided by humanitarian principles and priorities, including Sphere Guidelines. The WASH strategic objectives are defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure access and provision of safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation, and promotion of safe hygiene practices to 160,000 IDPs in camps through 2010 • Support efforts to ensure access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities benefiting 640,000 IDPs living in host communities and 560,000 hosting population through 2010 • Support improved access to WASH interventions for 1.7 million returnees/population remaining during the year 2010, including capacity development of government counterparts and communities • Life-saving WASH humanitarian assistance to 600,000 population remaining in active crisis zones; this number is estimated by noting that of 1.3 million remaining population in the region overall, approximately 700,000 are from districts to which IDPs have now returned; the balance of an estimated 600,000 are residing in areas still considered in crisis • Ensure effective coordination of the humanitarian response programme in the WASH cluster in close collaboration with other clusters and Government, including ensuring complementarities of interventions through information management
Beneficiaries	2,960,000 (host families, affected returnees, population in safe areas and in areas of origin and IDPs living in camps and out of camps) including female population
Immediate Priority Requirements	\$36,399,234
Contact Information	Jamal Shah, jshah@unicef.org

Category	Affected population (2010 estimated humanitarian caseload)			Beneficiaries		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
IDPs in camps	76,800	83,200	160,000	76,800	83,200	160,000
IDPs in out of camps	384,000	416,000	800,000	384,000	416,000	800,000
Returnees and population in safe areas	816,000	884,000	1,700,000	816,000	884,000	1,700,000
Population in areas of insecurity	288,000	312,000	600,000	144,000	156,000	300,000
Totals	1,564,800	1,695,200	3,260,000	1,420,800	1,539,200	2,960,000

Needs Analysis

WASH response in any humanitarian emergency forms part of life saving interventions and, due to the dynamic nature of the NWFP and FATA emergency, WASH interventions are expected to remain a priority area of response through 2010. As the situation extends into 2010, significant populations are expected to continue to reside or be new IDPs in camps or in hosting districts off of camps. Based on information from government and registration data, approximately 1.7 million people have returned to their places of origin and yet others still reside in crisis areas. WASH interventions and services are basic pre-requisites for the health and reduced vulnerability of all of these population segments.

In IDP camps, WASH facilities are basic pre-requisites to settlement of populations in camps and must be maintained throughout the camp lifetime. In the absence of adequate WASH facilities in these camps, the populations may further disperse, making the task of providing humanitarian assistance more challenging. Over 2010, approximately 160,000 individuals are expected to reside in IDP camps across several districts; this number corresponds to expected needs and caseloads defined by the humanitarian community and are a planning figure. Where IDP populations have taken, or are expected to take, refuge in host communities, and often water and sanitation coverage is already

below standard, the increased burden on drinking water supplies and sanitation infrastructure, if existing, can increase vulnerabilities to water, sanitation and hygiene-related diseases. Based on the most likely scenario, through 2010, approximately 1.2 million IDPs and hosting communities may require WASH response, including but not limited to IDP populations in the southern districts of NWFP.

In areas of return, the WASH Cluster has estimated that 1.7 million persons would need to be provided various WASH services from the total population. This figure is based on the expected humanitarian scenario through 2010 and results of completed and ongoing assessments by WASH partners and includes approximately 50% of returning populations plus populations who never left these areas during the crisis. The restoration of WASH services and interventions is one of the conditionalities for return and forms an integral part of the early recovery for the affected populations.

Several assessments of WASH early recovery needs in various areas of return have been undertaken through WASH Cluster agencies and government line departments. Based on the CERINA and DNA reports, an estimated 10% to 20% of Government operated WASH infrastructure has been damaged and requires rehabilitation, this does not include WASH service to the thousands of people served by community water supply schemes, many of which have also been damaged or populations not served with water and sanitation at all. Needs identified include the immediate restoration of water supply schemes, clearing of drainage systems, increased access of returning populations to safe drinking water and community mobilisation for improved and sustained hygiene related behaviour.

Emergency WASH response aimed at reaching populations residing in areas of crisis, where circumstances significantly increase vulnerabilities to WASH related disease, poses a significant challenge. However the challenges do not alleviate the need. When electricity is targeted, as seen through 2009, this often renders water supply schemes defunct and populations are forced to resort to the use of alternate sources of water, often unprotected and contaminated, for drinking water purposes. Similarly during crisis almost all municipal services (including solid waste disposal and removal, sanitation services) are suspended adding to the difficulties felt by populations who remain in these areas. The situation is further exacerbated by the overall heightened security risk that magnifies all other challenges in these areas and increases associated operational costs.

Over 2009, the Cluster has also, in coordination with the Health Cluster responded to several outbreaks of WASH related disease and responded to weather induced flooding. Throughout 2010, readiness must also be ensured and extended to other life-saving WASH interventions required by these populations, whether as a result of natural disasters, such as flooding, or further extension of the crisis. Coordination of the WASH emergency and early recovery programmes through the WASH Cluster, throughout 2010, remains a priority to ensure an effective, coordinated and timely response to meet the WASH needs of the affected populations.

The prioritisation of WASH response intends to meet the most vulnerable of the target caseloads immediately where circumstances may not allow for comprehensive response. This includes populations residing in IDP camps, whether planned or large spontaneous camps, where response includes the provision of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation, hand washing and bathing facilities. Interventions must also ensure solid waste management and appropriate drainage in proximity to WASH facilities. Similarly, hygiene conditions amongst the affected population are poor and intensive hygiene promotion activities must be maintained. The operation, maintenance of these camp facilities and the decommissioning of camps, in an environmentally appropriate manner, upon closure must be ensured. Also of highest priority are populations residing in crisis areas, access permitting, where efforts to ensure basic access to drinking water and other possible WASH interventions will be made.

Immediate WASH needs for IDPs residing with host families and early recovery works in areas of return will vary based on geographical location and existing infrastructure. Ongoing assessments will continue to aid in the prioritisation of activities in these areas which may include installation /

restoration of water supply to supplement existing schemes, technical support and installation of sanitation facilities, intensive social mobilization / hygiene promotion for improved hygiene and sanitation coverage, distribution of WASH related NFIs for safe household water storage and treatment, support for water and sanitation facilities in schools and health centres. These actions are being planned and prioritized, in coordination with government counterparts and other Clusters, including Camp Coordination, Health, Education and Protection Clusters, for an effective and efficient response aimed at reaching those identified as most vulnerable.

All activities will be designed and carried out with due regard to gender, children, the vulnerable, cultural sensitivities and practices and environmental considerations. WASH PHRP 2010 projects have been prioritized to correspond to these activities and the WASH Cluster Strategy 2010. Therefore projects serving IDP populations and those in areas of active crisis have been identified as high priority and those focused on early recovery been identified as of medium priority. This does not underestimate the fact that early recovery WASH interventions are also time critical and of significant importance.

Beyond the level of WASH activities required, significant challenges are expected: the complex nature of the emergency may render inaccessible certain areas of return and lead to the new displacement of populations; the summer season when water, sanitation and hygiene related disease rates are expected to rise and the monsoons which cause areas of NWFP to flood annually may require emergency response through the year. The overall heightened security risks magnify all other challenges in these areas and increase associated operational costs.

The implementation of WASH response as defined above is guided by the following strategies:

- Coordinate effective delivery of WASH response to the affected populations through the Cluster Approach, including coordination with government, key partnerships within the Cluster and across related Clusters including:
 - Health Cluster: WASH in health facilities, diarrhoeal disease reporting, outbreak response
 - Education Cluster: WASH facilities in schools, hygiene education for school-going children
 - Protection Cluster: identification of vulnerable persons and areas for prioritised response
 - CCCM and Shelter: camp site selection and development, camp management
- WASH interventions should seek to establish from the outset linkage to and be guided by longer term development efforts where possible, including guidance from WASH related policies and strategies
- Proactive commitment to ensure that cross-cutting issues of human rights, gender, environment and refugees are addressed in the immediate response and in ongoing prioritization of projects; address WASH priorities with special emphasis on the needs of women, children, the disabled and the elderly
- Utilization of participatory and rights-based approaches, efforts will be made to ensure consultation with women, men and children and all segments of the population resulting in the overall promotion and empowerment of these populations and in particular that of women
- Capacity development of government and communities in emergency preparedness, response and coordination to enhance the resilience to deal with the emergency situation and ensure the ability to execute and maintain the WASH early recovery programme
- Establishment of multi-faceted and robust monitoring and reporting mechanisms to measure the effectiveness and impact of the WASH response

Indicators

- Number of affected persons, men / women / children reached with life-saving WASH interventions in crisis and other affected areas
- Number / percentage of male and female IDPs in camps who have access to safe drinking water, access to latrines as per Sphere Standards and have been reached with hygiene education sessions
- Number / percentage of IDPs (men / women / children) reached with WASH interventions in host communities and areas of return

Monitoring

The establishment of multi-faceted and robust monitoring and reporting mechanisms to measure the effectiveness and impact of WASH response is underway. This system will include Government and humanitarian agencies, utilizing the capacity of the entire Cluster to deliver an overarching WASH monitoring program, led by UNICEF as cluster lead agency and co-chaired by relevant provincial government institution. This will include the capacity development of government line agencies to monitor WASH actions across affected areas, in particular those areas of limited access, the use of Cluster endorsed monitoring and reporting formats including agreed upon indicators and several other information management tools and periodic review of the collective Cluster response to determine gaps, modifications to scope of work required and ways forward. This process will be lead by the Cluster lead agency. The approval and the monitoring and evaluation processes reflected in paragraphs 4.2 and 4.3 will be used.

