

UNICEF Pakistan Update

Displacement in KP/FATA: Needs and Response

19 September – 13 November 2012



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This young girl, living in displacement, met the UNICEF photographer while attending classes in a Protective Learning and Community Emergency Services (PLaCES) centre.

Situation Overview

Since January 2012, on-going security operations in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) have caused further displacement across the region. According to UNHCR figures as of 18 October 2012, the total displaced population in KP and FATA now stands at 158,400 families (712,800 individuals). Of the displaced, approximately 377,784 (over 50%) are children. As the displaced families run out of resources, many that had earlier registered as off-camp internally displaced persons (IDPs) are now approaching Jalozai camp requesting to be accommodated in the camp.

Under this complex emergency, there are three types of affected people that UNICEF and other humanitarian partners continue to assist:

- The existing caseload of IDPs, living either in one of the three camps or in host communities, who have fled from insecurity.
- A new caseload of IDPs from Khyber Agency – 84,334 families registered since January 2012 – who are either in Jalozai camp, en route to Jalozai camp, or in host communities.
- Returnees to areas in FATA that have been declared safe. To date, 152,089 families have returned to the Mohmand, Bajaur, Orakzai, Kurram and South Waziristan agencies. Returns are slow due to lack of services, housing and

13 November 2012

OVERVIEW

Since July 2008, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) have experienced significant population movement as a result of government operations against non-state armed groups as well as sectarian violence. The situation remains volatile.

Three IDP camps are operational: Jalozai and Togh Sarai in KP and New Durrani in Kurram agency, FATA. Most of the IDPs – 88 per cent - are living in host communities.

UNICEF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- In 2012, 33,883 women and 10,284 children under the age of five provided with health services.
- In 2012, 110,702 children and 48,404 pregnant and lactating women screened for acute malnutrition.
- Water, sanitation and hygiene services provided to 163,315 displaced persons.
- 7,130 children (48% girls) enrolled in 26 UNICEF camp schools/ non-formal education centers.
- 25,089 children (47% girls) access 36 Protective Learning and Community Emergency Services (PLaCES) and 20 Child Protection Centres in camps and host communities in KP/FATA.

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infrastructure in areas of origin. A UN joint mission to Kurram Agency in FATA in September 2012 identified that great support is required from the humanitarian community for rehabilitation of the essential social and physical infrastructure and basic facilities, including water supply and education.

The situation of children

The ECHO-funded second Internally Displaced Persons Vulnerability Assessment and Profiling (IVAP) survey of off-camp IDP families was conducted in Peshawar and Hangu Districts between March-April 2012. Among the key findings of the IVAP II are:

General

- 60% of the off-camp population in Peshawar and 55% of population in Hangu are children.
- 56% of families in Peshawar and 63% in Hangu have a monthly income of less than Rs. 5,000.

Health and Nutrition

- 48% of pregnant women in Peshawar and 67% in Hangu are planning to deliver with the support of trained healthcare provider.
- 11% of families in Peshawar and 7% in Hangu have at least one child under the age of five enrolled in supplementary feeding.
- 76% of families in Hangu and 64% in Peshawar have no mosquito net.
- 39% of families in Peshawar and 34% in Hangu have not received care at government health facility since being displaced.

Drinking water

- Only 16% of families in Peshawar and 27% in Hangu have access to clean water.

Education

- 51% of children in Peshawar and 48% in Hangu are not going to school.

Child Protection

- 80% of families in Peshawar and 89% of families in Hangu are not aware or have benefited from child protection activities/facilities.

Increase response needed in the displacement areas

The scope of support for the IDPs includes: reception and protection of new IDPs; water, sanitation and hygiene, maternal and child health and nutrition, education and protection services for large numbers of IDPs residing in camps and among host communities. The support also includes managing returns and enabling re-settling populations inside FATA to re-establish their livelihoods and meet basic needs. Unfortunately, the funding shortfall is restricting the ability of the humanitarian agencies to adequately respond to the needs of the displaced population. Access to basic services and facilities continue to be a challenge for the majority of the vulnerable displaced families. Scaling-up off-camp response to the IDPs is critical, as well as continued support to the increasing number of families returning to areas of origin in FATA, encountering damaged or destroyed infrastructure and livelihoods.



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Children attend a Protective Learning and Community Emergency Services (PLaCES) centre.

UNICEF RESPONSE

UNICEF is providing life-saving humanitarian assistance in Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, Health, Nutrition, Education and Child Protection to the affected population in camps and host communities in KP and FATA, and areas of return.

Health

UNICEF's life-saving maternal and child health activities in New Durrani camp, in Kurram agency of FATA, and for off-camp IDPs in host communities will recommence once additional funding is received.

