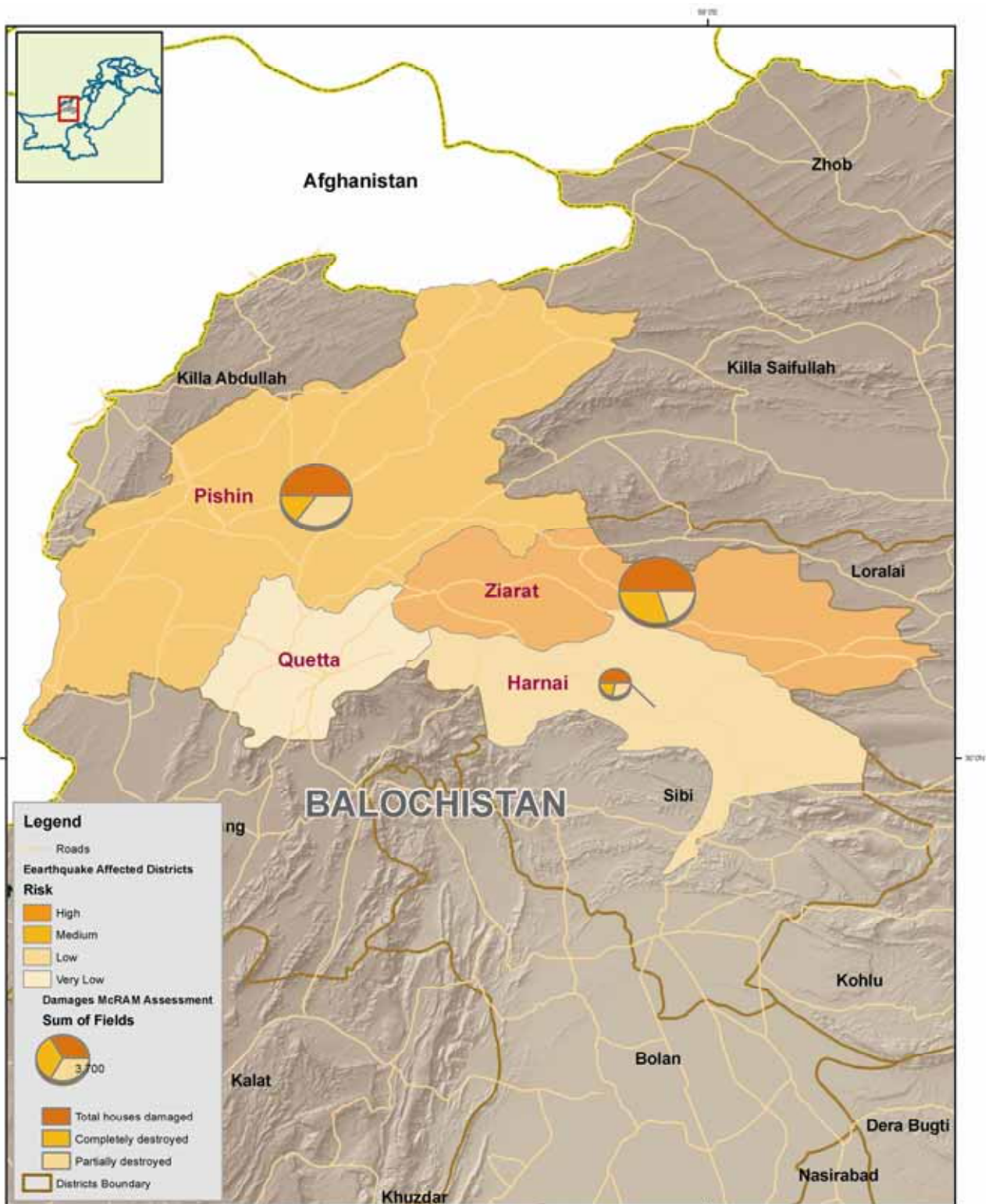


Balochistan Earthquake Response Plan 2008



Inter-Agency Standing Committee
(IASC)
Pakistan



Overview Map of Earthquake Area (2008)
DISASTER AFFECTED DISTRICT OF BALOCHISTAN

UN HABITAT
 FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

MAP NUMBER: FN-UNH-EQ-BaluchDamage_05-11-08_01

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An earthquake of 6.4 magnitude struck Balochistan Province in south-western Pakistan early on the morning of 29 October 2008. The authorities have confirmed that 166 people were killed. The districts of Harnai, Pashin and Ziarat were hardest hit. An inter-agency assessment team deployed to the area in the days after the quake has reported that 3,487 houses in these three districts were destroyed completely, with an additional 4,125 partially destroyed. The team estimates that just over 68,000 people were affected by the quake and are in need of assistance. Aftershocks have continued to be felt in the affected area.

