

**SOUTH ASIA EARTHQUAKE – PAKISTAN
PRIORITY HUMANITARIAN ACTIONS IN NOVEMBER 2005**

Context

It is almost one month since, on 8 October, a massive earthquake devastated parts of northern Pakistan, affecting an area of some 30,000 sq km in Pakistan-administered Kashmir and North West Frontier Province, and affecting approximately 3.5 million people. Since this date, the humanitarian community has been supporting the Government of Pakistan and its entities in its relief effort.

Not only has this humanitarian operation to address the major needs occasioned by this disaster, but Government and humanitarian actors are very conscious that winter approaches fast. The harsh terrain already poses considerable challenges for this relief operation, particularly in reaching populations in need in remote valleys and transporting the relief goods that are essential for their survival now, and through a harsh winter. For some areas, access will only be possible for a little while longer and it is anticipated that, by 1 December as winter really sets in, some communities will be cut off altogether. Even while facing these challenges, humanitarian actors are struggling to raise sufficient resources to fund these vital activities. UN organizations used their own reserves in order to start and maintain the momentum of relief provision, some have borrowed heavily to keep operations running, and every effort is being made to coordinate with both the Government and a range of organizations to prioritise immediate and essential life-saving assistance.

Priority Humanitarian Actions for November 2005

It is in this context that the UN Country Team, in consultation with Cluster Heads, has prepared the following document reflecting the priority activities that will be undertaken by the principal UN Agencies on the ground during November before winter sets in. This listing reflects those activities which require a particular concentration at this time and complement the overall humanitarian programme being implemented by a wide range of actors, led by the Government, and supported by the Red Crescent family and international and national NGOs.

These are also in line with the overall Strategy for the humanitarian operation that has been developed through the Clusters and the prioritization outlined in this. It should be noted, however, that climatic conditions and uncertainty over potential population movement, which is influenced by a number of factors, mean that the overall strategy and related plans have to be flexible to allow for any necessary adjustment to changed circumstances and, thus, altered needs.

In developing this Plan of prioritized activities, the Agencies have been realistic in factoring in both their own capacity to implement and the potential resources available. The current status in relation to resources is indicated below, and its potential impact upon the Plan:

Summary Table

Agency/Cluster	Funds drawn from reserves/loans	Shortfall / Loans due
IOM/Shelter	-	4.3 million
UNICEF/Education, Nutrition, Protection, Water & Sanitation	1 million	
UNDP/Camp Management, Shelter, Early Recovery	1 million	5.2 million
UNHCR/Camp Management	7.6 million	17.9 million
WFP/Food	15 million	-
WFP/Logistics	1 million	15 million
WHO/Health	-	-
TOTAL:	25.6 million	42.4 million

Planning Assumptions

- A number of assumptions have been made in the formulation of this plan:

- There will be 200,000 persons living in the high valleys/above the snow line who will require assistance during the remaining period of access.
- Access will steadily decrease due to deteriorating weather and/or earth movements (mudslides).
- 150,000 persons will be accommodated in both spontaneous and planned camps and will require assistance in all sectors.
- There are sufficient tents, food and blankets in the pipeline for this period.
- Stoves/heating equipment will be provided for the camps only.
- Local procurement can be sustained and prices do not dramatically escalate.
- NGOs will have sufficient money to continue working during this period and will continue to implement this part of the humanitarian programme.

PRIORITY ACTIONS BY AGENCY/CLUSTER

SHELTER

Shelter has now become the number one priority under a GOP National Action Plan which incorporates Shelter and Camp Management (two separate, but linked Clusters within the IASC concept) into the same 'Sector'.

Priorities for emergency shelter provision have changed as needs, gaps, and capacities have become clearer, and now focus on providing one warm room per family using, wherever possible, alternative non-tent solutions. Specific objectives, in order of priority, have been articulated in a Cluster strategic framework paper, namely:

- Supply of emergency self-help shelter kits for affected communities at high elevations
- Supply of emergency self-help shelter kits in inaccessible highland valleys
- Continued supply of one tent per affected family at middle and lower elevations
- Supply of personal and structural insulation materials
- Winterization of non-winterized tent stock already distributed

These objectives reflect those outlined in the revised Flash Appeal by focusing on the most vulnerable, among which are children, the elderly, and female-headed households. Cluster members are increasingly focused on provision of self-help 'repair kits' in order to make optimal use of recoverable material, and non-food items needed for thermal protection.