Maternal and child health services are on-going in Jalozai and Togh Sarai camps in coordination with UNICEF partner CERD and the Provincial Department of Health:

- In 2012, 33,883 women and 10,284 children under the age of five were provided with outpatient consultation and curative services, including antenatal, postnatal and delivery assistance. Of these, 3,387 women and 1,077 children were reached in the past two months.
- In 2012, 79,240 people were reached through 10,723 health education sessions. Of these, 12,932 people (49% female) were reached over the past two months.
- In 2012, 15,847 women were given tetanus vaccinations, and 3,222 children under the age of five received Penta-III vaccinations.
- In FATA, UNICEF supports vaccinators in 12 health facilities and in New Durrani camp. In 2012, 10,052 children were reached with polio vaccinations, 3,680 children with BCG vaccinations, 5,398 children with measles vaccinations, 2,948 children with Penta-3 vaccinations, and 2,804 pregnant and lactating women with tetanus vaccinations.
- 100 clean delivery kits and 2,333 insecticides treated mosquito nets were distributed to pregnant and lactating women by UNICEF partner to support the return process to Kurram Agency.

Nutrition

UNICEF is able to provide nutrition services to half the population residing in host communities until mid-year 2013. Nutrition services in areas of return of Bajour and South Waziristan agencies were halted May 2012 due to insufficient funds. Unavailability of nutrition services can have life-threatening consequences for the most vulnerable groups.

- Despite funding constraints, UNICEF's outreach through five nutrition centers operating in three

IDP camps and 22 off-camp sites in KP/FATA includes the following:

- In 2012, 110,702 children (6-59 months) and 48,404 pregnant and lactating women have been screened for acute malnutrition; with 30,909 children and 12,855 women screened over the past two months.
- Of the screened, 8,579 children (56% girls) and 4,740 pregnant and lactating women suffering from moderate acute malnutrition have been registered in WFP Supplementary Feeding Programmes (SFP).
- 2,641 children (60% girls) suffering from severe acute malnutrition have been enrolled in UNICEF Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Programmes (OTPs) and UNICEF/WHO Stabilization Centres. The overall cure rate at OTP sites is 91% and 95% at SFPs.
- In 2012, 67,520 mothers/caregivers of children under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women in camps, host communities and return areas were reached with information on infant and young child feeding, hygiene and community management of acute malnutrition; with 18,243 reached in the past two months.



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Young boys and girls collect safe drinking water from a UNICEF supported water point in Jalozai camp.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF is currently providing WASH services in three camps with limited support to IDPs residing in host communities and to returnees in areas of origin.

- WASH services are provided to 90,094 IDPs in all three camps, including provision of safe drinking water through water trucking and pipe networking, installation and maintenance of 6,011 latrines, 2,989 washrooms, 1,551 washing pads and 407

solid waste collection points and key hygiene messages.

- A total of 72,437 displaced families from Khyber have been provided with WASH non-food items at the Jalozai registration points, including hygiene kits, plastic buckets and jerry cans. Each hygiene kit caters to the hygiene needs of one family for a period of three months and includes items such as towels, soap, toothpaste, toothbrushes, mugs, combs and sanitary towels. Distribution will resume once funding for new stock is received.
- In FATA, to date, 70,026 individuals in host and returnee areas have been provided access to safe drinking water through installation of submersible pumps and hand pumps in Kurram Agency, in cooperation with local authorities and UNICEF's NGO partner. Over the past two months, 12,020 people in Kurram Agency benefitted from 33 newly installed hand and submersible pumps.
- Through interpersonal communications, 266,532 displaced people and returnees have been reached with hygiene messages in 2012.



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Sajida, 9, plays at a UNICEF Protective Learning and Community Emergency Services (PLaCES) centre.

Education

- 7,130 children (48% girls) are enrolled and benefiting from education services in 26 UNICEF camp schools in Jalozai, Togh Sarai and New Durrani camps; an addition of 868 children enrolled over the past two months. Parent-Teacher Councils in each camp school are active.
- In the past two months, 38 female teachers were trained on multi grade teaching, lesson planning and children's rights.
- In FATA, supplies (including 60 tents for over populated host schools, 3,997 school bags for

children, white boards and plastic mats) have been provided for 90 schools in Lower Kurram and Lower Orakzai Agencies. 4,868 out-of-school children were newly enrolled in these schools in the past two months. Mobility support is being provided to 89 non-local female teachers.

Child Protection

- Currently, 14,158 children (47% girls) are accessing 24 Protective Learning and Community Emergency Services (PLaCES) and Child Protection Centres in camps and host communities in KP. New funds from the Government of Denmark and the Australian National Committee for UNICEF have made the continuation of PLaCES possible.
- In FATA, in 2012, 10,931 vulnerable children and 2,335 women have been reached with protective services and linked with required services through 20 child protection centres and 12 PLaCES.
- In FATA, in 2012, UNICEF's partners have reached 10,341 children and 6,721 caregivers with mine risk education.
- UNICEF supported child help desks in Kurram and South Waziristan monitor on-going returns and provide people with necessary information about the protection of children during returns.

