

UNICEF Pakistan Update

Displacement in KP/FATA: Needs and Response

11 December 2012 – 15 January 2013



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A young displaced girl in Jalozai camp smiles at the photographer.

Situation Overview

Children and their families continue to suffer from displacement due to security operations and sectarian violence in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). According to UNHCR figures as of 31 December 2012 the total displaced population in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) now stands at 757,996 individuals. Of the displaced, approximately 401,740 (over 50%) are children. New displacement is expected from South Waziristan in the coming weeks.

Under this complex emergency, UNICEF and humanitarian partners are providing assistance to:

- The existing caseload of internally displaced persons (IDPs), living either in one of the three camps (Jalozai and Togh Sarai in KP or New Durrani in FATA) or in host communities, who have fled from insecurity related to armed non-state entities, military operations, or sectarian violence.
- Displaced populations returning or already returned to areas in FATA that have been declared safe. For 2012 the number of returnees was estimated at 12,594 families.

IDPs living off-camp are using existing available social services in KP, which are already insufficient for the settled population. Despite generous support from the international community, including recent contributions to UNICEF from the UK, the US and the EU, additional resources are required to provide services to displaced families and local communities, and to meet minimum

15 January 2013

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 still operational: Jalozai and Togh Sarai in KP and New Durrani in Kurram agency, FATA. Most of the displaced – 89% - are living in host communities.

UNICEF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- In December 2012, 83,867 children were vaccinated against polio during a supplemental National Immunization Campaign
- In 2012, 127,311 children and 55,566 pregnant and lactating women screened for acute malnutrition.
- In 2012, 313,395 people (55% female) listened to hygiene messages.
- 31,285 children (43% girls) and 8,070 women are accessing 76 Protective Learning and Community Emergency Services (PLaCES) and Child Protection Centres in camps and host communities in KP/FATA.
- 9,435 children (50% girls) enrolled in 44 UNICEF education centres.

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humanitarian service delivery standards. With the slow rate of returns and the possibility of new displacements, humanitarian needs will persist throughout 2013.

Attacks on schools affecting children's education

Attacks on schools in KP and FATA have persisted over the last three years. According to the Elementary and Secondary Education Department, Government of KP, since 2009, 734 schools have been attacked in KP, while 209 schools have been damaged in FATA. Children have also been directly attacked by militants, including the heroic 14-year old Malala Yousafzai who advocated for education for all children, girls and boys.



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A girl takes care of her younger brother in Jalozaï camp.

Security operations have left infrastructure damaged and public services disrupted in the areas of return. The returnee families and children are left living in a highly challenging environment, often without shelter, security, and access to food and non-food items, where children have no access to primary level education. The schools left standing are in dire condition, with a lack of teachers and necessary educational supplies. According to staff on the ground, parents, teachers and children still feel threatened and insecure in many areas, limiting children's attendance in schools, especially girls. Teachers also feel threatened to go to work. UNICEF staff and partners are currently responding to the education crisis in FATA, with generous assistance from donors such as Denmark, through communication and enrolment campaigns; motivating parents, encouraging students and providing incentives to teachers through community involvement; offering non-formal accelerated learning for children who have missed out on school; and policy advocacy for government support and full implementation of the education sector plan.

Education support from the EU as part of their Nobel Peace Prize

In December 2012, the European Union announced that UNICEF Pakistan was one of the recipients of their Nobel Peace Prize funds, recognizing children's particular vulnerability to insecurity and the need to support them during a time of crisis. Since 2008 UNICEF has supported the education of displaced children in Jalozaï camp through camp schools, and the EU Nobel Prize funding will provide UNICEF with the opportunity to continue providing education to 3,000 children in Jalozaï camp. The children residing in Jalozaï camp have all been displaced from their homes in FATA and gone through a harrowing experience during the insecurity and the ensuing displacement. UNICEF places great emphasis on providing conflict displaced children with continued education during their displacement, and provides them with trained teachers who are able to teach under difficult circumstances, use the emergency education supplies to their maximum potential, and provide psychosocial support where needed.

The displacement period actually offers an opportunity for UNICEF and other humanitarian actors to reach previously unreached children with services such as education. For the children in Jalozaï camp, education will help them tackle the situation they are in, and improve their future prospects. The child friendly camp schools, with trained teachers who can respond to the special needs of the displaced children and offer them psychosocial support, will help children restore a sense of normalcy, dignity and protect them from risk of recruitment, abuse and exploitation.