With winter about to set in, and nighttime temperatures already dipping below freezing, there is an urgent need to provide a range of assistance to the affected population. The National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) has indicated that priority needs include emergency shelter and healthcare in the affected areas, and that logistical support will also be required, in line with the report of the inter-agency assessment team. The assessment team and food cluster partners have also stressed that food assistance will be essential. Other sectors where urgent interventions are required are Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Education, Nutrition, Early Recovery, Protection and Agriculture and Livestock.

The Government, UN agencies, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent movement and NGOs have been responding to needs using contingency stocks and stocks diverted from other programmes. The assistance of the donor community is now urgently needed to ensure that the current response can be sustained and scaled up as required, as winter sets in.

Working in close collaboration with the Government of Pakistan, and following best practices in humanitarian coordination, the IASC Country Team, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator in Pakistan, has prepared this coordinated **Balochistan Earthquake Response Plan 2008**, seeking a total of US\$19,015,981 to cover the identified and estimated needs of a caseload of approximately 68,000 persons affected by earthquake of 29 November 2008 and needing immediate assistance over a period of six months. [The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has already committed \$987,396 while \$999,947 is under process for approval to this response plan, leaving unmet requirements of \$18,127,985]

The appeal has been prepared in consultation with National Disaster Management Authority and endorsed by both provincial and federal authorities.

PAKISTAN EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE PLAN 2008

Summary of Requirements – By Cluster

Cluster	Full Requirements US\$	CERF Funding US\$	Unmet Requirements US\$ (Based on CERF approval to date)
Emergency Shelter	6,989,300	886,923 (approved)	6,102,377
Health	2,300,000	374,947 <i>(under process for approval)</i>	2,300,000
Food	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Logistics	663,176	150,000 <i>(under process for approval)</i>	663,176
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	2,000,000	200,000 <i>(under process for approval)</i>	2,000,000
Education	1,000,000	75,000 <i>(under process for approval)</i>	1,000,000
Nutrition	841,200	100,000 <i>(under process for approval)</i>	841,200
Early Recovery	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
Protection	350,000	100,000 <i>(under process for approval)</i>	350,000
Agriculture and Livestock	1,000,000	100,473 (approved)	999,427
Coordination	371,805	-	371,805
Total	19,015,481	987,396	18,127,985

2 CONTEXT AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

An earthquake of 6.4 magnitude struck Balochistan Province in south-western Pakistan early in the morning of 29 October 2008. According to the US Geological Survey, the epicenter of the quake was in the Chiltan Mountains, 80 kms northwest of the provincial capital – Quetta. The first tremor occurred at 04:09 local time (23:09 GMT), at a depth of 10 km, while a second followed at 05:15. The area in question is a mountainous one. Of the seven districts of Balochistan Province affected, Ziarat and Pashin were hardest hit. Neighbouring Harnai District was also affected. The National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) reported that damage was most severe in the village of Wachan Kawas and adjacent localities in Ziarat District. A series of aftershocks are continuing till the date of compilation of this appeal.

Temperatures are already below zero at night in affected areas and significant snowfall is anticipated within first week of December. This, and the poor economic and social indicators in Balochistan Province before the quake struck, means that timely interventions by humanitarian responders crucial.

The Provincial Government has announced open access to the affected areas, but have requested that foreign nationals moving into the affected areas keep the relevant authorities informed. It is expected that access to certain areas will be hindered by snowfalls.

Local civil and military authorities responded promptly to the earthquake. Army and Civil Armed Forces (CAF) units were dispatched to the affected area for search and rescue operations. As of 4 November, a total of 26 government medical teams had been deployed. Military vehicles and aircraft have been a key part of the relief effort. Food packs, medicines and tents and NFIs have been sent to the area from stockpiles around the country. The Government has formally requested the United Nations and humanitarian community to assist with the provision of 10,000 emergency winterized shelters, food assistance for 20,000 people and clean drinking water for 24,000 in the worst-affected districts of Ziarat and Pashin.

UN agencies have carried out a rapid assessment of the earthquake's impact (part of the Multi Cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism, or McRAM). Six teams from WFP, UNICEF, WHO and IOM visited 63 villages in Pishin, Ziarat and Harnai districts from 1-5 November.