Funding

UNICEF is currently **42% funded** for humanitarian activities in KP/FATA, further funding is needed to sustain and increase humanitarian assistance for displaced and vulnerable children and women living in host communities and camps. UNICEF's total needs for the complex emergency for 2012 are US\$ 35.2 million. UNICEF has received US\$ 14.9 million in support of the affected children and women in KP/FATA.

UNICEF wishes to thank all the donors that have provided support to the humanitarian activities in the displacement affected areas, including Canada, the Central Emergency Relief Fund, Denmark, ECHO, Finland, Sweden, and the UNICEF National Committees in Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom and USA.

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

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A story from the field

Pakistan All-rounder shows what can be achieved with a positive spin and support from UNICEF

By Karina Coates

Jalozai camp, Pakistan, November 2012 – In his spare time Irfan Ullah practises his spin bowling, demonstrating the technique used by his favourite Pakistani cricketer, leg-spinner Shahid Afridi. Also handy with a bat, Irfan hopes to emulate his hero by representing Pakistan’s national team one day.

“Shahid Afridi bats, bowls and fields very well,” Irfan explains. “He’s a great all-rounder.”

The same can be said for the articulate 13-year-old. Since insecurity near Irfan’s home forced his family to move to safety, he has spent each day conveying the benefit of his knowledge and experience to others and planning a bright future for himself and his siblings.

Three years earlier, fighting between government forces and non-state actors – which began in July 2008 – escalated near Irfan’s village in Bajaur Agency, in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of north-western Pakistan. “There were constant sounds of explosions, shelling and firing,” Irfan recalls. “We were worried all the time.”

Irfan’s father and four of his uncles sought safety in Jalozai camp before sending for the rest of the family. “When we arrived, the only clothes we had were the ones we were wearing and we had little food,” Irfan says. “Here we were given food and tents. We had schools to continue our studies and places where we could play.”

From dawn to dusk Irfan is busy with activities, including acting as a role model for his six brothers and sisters, as well as other children in the camp.

“Each morning, I get up early, wash my face and go to school, where I am the head of the student union,” Irfan says. “In this role I provide information to children on health, hygiene and the importance of continuing in school – and when children have problems the union advocates on their behalf to the service providers in the camp.”



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Irfan Ullah, 13, at his home in Jalozai camp.



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Irfan and his younger brother carry water home from a UNICEF supported water point in Jalozai camp.

“I also encourage children who are not attending school to enrol,” he adds. “I introduce them to the teachers, and I speak with their families about the benefits of an education – it provides children with opportunities.”

After school Irfan attends a Protective Learning and Community Emergency Services (PLaCES) facility, which is supported by UNICEF and partners and enables children to learn and play in safety. The facility also incorporates health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene services, and supports children, women and adolescents to recover from trauma and hardship caused by their experiences and displacement.

At the PLaCES facility, Irfan loves teaching other children to draw, and enjoys playing volleyball and football. “I’m thankful for these positive activities, which helped us deal with our distress when we arrived here,” Irfan says. “We were also grateful to be given hygiene kits, which included soap and toothpaste. We use the kits for washing our hands and face, bathing and keeping ourselves clean. Keeping clean is a pillar of our faith.”

Irfan confidently shares his health and hygiene knowledge with the other children at the PLaCES facility. At home he focuses on mentoring his younger siblings, taking them to UNICEF-supplied tap stands and toilets and showing them the correct way to wash their hands with soap. While demonstrating, Irfan smiles at his little sister, who enthusiastically splashes her face vigorously with water and begins washing her hair.

“I know that germs on our hands can result in sickness, skin diseases and diarrhoeal diseases,” Irfan says. The aspiring professional cricketer is also aware of his favourite player Shahid Afridi’s role as a UNICEF ambassador to help eliminate polio in Pakistan. “Polio is a dangerous disease,” he says. “If someone doesn’t receive polio drops they could become disabled. We have teams in the camp as part of the polio campaign, giving drops to the children.”

Embarking on his fourth year of living in the camp, Irfan reflects in how his family’s life has changed. “Previously, my father worked in Kuwait as a mechanic, and now he works as a security guard as part of the camp administration, while my mother tends to our home.”

“I want return to my village, but the army is still in my area and it’s not yet safe,” he says. “Many other people have gone back to areas where peace has prevailed. May God bring peace and prosperity to my area, so we can head back soon. Then I will educate my people and impart the knowledge I gained here from PLaCES and my school.”

Irfan Ullah is an example of how UNICEF and partners’ support can successfully motivate a child and his or her family, and help them to recover from the impact of emergencies. Not only is Irfan a role model for his family and the camp community, he has become a motivated agent for change who is working towards his dreams of a successful future.



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Irfan laughs as his younger sister vigorously faces her face at a Jalozai camp water point.