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HIGHLIGHTS

- The registration of new arrivals and provision of humanitarian assistance continue in Jalojai camp, with priority being given to the most vulnerable.
- Efforts are underway to increase assistance to IDPs living outside Jalojai camp.
- Humanitarian partners are conducting a campaign to encourage parents and community leaders to send their children to school during their displacement.

FIGURES

Flood-affected population (Government)	9.2 m
Displaced people in Sindh (RSSU)	10,000
Displaced people in KP/FATA (UNHCR)	542,395

FUNDING

Rapid Response Plan Floods 2011

356 million
requested (US\$)

48% funded

Early Recovery Framework 2012

440 million
requested (US\$)

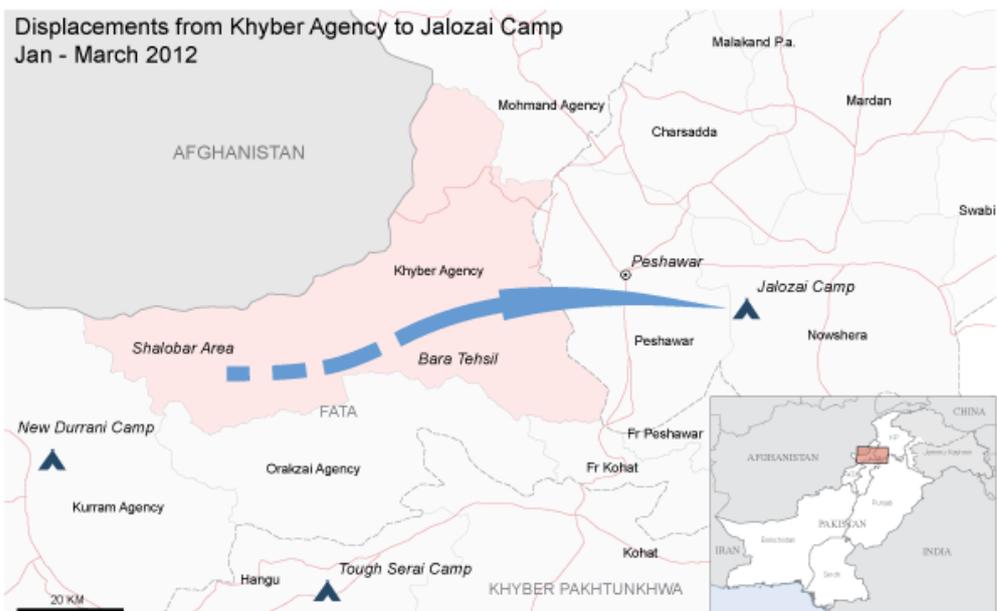
0% funded

Humanitarian response to IDP influx in KP

Security operations have displaced over 200,000 since January

Humanitarian partners are assisting internally displaced people (IDPs) who continue to arrive at Jalojai camp in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). Ongoing security operations by the Government of Pakistan against non-state armed groups in Khyber Agency in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) have caused the displacements.

As of 7 April, UNHCR had registered 206,568 people displaced since January, some 29 per cent of whom are living in Jalojai camp. The influx of IDPs to Jalojai intensified sharply in March due to increased security operations, and more arrivals are expected in the coming weeks. UNHCR streamlined registration processes and capacity and developed new listing and registration areas to handle a near tenfold increase in new arrivals, which began on 17 March, thus registering up to 15,000 individuals a day. Registration of new arrivals and provision of food, shelter, water, health, nutrition, protection and education services continue in Jalojai, with priority being given to the most vulnerable. According to the Government, displacement may last for up to six months.



Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu & Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

Security operations by the Government against non-state armed groups and sectarian violence have led to significant displacements in KP and FATA over the past four years. More than 542,000 people are currently displaced in these areas according to UNHCR.

UNHCR provided hot meals to the most vulnerable families in the early days of the influx and pitched more than 2,000 tents in three days, ensuring all who wanted shelter in the camp were allocated a tent.

In addition, more than 35,000 families have received non-food items since 20 January.

Two new phases (sectors) have been developed, increasing the camp area by 30 per cent.



Credit: UNHCR/T. Ahmed
An aerial view of the newly pitched tents in Jalozaï camp.

Partners assisting the vulnerable outside camps, but funds running out

The majority of displaced families registered since January have chosen to reside outside Jalozaï camp, Humanitarian agencies and local authorities are stepping up efforts to assist these people. Partners are also supporting IDPs elsewhere in KP and FATA, returnees, people never displaced in FATA, and groups in transition, either as they become displaced or return to normal life. Agencies estimate they have sufficient resources to respond to ongoing needs only until May/June 2012.

