



UN-Habitat Pakistan's Humanitarian Support

Overview of NWA Displacement

A full scale military operation is underway in North Waziristan Agency (NWA) in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) Pakistan displacing a huge population. The Internally Displaced People (IDP) have sought refuge in neighbouring settled districts of Bannu, Lakki Marwat, Karak, Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat, The FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) has reported registering over 992,649 (90,756 families): 256,272 males; 284,191 females; and 452, 186 children. Overall, 74 per cent of the total displaced populations are women and children. The conditions of these people are very challenging especially in terms of access to quality shelter, food and health facilities. These challenges have exposed them to a high risk environment for spreading of communicable diseases such as, polio.

Humanitarian Affairs and the role of UN-Habitat

UN-Habitat is a full member of the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC), a unique inter-agency forum for coordination, policy development and decision-making involving the key UN and non-UN humanitarian partners. Further, the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA) review process has recognized the unique niche of UN-Habitat as an important agency in the humanitarian arena.

Through its focus on housing, land and settlement planning, UN-Habitat provides a cross-cutting approach that reduces vulnerabilities and risk both before and after disasters. The cost of sustaining displaced people in conditions of dependency can be enormous if early measures are not taken to plan and provide for sustainable shelter, infrastructure and services, and for restoring livelihoods.

UN-Habitat's unique approach to disaster management, reconstruction and recovery is based on its long-standing experience in working closely with communities and local authorities to meet their needs for shelter and services, while simultaneously addressing the longer-term development needs for land, secure tenure and infrastructure.

It is clear from this experience that the potential for development gains is far higher during the early stages of relief and recovery, and that an integrated and strategic approach to relief and recovery to facilitate these gains is a clear niche for the agency.

UN-Habitat in Pakistan and its humanitarian work in KPK and FATA

UN-Habitat renewed its presence in Pakistan shortly after the 8 October 2005 earthquake through the provision of culturally and environmentally friendly emergency winterized shelters to the affected population.

UN-Habitat has responded to the humanitarian needs arising out of the 2007 floods in the south, the earthquake that hit Ziarat, Balochistan in 2008, displaced communities from KP and FATA since 2008 (IDPs in-camp and off-camp living with host families), 2010 mega floods followed by repeated floods

in 2011 and 2012, by providing integrated packages comprising of shelter and housing reconstruction, water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, temporary school and health clinics, emergency repairs of community infrastructures and schools repair. The information management strategy adopted by UN-Habitat contributed substantially to a rapid response by the affected families to public call to apply for assistance.

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, UN-Habitat took the lead in responding to shelter needs of IDPs and host communities and urgent infrastructure repair needs. The response covered during displacement as well as the return and reconstruction phases.



Roof kits collection

Besides the experience with IDPs in displacement areas, UN-Habitat was pioneer in supporting sustainable return in Buner district in 2009 and later on in Swat Valley and supported community recovery in Mardan, Swabi and Charsadda through the rehabilitation of essential community facilities and the creation of employment through the process.

Through this presence in areas of displacement and return, UN-Habitat has the opportunity to follow-up IDPs' movements and trends with good understanding of community coping mechanism to respond to the current changing context.

During the 2013 displacement in Tirah and Kurram Agency, UN-Habitat provided life-saving water and sanitation and shelter support to extremely vulnerable IDP families living off-camp, including the host communities, funded by UN-CERF. Further support to IDPs in host communities, hosting areas, and the returnees is ongoing until Dec 2014.



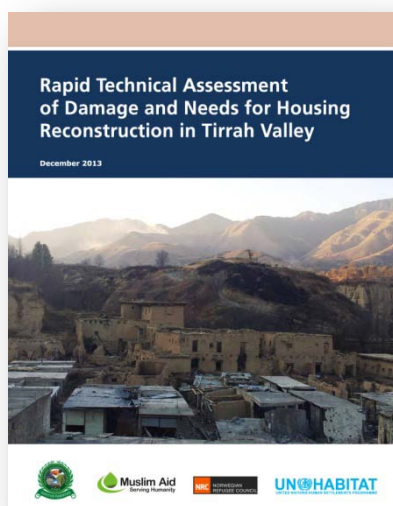
Latrine



Roof kit material



Water Tank



UN-Habitat and in close collaboration with FDMA conducted in November 2013 a rapid technical assessment of the damage and needs for housing reconstruction which led to a publication that provides authentic information on the extent of damage in housing & settlements in Tirah Valley, on building typologies, priority needs of affected community, people's preferences for repair & reconstruction, and availability of building materials and construction skills. FDMA considered it as a guideline for early recovery process of Tirrah Valley.