What IOM / Shelter Cluster aims to achieve in November 2005:

1. Shelter Cluster Coordination

- Closer coordination with Federal Relief Commission and local authorities
- IOM will continue to strengthen cluster coordination in Islamabad and the five Sub-Offices (Muzzaffarabad, Bagh, Mansehra, Battagam, Ballakot) with a total of 12 international staff (6 coordinators, 3 information and database managers, 2 Liaison Officers, and 1 technical adviser)
- Logistical and technical equipment will be enhanced in order to reach the most remote areas (including vehicles, radio communication equipment).

2. Emergency shelter

- In conjunction with IFRC, UNJLC and NGO partners such as Islamic Relief, IOM has 'piloted' a programme ('Winter Race'), to provide emergency self-help shelter materials to 10,000 families in areas above the snow-line involving mobile outreach teams providing material and technical support for construction of 'warm rooms' capable of withstanding winter weather at high altitude. The 'warm room' concept is intended to allow for incorporation of gender sensitivities as part of a community-based approach. Such an approach depends on the presence of teams on the ground, whose role is to ensure equitability in meeting needs and building local capacities. The teams will comprise NGO personnel and volunteers.
- Provision of 10,000 accompanying shelter kits will be required, each comprising burial shrouds, iron sheets (8), plastic sheeting, roofing materials (nails, washers, rope etc.), tarpaulins, tools, cooking utensils, bucket, blankets, mattresses, and quilts. The project complements that of UNDP (funds for which are being requested

under the Camp management Cluster) who will be conducting a similar project focusing more on beneficiaries in camps and settlements at lower elevations. The content of the kits are under review following completion of the pilot phase.

- UN-HABITAT intends to distribute winter shelter rehabilitation kits to an estimated 5,000 beneficiaries intent on remaining on their homesteads for creating a minimal winterized 'warm room' and livestock shelter which will subsequently be reused for reconstruction. The kits will include tools, GCI sheeting, nails, tents or tarpaulin, stoves and other basic needs. Heavy reliance will be placed on salvaging building materials that will also be used for reconstruction. The programme will be implemented in partnership with local NGOs. [This component is fully funded]

3. Voluntary resettlement

- IOM has already been requested by GOP to facilitate the movement of evacuees from 'at risk' areas such as Allai, with more such movements expected.
- This includes registration and transportation of up to 120,000 people according to emerging need using transport vehicles returning empty for re-loading as far as possible.

4. Medical evacuation

- In close cooperation with WHO, IOM will facilitate the medical evacuation of injured patients whose treatment is not available locally. This requires coordination and transportation of patients to referral hospitals both in Pakistan and further afield
- Some limited support to the receiving health centres in term of equipment, supplies and human resources.

5. Psycho-social support

- In close consultation with WHO, IOM intends to improve access to basic primary emergency-related mental health care through provision of psychosocial support via a system that includes 'training of trainers'.

What is needed to accomplish this?

IOM has sufficient funds to cover current projected operational costs until mid-November. However, costs related to its role as 'Cluster Coordinator' have not, until now, been covered. Given that this role alone requires sustaining seven additional international posts (in Islamabad and five Sub-Offices), additional funds are now being requested for this component. The following sums are requested in addition to funds already allocated for on-going distributions of tents and non-food items:

Sector	US\$
Coordination	400,000
Emergency shelter	3,600,000
Voluntary resettlement	1,200,000
Medical Evacuation	250,000
Psycho-social support	350,000
Total	5,800,000

This relates to the financial summary as follows:

Financial Summary	US\$ (approximate)	Constraints
Total cost/amount spent on relief operation to date	7,556,244	For support to distributions of tents and non-food items with NGO partners
Total funding received to date:	9,047,355	Project-specific costs. This does not include 'pledges'
Amount drawn from reserve funds/loans:	0	
Total budget for November activities proposed:	5,800,000	
Funding available to cover November Activities:	1,491,111	On-going tent distribution operations have cost c.USD 7 million since 8 th October i.e over USD 2 million per week
Shortfall	4,308,889	

CAMP MANAGEMENT

What UNHCR/Camp Management Cluster hopes to achieve in November 2005:

1) Coordination in camp management

- Closer coordination with Pakistan army, NGOs and local organizations.
- Increase staffing in the field : by 6 November, there will be a total of 87 fully dedicated staff to the Earthquake Emergency (International = 24 Local staff = 63) 26 in Islamabad, 26 in Muzaffarabad (covering Bagh) and 35 in Mansehra (covering Battagram and Balakot)
- Maximise delivery of shelter, improvement of spontaneous camps and setting of new camps before the snow starts to fall.