Considerable assistance has also been provided by UN Agencies, NGOs and other humanitarian partners. On 10 November WFP reported that it had almost completed distribution of food rations to 15,000 people in Ziarat District as well as another 5,000 in Pishin District. WASH Cluster partners are providing clean drinking water to 24,000 people. Routine immunization has been completed in four out of ten affected Union Councils in Ziarat District, where 9,346 children have already been immunized. Health Cluster partners have also established a Disease Early Warning System at the field level. Emergency Shelter Cluster partners have provided approximately 4,000 tents to the affected population, and are now focusing providing transitional shelters, upon the request of the Government of Pakistan.

3 HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

The NDMA reported on 4 November that 166 people were confirmed dead following the earthquake. The McRAM survey estimates that just over 68,000 people were affected and are in need of assistance in the three worst-hit districts of Balochistan:

District	Completely destroyed	Partially destroyed	Total houses damaged	Population affected (%)
Harnai	278	370	648	6,549 (10%)
Pishin	956	2,294	3,250	27,021 (40%)
Ziarat	2,254	1,460	3,714	34,630 (51%)
Total	3,487	4,125	7,612	68,200 (100%)

The NDMA reports that 7,000 to 10,000 individuals have been displaced, with 1,500-2,000 houses destroyed. A local NGO, Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP), reports that up to 70,000 individuals have been affected and that just over 10,000 houses have been damaged or destroyed

Recurring aftershocks have prompted some people to move to safer places. The remaining population is living in tents or partially damaged houses. The McRAM survey indicates that 96.2% of affected households have remained on their own property, with 2.1% staying with host families and the remaining 1.7% staying in communal centres, schools or camps.

With temperatures already very low in the high altitude region and likely to get lower as winter approaches, the UN inter-agency assessment determined that the urgent needs of the most affected populations include winterised tents, blankets and warm clothing, food, provision of health services and restoration of local drinking water supplies.

The NDMA has established a strategic focus group including four cluster heads (Emergency Shelter, Food, Health and WASH) and the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator to coordinate the earthquake response. The NDMA has specifically requested assistance with the provision of shelter materials and healthcare, as well as logistical support, and agencies involved in this appeal have therefore prioritized interventions in these sectors.

95% of all tents already distributed or currently in the pipeline for distribution are non-winterized and therefore inadequate for the conditions already being faced. This will become more of a problem as the weather worsens. The Government of Pakistan has requested 12,000 transitional winter shelters for the affected population. The NDMA has set 1 December 2008 as the deadline for the provision of transitional shelter, before the winter sets in. Failure to provide shelter by this date has the potential to provoke mass displacement and possibly initiate a second wave of deaths due to the harsh winter in the area.

Health indicators in Balochistan were already poor, and the earthquake has significantly increased pressure on healthcare providers in the affected area. Unless prompt action is taken to meet the emerging health needs of the affected population, there is a strong likelihood of outbreaks of communicable diseases, which are already prevalent in the area. Incidents of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) are already showing an upward trend due to the severe weather and poor shelter conditions. There is therefore also a pressing need for interventions in the health sector.

The MCRAM assessment indicates that 62.3% of the affected population had no food stocks at the time of the survey. WFP has almost completed distribution of food rations to 15,000 people in Ziarat and a further 5,000 in Pishin districts as part of an Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP). A second distribution is scheduled for December, with a total of 700 MT of rations to be distributed over the two months. However an assessment of the situation indicates that food assistance over two months would in no way be sufficient, in view of the needs of the people. WFP is therefore planning to extend its food assistance to four months beyond IR-EMOP.

The earthquake damaged various drinking water systems and wells in the affected area. Initial assessments by the Public Health and Engineering Department indicate that over 50 major water supply schemes were affected in Ziarat and Pishin districts. In the earthquake affected districts, approximately 68,000 people will need access to safe drinking water, while approximately 10,000 people displaced by the earthquake will need access to sanitation facilities. Many of the affected population, and in particular those who have been displaced, have also lost their access to sanitation facilities. WASH cluster partners are therefore seeking to ensure that the approximately 68,000 people affected by the earthquake have access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation facilities.

Around 300 schools building were partially or completely destroyed in the districts of Pishin, Ziarat and Hurnai. On 30 of October, the Department of Education in Balochistan Province decided to close all schools in Ziarat and Pishin. Schools in these two provinces will remain closed for the rest of the academic year. There is a possibility that the Province will declare an automatic promotion policy for pupils in Ziarat and Pishin. Prior to the Earthquake, the primary school attendance rate was 82% for boys and 71% for girls. According to the McRAM report, following the earthquake, the overall school attendance rate has dropped to less than 5%.