4.6 Roles and responsibilities

Cluster name	Relevant Government Institution	Cluster lead	Cluster members and other humanitarian stakeholders	Relevant Government Institution
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees, NWFP	UNHCR	UNHCR, PAK-CDP, IRC, NRC, SRSP, CMDO, IDRAK, CERD, IOM, UNHABITAT, CAR	PaRSSA District Government Agency Development Party or ADP (FATA) District Government TMA
Community Restoration	Director General, Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), NWFP	UNDP, Lead PDMA/PaRSSA Co-Lead	UNDP, PDMA/PaRSSA, Oxfam-GB, UN-HABITAT, NIDA, PAIMAN, SCUS, UNDP, Children First, Oxfam-Novib, ACTED, UNESCO, ABKT, BEST, CAMP, JPI, SARHAD, Help in Need, CERD, World Vision International, STEP, HRDN, CARE, IOM, SPC, Help in Need, NCHD, Concern, ABTK, MercyCorps, Qatar Charity	Union Council (UC) ADP (FATA), PaRSSA, District Government ADP (FATA),
Coordination	PDMA, NWFP	OCHA	IOM, RedR UK, WCS, UNDSS, UNICEF, IRC	District Government TMA UC
Education	Additional Director, Education, NWFP	UNICEF, Lead Save the Children Alliance, Co-Lead	UNICEF, CRS, IRC, NRC, Save the Children, Literate Masses, Muslim Aid-UK, ED-LINKS, ACTED, Education Department, Youth Resource Center, District Education Office Haripur, Association for Women's Rights in Development, Action Aid	District Government TMA UC
Food	Operations & Donor Coordination, PDMA, NWFP	WFP	WFP, CWS, United Sikhs, Qatar Charity, PAIMAN Alumni Trust, PDMA	ADP (FATA), TMA District Government
Agriculture	Operations & Donor Coordination, MINFA, Ministry of Livestock and Dairy Development and Provincial Agriculture and Livestock Departments, PaRSSA / PDMA	FAO	FAO, Action Aid, ACTED, BEST, Concern Worldwide, Church World Service, International Relief and Development (IRD), Oxfam GB, Oxfam Novib, Save the Children, SOLIDARITES, Strengthening Participatory Organization (SPO), World Vision, CNFA, PARC, Literate Masses, Relief International, IOM, CHIP, Pakistan Red Crescent Society, UNICEF	ADP (FATA) District Government TMA UC
Health	Ministry of Health (Federal Level) and Provincial Department of Health, NWFP	WHO	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, Care International, Muslim Aid-UK, Abaseen Foundation, American Refugee Commission (ARC), CAMP, CARE International, Centre for Excellence in Rural Development (CERD), CMDO, CORDAID, CWS, DR-NET, FPHC, HHRD, HIN, Ibn-e-Sina, ICDI, IMC, Islamic relief, Johanniter International, Malteser international, MDM-F, Mercy Corps, Merlin, Muslim aid, NIDA, Relief International, Save the Children, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, World Vision and YRC	ADP(FATA) District Government TMA UC
Nutrition	Director General Health Services, NWFP	UNICEF	UNICEF, Johanniter International, Philanthrope, Frontier Primary Health Care, Community Development Organization, MERLIN, Islamic Relief	ADP (FATA) District Government, TMA, UC
Protection	Social Welfare Department, NWFP and National Database and Registration Authority (Federal Level)	UNHCR	UNHCR, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIFEM, Norwegian Refugee Council, Trocaire, UNIFEM, UNESCO, Youth Resource Centre, UNICEF, Hayat Foundation, Aurat Foundation, PVDP, SPDO, CERD, KK and IMC, Islamic Relief, ICMC, Internews Network, Hayat Foundation, PVDP, Aurat Foundation	National Database & Registration Authority (Federal level) ADP (FATA)

Cluster name	Relevant Government Institution	Cluster lead	Cluster members and other humanitarian stakeholders	Relevant Government Institution
Shelter and Non-Food Items	Operations & Donor Coordination, PaRSSA / PDMA, NWFP	UNHCR	UNHCR, IOM, UNHABITAT, Save the Children, Norwegian Refugees Council (NRC), ACTED, Relief International, (RI), Community Motivation and Development Organization (CMDO), Pakistan Community Development Program, (PakCDP), Initiative to Base Development on Rights and Knowledge (IDRAK), Society for Sustainable Development (SSD), Sarhad Rural Support Program (SRSF), Foundation for Integrated Development Action (FIDA), Help in Need (HIN), World Vision Pakistan	District Government, TMA ADP (FATA) District Government TMA UC
WASH	Operations & Donor Coordination, PaRSSA / PDMA, NWFP	UNICEF	UNICEF, Care International, Muslim Aid-UK, SABAA, PVDP, German Red Cross, Handicap International, Catholic Relief Services, International Rescue Committee, Oxfam International, American Refugee Committee, Islamic Relief, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development, Taraqee Foundation, Integrated Regional Support Program, Sabbwori, Mercy Corps	Public Health Engineers Department ADP (FATA) District Government TMA
Logistics	National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Special Support Group (SSG) and PaRSSA / PDMA, NWFP	WFP	ACTED, CARE, Concern, DFID, Diakonie, FDP, Handicap Int'l, IFRC, IOM, Islamic Relief, Mercy Corps, Merlin, MSB (SRSA), Oxfam, Première Urgence, Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children, Solidarités, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOCHA, USAID, WFP, WHO and WVI	Transport Department (FATA) District Government TMA
Child Protection (Sub Cluster)	Social Welfare Department, NWFP	UNICEF	UNICEF, IRC, SC, Youth Rescue Centre, Hayat Foundation, Aurat Foundation, SPDO, CERO	Child Protection Bureau ADP (FATA) District Government TMA

ANNEX I. EVENTS IN PAKISTAN SINCE 2001

Colour code

Blue:	Displacements
Grey:	Afghan refugees
Green:	Peace agreements
White:	Context
Yellow:	Natural disasters
Orange:	Security operations

Oct 2001: Since the US military intervention in neighbouring Afghanistan, more than 70,000 Pakistan security forces were deployed throughout the tribal areas and along the 2,500 kilometre border with Afghanistan to interdict the movement of Al Qaida and Taliban from Afghanistan that were fleeing after the arrival of American and allied forces in 2001. This was the first time in the history of Pakistan that the national army was deployed in the tribal belt.²⁵

2001: 2,197,821 Afghan Refugees in Pakistan²⁶

2001-2002: Security forces moved into the tribal areas of Khyber, Kurram and North Waziristan Agencies bordering Afghanistan in Dec 2001 and June 2002 to check the movement of militants fleeing Afghanistan. A Pakistani movement called Tehrik Nifaz-e-Shariah Mohammed (TNSM) was banned in 2002.

2002: 1,226,569 Afghan Refugees in Pakistan¹

25 June 2003: More than 2,000 soldiers from the security forces finally overcame a week-long tribal resistance to extend the writ of the government to hitherto un-administered Mohmand tribal agency bordering Afghanistan.

2003: 1,123,647 Afghan Refugees in Pakistan¹

Feb 2004: Security forces launched a fresh operation against militants in South Waziristan. The operation continued into March.

March 2004: About 30,000 IDPs from South Waziristan displaced in D.I.Khan and Tank.

11 Oct 2004: Cease-fire for 10 days

2004: 1,290,408 Afghan Refugees in Pakistan¹

08 Oct 2005: Earthquake of 7.6 magnitude struck Pakistan Administered Kashmir (PAK) and NWFP causing massive destruction. Over 73,000 people died and an equal number of people injured. More than 600,000 houses were severely damaged or destroyed affecting about 3.5 million people.²⁷

2005: 1,048,208 Afghan Refugees in Pakistan¹

June-July 2007: Floods triggered by Cyclone Yemyin hit coastal areas on 26 June, affecting 2.5 million people in 18 districts and displacing 300,000 in the southern provinces of Sindh and Balochistan.²⁸

3 July – 11 July 2007: Security operation at Lal Masjid (Red Mosque) in Islamabad.

07 Oct 2007 - Jan 2008: Security forces operation launched against militants in North Waziristan. At the end of October 2007, the government pushed for a peace deal.

October 2007: About 80,000 IDPs from North Waziristan. An IDP camp was set up in neighbouring Bannu District by the government.

25 October 2007: Government forces start fighting militants in Swat Valley.

September 2007 - February 2008: Some 400,000-600,000 IDPs from Swat Valley fled to different parts of NWFP, mostly in Peshawar and Mardan districts.²⁹

27 December 2007: Former Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto was assassinated.

17 Feb 2008: An official peace agreement was signed between the Government and tribes of North Waziristan.

18 February 2008: General elections held in Pakistan.

23 April 2008: Sufi Mohammad, head of the Tehrik Nifaz-e-Shariah Mohammed (TNSM) and father-in-law of Swat Taliban commander Maulana Fazlullah, released from prison.

21 May 2008: The militants operating under the command of Maulana Fazlullah in the Swat district signed a 16-point peace agreement with NWFP Government and agreed to disband the militia, while renouncing attacks on the security forces and Government installations. Some IDPs returned to Swat after the peace deal.

25 July 2008: Militants took control of three security posts abandoned by the paramilitary forces along the Afghan border in the Bajaur Agency.

01 Aug 2008: Security operation launched in Bajaur.

03 - 04 Aug 2008: Flash floods in NWFP and Punjab affecting 300,000 people in Peshawar district, NWFP and Rajanpur and Dera Ghazi Khan Districts in Punjab.³⁰

07 Sep 2008: First Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan launched by the humanitarian community amounting to \$ 55,102,503.

²⁵ Where no reference is mentioned, the source is cross-referenced media reports.

²⁶ UNHCR Statistical Yearbook

²⁷ South Asia Earthquake Flash Appeal 2005

²⁸ Pakistan Cyclone and Floods Flash Appeal 2007

²⁹ IRIN, 25 October 2007

³⁰ Humanitarian Response Plan for Floods and Internal Displacement 2008

20 September 2008: A suicide truck bomb destroyed the five-star Marriott Hotel in Islamabad killing at least 54 and injuring at least 266 people.

22 Sep 2008: 88,743 IDPs from Bajaur.³¹

27 Oct 2008: 123,375 IDPs from Bajaur²

29 Oct 2008: An earthquake of 6.4 magnitude struck Balochistan Province in south-western Pakistan affecting 68,000 people in 7 districts of the province.