2) Development of internal supply chain to deliver essential non food items to final distribution points

- Continue receiving NATO flights (50%) completed by end of week 3
- Continue dispatch relief items to Mansehra and Muzaffarabhad hubs
- Opening of logistics hubs in Abbotabad, Battagram and Bagh
- Total stocks available for the emergency by end week 4 : 221,895 blankets, 31,840 jerry cans, 26,248 kitchen sets, 4,331 stoves, 5,000 lanterns, 20,087 tents, 80,291 plastic sheets, 500 50m-plastic rolls, 4,662 mattresses, 373 sleeping bags and 62,021 soap bars.
- Additional deployment of stocks requested to be transported by NATO (through the UNJLC) : 320,580 blankets, 12,606 stoves, 995 tents, 15,000 plastic sheets, 30,996 mattresses, from Turkey, Jordan and Copenhagen warehouses.

3) Contribute to immediate assistance to high altitude villages for persons who may wish to remain near their homes before winter sets in to save lives as part of collective military/UN/NGO efforts.

- Additional items put at the disposal of WFP/UNJLC for distribution in higher altitudes.

4) Assist in site planning and site construction for 30 new planned camps, estimated population 150,000

- Identification of sites with Pakistan army and local authorities and NGOs in the valley to ensure shelter for those who may come from the upper levels.
- Rapid response capacity set up for technical interventions in site planning and development.
- Set up proper shelter, fencing, lighting, etc. in coordination with shelter cluster. (tents produced in Pakistan are used in settled camps before movements of population takes place).
- Organise settled camps using UNHCR standards (health, water, sanitation, etc.) in coordination with appropriate clusters (Water/sanitation, health cluster).
- Contingency planning for developing new camps outside affected areas (Islamabad and Rawalpindi) . The government has expressed interest in opening new camps in Punjab if camps in affected areas will not be able to accommodate entire affected population.

5) Support, guidance and training in camp management to improve existing conditions in spontaneous camps

- Improvement of spontaneous camp set up in coordination with local authorities and NGOs (latrines, water supply, health, protection etc).
- Continue mapping of spontaneous camps and survey planned camp sites with military.
- Establish camp management support mobile teams in each hub to complement rapid technical interventions (sign letters of mutual intent with NGOs to form Quick Impact Teams and Mobile Management Teams in each location).

6) Contribute to develop protection and social response in coordination with Protection cluster

- Deployment of 5 SGBV/community services/protection experts.
- In coordination with UNICEF and the Protection cluster, advise the government in registering affected populations.

To accomplish this, the following is required:

- A total of about **\$US 17,908,763¹**. This includes both Camp Management, and the related logistics and other sectoral inputs, overhead cost, as well as the repayment of the emergency reserve.
- Request to the UNJLC to provide additional NATO airlift capacity to transport the 320,000 blankets and other items (see above under 2).

Summary Financial Situation	US\$
Appeal budget (Camp management cluster) for 500,000 persons.	30,000,000
Minimum funding required to complete up to 150,000 persons (in 4 weeks)	17,908,763
Loan from UNHCR Operational Reserve	7,590,094
Expenditure as at 31.10.2005	5,037,369
Balance available as at 31.10.2005	2,552,725
Funding confirmed as at 28.10.2005	4,063,548
Funds available + funding confirmed	6,616,273
Total required	17,908,763

LOGISTICS

The Operational Plan for Logistics in November 2005 has two parallel supply chains

WFP Logistics Support and Surface Transport

- Surface deliveries will be maintained to all road accessible areas inclusive of the major population centres and the emergency camps operated by the “Camp management” cluster.
- For all cluster transport requirements, deliveries will be made on a Just-In-Time basis, namely the capacity exists and will be made available based on a demand/pull.
- The caseload for food will be a monthly tonnage of 7,500 metric tonnes by road. WFP has sufficient commercial transport capacity contracts in addition to its own fleet of 65 x 6 ton “last mile” capacity trucks and 26 x 25 ton medium haul truck in place to reach this requirement.
- The proposed 6x6 wheel Short Haul trucking fleet will augment WFPs capacity to deliver inter-agency cargo at no cost to the requesting agency /IO/ (I)NGO. This capacity will be in addition to the trucks provided by IOM and Atlas.
- WFP will continue to provide when requested, mobile storage tents free of charge to the humanitarian community to cover a maximum transit storage requirement of 20,000 tonnes.
- WFP will continue to provide Base Camp Support to the humanitarian community in four humanitarian hubs

