

# Pakistan 2011 Floods – Early Recovery

## Overview of UNICEF Requirements within the Pakistan Early Recovery Framework

### Meeting the Needs of Children and Women

February 2012

#### I. OVERVIEW

The 2011 monsoon rains and ensuing floods left more than 2.4 million children and 1.2 million women lacking access to safe drinking water, sanitation, proper nutrition, education and protection in Sindh and Balochistan, according to the inter-agency multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA) of October 2011. Government data indicates a total of 9.2 million people were initially affected by the floods. The MSNA revealed that almost 797,000 houses were damaged in the floods, 328,555 of which were destroyed. The returning families face limited or non-existent basic social service infrastructure and serious humanitarian needs remain in every sector. UNICEF and partners have mounted a large scale life-saving assistance programme, but require additional resources in order to transition into early recovery.



© UNICEF Pakistan/2011/Zaidi

A woman cooks using UNICEF jerry cans next to her flood destroyed home in a village Alam Pali in Umerkot district.

#### II. FUNDING NEEDS

The Floods 2011 Early Recovery Framework is requesting USD 440 million for early recovery action for the affected population through end September 2012. The Early Recovery Framework is based on the MSNA, gap analysis in December 2011, and other data confirmed by the Government. UNICEF's component in the Early Recovery Framework is **USD 49.7 million** to meet the needs of children and women displaced by the floods.

**Table 1: UNICEF in the 2011 Floods Early Recovery Framework:**

SECTOR	USD
NUTRITION	10,040,773
HEALTH	8,560,701
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	16,850,000
EDUCATION	10,749,818
CHILD PROTECTION	3,500,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>49,701,292</b>

Since the launch of the 2011 Pakistan Floods Rapid Response Plan on 18 September 2011 (September 2011 through March 2012), UNICEF has received US\$ 19.96 million or 40% of UNICEF's initial US\$ 50.3 million funding requirement.

**Table 2: Current funding status of the Rapid Response Plan (September 2011– March 2012):**

Sector (USD)	WASH	HEALTH	CHILD PROTECTION	NUTRITION	EDUCATION	GRAND TOTAL
<b>Funds Required</b>	29,400,000	5,300,000	2,450,000	10,700,000	2,450,000	<b>50,300,000</b>
<b>Contributions Received</b>	14,062,154	951,366	470,961	4,351,423	127,930	<b>19,963,833</b>
<b>Funding Gap</b>	<b>15,337,846</b>	<b>4,348,634</b>	<b>1,979,039</b>	<b>6,348,577</b>	<b>2,322,070</b>	<b>30,336,167</b>
<b>% Funded</b>	48%	18%	19%	41%	5%	<b>40%</b>

### III. UNICEF'S EARLY RECOVERY RESPONSE - ISSUES AND ACTIONS

UNICEF is working closely with the Government of Pakistan, National and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities, UN agencies and international and national NGOs to address the humanitarian needs in the flood affected areas. UNICEF responded immediately with life-saving assistance working to ensure that vulnerable children receive urgent assistance. It is vital that all measures are undertaken to save children's lives, alleviate suffering and protect the rights of children. UNICEF's interventions include the provision of safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services, life-saving maternal and neonatal services, preventive and curative health and nutrition services, education and child protection interventions. All services will be provided as per SPHERE standards, the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies Minimum Standards and UNICEF Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action.

**Table 3. Target populations to be reached by UNICEF**

Sector	Population
<b>Health</b>	<b>861,940</b>
Children	500,000
Newborns	149,408
Women	211,232
People living with HIV/AIDS	1,300
<b>Nutrition</b>	<b>1,133,000</b>
Children under five years of age	721,000
Pregnant and lactating women	412,000
<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>186,827</b>
Children (3-16 year old)	176,250
Others (teachers, school management committees)	10,577
<b>Child Protection</b>	<b>300,000</b>
Children	250,000
Women	47,000
Community members	3,000

#### HEALTH (USD 8,560,701)

##### Issues

The flooding and ensuing displacement left over 2.4 million children and 1.2 million women vulnerable and exposed, and lacking access to safe drinking water, sanitation and health care. Health conditions remain of significant concern with the outbreak of water and vector-borne diseases in flood-affected areas. Stagnant water pools have become breeding grounds for vectors, causing a huge rise in malaria and dengue cases. An estimated 46% of health facilities were totally or partially damaged in

Sindh, leaving many facilities non-functional and further reducing service delivery in affected areas where health care was in many cases already scarce. Since the floods, over 55% of births in the flood affected districts have taken place at home, with 27% of births not attended by any medical professional.