Gaps persist in flood-affected areas

Serious funding shortfalls threaten humanitarian programmes

Flood-affected areas in Sindh and Balochistan continue to face significant gaps in humanitarian assistance due to the lack of funding for the Early Recovery Framework. Over 10,000 people remain unable to return to their areas of origin in Sindh due to the presence of standing water or because their villages are still wet and muddy. As a result, many families who have returned to Mirkpurkhas, Tharparkar and Umerkot districts are living in temporary shelters in or near their villages and require ongoing relief. Needs outlined in the Early Recovery Framework across all clusters remain unmet. OCHA stands ready to provide more information or facilitate field trips to flood-affected areas.

Food, livelihoods and nutrition assistance

Scaling up relief for the newly displaced population

In March WFP distributed 9,315 metric tons of food to 880,000 IDPs and returnees in KP and FATA, including 82 per cent of recently registered displaced families from Khyber Agency. Khyber Agency IDPs received food on a priority basis. With the rapid increase in the number of displaced families needing food assistance, WFP plans to expand its humanitarian infrastructure in Jalozaï camp by establishing a third distribution point.

WFP early recovery activities are also ongoing in FATA, with an aim to help return the lives of insecurity-affected people to normalcy and foster greater integration in their communities. In March 15,810 households in Bajaur, Orakzai, South Waziristan, Mohmand and Khyber agencies participated in Food-for-Work (FFW) activities. WFP plans to expand the FFW programme in FATA starting in April in Kurram Agency.

Funding gaps limit communities' ability to build resilience

Funding constraints mean that Food Security Cluster partners are only able to support the livelihoods of one quarter of 352,000 food-insecure families in the coming months. With the next monsoon season less than five months away, building resilience of flood-affected communities is critical to restoring normalcy and minimizing the impacts of future shocks. Of key importance is the upcoming summer (*Kharif*) planting season where timely funding is required to ensure farming families receive inputs to plant their crops at the right time.

Cash-for-work activities boost livelihoods

Cash-for-work programmes are increasingly part of food security and early recovery activities. Participants mainly repair damaged agriculture and community infrastructure. More than 21,000 families have so far benefitted from cash-for-work activities, with another 12,300 families receiving cash grants for livelihoods.

Every month, WFP provides 5,000 Pakistani rupees (US\$55) to 37,227 cash-for-work participants to support the rehabilitation of irrigation channels, in partnership with the Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority. Most of the 2011 flood-affected districts in Sindh have exhibited a decline in the area planted for sunflower and wheat compared to the 2010/2011 winter (*Rabi*) planting season.

More than 140,000 children benefit from school feeding

The school feeding programme benefitted 140,157 school children in 985 schools in March, reaching five FATA agencies. Altogether, children received 205 tons of food.

Community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) was also operational in 680 Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) sites in five agencies, where 137 tons of fortified supplementary food was provided to support the treatment of moderately acute malnourished (MAM) children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

Nutrition services stop in Balochistan, but continue in flood-affected areas

The Nutrition Cluster continues to provide life-saving services to children and pregnant and lactating women through the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) and SFP. The cluster is also conducting Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) awareness sessions and has established 165 sites for CMAM in Sindh Province since September. In Balochistan, cluster activities have stopped due to lack of funds.

Overall nutrition response in flood-affected areas to date

Activity	Target	Sindh	Balochistan	Total	Achievement
OTPs and SFPs	200	165	0	165	88%
Screening	43,2768	741,849	14,297	756,146	175%
OTP admission	50,180	31,577	527	32,104	64%
SFP admission	81,672	74,285	1,798	76,083	93%
Women screened	247,296	316,293	7,395	323,688	131%
Women in SFP	75,344	43,315	1,110	44,425	59%
IYCF sessions		14,768	992	15,760	
IYCF participants		211,394	1,267	212,661	
Stabilization centres	13	5	0	5	38%
Children to be treated in stabilization centres	10,036	304	0	304	3%

Source : Nutrition Cluster

In Balochistan Province, critical Nutrition Cluster activities have stopped due to lack of funds.

Campaign to increase school enrolment

Educating displaced children

Education Cluster partners are conducting a campaign to encourage parents and community leaders to send their children to school during their displacement.

The 19 schools in Jalojai camp with a current enrolment of 6,086 children (including 2,664 girls) have also recently accommodated around 800 additional children displaced from Khyber Agency.



Credit: OCHA/Stacey Winston
A boy smiles in Phase 8 of Jalojai camp.

UNICEF is scaling up its response and planning to set up four more schools in new areas of the camp. Save the Children has identified two union councils hosting IDPs from Khyber and set up two temporary learning spaces where 160 children (including 86 girls) are currently enrolled. Eighteen more learning spaces are planned in other union councils hosting IDPs from Khyber.

A separate school enrolment campaign is taking place in return areas in Bajaur, Mohmand, Orakzai and South Waziristan agencies, while humanitarian partners continue to provide education services to 1,342 children (558 girls) in Togh Sarai camp of Hangu in KP and New Durrani camp of Khurram Agency in FATA.