UNHAS Air Deliveries

- Coordination and tasking of UN, IO, (I)NGO and Pakistan Federal Relief Commission relief air deliveries will be facilitated through the Joint Operations Cell. The cell will consist of operational decision makers from WFP/UNHAS, the Pakistan Military, the US Military and the IFRC.
- Air deliveries will be made to surface transport inaccessible areas.
- Based on the logistics resources available and a forecast of areas which will be worst affected by the winter snows, a caseload of 200,000 persons assumed (equating to up to 7,500MT of food/non-food items/month)

¹ UNHCR's immediate requirement for 150,000 persons in camps by the end of November with mobile teams operating for 6 months, full staffing structure for 2 months and logistics operation until the end of November only.

- At this time 15 helicopter drop zones have been identified to access groups of settlements. Identification has been based on their suitability for Mi-8 and Mi-26 landings and their location in areas with a high probability of being closed to surface access throughout November, December and January based on current conditions (road destroyed/blocked by landslides) and or due to weather forecast conditions.
- Non Food Items (NFIs) will be prioritised throughout this planned 4 week delivery period (shelter kits; tool kits; blankets). The UNHAS helicopter lift capacity available for NFIs delivery will reach 4,000 tonnes.
- Food requirements for a caseload of 200,000 people equates to a monthly tonnage of 3,500 tonnes.

UNJLC

- Initiate a NFI tracking system for the humanitarian community in Pakistan
- Provide the UNJLC component in Islamabad with the capacity to:
 - Receive and prioritize Cargo Requests for the use of UNHAS air assets
 - Undertake general humanitarian logistics coordination/troubleshooting
 - Disseminate logistics information for the greater humanitarian community
 - Engage in logistics related civil-military coordination
- Establish an UNJLC office at the WFP Air Hub in Abbottabad for:
 - The prioritization of Cargo Requests for the use of UNHAS air assets
 - General humanitarian logistics coordination/troubleshooting
 - Dissemination of logistics information for the greater humanitarian community
 - Logistics related civil-military coordination
- Provide the following services at the logistics hubs/base camps (currently operating with understaffed UNJLC components): Muzaffarabad, Bagh and Mansehra:
 - The prioritization of Cargo Requests for the use of UNHAS air assets (Muzaffarabad only)
 - General humanitarian logistics coordination/troubleshooting
 - Dissemination of logistics information for the greater humanitarian community
- Provide the following services at base camps: Bagh and Batagram, for:
 - General humanitarian logistics coordination/troubleshooting
 - Dissemination of logistics information for the greater humanitarian community
- Establish UNJLC components at Islamabad International Airport and Chaklala Military Airfield for the purposes of:
 - Monitoring the flow of in-coming humanitarian aid and clearing bottlenecks as and when necessary
 - Liaising with UN/NGOs to insure in-coming aid consignments are received in a timely manner
 - Liaising with the military air component tasked with delivering humanitarian aid to the affected region

Current funding situation: Logistics support to Relief Operations for the Pakistan Earthquake

The total project budget for a six month period has been covered to the tune of 12%, mostly through in-kind donations to cover 4 base camps support modules (including staff) providing common humanitarian accommodation in the effected areas; as well as 4 light vehicles; 2 fork-lifts and mobile storage tents.

WFP has mobilised 5 international logistics officers and 5 national logistics staff to manage the inter agency logistics support operation. WFP provided an internal loan of USD 1 million in direct support to the operation to cover both staffing requirements and to enable the mobilisation and installation of mobile storage tents for use by the humanitarian community.

Due to the current shortfall, the mobilisation of additional staff and assets has been suspended since 31st October 2005.

Funds are urgently needed to cover the following expenditures:

- Mobilisation of up to 100 reconditioned short-haul trucks for inter agency use for delivery to final destinations
- Mobilisation of 40 prefabricated office / accommodation units to cover additional air and logistics hubs serving inter agency community
- Mobilisation of 19 mobile storage tents from the original plan and an additional 40 storage tents to meet repositioning needs in road-inaccessible areas for inter-agency requirements.
- Provide one month funding for 14 international logistics officers and 19 national logistics staff to manage and operate the inter agency operation.

Current funding situation: Air Support for Humanitarian relief operations.