Nutrition interventions carried out in eight districts following the flood emergency in 2007 reported that about 40% of the screened children were recorded as moderately malnourished, and that the majority of pregnant and lactating women were malnourished. The recent data of the multi-cluster rapid assessment survey (1-5, November 2008) showed a sharp decline in food consumption, including frequency, and quantity of food. The feeding pattern of young infants and children is expected to be negatively affected due to the psychological stresses and emotional trauma that mothers and children are going through. The data strongly suggests the need to start key life- saving nutrition interventions in the earthquake affected areas until the issues of livelihood and food security are fully secured and health services are fully functional.

Protection cluster partners have already identified protection concerns that also need to be addressed urgently. According to initial findings (McRAM) vulnerable women and children especially in these districts are facing trauma and are still trying to deal with the psychological effects of the earthquakes since they have seen their houses being collapsed and turned in to debris, family members dead and loosing all their belongings including cattle's.

Livestock is the second major source of livelihoods and contributes approximately 40% of household income (cash and kind i.e. meat, milk, and other by products). In addition to meat, milk-products constitute an important part of local diets while distress selling of livestock is a common household coping strategy at times of hardship and crisis. The FAO livelihood appraisal indicates that many households, particularly poor ones, lost livestock, mainly small ruminants and poultry, goats, fattened lambs, and chickens reared for immediate cash sales. Farmers estimated that over 50% of cattle sheds collapsed or were badly damaged, leading to substantial losses.

Learning from Earthquake 2005 experience early recovery sector remains extremely important with government capacity building initiatives, transitional recovery solution till the reconstruction kick-off after the winters.

4 RESPONSE PLANS

4.1 Emergency Shelter

Convener: IFRC

Needs Analysis

Multi cluster rapid assessment mechanism (MCRAM) has also presented some findings which were collected based upon structured community interviews and observational study. The findings are below:

District	Completely destroyed	Partially destroyed	Total houses damaged	Population affected (%)
Harnai	278	370	648	6,549 (10%)
Pishin	956	2,294	3,250	27,021 (40%)
Ziarat	2,254	1,460	3,714	34,630 (51%)
Total	3,487	4,125	7,612	68,200 (100%)

Temperatures are already below zero at night in some areas and significant snowfall is anticipated within the next five weeks. 95% of all tents already distributed or currently in the pipeline for distribution are non-winterized and therefore completely inadequate for the conditions currently are faced much less the conditions which shortly will arrive. IFRC has been convening Emergency Shelter Cluster (ESC) meetings in Islamabad and Quetta, and has been coordinating closely with the NDMA at the federal level. The NDMA has requested the ESC to provide 10,000-12,000 winter transitional shelters before 1 December.

Strategy

Under the lead of IFRC, an ESC Technical Working Group has been established to finalize the designs of transitional shelters and look into the strategies for shelter heating. Technical aspects of the shelter response are primarily based on the response to the devastating 2005 earthquake in Kashmir and the NWFP. As well as providing immediate shelter. The response will utilize materials which will prove useful during reconstruction. While modifications will always occur on the field level, specifications are finalized, materials have been sourced, and teams to facilitate this shelter response are being mobilized.

The distribution teams will retain a finite capacity to construct in order to help vulnerable populations rapidly construct and move into adequate shelters. UN Habitat will manage up to five training teams to ensure that the shelters are being built safely. UN Habitat's close working relationship with the Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA) regarding housing reconstruction will significantly increase the likelihood of this smaller intervention shaping the larger response, particularly since the Prime Minister requested ERRA's involvement in the current response on 6 November. WFP warehousing will be made available as required. This activity will last for a period of three months although the bulk of the work should be accomplished within the first six weeks. This initiative will serve two purposes: the first is to provide adequate winterized shelter for 1,000 families. The second is to provide models and standards for winterized shelter to the government of Pakistan, the ESC and other partners engaged in winterized shelter construction. In addition the strategy will revolve around winterization of 14,000 tents that have already been provided to the affected population.

Objectives of the Emergency Response

In coordination with the NDMA, ERRA and local Government authorities, to provide shelter assistance to the most vulnerable families in Baluchistan Province.