30 Nov 2008: 190,244 IDPs from Bajaur²

Jan 2009: 1,760,510 Afghan Refugees in Pakistan¹

3 Jan 2009: 207,004 IDPs from Bajaur²

Feb 2009: Revised PHRP was launched with total requirements of \$ 129,842,614.

02 Feb 2009: UNHCR official John Solecki kidnapped from Quetta, Balochistan.

16 Feb 2009: Negotiations between Government and TNSM led to reduction in violence in the Malakand region. Government agreed for the implementation of Sharia Law in the region once violence had stopped.

24 Feb 2009: 376,073 IDPs from Bajaur²

17 March 2009: 531,644 IDPs from Bajaur²

30 March 2009: 90-days prioritization statement launched by the UN for the period of March to May 2009 amounting to \$ 35,956,491.

04 April 2009: UNHCR official John Solecki released in Quetta, Balochistan.

April 2009: Militants took control of Buner, after a short battle with local residents.

21 April 2009: 555,851 IDPs from Bajaur³²

26 April 2009: Security forces launched an operation in the Maidan area of Lower Dir.

10 May 2009: NWFP Government established the Emergency Response Unit (ERU) to help the IDPs.

13 May 2009: 1,271,625 IDPs from Bajaur, Swat, Buner.³

19 May 2009: 2,321,749 IDPs from Bajaur, Swat, Buner.³

20 May 2009: Security forces secured the Sultanwas area of Buner district.

22 May 2009: Security forces operation launched in South Waziristan Agency (SWA).

22 May 2009: Revised PHRP was launched with total requirements of \$ 543,172,583.

27 May 2009: 2,553,332 IDPs from Bajaur, Swat, Buner³

31 May 2009: Security forces entered the Kalam Valley and took control of Mingora city in Swat district.

09 June 2009: A massive truck bomb explosion at the five-star Pearl Continental hotel in Peshawar. Five UN staff members including two international lost their lives in the incident.

26 June 2009: 1,832,250 IDPs.³³ (verification in process)

13 July 2009: Government initiated support programme for IDP return to Swat and Buner.

22 July 2009: Sufi Mohammad arrested along with his three sons from their residence in Peshawar.

31 July 2009: 2,263,765 IDPs⁴ (verification in process)
(Remaining: 1,656,765; Returned: 607,000)

24 Aug 2009: 2,303,000 IDPs⁴ (verification in process)
(Remaining: 668,850; Returned: 1,634,150)

05 Aug 2009: Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan's Chief Baitullah Mehsud killed in a US drone attack in South Waziristan.

25 Aug 2009: ERU disbanded and responsibilities transferred to PDMA / PaRRSA (Provincial Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority).

01 Sep 2009: Security forces operation launched in Bara area of Khyber Agency leading to new displacement of about 10,000 families.

04 Sep 2009: 2,680,650 IDPs⁴
(Remaining: 1,039,150; Returned: 1,641,500)

05 Oct 2009: Suicide attack at WFP office, Islamabad claiming the lives of 5 UN staff members including one international.

10 Oct 2009: Attack on Army General Head Quarter in Rawalpindi.

13 Oct 2009: 2,680,650 IDPs⁴
(Remaining: 1,023,855; Returned: 1,656,795)

17 Oct 2009: Security forces launched a three-pronged attack against TTP stronghold in South Waziristan.

21 Oct 2009: About 18,142 families displaced from South Waziristan to D.I.Khan and Tank districts. 6,938 families displaced after 17 October 2009 operation

14 Jan 2006 - 24 Oct 2009: More than 920 people killed in about 78 US drone attacks in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) mostly in North and South Waziristan

³¹ Provincial Relief Commissionerate

³² Source: Provincial Relief Commissionerate

³³ Source: NADRA Verified figures

ANNEX II. LIST OF PROJECTS

Table IV: List of projects (grouped by Cluster)

Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2010
as of 2 February 2010
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE			
PKA-10/A/27893/5633	Solidarités	Support to Agriculture and Livelihoods in Buner District for crisis affected people	406,600
PKA-10/A/27900/6458	ACTED	Support to the crisis affected population in early farm recovery in NWFP	991,667
PKA-10/A/27901/6458	ACTED	Rehabilitation of irrigation system for restoring the agriculture means of subsistence of the areas of origin in NWFP	1,251,833
PKA-10/A/27904/6458	ACTED	Rehabilitation of the livestock sector in the areas of origin in NWFP	991,667
PKA-10/A/28791/123	FAO	Rapid restoration of the food security, nutrition and agriculture-based livelihoods of returnees, families that stayed behind and host families in affected areas of North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)	10,676,050
PKA-10/A/28807/123	FAO	Increase humanitarian impact through strengthened coordination, improved strategic planning and information management of the Agriculture Cluster in Pakistan	320,833
PKA-10/A/29333/6079	SC	Revitalization of farming-based livelihood options for the crisis- affected families of Swat and Buner to restore and revive their income sources	1,012,186
PKA-10/A/29347/5362	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	Supporting Agriculture Based Livelihoods Recovery in areas of origin in NWFP	1,439,352
PKA-10/A/29374/5861	IRD	Agricultural Recovery in Swat Valley Through Flexible Agricultural Input Packages and Training	2,496,000
PKA-10/A/29413/12835	WVP	Agriculture and Livelihoods Recovery in NWFP	400,000
PKA-10/A/29430/5357	CWS	Assistance to Crisis-Affected Vulnerable Population in Malakand Division, NWFP through restoration of Agricultural Livelihood	586,281
PKA-10/A/29450/12976	BEST	Agriculture based livelihood assistance to vulnerable households in Bajaur Agency and Dir District	298,000
PKA-10/A/29462/12949	AAPk	To provide assistance for early recovery of agriculture based livelihoods of the crisis-affected households in Swat and Buner	1,565,000
PKA-10/A/29464/8498	CW	Restoring agriculture-based livelihoods of crisis-affected families in NWFP	881,270
PKA-10/A/29538/8223	SPO	Improving livelihood for the poorest women in NWFP	330,288
PKA-10/A/29546/5277	OXFAM	Women's village based farming as an emergency recovery strategy for the affected vulnerable families in NWFP	1,147,038
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE			24,794,065
CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT			
PKA-10/CSS/27936/7039	UN-HABITAT	Technical assistance for shelter, camp management and skills development	365,726
PKA-10/CSS/29379/298	IOM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management Natural Disaster Preparedness	578,335
PKA-10/CSS/29409/120	UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Camp Management in Areas of Displacement and Return	7,494,379
Subtotal for CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT			8,438,440

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 2 February 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table IV: List of projects (grouped by Cluster)

Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2010

as of 2 February 2010

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

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

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
COMMUNITY RESTORATION			
PKA-10/CSS/29350/298	IOM	Strengthening Provincial and District Disaster Risk Management Capacity through Establishment of Disaster Assessment and Response Teams	701,385
PKA-10/CSS/30623/776	UNDP	Community Restoration Cluster Coordination Support	400,500
PKA-10/ER/26606/8766	NIDA	Provision of Reconstruction Oriented Skills Training (ROST) to the crisis-affected population of Swat and Buner Districts	900,000
PKA-10/ER/27911/6458	ACTED	Meeting the early recovery needs of returnees and stayees in an evolving context in Buner and Swat	2,490,871
PKA-10/ER/27938/12835	WVP	Household enterprise development for crisis-impacted communities of Buner	300,000
PKA-10/ER/27949/7039	UN-HABITAT	Community infrastructure rehabilitation and skills development in FATA and NWFP	4,137,000
PKA-10/ER/28210/12955	HIN	Capacity Building interventions for restoration of environment and promotion of livelihood opportunities in Swat and Buner	419,187
PKA-10/ER/28409/5645	CARE International	Supporting livelihood recovery of crisis-affected people in NWFP	1,477,434
PKA-10/ER/29303/5103	UNESCO	Reviving Livelihood through Handicrafts in Post-crisis Areas in Swat	170,000
PKA-10/ER/29309/12692	QC	Restoration of Small Bridges, Culverts and Water Channels in Swat	308,000
PKA-10/ER/29332/6079	SC	Economic revitalization and emergency livelihoods support for crisis affected households of Swat, Buner and FATA to restore and revive their income sources	4,606,284
PKA-10/ER/29348/298	IOM	Strengthening PaRRSA's Response through Rehabilitation of Crisis Affected Community Infrastructure in Malakand Division	3,964,350
PKA-10/ER/29360/5362	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	Supporting Livelihoods Recovery in areas of origin in NWFP	1,080,916
PKA-10/ER/29375/12968	SARHAD	Empowering returnees to upgrade their life standards in Swat and Dir	241,730
PKA-10/ER/29381/5162	Mercy Corps	Revitalization of the Affected Populations in Swat through Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Economic Recovery	1,712,000
PKA-10/ER/29382/12837	CERD	Restoration of Pre-crisis socio-economic conditions and promotion of Social Cohesion and peace initiatives in NWFP	723,307
PKA-10/ER/29385/12998	SPC	Debris Removal from Private Buildings & Public Schools to Minimize Environmental Hazards in Swat	487,059
PKA-10/ER/29395/776	UNDP	Restoration and Rehabilitation of communities in the affected districts of Malakand division and FATA agencies	8,217,975
PKA-10/ER/29417/12989	STEP	Empowerment and Capacity Building of Vulnerable groups of the society through improvement and support to livelihood in Swat	170,218
PKA-10/ER/29422/12841	CAMP	Livelihood Centres for Women's Empowerment in Jalozi and Kacha Garhi Camps	84,215
PKA-10/ER/29423/8498	CW	Supporting Non-Farm Livelihoods Early Recovery for Crisis-Affected Families in NWFP	1,363,918
PKA-10/ER/29438/13029	JPI	Community Empowerment & livelihood Improvement Interventions (CELII) in post crisis scenario in Swat	268,734
PKA-10/ER/29445/13029	JPI	Restoration & Strengthening of Social Cohesion through Peace Building Measures in Swat	149,471
PKA-10/ER/29459/5179	IRC	Community-driven quick impact projects to support IDP return in NWFP and FATA	1,000,000
PKA-10/ER/29470/13101	PAIMAN	Restore non-farm livelihoods by promoting indigenous livelihood opportunities in Swat, Buner, Peshawar and Bajaur	1,215,350
PKA-10/ER/29500/13101	PAIMAN	Restore basic community infrastructure and environment degradation through participatory approaches in Swat, Buner, Dir and Bajaur	2,926,000