The total project budget for a six month period has been 10% covered. All contributions have been cash donations.

UNHAS has deployed 6 International and 5 national staff to manage the air operation. Currently there are 12 x Mi-8 helicopters and 2 x Mi-26 helicopters operational.

Unless additional funding is mobilized, this project will no longer be operational after 30 November 2005. The mobilisation of additional staff and assets was suspended effective 31st October 2005.

Funds are urgently needed to cover the following expenditures:

- Cover the running costs for the current fleet of 12 x Mi-8 helicopters and 2 x Mi-26 helicopters for 4 weeks operations
- Fund the immediate construction of the main air transshipment hub at Abbottabad and the satellite landing zones in Chatterplain and Muzaffarabad
- Provide one month funding for 22 international aviation officers, 30 national logistics staff and 59 general service staff to manage and operate the inter agency service.

Current Funding Situation: Establishment of a UN Joint Logistics Centre.

The total project budget for a six month period is covered by 15%, mostly in cash donations and a small part (2.5%) in in-kind contribution.

Funds are urgently needed to cover the following expenditures:

- Operational start-up costs for a full complement of individual ICT equipment, including GIS support technology and basic office ICT component
- Operational start-up costs for the purchase of MOSS compliant vehicles
- Operational start-up costs for the rental of vehicles for a period of 4 weeks
- Operational start-up costs for the set-up/rent of offices at:
 - Islamabad International Airport and Chaklala Military Airfield
 - UN Air Hub at Abbottabad
 - UN Logistics bases at: Muzaffarabad, Balakot, Mansehra, Batagram and Bagh
- Provide for the purchase of 20 Winter Field kits for forward deployed staff
- Provide one month of funding for 33 International staff and 23 national staff for a period of 4 weeks

Due to the current shortfall, this project will no longer be operational within 15 working days from 2 November 2005. The mobilization of new staff and assets was halted as of 31 October 2005.

Financial Summaries:

	Logistic Support to Relief Operations	Air Support to Relief Operations
Total shortfall for November activities proposed	2,000,000	12,000,000

** Inclusive of fuel invoices and aircraft repositioning costs yet to be received.*

Establishment of a UN Joint Logistics Centre	
Total shortfall for November activities proposed:	1,000,000

FOOD AND NUTRITION

GOP announced food was a 'priority' and agreed to reduce its estimates of the food insecure population from 3.5 million to 2.3 million, consistent with conclusions of the food needs assessment conducted by WFP and UNICEF, with support from Oxfam. GOP also confirmed that sufficient wheat stocks had been allocated to cover the cereal

component of the emergency food basket. Arrangements are being finalized for Government and WFP/ICRC food resources to be distributed to ensure needs are filled and to pool logistics assets for maximum cost-effectiveness (see Resource Strategy/Operational Plan below).

WFP, UNICEF and the Food and Nutrition Cluster hope to achieve the following in November 2005:

Food Assistance

- Pre-positioning one-month supply of food at identified drop zones for 200,000 people in inaccessible mountainous locations;
- General food rations to 600,000 affected people accessible by road through NGO network, including 150,000 people encamped.
- Staff Deployment (all agency staff dedicated to food assistance): To reach full staffing requirement of 370 within next 30 days. Presently 348 (of which 28% international, 69% in disaster area). WFP: 133, of which 88 (66%) are working in the disaster area.

Note:

- **WFP has borrowed sufficient food to cover 800,000 of the food insecure population for 30 days, though at below minimum standards** (60 percent of daily requirement). However, delivery of the food to remote, hard-to-reach locations will be fully dependent on rapid funding for maintaining WFP logistics and UNHAS airlift capacity. NGO capacity has been augmented by direct implementation via community groups.
- **Given adequate delivery capacity, food supplies will be sufficient to prevent severe hunger during the next 30 days. However,** adequate resourcing will need to be sustained during the winter months to avoid malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies and to ensure survival.
- **Resource Strategy/Operational Plan:** Total food requirements to cover 2.3 million food insecure persons for six months (Nov-Mar) amount to 251,801 metric tonnes of mixed commodities (wheat flour, pulses, vitamin A enriched vegetable oil, and iodized salt, as well as wheat soy blend, dates and high energy biscuits to cover supplementary feeding of 280,000 children <5 years and 200,000 in areas accessible only through airlift). Of the total, WFP will cover 1 million or 43 of total food requirement and ICRC 6%. GOP will cover the remaining population of 1.163,857 (50%). To reduce costs and to restock remote locations, WFP will request GOP to release and channel 76,000 metric tonnes of wheat through WFP and will appeal to donors to cover the balance of non-cereals required as well as the non-food costs associated with the delivery/distribution of the local wheat. Joint planning and logistics cells have been established with the Pakistan Military and with Civil Authorities to ensure that Government and WFP food supplies and UN logistics assets are combined, jointly tasked, and focused on priority communities for maximum impact.