### **Actions**

UNICEF will respond to the early recovery needs of the target population by:

- Conducting Integrated Vaccination Campaigns and Mother and Child Days to deliver life-saving services (measles, polio and tetanus vaccinations, deworming, and Vitamin A supplementation), health and hygiene supplies (clean delivery kits, newborn care kits, long lasting insecticide treated nets, household water purification supplies), and key health education information leading to appropriate behaviour change.
- Ensuring early initiation/resumption of a community based basic maternal, newborn and child health services delivery system through Lady Health Workers and Community Midwives by providing mobilization support and set of basic health supplies, in close collaboration with UNFPA.
- Ensuring that 36 health facilities initiate and continue providing maternal, newborn and child health services by ensuring 24/7 functional labour rooms with requisite supplies and staff, and transitioning into 24/7 facilities during the early recovery period. This is done in partnership with UNFPA.
- Disseminate key health and nutrition messages with special focus on prevention of water and vector-borne diseases, appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, home based care of children with diarrhoea and respiratory infections, maternal and newborn care practices as well as appropriate health care seeking behaviour.
- Provide treatment/care/support package to people living with HIV and their families, ensure uninterrupted supply of anti-retroviral medicine to those on treatment and disseminate messages for the general population on HIV prevention.



©UNICEF Pakistan/2011/Zaidi  
During a Mother and Child Health Week, a lady health worker gave a UNICEF newborn kit to a woman who gave birth to a child in a relief camp in Umerkot district.

### **Impact to date**

UNICEF's response thus far has accomplished the following results for women and children:

- 639,611 children aged 6-59 months have been vaccinated against measles, 924,801 children have been vaccinated against polio, 544,000 children have received de-worming medicine, and 761,600 children have been provided with Vitamin A supplementation.
- Health facilities are now capable of providing around the clock maternal, newborn and child health services in seven priority districts. Thus far 46,631 women have received ante natal care; 3,885 women were assisted with delivery; 4,466 women received post natal care; and 131,155 women were vaccinated against tetanus.
- 466,286 families have been reached with health education messages (covering treatment of malnutrition and common yet killer sickness including diarrhoea, malaria and pneumonia).
- 133,144 households have received two insecticide-treated bed nets each.
- 45,447 pregnant women have been provided with clean delivery kits and 54,362 women have been provided with a newborn care kit.

---

## **NUTRITION (USD 10,040,773)**

### **Issues**

Pre-existing high levels of malnutrition in the flood affected areas coupled with deteriorating levels of food security and less access to health care services are compromising the health of children and pregnant and lactating women. The National Nutrition Survey (NNS) of 2011 documented a general acute malnutrition rate of 17.5% (above the emergency level of 15%), a severe acute malnutrition rate of 6.6%, chronic malnutrition rate of 50% and 71% households as food insecure in Sindh. The

October 2011 MSNA recorded a high level (43%) of severe food insecurity, reduced level of breastfeeding (3-4 times a day), and reduced complementary feeding (once per day) of children in the flood affected areas. Although much success has been achieved in nutrition interventions to date, only 53% of the targeted children for nutrition services have been reached for screening of their nutrition status, indicating that 47% of them still need to be reached.

Because of chronic and severe malnutrition, including micro-nutrient deficiencies, many of the affected children in Sindh already have a very weak immune system. Frequent interruptions in the infant feeding practices due to displacement, poor hygienic/sanitation environment, and limited access to health facilities further increases the vulnerability of survival of acutely malnourished children. Thus, lifesaving nutrition interventions, including management of acute malnutrition and micronutrient supplementation, are critical to reduce morbidity and mortality in the flood affected areas.