Huge education needs in flood-affected areas

The Education Cluster has reached only 41 per cent of its 388,509 target beneficiaries under the Early Recovery Framework due to lack of resources. More than 3,600 partially damaged schools in Sindh and Balochistan, including 1,100 schools previously used as IDP shelters, require urgent renovation to increase enrolment. Further resources are also required to support the provision of transitional school structures for 1,427 out of 1,451 totally damaged schools in the two provinces.

Achievements and gaps in provision of education services

Activity	Target	Reach	Gap
Setting up Temporary Learning Centres	4,392	2,218	49%
Enrollment in Temporary Learning Centres	359,559	117,572	67%
Renovation of partially damaged schools	1,945	266	86%
Provision of transitional school structures for total damaged schools	726	24	97%
Distribution of educational supplies	376,929	13,2972	65%
Capacity building of teachers	17,370	3,833	78%
Capacity building of Parent-Teacher Council (PTC) members	11,580	24	100%
Capacity building of teachers and PTC members	28,950	3,857	87%
Total beneficiaries reached	388,509	158,586	59%

Source: Education Cluster

Disease control and provision of supplies

Basic health needs under control as IDP influx continues

WHO, UNICEF and other Health Cluster partners continue to lead the emergency health response for the new IDPs in Jalozei camp and host communities. They are ensuring the containment and control of disease outbreaks in the camp.

Two cluster partners are providing round-the-clock emergency health services - primary health care, vaccination and maternal, newborn and child health support - through four health posts in the camp.

Acute respiratory tract infections have accounted for 22 per cent of all medical cases in all age groups. Other diseases treated include diarrhoea and skin infections.

Sufficient stocks of essential medicines are currently available at the health posts, and necessary laboratory services are also available in the camp.

Cluster partners are ensuring the provision of life-saving medicines specific to the disease early warning system (DEWS): diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever, malaria and other epidemic-prone diseases. They are also providing medicines for the nutrition stabilization centre, in addition to supplies listed in the table below:

Medical supplies for IDP influx response

Item	Quantity
Cholera kits	20
Emergency health kits	75
Water disinfection buckets	2,000
Hygiene kits	5,000
Aqua tabs	200,000
Pure sachets	1 million
Hand washing soaps	100,000

Source: Health Cluster

Serious health needs persist in Sindh province

In Sindh Province, serious humanitarian gaps still exist, particularly in terms of the rehabilitation of damaged or destroyed health facilities, immunization coverage, provision of medical equipment, supply of vitamin A, and coverage of female health workers coverage. Salary issues have yet to be resolved, and the provision of water, sanitation and nutrition services in all flood-affected districts remains a challenge.

Ongoing shelter support for the displaced

Shelter and relief items for 10,000 in KP and FATA

IOM, the Federal Disaster Management Authority and the Aman Foundation provided shelter and non-food items to more than 10,000 people in KP and FATA in March.

Support for people unable to return to their areas of origin

The Shelter Cluster's Temporary Settlement Support Unit (TSSU) assessed return areas to determine which settlements require long-term support due to standing water and other issues. The unit visited 35 return areas and analysed 30 temporary settlements. As a result, four temporary settlements (two in Badin and one each in Matiari and Mirpurkhas) with 482 people have been prioritized for ongoing humanitarian assistance. TSSU reports can be accessed at

<https://sites.google.com/site/pakistansheltercluster2011/tssu>.



Beneficiaries wait in line for shelter and relief items in Mirpurkhas, Sindh Province. Photo: IOM

Households reached with shelter assistance by type in Sindh and Balochistan (since Sept. 2011)

Item provided	Households reached	Coverage
Plastic tarpaulins and tents	564,263	69%
Blankets	732,003	44%
Kitchen sets	137,138	17%
Bedding	23,622	1.4%
Plastic mats	148,371	9%
Tool kits	75,348	46%

Source: Shelter Cluster

Water, hygiene and sanitation interventions

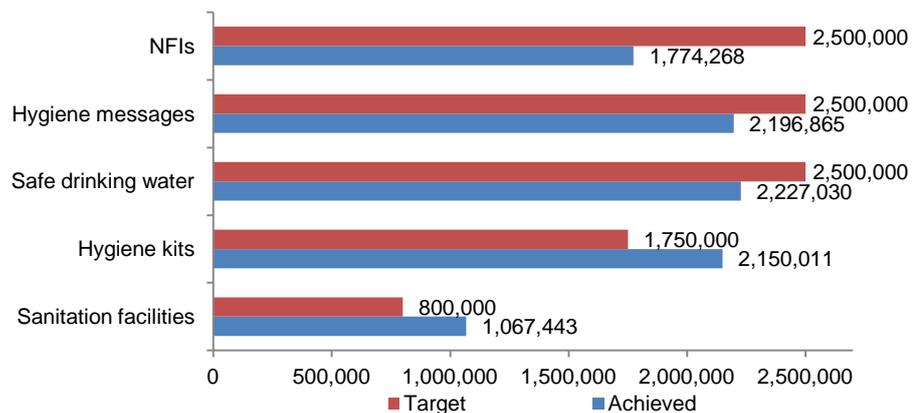
Influx of IDPs stretches WASH infrastructure in Jalozai camp