Nutrition

Primary focus for the next 30 days: intervene through the Re-vitalized Health Care System and alongside the general food ration the following:

- Blanket Supplementary Feeding for 20,000 (7% of 280,000 children in need) of 6-59 months (inadequate funding for WFP supplementary foodstuffs.) Shortfall: 1,560 MT.
- Micro-nutrient supplementation for 240,000 pregnant women and 600,000 children as per the recent WHO/UNICEF guidelines (UNICEF & MoH)
- Therapeutic Feeding Establish at least 5 centres in most affected areas along with a tertiary or a referral hospitals (DHQs). (UNICEF & MoH)

- ORS distribution through HCPs and Community workers and Volunteers (UNICEF-WHO-MoH)
- Vitamin A supplementation through measles vaccination campaign (UNICEF-WHO-MoH)
- Training of all Health Care Provider and Community workers on key health and nutrition messages with focus to safe infant feeding practices (MoH, UNICEF)
- Base line for Health and nutrition situation followed-up by a functional monitoring and surveillance systems (UNICEF-MoH, WHO-WFP)

Funding Situation:

- **Food:** GOP has sufficient resources to cover its cereal component requirement and will need to resource non-cereals to ensure a nutritionally balanced ration. ICRC has sufficient resources to cover 150,000, however WFP is operating at a deficit, having borrowed heavily (USD 15 million) from its emergency reserve. WFP has sufficient food resources and delivery capacity for 32 days only on will need immediate funding to repay loans and to sustain operations.
- **Nutrition:** a Flash Appeal has been launched for US\$ 6.5 million of which UNICEF has been able to secure 2 million which will cover all the necessary expenses for next 1 month.

Summary of Current Financial Situation (Food)	US\$
Appeal budget (Food and Nutrition Cluster) for 1,000,000 persons	56,000,000
Minimum Funding required to complete up to 700,000 persons (in 30 days)	10,593,046
Loan from WFP Immediate Response Account	15,000,000
Expenditure as at 31.10.05	0
Funding Confirmed as at 31.10.2005	13,493,442

HEALTH

WHO/the Health Cluster hope to achieve the following in November 2005:

1) Provide PHC through 40 BHUs (1 per 10,000 population) and 10 RHCs for essential health care

- Inputs required/supplies: Human Resources; Medicines & Equipment(new Emergency health Kits and RH kits); Pre-fab containers/winterised tents
- Short fall: Prefab containers and winterised tents
- First two weeks: 12 BHUs, 4 RHCs

2) Provide essential health care to 150,000 people in the camps.

- Inputs required/supplies: Human Resources; Medicines & Equipment(new Emergency health Kits and RH kits); Pre-fab containers/winterised tents
- Short fall: Prefab containers and winterised tents, Logistic support
- First two weeks: 50,000 population

3) Maintain Mobile units for providing basic services including MCH services

- Inputs required/supplies: Mobile vans; Teams; Medicines and equipment, RH kits; Transportation charges
- First two weeks: 9 mobile MCH units,7 mobile medical teams

4) Deliver vaccination services including measles campaign in the camps

- Inputs required/supplies: vaccines/vitamin A; cold chain; Operational cost; -transportation

- First two weeks: Additional 220,000 children

5) Maintain life-saving services through field hospitals

- Inputs required/supplies: Ventilators; Nebulizers; Mobile X-ray machines; Resuscitation equipment; Surgical equipment; Blood banks; Laboratory services; Pre-fab containers/tents; –ambulances
- Short fall : Laboratory; Equipment; Pre-fab containers; – ambulances
- First two weeks: 12 field hospitals

6) Re-establish 1000 Health houses with MoH

- Inputs required/supplies: LHW Kits; Hygiene kits; Clean delivery Kits CDKs; Tents; Health education materials
- Short fall: Tents; LHW kits
- First two weeks: 300 health houses

7) Basic health care services to 200,000 people in isolated areas through community health workers