### **Actions**

UNICEF's lifesaving nutrition responses during the early recovery period are as following:

- Establish new and run existing Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Programmes (OTP) and Stabilization Centers for the treatment of children aged 6-59 months suffering from severe acute malnutrition as per Community Management of Acute Malnutrition protocols.
- Establish linkages with the WFP-supported Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) for the management of moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women.
- Provide multi-micronutrient powders for all children aged 6-24 months, as well as pregnant and lactating women.
- Protect and promote appropriate infant feeding practices and conduct regular nutrition and hygiene education sessions for mothers and caretakers of children under five years of age.
- Strengthen partners' capacity to implement nutrition interventions
- Strengthen Nutrition Information Systems.
- Continue a coordination role of the Nutrition Working Group.

### **Impact to date**

UNICEF's response thus far has accomplished the following results for women and children:

- 123 UNICEF-supported OTP sites, in addition to 140 nutrition sites operational since the 2010 flood response, are providing life-saving nutrition services to children and women.
- To date, out of 521,434 children screened, 27,127 children have been admitted into OTPs as severely malnourished and 59,249 children have been admitted into WFP-run SFPs as moderately malnourished. 34,854 malnourished pregnant and lactating women have been enrolled in SFP. Also, 87,055 children have been provided with multiple micronutrients.
- Nearly 189,200 women have been reached with messages on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding, early initiation of breastfeeding after birth and timely and age appropriate complementary foods for children, through information sessions on infant and young child feeding.

---

## **WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (USD 16,850,000)**

### **Issues**

The significant devastation to public WASH infrastructure during the floods exacerbated an already poor water, sanitation and hygiene situation in the affected areas. Assessments and water tests report acute shortage of safe drinking water and contaminated water sources. The Multi-Sector Needs Assessment of 2011 shows a decrease of 10% in the number of people accessing protected water sources, a 5% decrease in the number of people receiving piped water, and a 17% increase in open defecation. Faced with water shortages, people are likely to resort to use of unsafe sources for drinking water, this coupled with inaccessibility to safe and appropriate sanitation facilities significantly increases morbidity related to water, sanitation and hygiene related disease, which pose a particularly grave threat to children.

## **Actions**

UNICEF will focus on critical lifesaving WASH services for approximately one million flood-affected people, including approximately 500,000 children. Particular consideration will be given to meeting the critical needs of and ensuring appropriate access for children and women.

- Support for improved access to safe drinking water through:
  - Rehabilitation of some 200 water supply schemes, the installation of 7,500 hand pumps including support for water management committees for operation and maintenance.
  - Support for household water treatment and safe storage, including, where appropriate, distribution of items such as buckets with lids and jerry cans.
- Adaptation of the Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation:
  - In areas of return, promotion of Community-led Total Sanitation to stimulate demand for sanitation and activities that strengthen the supply of goods and services.
  - Intensive hygiene education focusing on hand washing at critical times and latrine usage;
  - Distribution of extended family hygiene kits, catering appropriately to women and girls.
- Capacity Development
  - Support to and capacity development of government counterparts including in water quality testing and assurance, project design, monitoring, and emergency preparedness.
  - Capacity development of communities, including community participation in design and implementation of projects and social mobilization for maintenance of facilities.
- Residual relief support including the provision of safe drinking water, basic sanitation, hygiene promotion, and non-food item distribution.
- Continue providing leadership for the WASH Cluster.