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
COMMUNITY RESTORATION			
PKA-10/ER/29547/5277	OXFAM	Emergency Livelihood Support to facilitate return and early recovery in Swat, Buner and DI Khan	4,024,059
PKA-10/ER/29561/5103	UNESCO	Restoration and Revitalisation of Technical and Vocational Education and Training Services in Malakand Division [District Swat, Dir (Lower), Shangla and Buner]	580,150
PKA-10/E/27930/7039	UN-HABITAT	Repairs to damaged schools in the affected areas with special focus on girls schools in NWFP and FATA	1,525,000
Subtotal for COMMUNITY RESTORATION			45,645,113
COORDINATION			
PKA-10/CSS/28877/13139	RedR UK	Humanitarian Agency Co-ordination, Security and Practice	1,232,958
PKA-10/CSS/29362/298	IOM	Strategic Mass Communication Support to all Humanitarian Actors	970,758
PKA-10/CSS/29556/5357	CWS	Improving the Quality and Accountability of Humanitarian Response in Pakistan	41,686
PKA-10/CSS/30562/5357	CWS	Improving the Quality of humanitarian response in Pakistan - Sphere training	51,382
PKA-10/CSS/30630/119	OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy in Pakistan	2,979,909
PKA-10/CSS/30632/124	UNICEF	Multi-Cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (McRAM)	480,000
PKA-10/CSS/30633/5179	IRC	Enhanced NGO coordination (Pakistan Humanitarian Forum)	193,300
PKA-10/S/29371/298	IOM	Security Awareness Induction Training	648,452
PKA-10/S/30629/5139	UNDSS	Safety & Security of Humanitarians and IDPs	3,025,403
Subtotal for COORDINATION			9,623,848

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
EDUCATION			
PKA-10/E/26108/5834	NRC	Provision of Educational Support in NWFP and FATA	531,790
PKA-10/E/26483/12949	AAPk	Support access to education, as a basic right for children affected by insecurity, in Buner and Swat	500,000
PKA-10/E/26796/5370	Muslim Aid	Rehabilitation and capacity building of primary and non-formal education in NWFP and FATA	1,120,000
PKA-10/E/27339/6079	SC	Educational support for Children affected by insecurity in NWFP and FATA	1,671,745
PKA-10/E/27847/12716	YRC	Enrolment Drive-Back to School Campaign in NWFP	880,000
PKA-10/E/27853/12716	YRC	Non-Formal Education for IDP Children in NWFP	385,000
PKA-10/E/28391/5645	CARE International	Construction of 20 pre-fabricated transitional structures (steel structure) for totally damaged government primary schools in areas of origin of Swat and Lower Dir of NWFP	714,000
PKA-10/E/29293/6079	SC	Cluster Coordination – contribution	52,250
PKA-10/E/29400/12835	WVP	Rehabilitation to primary, middle and secondary schools in NWFP	530,000
PKA-10/E/29436/5357	CWS	Promoting & Facilitating Girls' Education in Malakand Division, NWFP	973,049
PKA-10/E/29448/12955	HIN	Establishment of Non- Formal Education (Adult Literacy) Centers in NWFP	258,692
PKA-10/E/29453/12955	HIN	Establishment of vocational trainings mobile unit in NWFP	203,950
PKA-10/E/29461/5179	IRC	IDP Education Program for Jalozi camp	259,268
PKA-10/E/29494/7608	PAI	School Repair, Temp Classroom, TT, SMC, CCR in Swat and Buner	916,700
PKA-10/E/29522/124	UNICEF	Welcome to School Initiative	11,185,338
PKA-10/E/29529/124	UNICEF	Continuation of Education activities in IDP camps and host communities of NWFP	1,475,000
PKA-10/E/29530/124	UNICEF	Support to Education Cluster for an effective response	100,000
PKA-10/E/29560/5103	UNESCO	Empowering Women through Literacy and Continuing Education in NWFP	361,244
Subtotal for EDUCATION			22,118,026

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
FOOD ASSISTANCE			
PKA-10/F/27680/561	WFP	Food Assistance to Internally Displaced and other Affected Persons in Pakistan's North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Federally-Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)	185,057,253
PKA-10/F/27716/12692	QC	Food and Cash for Work for areas of origin in Swat District	1,878,125
PKA-10/F/27731/5357	CWS	Food Support to the Host Families of Swabi and Mardan	2,595,214
PKA-10/F/27965/12967	UNITED SIKHS	Emergency Food Assistance to the affected people in NWFP and FATA	1,673,996
PKA-10/F/29469/13101	PAIMAN	Restore economic condition of Host Communities in NWFP through food security	3,513,880
Subtotal for FOOD ASSISTANCE			194,718,468

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
HEALTH			
PKA-10/CSS/29393/122	WHO	Coordination of health cluster response to the affected population	830,149
PKA-10/H/26019/8772	MDM France	Medical assistance for affected populations in NWFP	617,000
PKA-10/H/26338/12963	CMDO	Primary and Mother/Child Healthcare Project in Lower Dir and Malakand Districts	1,241,687
PKA-10/H/26615/8766	NIDA	Provision of Comprehensive Essential Primary Health Care Services for IDPs, Host Communities, Returnees and Stayees in the areas of origin of NWFP and FATA	800,000
PKA-10/H/26786/5357	CWS	Delivery of essential health services' package for returnees, stayees, IDPs and Host Communities in Swabi and Swat	730,403
PKA-10/H/27131/12960	ICDI	Capacity building for the Provision of Comprehensive Health Care (CHC) Services to Improve the Physical and Psychosocial Health of Women and Children in Swat	95,749
PKA-10/H/27270/12665	IBNSINA	Provision of Comprehensive Primary Health Care (PHC), Ambulances Services, Provision of Medicines and Equipments through Fixed and Mobile Services in Swat	440,000
PKA-10/H/27305/12839	HHRD	Community based PHC services in Three Districts of NWFP (Swat, Buner and Dir)	300,953
PKA-10/H/27390/5375	CORDAID	Provision of comprehensive Primary Health Care services to the crisis affected population in Shangla	968,491
PKA-10/H/27943/12835	WVP	Support to BHU Dedanpura and BHU Bishgram (Lower Dir) to provide the minimum package of comprehensive services with a special emphasis on MNCH	300,000
PKA-10/H/27972/8246	HELP	Essential and emergency health care support for the affected populations in Nowshera and Swat districts	490,873
PKA-10/H/28078/6971	RI	Restoration of Comprehensive Primary Health Care Services in the affected Districts of Malakand Division	1,088,261
PKA-10/H/28397/5645	CARE International	Provision of Primary Health Care in the affected areas of NWFP	330,000
PKA-10/H/29287/13160	IR Pakistan	Provision of Health Services in the affected areas in NWFP	558,272
PKA-10/H/29295/5375	CORDAID	Provision of comprehensive Primary Health Care services via the support of 4 static clinics (BHUs) and the operation of 4 Medical Mobile Units (MMUs) in Bannu and North Waziristan	1,108,319
PKA-10/H/29296/5375	CORDAID	Provision of comprehensive Primary Health Care services via the operation of 4 Medical Mobile Units (MMUs) in Malakand division, outskirts of Peshawar and borders of FATA agencies (namely Khyber, Bajaur and Mohammad agencies)	247,835
PKA-10/H/29306/5195	MERLIN	Improved population access to essential health care services in the affected districts in NWFP	3,494,597
PKA-10/H/29314/7560	Malteser International	Access to basic health services for affected / displaced population, prevention of major diseases outbreak, ensuring access to essential package of PHC services and psychosocial support to the returnees and other affected populations in Swat District	1,156,000
PKA-10/H/29325/12837	CERD	Provision of Primary Healthcare Services in Buner and Swat, and IDP Camps	683,700
PKA-10/H/29339/1171	UNFPA	Revival of Primary Health Care services (PHC) especially focusing on comprehensive reproductive health/maternal newborn and child health care services for the affected population of NWFP	2,040,266
PKA-10/H/29342/5586	ARC	Increase equitable access to integrated essential primary health care services for the affected population of Swat and Malakand	1,324,339
PKA-10/H/29344/5160	IMC	Comprehensive Primary Healthcare and Protection Services for IDPs, Returnees and Population living in insecure areas	500,000

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
HEALTH			
PKA-10/H/29351/6079	SC	Provision of Essential Integrated Primary Health Care services in the affected areas of NWFP and FATA	1,871,590
PKA-10/H/29354/12955	HIN	Provision of Comprehensive Primary health care services to Returnees and Stayees in the areas of origin in NWFP	500,000
PKA-10/H/29363/124	UNICEF	Maternal & Child Health Care support for the affected population in NWFP & FATA (IDPs & host communities, Returnees and Stayees)	14,500,000
PKA-10/H/29372/12970	ABKT	Ensuring access to integrated essential PHC/MNCH services at community level and in facilities for women and children in 10 Union Councils of Swat and 12 Union Councils of Dir Lower	754,430
PKA-10/H/29392/12716	YRC	Provision of Standardised Comprehensive Package of Primary Health Care services to the Returnees in NWFP	941,600
PKA-10/H/29399/12977	FPHC	Strengthening PHC services for all with special focus on Mother and Child Health in IDPs Host Communities in 30 union councils of Mardan, Swabi and Charsadda districts	787,935
PKA-10/H/29404/5109	UNAIDS	Integration of HIV services in the humanitarian response in areas of origin in Pakistan	600,000
PKA-10/H/29433/13134	AF	Provision of comprehensive health services, including Medical Care, MNCH, Nutrition, EPI and community mobilisation, to the IDPs and host communities in Daudzai area, District Peshawar	132,500
PKA-10/H/29473/122	WHO	Provision of standard package of comprehensive essential health services including MNCH/RH/FP, psychosocial support, rehabilitative services for persons with disabilities, provision of essential drugs and supplies as well as strengthening the Disease Early Warning Network to the affected population	31,243,746
PKA-10/H/29481/5370	Muslim Aid	Provision of basic health facilities to the affected population especially the women and children in NWFP and FATA	1,650,000
PKA-10/H/29555/1024	Johanniter Unfalhilfe e.V.	Provision of essential PHC services (facility& community based) for the affected population in Districts of Charsadda and Malakand (NWFP)	599,498
PKA-10/H/29676/5162	Mercy Corps	Strengthening Critical Primary Healthcare (PHC) with focus on Maternal & Child Health (MCH) Services for IDP (Internally Displaced Populations) returnees and their communities in the areas of origin in Buner and Swat	541,907
Subtotal for HEALTH			73,470,100
LOGISTICS			
PKA-10/CSS/30342/561	WFP	Logistics Support Services - To provide proactive planning for and response to the logistics needs of humanitarian actors involved in the IDP response operation	2,500,000
Subtotal for LOGISTICS			2,500,000