The influx of IDPs into Jalozai camp has stretched the camp's water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure, and more funds are required to meet all camp residents' WASH needs. UNICEF and its humanitarian partners have provided clean drinking water to all recently displaced families registered in the camp, as well as WASH relief items to nearly 16,000 families. Partners are also providing sanitation facilities, installing water tanks, constructing washing and laundry points, collecting and disposing of solid waste and conducting hygiene promotion activities for the new arrivals.

Difficulty in providing drinking water and sanitation to flood-affected areas

Access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities remains a critical issue in flood-affected returnee areas of Sindh. Although significant progress has been made to address immediate WASH needs in the worst-affected districts, funding constraints have threatened the sustainability of these programmes, and hygiene conditions remain poor. No significant increase in the incidence of water-related diseases has been reported, but it remains a major concern in areas where basic sanitation facilities did not exist even before the floods. Awareness of hygiene-related issues remains limited.

Population targeted and reached in major WASH and NFI activities



Over 220 villages remain under water seven months after monsoon

According to a rapid assessment carried out by district WASH cluster members, more than 220 villages in Kanhar union council, Sanghar District and Bustan, Padrio and Sher Khan union councils, Umerkot District, remain under water seven months after the monsoon. Approximately 100,000 people from these areas either remain displaced or have been forced to live with stagnant water.

Those who have returned need clean drinking water, sanitation facilities and hygiene education. WASH district profiles for eight priority districts have been finalized following the union council ranking exercise conducted in Sindh to identify geographical priorities. The profiles are available at this link:

<http://pakresponse.info/MonsoonUpdates2011/Clusters/WASH/WASHSindh.aspx>

Protection services for the vulnerable

More than 5,000 families reached with protection services

The influx of IDPs to Jalozai camp has increased the need for protection services, particularly for women and children. Protection Cluster partners have established child-friendly and women-friendly spaces and reached more than 5,000 families. In addition, the cluster has conducted small-scale protection monitoring to determine unmet needs and priorities. The cluster is collaborating with local authorities on the development of a

comprehensive communications strategy to disseminate protection information to new arrivals in Jalozai camp.

Surveys on IDP returns show need for ongoing assistance

The process of IDP return to KP/FATA continues. The “Framework on IDP Return” endorsed by the authorities in 2009 and 2010 foresees voluntary and well-informed returns. To assess returns along these lines, Protection Cluster members undertook a return intentions survey amongst displaced families from areas no longer deemed by the Government as insecurity-affected (de-notified areas) at Benazir camp. The findings highlighted that IDPs are generally aware of the situation in their areas of origin, mostly from community members who have temporarily returned.

Security concerns are still reported as partially influencing the intentions of the population. Surveyed IDPs stressed the need for additional assistance, particularly housing assistance, before they are able to return. A segment of the population also highlighted difficulties in obtaining permission to return to their land and rebuild.

Protection Cluster actors also participated in a multi-cluster assessment of return areas for “conflict IDPs” in central Kurram. The mission could not access all areas, but found in visited areas that food is often the only type of aid available. Advocacy efforts will highlight the need for additional reintegration assistance to make returns sustainable.

Protection of women and children amid ongoing funding constraints

Working with the Government’s Social Welfare Department and trained community committees at District Level, cluster partners continued to address reports of violence against children and separation from family members. In Sindh, seven awareness sessions on early marriage were held in three districts during the month, targeting 151 community members. In Balochistan, cluster partners held training sessions for health professionals on violence against women. Partners also worked to ensure a transition of the numerous child-friendly and women-friendly spaces in these areas into community-based structures.

Funding constraints are, however, limiting the cluster’s activities and may result in a reduction of activities and personnel in the coming weeks. Dedicated funding for protection projects under the Early Recovery Framework is lacking, with particularly serious implications for the activities of local NGOs – 30 per cent could not start any project activities. Local NGOs have often continued working on a volunteer basis to be able to continue to serve persons of concern, but this model is unlikely to be sustainable over time.

Cluster activities

Protection cluster activities focused on legal advice and documentation

Activity	Total beneficiaries
Group consultations	300
People provided with assistance through helplines	730
Legal consultations conducted	200
Families provided with advice and facilitation on documentation	100
People assisted with specific needs	470

Source : Protection Cluster

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