## **Impact to date**

UNICEF's response thus far has accomplished the following results for women and children:

- Water is currently being provided daily to almost 993,800 people, including 495,330 children, through household water treatment options and installation of hand pumps in Sindh. 2,569 hand pumps have to date been installed in return communities. 483 water tanks of 1,200 litre capacity have been installed in Temporary Learning Centres and communities.
- In Balochistan, restoration of water supply schemes for 15,000 people and 1,900 emergency latrines benefiting 30,000 people is on-going.
- 22,376 temporary latrines have been constructed in Sindh, 95% of which are in return communities. Also, 3,133 bathing cubicles have been installed in relief camps and in returnee areas benefitting 389,200 people, thereof 196,490 women.
- Nearly 12 million water purification tablets and sachets have been distributed for household water treatment, inclusive of information session on the benefits of water purification and demonstration of usage.
- Hygiene sessions, including follow up sessions, have thus far reached 1.5 million people. Also, 305,079 jerry cans, 379,246 buckets with lids, 701,177 bars of soap and 159,379 hygiene kits have been distributed to the displaced population.



©UNICEF Pakistan/2011/Zaidi

Flood-displaced families collect water from a UNICEF water tanker in Umerkot district.

---

## **EDUCATION (USD 10,749,818)**

### **Issues**

Large-scale destruction of school facilities (60% of schools were damaged) pushed 410,697 children out of school and 729,540 children indicated that they lost all their learning materials, according to the 2011 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment. The restoration of education activities after a disaster to ensure that affected children are provided with protective learning services is one of the most valuable humanitarian interventions. Re-establishing a sense of normalcy in the lives of affected children is crucial to their protective environment and psychological wellbeing. Currently, some 40% of the

children attending UNICEF-supported temporary learning centres in the flood affected areas have never been to school before. The humanitarian community is therefore faced with an opportunity to reach unreached children and provide them with education – an opportunity that cannot be missed. UNICEF will focus on an integrated approach to reach the most vulnerable and work towards strengthening education systems to enable all children and adolescents to access quality learning opportunities in a safe, gender friendly and learner-centred environment.

### **Actions**

UNICEF and partners will facilitate the restoration of education facilities by reaching 176,250 (including 40% girls) children aged 3–13 years through a ‘Welcome to School’ Initiative through:

- Continuation of education facilities, through Temporary Learning Centres (TLCs), in camps.
- Provision of Temporary Learning Centers in villages where school buildings are damaged and not feasible for continuation of education.
- Construction of 50 transitional school structures for fully damaged schools.
- Integrate 225 Temporary Learning Centers within the Protective, Learning and Community Emergency Services (PLaCES).
- Increasing enrolment through enrolment drives and active community participation with special focus on bringing first timers and girls to schools.
- Training on child friendly approaches, disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and early childhood education for teachers, school management committee members, education managers, Works and Services staff, community members and children.
- Provision of school supplies, including school in-a-box, recreation and early childhood education kits, seating mats, furniture, water coolers and tarpaulin rolls for affected schools. Orientation of teachers on the use of kits and learning packages.
- Dissemination of health and hygiene materials and messages for school children.
- Collaboration with WASH in the cleaning of blocked school latrines, repair water pumps and damaged latrines and provide additional latrines in schools used as shelters.
- Support to district education offices for educational activities and advocacy with education authorities to address education challenges such as teacher absenteeism, girls’ education, disaster risk reduction, and education in emergencies.
- Continue a coordination role of the Education Cluster in collaboration with Save the Children.

### **Impact to date**

UNICEF’s response thus far has accomplished the following results for women and children:

- 99,049 children (45% girls and 55% boys) are currently enrolled in 1,970 UNICEF TLCs. Of these children, 40% are ‘first timers’. Among those enrolled, nearly 12,500 children are 3-4 years old enrolled in early childhood education classes.
- 3,338 teachers (29% female and 71% male) have been trained to date on classroom management, usage of UNICEF school kits, psychosocial support and hygiene education.
- 99,050 children in 1,970 schools have received school and learning supplies.