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
NUTRITION			
PKA-10/H/30567/124	UNICEF	Nutrition Services for Children under five, Pregnant and Lactating Women and other vulnerable groups in NWFP and FATA	8,637,000
PKA-10/H/30574/5590	ACF	Detect, prevent and treat severe acute malnutrition amongst the affected populations in Upper Dir district (areas not covered by WV), NWFP	562,500
PKA-10/H/30575/12835	WVP	Nutritional support to vulnerable children, PLW, elderly and other vulnerable groups among stayees and returnees in Barawal, Kalkot, Khal and Wari Tehsils, Upper Dir District	700,000
PKA-10/H/30576/6971	RI	Reduce mortality and escalation of malnutrition among vulnerable population through the implementation of quality nutrition intervention by ensuring maximum access in Meta-Tesil, Swat	622,682
PKA-10/H/30577/13105	Relief Pakistan	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition for vulnerable population through the implementation of quality nutrition intervention by ensuring maximum access in Lower Dir	545,492
PKA-10/H/30578/6079	SC	Emergency Nutritional Services to crisis affected areas of Swat (Zone 1 & 4), Bunner (TMA 2), in NWFP and FATA	1,536,984
PKA-10/H/30579/1024	Johanniter Unfallhilfe e.V.	Provision of Quality Nutritional services to Internally Displaced Persons and Host Communities in Peshawar, Charsada, Malakand and DI Khan	1,011,629
PKA-10/H/30588/5195	MERLIN	Nutritional support for returnees and stayees of Buner (TMA 1), Swat (zone-2), Peshawar (IDP camps), Nowshera (IDP camps) and South Waziristan and IDP hosting communities of DI Khan and Tank	1,639,760
PKA-10/H/30589/13160	IR Pakistan	Implementation of quality nutrition intervention for IDPs from Waziristan	459,203
PKA-10/H/30590/122	WHO	Emergency Health and nutrition interventions in crisis-affected and IDP hosting areas of NWFP	1,532,754
Subtotal for NUTRITION			17,248,004

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
PROTECTION			
PKA-10/H/27946/12835	WVP	Psychosocial and health promotion to women in safe places in Lower Dir	454,971
PKA-10/H/29398/12716	YRC	Psychosocial Support to the Affected Population in NWFP	437,000
PKA-10/P-HR-RL/26109/5834	NRC	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) for returning IDPs	370,755
PKA-10/P-HR-RL/29308/7039	UN-HABITAT	Advisory Services on Housing, Land and Property Rights/Restitution in crisis affected areas of NWFP	1,378,000
PKA-10/P-HR-RL/29327/6079	SC	Community based Child Protection and Psychosocial well being of crisis affected boys and girls in NWFP / FATA	2,632,940
PKA-10/P-HR-RL/29414/124	UNICEF	Children and their families affected by insecurity in NWFP and FATA are protected against violence, abuse, exploitation, discrimination and other violations of their rights	3,795,000
PKA-10/P-HR-RL/29418/120	UNHCR	Protection	4,811,045
PKA-10/P-HR-RL/29425/5492	Trocaire	Protection of vulnerable women in insecure or displacement affected areas in NWFP	508,579
PKA-10/P-HR-RL/29523/5103	UNESCO	Enhance crisis and peace sensitive reporting	180,000
PKA-10/P-HR-RL/29539/124	UNICEF	Community – based continuum of social services for children and families affected by the crisis in NWFP and FATA	1,757,000
PKA-10/P-HR-RL/29567/5349	HI	Protecting the Vulnerable Persons – Monitoring, Referral and Response to Key Protection Concerns in NWFP	353,747
PKA-10/P-HR-RL/29605/7039	UN-HABITAT	Sample survey on apprehensions of returning IDPs and stayees on housing land, property (HLP) and HLP rights in the affected areas of NWFP	300,000
PKA-10/P-HR-RL/30037/298	IOM	Awareness Raising and Law Enforcement Mobilization for Children and Women's Trafficking in the affected area	150,005
PKA-10/P-HR-RL/30855/5105	UNIFEM	Responding to IDP Women and Girls' Practical and Strategic Needs (IWPS) (UNIFEM in collaboration with UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR and UNAIDS) in NWFP	5,500,000
Subtotal for PROTECTION			22,629,042

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS			
PKA-10/CSS/27935/7039	UN-HABITAT	Technical support, data and gap analysis for the Shelter and NFI Cluster	744,913
PKA-10/S-NF/26110/5834	NRC	Distribution of non-food items for Returnees and those IDPs Living with Host Families in NWFP / FATA	917,525
PKA-10/S-NF/26111/5834	NRC	Transitional shelter assistance to returning IDPs and IDPs staying with host families in NWFP and FATA	2,614,010
PKA-10/S-NF/27931/7039	UN-HABITAT	Shelter assistance for the affected population (IDPs in Host Families, Host Families of IDPs, Returnees and Stayees) in NWFP and FATA	9,972,000
PKA-10/S-NF/27934/7039	UN-HABITAT	Supporting Housing and Settlement Rehabilitation in FATA and NWFP	2,142,000
PKA-10/S-NF/28241/12955	HIN	Provision of 700 Shelter Houses for the affected families in NWFP and FATA	759,550
PKA-10/S-NF/28389/298	IOM	Support to Livelihood and Reconstruction Activities through Housing Reconstruction Training in Swat	363,681
PKA-10/S-NF/28392/298	IOM	Targeted distribution of NFI and Shelter Kits for Displaced Population	3,561,816
PKA-10/S-NF/28583/6079	SC	NFI Support to the affected Families in NWFP	1,000,000
PKA-10/S-NF/29428/120	UNHCR	Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)	57,444,379
PKA-10/S-NF/30040/298	IOM	Targeted distribution of Winterization Kits for Displaced Vulnerable Population in NWFP and FATA	689,695
Subtotal for SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS			80,209,569

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE			
PKA-10/CSS/29536/124	UNICEF	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Cluster Coordination	300,000
PKA-10/WS/26485/12949	AAPk	Early Recovery drinking water, sanitation and hygiene support to the crisis affected populations in Swat (UCs Kota, Bari Kot, Galigay and Tendodag)	700,000
PKA-10/WS/26793/5162	Mercy Corps	Recovery and rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems in affected areas in Swat District	1,175,500
PKA-10/WS/27913/6458	ACTED	Integrated WASH interventions in areas of return and displaced areas in NWFP	1,239,000
PKA-10/WS/27937/7039	UN-HABITAT	Water and sanitation interventions to support return of families in their area of origin and IDPs in host families & vulnerable host families in areas of displacement in NWFP	1,665,500
PKA-10/WS/28405/5645	CARE International	Improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in crisis affected areas of NWFP	703,250
PKA-10/WS/29279/12971	HOPE'87	Improved Health and Hygiene practices by the returnees / stayees in Swat district of NWFP	687,395
PKA-10/WS/29281/12966	CHIP	Ensuring Access to Safe Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Support for Women, Children, the Elderly, Disabled and other Returnees and Stayees in NWFP	450,050
PKA-10/WS/29286/13160	IR Pakistan	WASH Response for Returnees / Stayees and IDPs living with host families in affected areas of NWFP	1,736,253
PKA-10/WS/29359/5586	ARC	Restoring essential WASH services for the returnee population of the Swat district	820,623
PKA-10/WS/29412/122	WHO	Water Quality Monitoring and Healthcare Facilities' WASH services in NWFP and FATA	2,824,800
PKA-10/WS/29435/5590	ACF	Support to IDP returnee and stayee populations in their villages through provision of WASH activities in Upper Dir district of NWFP	465,020
PKA-10/WS/29466/5179	IRC	Quick Impact WASH intervention and Emergency WASH Preparedness for crisis affected returnees and stayees of Buner and Swat	239,718
PKA-10/WS/29471/12835	WVP	Water, Sanitation Rehabilitation and Hygiene Promotion in Crisis Affected UCs of District Buner	700,000
PKA-10/WS/29533/124	UNICEF	WASH Interventions for returnees and "stayees", in-line with Sphere Standards, in the NWFP and FATA	6,600,000
PKA-10/WS/29540/124	UNICEF	WASH Interventions for displaced populations in IDP camps, in host communities and in affected areas of origin in NWFP and FATA	9,300,000
PKA-10/WS/29550/5277	OXFAM	Emergency WASH support for IDP host households in Tank and DI Khan, returning and stayee households in Swat and IDPs in camps as required	5,140,625
PKA-10/WS/29569/5349	HI	Implementation of safe and accessible water, sanitation and hygiene facilities for insecurity-affected populations in Swat Valley	551,500
PKA-10/WS/29594/5375	CORDAID	Rehabilitation of water & sanitation systems at selected health facilities & their catchment population in crisis affected localities of Shangla District	1,100,000
Subtotal for WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE			36,399,234
Grand Total			537,793,909