UN-Habitat Pakistan's Humanitarian Assistance for NWA

UN-Habitat is a member of the Shelter, WASH and Community Restoration clusters.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

UN-Habitat will support 846 affected families through WASH emergency response for three months in 6 off-camp locations in Bannu (UC Nizam Darmakhel) covering approximately 50 spontaneous settlements with funding from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (UN-CERF). The project activities include:

- Pre KAP survey with equal number of teams of men and women surveyors, to assess Knowledge, Attitude and Practice that support and enable community members to adopt healthier and more hygienic life practices.
- Provision of 846 food graded household water storage tanks.
- Provision of clean drinking water through water tankering in 8 off-camp locations with 50 spontaneous settlements.
- Rehabilitation of existing 25 water supply systems and installation of communal hand pumps (10 separate hand pumps for women/persons with special needs and children; and 15 for men).
- Water quality testing and disinfection of all targeted water systems that are rehabilitated or constructed.
- Provision of 275 emergency latrines.
- Campaigns for positive Health and Hygiene practices promotion targeting at least 846 families (including men, women, girls and boys of all age group, elderly people, people from various ethnic and religious groups, etc.), facilitated by a gender balanced team, on i) Safe water storage & handling; ii) Promotion of rehydration methods, including importance and use of ORS; iii) Water treatment through PUR sachet iv) Hand washing with soap at critical times; and v) Safe defecation/use of latrine;
- Post KAP survey for measuring the impact and change in behaviors made by the project, which may allow for greater awareness of protection and gender equality outcomes.

Funding Gap

UN-Habitat's overall funding requirement for meeting the needs of the displaced population of NWA is USD 4.2 Million. Based on the Preliminary Response Plan for NWA, below is UN-Habitat's funding requirements within each cluster:

Funding Requirement	WASH	Emergency Shelter and NFIs	Community Restoration	Total
Total Cluster requirement	USD 6.42 million	USD 14.5 million	USD 3.75 million	USD 24.67 million
UN-Habitat	USD 2 million*	USD 1.5 million	USD 0.7 million	USD 4.2 million

*A total of USD 220,000 is made available under UN-CERF, thus leaving a funding gap of USD 3.98 Million.

Detailed information on UN-Habitat's proposed activities is as follows:

A. WASH

Target caseload: 7692 IDP families

- Access and provision of safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation, and promotion of safe hygiene practices to 7,692 IDP families living off-camps/with host families.
- Capacity building of local water service providers.

B. Emergency Shelter and NFI support

Target caseload: 3600 IDP families

- Distribution of rental cash assistance to some 2,500 IDP families @ PKR 5,000/month for six months.
- Temporary shelter assistance to IDPs living with host families where host family is willing to erect a temporary shelter. It is expected to be 20% of total vulnerable population.
- In case neither shelter nor rental cash assistance is accepted by the host family, a house repair grant of approx. PKR 25,000 lump sum could be given to the host family. It is expected to be 25% of such cases of total vulnerable population.

C. Community Restoration

Target caseload: 4,000 IDP families

UN-Habitat will focus its activities in the host community areas for the improvement of basic infrastructure which would contribute to strengthening social cohesion and creating goodwill between the IDPs and hosting families.

- Construction of access roads in 10 hosting communities' areas.
- Provision and rehabilitation/upgrading of 10 water supply schemes.
- Laying of 15 km of street pavements in 10 locations.
- Provision of 8 storm water drains.
- Formulation and training of 10 community organizations.
- Construction-related skills development training for IDPs.

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