---

## **CHILD PROTECTION (USD 3,500,000)**

### **Issues**

Existing protection risks, including high rates of child labour and early marriage, are exacerbated by natural disasters in which the disruption of protective family, education and community structures place children and women at increased risk of violence, abuse, exploitation and psychosocial distress. Girls and women suffered security concerns from the lack of privacy associated with displacement conditions, difficulties in accessing humanitarian services and women and children were more vulnerable to violence and abuse. A UNICEF protection assessment in December 2011 recorded a large number of minority communities amongst the displaced population, specific problems of harassment, including sexual abuse, reported by women and girls, increasing domestic violence reported by female returnees and increase in child marriage due to the increasing economic hardship.

### **Actions**

UNICEF will provide protective services to 250,000 children, as well as 40,000 women and community member. The project activities will be carried out in eight districts of Sindh representing a population of four million flood affected people, including an estimated two million children and one

million women. UNICEF will provide direct protective services to 250,000 children, as well as 40,000 women and community members:

- Establishment of 550 PLaCES, providing psychosocial support and life-skills education for women and adolescents, and inclusive recreational and non-formal educational and life skills activities for children. The PLaCES will be located within or next to education, health and nutrition facilities to ensure a holistic response.
- Develop and maintain updated referral system for cases of gender based issues and other risks to children and women, ensuring the active involvement of PLaCES to enhance access to safe and age appropriate response services.
- Mobilizing and training of 1,500 child protection facilitators and 3,000 community volunteers for Child Protection Committees to strengthen community based psychosocial support and protection mechanisms.
- Monitor and report protection concerns for children and women and strengthen the capacity of the Sindh Social Welfare Department's Child Protection Units to monitor, prevent and respond.
- Establish a functional referral mechanism through the Child Protection Units, in coordination with PDMA, including technical support for strengthening capacity of helplines.
- Delivering child protection messages (including keeping children safe, prevention of separation, accessing health services, safe feeding practices, and birth registration) to 150,000 persons through interpersonal communications and to 5 million indirect beneficiaries in Sindh through radio broadcasts
- Continue providing leadership for the Child Protection Sub Cluster and collaborate with the GBV Sub Cluster to ensure appropriate linkages.



©UNICEF Pakistan/2011/Zaidi  
Najo, 10 years old, attends school in a UNICEF-supported Temporary Learning Center in the village Karachi hotel in Tando Allahyar district.

### **Impact to date**

UNICEF's response thus far has accomplished the following results for women and children:

- A total of 191,858 children (48% girls and 52% boys) and 75,459 women are currently engaged in psychosocial, recreation and learning activities in 543 PLaCES. Currently 95% of PLaCES are in areas of return and 5% are in camps.
- 250 Child Protection Committees have been organized, with a total of 3,539 members (61% women).
- A total of 121,630 community members have been reached with inter-personal messages on child protection issues such as how to prevent and address abuse and exploitation and on risk awareness of landmines and unexploded ordnance. Over 7.4 million people were reached with the same messages through radio broadcasts.
- 73,900 children and their caregivers have to date participated in 20 UNICEF-supported Children's Fairs in five flood affected districts in Sindh. The fairs involve stalls of different organizations, puppets shows on the importance of birth registration, dangers of child marriages, and awareness of abuse, exploitation and other child protection themes, cultural events and speeches.

---

*UNICEF wishes to thank all the donors that have provided support to the life-saving humanitarian activities in the flood affected areas - Australia, Canada, the Central Emergency Relief Fund, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the National Committees for UNICEF in Canada, Finland, France, Germany, New Zealand, Poland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.*

*We remain available for any additional information on the impact of UNICEF's work and the priorities going forward.*

### **For more information contact:**

Dan Rohrmann, Representative – [drohrmann@unicef.org](mailto:drohrmann@unicef.org), tel: (+92) 51 209 7700

Karen Allen, Deputy Representative, [kallen@unicef.org](mailto:kallen@unicef.org), tel: (+92) 300 500 2588

Kristen Elsby, Chief of Advocacy and Communication, [kelsby@unicef.org](mailto:kelsby@unicef.org), tel: (+92) 300 500 2595

Lóa Magnúsdóttir, Resource Mobilization Specialist, [lmagnusdottir@unicef.org](mailto:lmagnusdottir@unicef.org), tel. (+92) 345 500 3620