- Inputs required/supplies: Emergency PHC kits; Clean Delivery kits; Hygiene kits; Orientation of CHWs; Recruit and train through local NGOs
- First two weeks: 75000 persons

8) Expand Disease Early warning System to all functioning health facilities& increase capacity to respond to disease outbreak

- Inputs required/supplies: Training local health staff and supervision; Public health & Diagnostic laboratory;
- First two weeks: Maintain 7 surveillance teams

9) Maintain & expand field operational offices

- Inputs required/supplies: logistic support; HR; Communication & -transport
- First two weeks: Maintain current offices

10) Provide mental health/psycho-social support to camp population through mobile teams

- Inputs required/supplies: Training; HR; Transport
- First two weeks: Maintain 4 teams

Summary Financial Situation	US \$
Appeal budget	60,000,000
Minimum funding required to complete (in 4 weeks)	10,000,000
If funds committed are received, no additional funding will be required for WHO in <u>November 2005</u> .	-

WATER AND SANITATION

UNICEF/the Water and Sanitation Cluster hope to achieve the following November 2005:

The provision of safe water supply and the construction of adequate sanitation services coupled with increased hygiene knowledge among affected population will help prevent and control deaths and spread of diseases from water-borne diseases. UNICEF will continue undertaking the activities described below to meet the immediate objectives set of prevention and control of morbidities and mortalities related to water related/borne diseases among affected

populations especially among children and women in particular. The activities described below will reach up to 150,000 people with sanitation services, hygiene knowledge and safe drinking water.

ACTIVITIES:

1. **Continue detailed needs assessments** to quantify exact needs and draw actual specification, actual capacity of equipment required to replace the faulty and defective ones;
2. **Coordination at federal, district and village levels** to maximize resources utilization, avoid duplication and waste of resources;
3. **Ensuring the availability of a minimum safe drinking water supply through:**
 - water trucking and installation of water tanks;
 - erection of ground bladder water reservoirs for camps and needy communities;
 - repair of existing and damaged water supply systems;
 - provision of water purification supplies and equipment;
 - rehabilitation of two urban centres at Muzaffarabad and Manshera cities and other three urban settings in the affected areas.
4. **Ensuring access to adequate sanitation through:**
 - Installation of communal latrines, observing privacy and women needs as much as possible especially at camps;
 - Provision of jerry cans (small size water tanks for family use) and other sanitation and hygiene kits (buckets, soap, tooth brush etc.),
5. **Ensuring adequate hygiene along with dissemination of key hygiene messages** on the dangers of water- and excreta-related diseases; proper use of latrines, hand washing after use of latrine, keeping clean environment and safe garbage disposal.. etc.

Target population: 150,000 people in camps, two urban centres in Mazaffarabad and Manshera and other three districts HQs affected while work will be in progress in rest of the affected areas.

Summary Financial Situation	US\$
Flash Appeal budget	39,300,000
Minimum funding required to complete up to 150,000 persons (in 4 weeks)	4,817,000
Loan from UNICEF RR Regular Country Programme	1,000,000
Expenditure as at 31.10.2005	2,800,000
Balance available as at 31.10.2005	1,200,000
Funding confirmed as at 28.10.2005	6,644,000

Note: No additional Funding is required for the month of November 2005.

EDUCATION

UNICEF/the Education Cluster hopes to achieve the following in November 2005:

- To establish temporary schools in 30 camps (estimated 60 schools; 40,000 students), this will include community mobilization. Inputs required include: 1,000 School in a Box Kits; Funds for implementing partners. The major constraint will be the human capacity to implement. Cost: US\$ 760,000
- To print and distribute teacher training materials. The financial input required for this is US\$25,000 plus distribution costs. Total Cost US\$ 30,000.
- To implement teacher training programmes (for an estimated 120 teachers). Inputs will be required to fund trainers and provide training materials. Cost: US\$15,000.

- To provide support for temporary teachers. An honorarium for 60 temporary teachers and supplementary emergency support package will be required. Cost: US\$10,000.
- To print supplementary readers and deliver the first batch. 1,000 sets will be required during November (of total 4,000 being procured). Cost: US\$ 30,000.
- To provide and establish school tents; a minimum of 120 tents (12m x 7m) will be required. Cost: US\$180,000.
- To provide 120 school health kits. A constraint may be experience in identifying a source of supply. Cost: US\$1,200.