UNICEF RESPONSE

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

Health

- Since 31 December 2012, due to funding constraints UNICEF has been unable to support maternal and child health services in Jalojai, Togh Sarai and New Durrani camp. Immunization support services, including polio eradication, are continuing in 2013 in KP.
- In the past month, 83,867 children were vaccinated against polio during a supplemental National Immunization Campaign (17-19 December). Tragic security incidents disrupted the campaign's third day.
- Cases of acute respiratory infections are on the increase among the displaced population, while diarrhoea cases are decreasing, corresponding with a seasonal trend.
- In FATA, immunization support services have been discontinued since 31 December 2012. The 2012 support was for Kurram Agency in the form of human resources at 12 health facilities and for New Durrani Camp. Through this support, in 2012 12,531 children were given polio vaccines, 4,137 children BCG vaccines, 5,761 children measles vaccines, 3,449 children Penta-3 vaccines, and 3,411 pregnant women were given tetanus vaccines.
- To support returns to Kurram Agency, UNICEF and partners have distributed 5,536 clean delivery kits, 3,067 newborn kits and 10,000 long lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets, including 385 nets over the past month, to pregnant and lactating women.

Nutrition

- UNICEF only has sufficient funding to provide nutrition services to a portion of the malnourished children and women residing in host communities until mid-2013. Five nutrition centres were closed on 31 December due to funding shortages. Nutrition services in areas of return have ceased due to insufficient funds. Unavailability of nutrition services has life-threatening consequences for the most vulnerable children.

- Despite funding constraints, UNICEF's outreach through 26 nutrition centres (six in Jalojai and Togh Sarai camps and 20 off-camp sites in KP/FATA) includes the following:
 - Since January 2012, 127,311 children (6-59 months) and 55,566 pregnant and lactating women have been screened for acute malnutrition; with 4,933 children and 3,129 women screened in the past month.
 - Of the screened, 11,470 children (57% girls) and 6,187 pregnant and lactating women suffering from moderate acute malnutrition have been registered in WFP Supplementary Feeding Programmes (SFP).
 - 3,394 children (61% 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 95% and 96% at SFPs.
- In 2012, 88,245 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 6,268 reached in the past month.



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A young girl is screened for malnutrition by a health worker using a mid-upper arm circumference measurement tape.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- UNICEF is the only provider of WASH services in Togh Sarai and New Durrani camps, and one of two providers in Jalojai camp. With recent funding support from USAID/OFDA and UK DFID, UNICEF will be able to continue providing services to camps throughout mid-2013.

- 172,716 people are receiving safe drinking water through the installation or restoration of water schemes in areas of return and host communities; an addition of 46,961 people the past month.
- 34,027 people are receiving safe drinking water through water trucking.
- Since January 2012, one million people (including returnees) have benefitted from UNICEF-supported WASH items including hygiene kits, plastic buckets, and jerry cans at all three camps.
- 90,094 people (55% female) have access to 6,011 latrines, 2,889 washrooms, 1,551 washing pads and 407 solid waste collection points.
- 313,395 people (55% female) have listened to hygiene messages since January 2012, an addition of 22,893 people in the past month.
- 10,344 school children are accessing WASH facilities in 45 schools; an addition of 2,563 children reached in an additional 10 schools.
- Currently, 31,285 children (43% girls) and 8,070 women are accessing 76 Protective Learning and Community Emergency Services (PLaCES) and Child Protection Centres in camps and host communities in KP and FATA. This is an addition of 2,486 children reached in the past month. PLaCES facilitators have been trained on child protection issues, hygiene promotion and specific protection issues facing women.
- In FATA, in 2012, UNICEF's partners reached 11,055 children and 7,045 caregivers with mine risk education.
- In FATA, members of 80 community-based Child Protection Committees have received training on child rights, child protection issues, identification, documentation, and reporting of child protection issues, and establishing and strengthening the referral system. To date, 6,011 vulnerable children have been linked with different services through referral systems.



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During a health hygiene education session, Usama, a Lady Health Worker shows a group of women and children how to use of the hygiene kit in Jalozai camp.

Education

- 9,435 children (50% girls) are enrolled and benefiting from education services in 44 UNICEF camp schools in Jalozai, Togh Sarai and New Durrani camps; an addition of 664 children enrolled over the past month. Parent-Teacher Councils in each camp school are active.
- 4,620 children have been enrolled in host community schools through enrolment campaigns in Kurram Agency.

Child Protection

- Due to lack of funding, vital child protection services were scaled back after 31 December 2012.

Funding

UNICEF's total needs for the complex emergency are US\$ 37.1 million. UNICEF has received US\$ 16.3 million in support of the affected children and women in KP/FATA, and a further US\$ 9.5 million is in the pipeline. Over the past month, UNICEF is grateful for pledges and contributions received from UK DFID (US\$ 8 million for WASH), USAID/OFDA (US\$ 1.5 million for floods and displacement in KP/FATA), Sweden (US\$ 757,000) and EU (US\$ 400,000 for Education in Jalozai camp as part of the Nobel Peace Prize funding).

More funding is needed to sustain and increase humanitarian assistance for displaced and vulnerable children and women living in host communities and camps, especially for health services. The humanitarian community is currently finalising the 2013 KP/FATA humanitarian and recovery plan.

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, the United Kingdom, the United States and the UNICEF National Committees in Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom and USA.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

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

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

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

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