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Table V: Summary of requirements (grouped by IASC standard sector)

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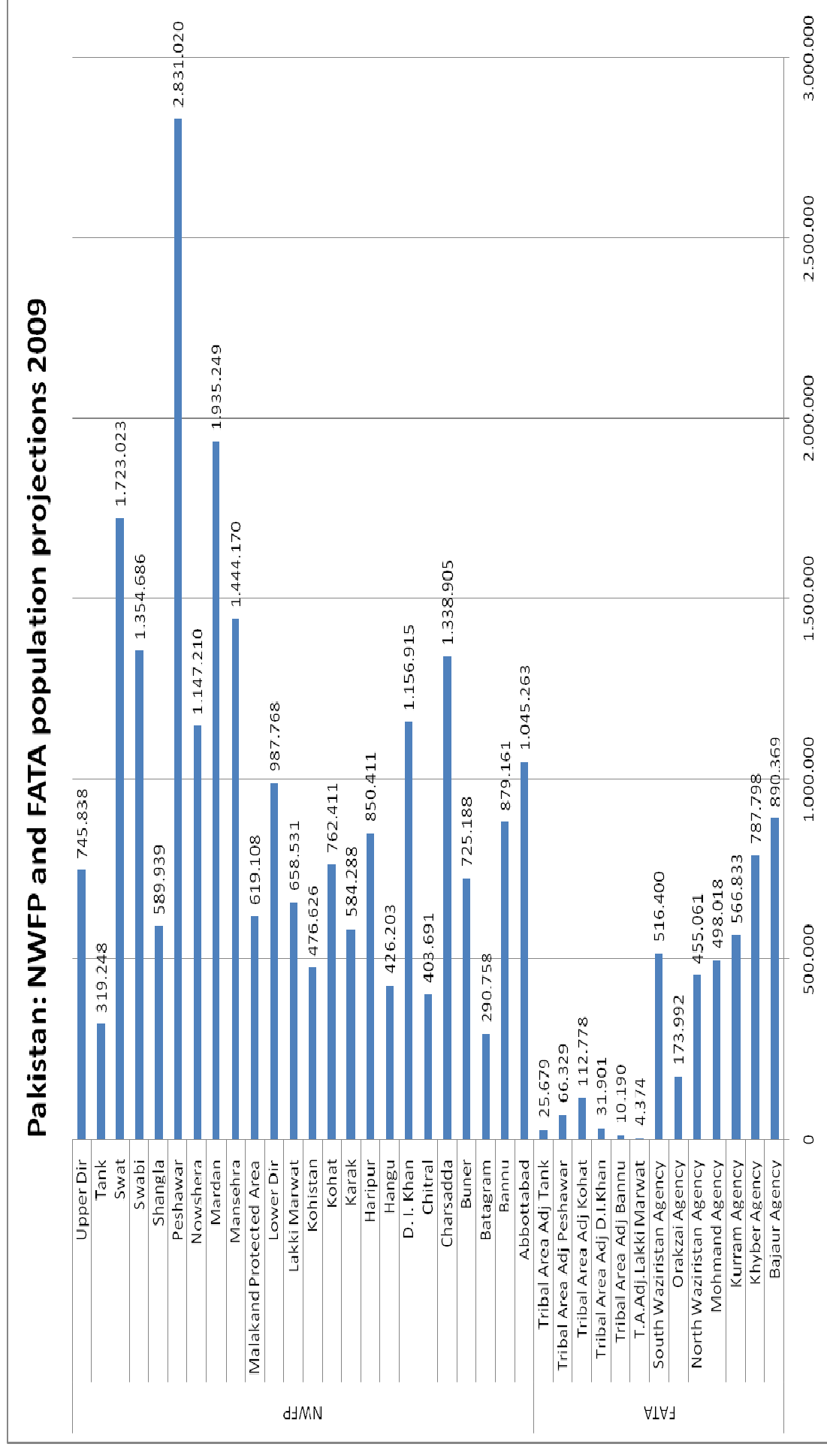
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Sector Name	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE	24,794,065
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	19,865,380
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	43,018,228
EDUCATION	23,643,026
FOOD	194,718,468
HEALTH	90,779,926
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	21,737,071
SAFETY AND SECURITY OF STAFF AND OPERATIONS	3,673,855
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	79,464,656
WATER AND SANITATION	36,099,234
Grand Total	537,793,909

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 2 February 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX III. NWFP AND FATA POPULATION PROJECTIONS 2009



ANNEX IV. DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2009 APPEAL

Table I: Summary of requirements, commitments/contributions and pledges (grouped by Cluster)

Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (Revised) 2008-2009

as of 2 February 2010

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

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations

Cluster	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	6,500,000	21,919,142	3,567,695	16%	18,351,447	-
CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	17,325,562	31,042,491	28,594,548	92%	2,447,943	-
CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	30,571,819	0%	(30,571,819)	100,363,372
COORDINATION	460,600	8,534,051	6,983,023	82%	1,551,028	-
EARLY RECOVERY	1,060,000	28,666,871	1,161,004	4%	27,505,867	-
EDUCATION	3,311,200	23,250,130	6,829,349	29%	16,420,781	-
EMERGENCY SHELTER	255,750	149,344,244	93,617,279	63%	55,726,965	-
FOOD AID	7,790,000	283,226,347	236,356,504	83%	46,869,843	2,478,291
HEALTH	9,265,255	42,065,870	20,380,286	48%	21,685,584	-
LOGISTICS SUPPORT SERVICES	-	6,610,430	4,235,103	64%	2,375,327	-
NUTRITION	2,112,386	5,106,951	4,757,031	93%	349,920	-
PROTECTION	1,521,750	42,354,000	20,990,330	50%	21,363,670	-
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	5,500,000	37,950,000	27,192,591	72%	10,757,409	-
Grand Total	55,102,503	680,070,527	485,236,562	71%	194,833,965	102,841,663

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 2 February 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table II: Summary of requirements, commitments/contributions and pledges (grouped by project focus – floods or conflict)
Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (Revised) 2008-2009
as of 2 February 2010
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations

Priority	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
Conflict	19,715,888	585,942,043	377,347,426	64%	208,594,617	2,841,663
Conflict and Floods	30,241,615	85,752,866	66,045,229	77%	19,707,637	-
Floods	2,345,000	8,375,618	2,253,069	27 %	6,122,549	-
Project Focus not specified	2,800,000	-	39,590,838	0%	-39,590,838	100,000,000
GRAND TOTAL	55,102,503	680,070,527	485,236,562	71%	194,833,965	102,841,663

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 2 February 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Summary of requirements, commitments/contributions and pledges (grouped by appealing organization)

Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (Revised) 2008-2009
as of 2 February 2010
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations

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Appealing Organization	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
ABKT	70,000	199,221	-	0%	199,221	-
ACF	40,000	40,000	-	0%	40,000	-
ACTED	300,000	1,676,146	946,954	56%	729,192	-
ARC	-	1,150,000	-	0%	1,150,000	-
BF	-	20,000	-	0%	20,000	-
CAMP	-	100,000	-	0%	100,000	-
CARE International	-	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-
CERD	-	60,600	-	0%	60,600	-
CORDAID	-	914,862	55,000	6%	859,862	-
CRS	-	7,700,000	-	0%	7,700,000	-
CW	-	450,000	-	0%	450,000	-
CWS	425,000	2,693,070	-	0%	2,693,070	-
DRN	-	1,562,601	-	0%	1,562,601	-
FAO	6,000,000	17,198,000	3,022,015	18%	14,175,985	-
HealthNet TPO	-	730,000	101,600	14%	628,400	-
HHRD	-	137,390	-	0%	137,390	-
HI	-	1,000,000	490,318	49%	509,682	-
ILO	500,000	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-
IMC	835,000	1,525,000	1,140,000	75%	385,000	-
IOM	-	14,744,000	643,500	4%	14,100,500	-
IRC	400,000	2,668,150	262,787	10%	2,405,363	-
IRW	645,717	2,228,930	315,000	14%	1,913,930	-
Johanniter Unfallhilfe e.V.	200,000	737,917	350,015	47%	387,902	-
Mercy Corps	-	2,250,000	556,679	25%	1,693,321	-
MERLIN	343,000	887,264	990,440	100%	(103,176)	-
Muslim Aid	325,000	1,200,000	182,796	15%	1,017,204	-
NIDA-Pakistan	100,000	363,125	-	0%	363,125	-
NRC	-	6,190,000	1,836,107	30%	4,353,893	-
NRSP	110,000	160,000	-	0%	160,000	-
OCHA	170,000	4,381,289	5,838,611	100%	(1,457,322)	-
OXFAM	-	4,000,000	2,487,509	62%	1,512,491	-
PVDP	-	253,000	-	0%	253,000	-
RI	575,000	3,400,807	545,680	16%	2,855,127	-
SC	-	3,772,108	1,708,549	45%	2,063,559	-
SPO	-	130,600	-	0%	130,600	-
SRSP	35,000	35,000	-	0%	35,000	-
UN Agencies	-	-	-	0%	-	100,000,000
UN Agencies and NGOs (details not yet provided)	-	-	9,798,703	0%	(9,798,703)	-
UNDP	560,000	29,631,628	12,260,000	41%	17,371,628	-
UNDSS	-	3,003,172	998,360	33%	2,004,812	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 2 February 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Summary of requirements, commitments/contributions and pledges (grouped by appealing organization)

Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (Revised) 2008-2009

as of 2 February 2010

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

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations

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Appealing Organization	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
UNESCO	940,000	7,045,000	144,716	2%	6,900,284	-
UNFPA	1,061,538	4,000,000	528,036	13%	3,471,964	-
UN-HABITAT	287,925	24,343,590	2,650,153	11%	21,693,437	-
UNHCR	17,225,562	141,091,503	133,361,316	95%	7,730,187	363,372
UNICEF	10,663,761	52,369,935	46,942,957	90%	5,426,978	-
UNIFEM	-	60,000	-	0%	60,000	-
WFP	7,790,000	285,836,777	240,591,607	84%	45,245,170	2,478,291
WHO	5,500,000	33,679,842	14,251,360	42%	19,428,482	-
WVP	-	12,800,000	2,235,794	17%	10,564,206	-
WWF	-	250,000	-	0%	250,000	-
YRC	-	400,000	-	0%	400,000	-
GRAND TOTAL	55,102,503	680,070,527	485,236,562	71%	194,833,965	102,841,663