Summary Financial Situation	US\$
Total budget for November activities proposed:	1,026,200
Funding available to cover November Activities:	Available
Shortfall/Loan repayment due	-

PROTECTION

UNICEF/the Protection Cluster aim to achieve in November 2005:

1. Enhance coordination with Shelter, Camp Management and Health Clusters in Islamabad, as well as with the Protection Clusters in the humanitarian hubs..
2. Registration of all people, especially children, living in camps in Muzaffarabad, Balakot and Mansehra . Create a computerized data base. Identify separated and unaccompanied children and refer the cases to ICRC for family tracing and reunification. Financial inputs required: US\$ 200,000.
3. Tracing the families of separated and unaccompanied children and reunited them. Financial inputs required: US\$100,000. Constraint: shortfall of experienced staff in the field.
4. Psychosocial support through group counseling and recreational activities for children in three camps. Financial inputs required: US\$500,000. Constraint: insufficient staff on the ground.
5. Set-up and organize local groups of young volunteers, including adolescents in three camps. Financial inputs required: none.
6. Build the capacity of local authorities and NGOs in child protection: Financial inputs required: US\$20,000.
7. Put in place a monitoring system for child protection in camps, hospitals and helipads and conduct raising awareness campaigns for the protection of children and women against trafficking, abduction and sexual exploitation. Financial inputs required: US\$20,000.
8. Train adolescents as peer educators in Life-skills and HIV prevention messages Tracing the families of separated/unaccompanied children and reunited the children with their families. Financial inputs required: US\$ 20,000.
9. Design a plan of protection measures for women, adolescents girls, single parents and elderly people in camps. Financial inputs required: US\$20,000.

Summary Financial Situation	US\$
Total cost/amount spent on protection element of relief operation to date	200,000 (UNICEF)
Total budget for November activities proposed:	880,000
Funding available to cover November Activities:	880,000

Shortfall/Loan repayment due	None
Comments/Special conditions	Shortfall of trained staff on the ground for protection activities

The summary above represents costs for the activities being implemented by UNICEF; other members of the Protection Cluster will entail costs for their programmes within the overall strategic framework.

EARLY RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION

UNDP/the Early Recovery Cluster aims to undertake a number of activities in November 2005:

Provision of transitional shelter to 2,000 families in Bagh and Muzaffarabad areas, through a combination of NRSP work and direct UNDP implementation. The programme will also support these households in early recovery of livelihoods through cash for work programmes. The programme will continue after end November and is envisaged to be scaled up subject to available funding.

In Balakot region, the ILO is providing small-scale emergency employment services to the affected families. Currently, the programme focuses on public works activities in collaboration with the government and the army and has the provision for 20,000 man days of employment. As more funding is made available this can be upscaled to include much larger number of potential beneficiaries.

In order to rapidly enhance the capacities (of the government institutions, civil society as well as the UN system) to implement relief and recovery activities, UNDP intends to launch a UNV programme in the month of November. This will include both national and international UNVs. The funding requirement for this is USD 1 million (over a period of one year). There is no firm donor commitment for this.

In addition, other clusters are also undertaking early recovery activities that are reported under their cluster reports.

The Early Recovery Cluster has completed a rapid needs assessment, which will form a basis for formulating recovery framework that will help design and implement early recovery interventions to augment relief efforts, support people's spontaneous efforts to help themselves, prepare the ground for medium and long-term recovery programme and reduce future disaster risks. The exercise is complementary to and is being done in close coordination with the WB/Asian Development Bank needs assessment exercise.

The **Shelter Cluster** response will be supported through: Completing delivery of 12,000 tents and cooking sets through IOM and OPS. Note: Out of this amount, 5,000 have already been delivered by IOM and 600 by OPS. Cost: \$2.8m, funds in hand.

The **Camp Management Cluster** response will be supported through: providing heating and cooking equipment and supplies (kerosene, LPG, equipment) for 150,000 people in camps. Funding required: US \$ 2.9 million²

Summary Financial Situation (UNDP)	US\$
Funding required	
Shelter (tents)	2,800,000
Camp management (provision of cooking fuel)	2,900,000
Transition Shelter	3,000,000
Provision of UN Volunteers for government support	1,000,000
Funds in hand for these activities	
Shelter	2,800,000
Advanced by UNDP	1,000,000
Donor commitments	700,000
Funding shortfall	5,200,000

Note: UNDP is not in a position to take up a loan from the OCHA reserve before a donor contribution is identified

² The funding required for this is included under the UNDP/Early Recovery section.