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Table IV: Total funding per donor (to projects listed in the Appeal)

Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (Revised) 2008-2009
as of 2 February 2010
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations

Donor Values in US\$	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
United States	188,131,786	38.8 %	-
Japan	31,783,277	6.6 %	-
United Arab Emirates	30,000,000	6.2 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	28,736,626	5.9 %	-
Pakistan	25,542,000	5.3 %	-
United Kingdom	25,007,359	5.2 %	-
Germany	22,747,539	4.7 %	-
Canada	20,340,163	4.2 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	17,540,251	3.6 %	-
Australia	17,088,570	3.5 %	-
Norway	16,975,519	3.5 %	-
Spain	11,448,371	2.4 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	7,441,279	1.5 %	-
Sweden	6,934,513	1.4 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	6,810,574	1.4 %	-
Italy	5,665,677	1.2 %	-
Finland	4,922,407	1.0 %	363,372
Netherlands	2,821,939	0.6 %	-
European Commission	2,078,975	0.4 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	2,055,646	0.4 %	-
Oman	2,000,000	0.4 %	-
Denmark	1,664,871	0.3 %	-
Switzerland	1,568,266	0.3 %	999,001
France	1,540,473	0.3 %	-
Russian Federation	1,000,000	0.2 %	-
Others	3,390,481	0.7 %	101,479,290
Grand Total	485,236,562	100.0 %	102,841,663

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 2 February 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

PAKISTAN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2010

Table V: List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal

Other humanitarian funding to Pakistan 2009

as of 2 February 2010

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

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

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Donor	Appealing Organization	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				
Allocation of unearmarked funds by PMU-Interlife	FGA	Relief assistance to refugees from the Swat valley in Pakistan	12,361	-
Australia	ICRC	Emergency food rations, health services, safe water and other support to the affected communities	2,158,273	-
Australia	ICRC	Emergency food rations, health services, safe water and other support to the affected communities	681,199	-
Australia	NGOs	Humanitarian support to affected population	1,438,849	-
Belgium	ICRC	Activities of ICRC in Pakistan	703,235	-
Canada	CARE Canada	Humanitarian assistance (M-013107)	433,651	-
Canada	ICRC	Ensure that 120,000 displaced persons receive essential household items, and up to 30,000 persons receive basic necessary health care (M-013095)	1,661,130	-
Canada	ICRC	Humanitarian assistance (M-013095)	4,336,513	-
Canada	OXFAM Canada	Humanitarian assistance (M-013104)	433,651	-
Denmark	Danish RC	To meet the current need for humanitarian aid to IDPs and their hosts as well as protection of civilians (46.Pakistan.5.b.akt09)	1,873,026	-
Denmark	ICRC	Emergency assistance to internally displaced people and their host families (46.H.7-1-175)	1,115,760	-
Estonia	ICRC	ICRC Pakistan programme (2009/16)	89,119	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	AKF	Community Based Disaster Risk Management Phase II in Badakhshan Province, Afghanistan (ECHO/DIP/BUD/2009/02027)	385,783	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	AKF	Strengthening Partnerships for Disaster Preparedness and Response in the Mountainous Areas of Pakistan [ECHO/DIP/BUD/2009/02026]	741,279	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	CW	Emergency Shelter Response for Conflict Affected Families in Pakistan [ECHO/PAK/BUD/2009/01003]	434,232	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	Danchurchaid	Provision of Health services for the conflict affected population of NWFP (ECHO/PAK/BUD/2009/01004)	338,132	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	FSD	Mine Awareness for at-risk conflict-affected population in North Western areas of Pakistan (ECHO/PAK/BUD/2009/02003)	544,744	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	HI/France	Emergency health intervention to improve the living conditions of the people of Swat and their hosting communities (ECHO/PAK/BUD/2009/01007)	974,437	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	HOPE87	WAT/SAN - for the victims of the conflict in Pakistan (ECHO/PAK/BUD/2009/02004)	591,217	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	ICMC	Emergency Watsan Relief Assistance for IDPs and affected host families in NWFP Pakistan (ECHO/PAK/BUD/2009/01009)	227,938	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	ICRC	SHELTER - ICRC economic security and protection activities in Pakistan (ECHO/PAK/BUD/2009/01012)	7,267,442	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	MDM France	Medical assistance for the population victim of the internal conflict in NWFP (ECHO/PAK/BUD/2009/02001)	726,744	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Commission decision on the financing of humanitarian actions from the general budget of the European Communities in Pakistan [ECHO/PAK/BUD/2009/02000-unallocated of orig pledge of Euro 45 mn]	-	62,197,337
France	ICRC	Soutien aux programmes du CICR sur place	928,382	-
France	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	For rehabilitation and reconstruction	-	14,064,698

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 2 February 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table V: List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal
Other humanitarian funding to Pakistan 2009
as of 2 February 2010
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

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Donor	Appealing Organization	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				
Germany	CARE International	Secure basic health care service, build schools (VN05 321.50 PAK07/09)	267,796	-
Germany	CARITAS Allemagne (DCV)	Supplying IDP's with necessary NFI (VN 05 321.50 PAK 11/09)	351,124	-
Germany	Diakonie Emergency Aid	Alleviation for the suffering of conflict affected IDPs meeting their needs through relief assistance in food, hygiene/health and education (VN05 321.50 PAK 03/09)	393,899	-
Germany	DWHH	NFIs for IDPs in Mardaran, Swabi (VN05 321.50 PAK 05/09)	399,437	-
Germany	German RC	Urgent relief for IDPs, returnees, guest families with hygiene and kitchen kits (VN05 321.50 PAK 12/09)	74,724	-
Germany	HELP	Medical urgent relief for IDPs (VN05 321.50 PAK 08/09)	351,617	-
Germany	ICRC	Assistance and Protection Activities - Conflict areas (Federal Administered Tribal Areas, Swat District, North Western Frontier Province) [VN05-321-50 PAK 09/09]	703,235	-
Germany	ICRC	Assistance and Protection Activities (VN05 321.50 PAK 01/09)	1,278,772	-
Germany	Malteser International	ensure basic health care for returning families in Swat District Pakistan (VN05 321.50 PAK 10/09)	187,114	-
Germany	Malteser International	IDP crisis North-West Pakistan - immediate relief for 28,000 IDP's (Household items) [VN05 321.50 PAK06/09]	295,077	-
Hungary	NGOs	Emergency relief to the IDP-situation in North-Western Pakistan	115,308	-
Ireland	CW	To assist IDPs residing with host communities by providing essential non-food items, hygiene kits and hygiene awareness training (CON 09 10)	139,470	-
Ireland	Trocaire	To ensure access to adequate and appropriate food and non-food items in a manner that ensures survival and upholds dignity among targeted IDPs. To promote awareness of the rights of children in targeted communities (TRO 09 10)	222,593	-
Italy	Bilateral (to affected government)	In-kind - n. 1050 blankets, n. 16 plastic rolls, n. 2560 soap bars, n. 50 squatting plates, n. 1 warehouse, n. 168 tents, n. 1494 kitchen set, n. 10 generator diesel, n. 1 water purification unit, n. 17 water tank, n. 3000 jerry can	513,263	-
Italy	ICRC	Humanitarian Emergency - North West border conflict (Budget Extension Appeal 2009)	530,504	-
Italy	INTERSOS	Relief items transported by an Airbus 300 for subsequent distribution to the population residing in the north-west region of Pakistan - 30 metric tons and include n. 500 blankets, n. 16 plastic rolls, n. 400 soap bars, n. 20 squatting plates, n. 20 tents, n. 150 kitchen set, n. 4 generator diesel, n. 2 water purification unit, n. 20 water tank/storage container, n. 250 jerry can, n. 100 emergency drinking water filter, n. 2 health kit for diarrhoea diseases, n. 4 health kit trauma profile, n. 2 warehouse, n. 400 tarpaulin, n. 8 first aid office kit, n. 1 ton of high energy biscuit, n. 25 mosquito nets.	421,199	-
Japan	UNICEF	Improving the access to health and nutrition, protection, water sanitation and education services for children and their families in NWFP, FATA and Balochistan (SM090069)[total contribution, \$6 million, this portion for Balochistan received outside the appeal]	3,977,569	-
Luxembourg	CARITAS	Emergency assistance for displaced families	132,626	-
Luxembourg	Friendship	Emergency assistance for displaced families	106,101	-
Luxembourg	ICRC	Humanitarian assistance for IDPs and populations in conflict-affected regions	331,565	-
Luxembourg	ICRC	Prevention/IHL, assistance and protection	328,084	-
Netherlands	ICRC	Emergency aid to affected population	-	1,394,700

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 2 February 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table V: List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal

Other humanitarian funding to Pakistan 2009

as of 2 February 2010

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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

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Donor	Appealing Organization	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				
Norway	NATO	PAK-09/005/Contribution airlift	1,647,087	-
Norway	NCA	Humanitarian assistance to affected population	1,352,378	-
Norway	Norway RC	PAK-09/015/ICRC Humanitarian appeal - Pakistan Violence in North West	1,244,555	-
Norway	Norway RC	PAK-09/015/ICRC Humanitarian appeal - Pakistan Violence in North West	1,468,429	-
Norway	OCHA	PAK-09/039/In-kind assistance tents, stoves and blankets Pakistan IDP - replenishment, Brindisi storage	133,965	-
Norway	OCHA	PAK-09/039/OCHA/UNHRD stocks/In kind - tents, stoves and blankets for Pakistan IDP crisis	462,852	-
Norway	OCHA	PAK-09/039/to cover cost of transportation and some of the related support costs of in kind contribution of tents, stoves and blankets (OCT 2680)	78,280	-
Norway	RIRF	PAK-09/032/Humanitarian assistance - Material relief assistance and services	466,708	-
Poland	ICRC	Relief for IDPs in refugee camp (2/2009)	409,814	-
Romania	ICRC	Emergency aid for IDPs	70,323	-
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	Bilateral (to affected government)	In-kind - Humanitarian assistance (Ref. 11/5/609)	2,392,539	-
Sweden	Church of Sweden	Provision of food and non-food items, provision of basic health services for women and children, training in basic health and hygiene in IDP camps, psycho-social support to women and children	206,344	-
Sweden	FGA	Relief assistance to refugees from the Swat valley in Pakistan	247,219	-
Sweden	ICRC	Humanitarian assistance	99,744	-
Sweden	IFRC	Humanitarian assistance	649,351	-
Sweden	IRW	Encompass more victim families in Ziarat District	127,189	-
Sweden	MSB	Effectiveness of information and reporting	87,851	-
Sweden	MSB	Two experts on Mine survey	36,348	-
Sweden	Plan	Water and sanitation assistance to IDPs	122,179	-
Sweden	SMR	To take responsibility and reduce the suffering among IDPs in the NFWP of Pakistan. Provide families with basic food aid and water coolers, purification tablets and water filters. Provide families with shelter through plastic carpet bedding sheets and blankets and plastic covers. Provide the sanitary needs to female IDPs	133,834	-
Switzerland	Internews	Humanitarian Information Project (HIP) (7F-07052.01.01)	102,941	-
Switzerland	SDC/SHA	Information for Internally Displaced People (7F-07052.02)	104,895	-
Switzerland	SDC/SHA	Overhead Costs for the Implementation of the SDC-HA School Reconstruction Programme 2009-2010	738,050	-
Switzerland	SDC/SHA	Reconstruction of Schools and Basic Health Units in the earthquake affected area of N.W.F.P (7F-04880.01)	182,551	-
United Arab Emirates	IFRC	Contribution for the IDPs in Pakistan (REF: 1/5/15-1128)	10,000	-
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	Bilateral (to affected government)	To provide assistance to IDPs at the North Western Province in Pakistan	-	300,000

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Table V: List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal

Other humanitarian funding to Pakistan 2009
as of 2 February 2010
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

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Donor	Appealing Organization	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				
United Kingdom	ACTED	To contribute to early recovery by improving living conditions of IDPs in public places and with host families through Cash for Work (CFW) opportunities and provision of NFIs and also to support WASH activities by increasing access to safe water through drilling of water points and testing of existing water sources; improving sanitation through the installation and rehabilitation of latrines, installation of washing places, and construction of solid waste management pits; and improving hygiene through hygiene promotion and distribution of hygiene kits. ACTED will reach out to 8,800 vulnerable IDP households (73,920 individuals) (114133)	1,180,349	-
United Kingdom	CRS	Provide NFIs to 8,450 displaced families (approximately 59,150 individuals) in Mardan and Swabi districts with needed NFIs (114133)	1,112,746	-
United Kingdom	CW	This intervention seeks to contribute towards livelihood recovery for IDPs and host community members in Mardan district. Target IDPs and host community members provided with vocational skills and trade specific training and toolkits to start their income generation. Cash for training will be provided to each of the training participants to support their incurred costs (travel, food etc), and offer immediate availability of cash to meet their urgent needs (communication, medical rents etc.) (114133)	438,344	-
United Kingdom	ICRC	Humanitarian assistance to affected population	7,082,153	-
United Kingdom	ICRC	Humanitarian assistance to affected population	4,431,315	-
United Kingdom	ICRC	Humanitarian assistance to affected population	1,751,313	-
United Kingdom	IMC	Provide comprehensive emergency health care and protection services for conflict affected IDPs and host communities in six districts of NWFP (114133)	368,099	-
United Kingdom	MERLIN	The access to standardized essential primary health care and referral services for the IDPs accommodated in camps in Peshawar and selected IDP communities living within host communities in Mardan, Charsada and Buner districts is ensured. Communicable diseases control mechanism and epidemic/outbreak response capacities in the supported IDP camps and communities is strengthened/established	761,338	-
United Kingdom	RI	To provide IDPs in NWFP conflict-affected areas with shelter related inputs that support culturally-appropriate and dignified support during displacement and return	478,004	-
United Kingdom	SRSP	To provide non-food items to Internally Displaced Persons focusing on poor vulnerable, women and children	392,325	-
United Kingdom	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	To help with the early stages of recovery needs for communities affected by fighting in Pakistan	12,704,357	-
United Kingdom	Various	Other funding including national NGOs, monitoring (outside of PHRP)	738,552	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 2 February 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table V: List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal
Other humanitarian funding to Pakistan 2009
as of 2 February 2010
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

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Donor	Appealing Organization	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				
United States of America	ACTED	Support to Livelihoods of most vulnerable IDPs and Host Families affected by floods through skill development and community based cash for work activities	428,070	-
United States of America	Bilateral (to affected government)	56,800 MT of food for progress assistance (USDA Assistance)[total value of \$44 million of which \$25.542 million was passed on to WFP to be applied to the Consolidated Appeal]	18,458,000	-
United States of America	Bilateral (to affected government)	Emergency relief commodities and related transportation costs (DoD Assistance)	3,000,000	-
United States of America	ICRC	Health, protection, relief commodities, shelter, settlements, WASH	7,000,000	-
United States of America	ICRC	Health, protection, relief commodities, shelter, settlements, WASH (USAID/PRM)	12,000,000	-
United States of America	NGOs	Economy and Market Systems, Logistics, Relief Commodities, Protection, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements	46,837,638	-
United States of America	NGOs	Economy and Market Systems, Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, Agriculture and Food Security (USAID/Pakistan Assistance)	8,913,631	-
United States of America	NGOs	Economy and Market Systems, Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, Agriculture and Food Security, WASH (USAID/Pakistan Assistance)	303,402	-
United States of America	NGOs	Livelihood Recovery, Relief Commodities (USAID/Pakistan Assistance)	1,529,275	-
United States of America	SC - US	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Shelter and Settlements to flood-affected populations	246,312	-
United States of America	USAID	Administrative Support Costs	340,409	-
United States of America	USAID	Staff enhancement, coordination and information, admin support	402,567	-
Grand Total			182,691,799	77,956,735

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 2 February 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

PAKISTAN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2010

Table VI: Total humanitarian assistance per donor (Appeal plus other*)

Pakistan 2009
as of 2 February 2010
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations

Donor Values in US\$	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
United States	287,591,090	43.1 %	-
United Kingdom	56,446,254	8.5 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	40,968,574	6.1 %	62,197,337
Japan	35,760,846	5.4 %	-
United Arab Emirates	30,010,000	4.5 %	-
Canada	27,205,108	4.1 %	-
Germany	27,050,334	4.0 %	-
Pakistan	25,542,000	3.8 %	-
Norway	23,829,773	3.6 %	-
Australia	21,366,891	3.2 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	17,540,251	2.6 %	-
Spain	11,448,371	1.7 %	-
Sweden	8,644,572	1.3 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	7,441,279	1.1 %	-
Italy	7,130,643	1.1 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	6,822,935	1.0 %	300,000
Finland	4,922,407	0.7 %	363,372
Denmark	4,653,657	0.7 %	-
Netherlands	2,821,939	0.4 %	1,394,700
Switzerland	2,696,703	0.4 %	999,001
France	2,468,855	0.4 %	14,064,698
Saudi Arabia	2,392,539	0.4 %	100,000,000
European Commission	2,078,975	0.3 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	2,055,646	0.3 %	-
Oman	2,000,000	0.3 %	-
Others	7,038,719	1.1 %	1,479,290
Grand Total	667,928,361	100 %	180,798,398

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

* Includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 2 February 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table VII: Summary of requirements, commitments/contributions and pledges (grouped by IASC standard sector)

Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (Revised) 2008-2009
as of 2 February 2010
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations

Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	6,500,000	21,789,921	3,567,695	16%	18,222,226	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	460,600	12,483,800	10,219,766	82%	2,264,034	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	1,060,000	33,596,092	911,004	3%	32,685,088	-
EDUCATION	3,311,200	23,250,130	6,829,349	29%	16,420,781	-
FOOD	7,790,000	283,226,347	236,356,504	83%	46,869,843	2,478,291
HEALTH	11,377,641	47,172,821	25,137,317	53%	22,035,504	-
MULTI-SECTOR	19,103,062	42,850,000	31,796,269	74%	11,053,731	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	-	33,354,000	18,252,964	55%	15,101,036	-
SAFETY AND SECURITY OF STAFF AND OPERATIONS	-	3,523,172	998,360	28%	2,524,812	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	30,571,819	0%	(30,571,819)	100,363,372
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	-	140,874,244	93,402,924	66%	47,471,320	-
WATER AND SANITATION	5,500,000	37,950,000	27,192,591	72%	10,757,409	-
GRAND TOTAL	55,102,503	680,070,527	485,236,562	71%	194,833,965	102,841,663

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 2 February 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX V. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADP	Agency Development Party (FATA)
ANC	ante-natal care
BHU	basic health unit
CH	Civil Hospital
DEWS	Disease Early Warning System
DHO	District Health Officer
DHQ	District Headquarters Hospital
EDO	Executive District Officer
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Area
FMT	Female Medical Technician
FP	family planning
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
HMIS	Health Management Information System
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IPD	Inpatients Department
LHV	Lady Health Visitor
LHW	Lady Health Worker
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MMT	Male Medical Technician
MO	Medical Officer
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NWFP	North West Frontier Province
OPD	out-patients department
ORS	oral rehydration salt
PNC	post-natal care
PPHI	People's Primary Health Care Initiatives
PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
RHC	Rural Health Centre
TMA	Tehsil Municipal Authority
THQ	Tehsil Headquarters Hospital
UC	Union Council
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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