Proposed Activities

- Procurement and distribution of shelter materials
- Ensuring minimum standards of shelter materials
- Construct shelter models to train NGO partners and beneficiaries
- Shelter construction by those affected, facilitated by UN-HABITAT and NGOs
- Progress Monitoring

Expected Outcomes

- Well coordinated and monitored provision of shelter in earthquake affected districts
- 2,000 shelters built by those affected by the earthquake

Implementation Plan

- Selection of implementing partners subcontracting of funds
- Training
- Procurement and Distribution
- Shelter Construction
- Monitoring

Proposed Projects

Shelter Lead Agency IFRC		USD
UN-HABITAT	<p>Project Title: Shelter Construction Activities: Construction of 3000 shelter for homeless families of Ziarat, Pashin and Hernai District. Beneficiaries: 3000 families comprising of 7 members each (700 members) who become homeless in district Ziarat, Pashin and Hernai due to Earthquake. The tents being distributed are not equipped to stand the extreme weather. Partners: PDMA, DDMA, CBOs, local government, and local communities</p>	3,000,000 (CERF 886,923 approved)
Foundation for Development Balochistan	<p>Project Title: Shelter Construction Activities: Construction of 200 shelter for homeless families of Ziarat District. To train local labourer in the construction of shelter Beneficiaries: 100 families comprising of 7 members each (700 members) who become homeless in district Ziarat due to devastating 6.4 earthquake on 29th October 2008. Thousand of people become homeless and shelterless. The tents being distributed are not equipped to stand the extreme weather. Partners: PDMA, DDMA, CBOs, local government, and local communities</p>	100,000

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<p>CWS-P/A</p>	<p>Project Title: Shelter Project for Earthquake affected Balochistan Province Activities: 500 winterized shelter kits with 2000 blankets (four blankets per tent per household) 500 Transitory Shelters Beneficiaries: 500 families targeting 4500 beneficiaries (9 individuals per family). Partners: Strengthening Participatory Organization (SPO)</p>	<p>903,500</p>
<p>International Medical Corps (IMC)</p>	<p>Project Title: Provision of Emergency Winterized Shelters and NFIs to The Earthquake Affected Communities in Balochistan Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of temporary winterized shelters, made of wood and CGI sheets to 150 earthquake affected households. • Provision of winter clothing (jackets, sweaters, etc) to 150 earthquake affected households <p>Beneficiaries: 150 earthquake affected households in Ziarat and Pishin Districts of Balochistan Partners: All project activities will be carried out in close coordination with shelter cluster, local and provincial government authorities.</p>	<p>\$ 310,000</p>
<p>Islamic Relief</p>	<p>Project: Emergency transitional shelters for EQ affected populations in Baluchistan Objectives: Erection of transitional shelters for 500 affected families in UCs Kach and Kawas of District Ziarat. Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of supply chain for building materials; • Addressing and support the skill enhancement needs of labours and individuals in erecting their own houses; • Provision of emergency NFI (Non-Food Items) to households affected by the earthquake • Procurement of standardized package of shelter materials; • Imparting community-based training on adopting safe standards, including construction of demo shelters; • Technical assistance in erecting appropriate building structure based on local demands. <p>Beneficiaries/Target Areas: 500 families in UC Kaach and Kawas Partners: UN-Habitat, IOM, PDMA and Social Welfare</p>	<p>250,000</p>
<p>Johanniter</p>	<p>Project Title: Construction/ Monitoring and Technical Assistance to earthquake affectees of district Pashin. Objective: Following are the objectives of the monitoring and technical assistance project which were aimed to achieve through this project to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief communities regarding the shelters construction program. • Train artisans (both existing skilled labor and new artisans) and self-builders in earthquake resistant building techniques 	<p>200,000</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance to the beneficiaries during construction of shelters • Involving communities in construction activities and providing support to vulnerable households, conflict resolution, etc. • Support assessment and inspection teams in organizing initial assessment and ensuring timely inspection at the various construction stages • Promote environmental sustainability of construction activities. <p>Beneficiaries: 1400 vulnerable beneficiaries whom 200 shelters will be provided. Whereas 1000 beneficiaries will be directly oriented and trained in emergency shelter construction processes.</p> <p>Partners: PDMA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, IOM, etc.</p>	
Mercy Corps	<p>Project Title: Transition Shelters for Earthquake Affectees in Baluchistan</p> <p>Activities: Provision of 500 winterized shelters to the earthquake affectees</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Approximately 3,500 population (500 families) will be provided with technical assistance and market items such as CGI sheets, bamboos, plastic sheets to built transitional shelters.</p> <p>Partners: Self implementation</p>	500,000
Muslim AID UK	<p>Project Title: Winterized Transitional Shelter</p> <p>Activities: -Provision of winterized shelter of 14''x12'' to the 700 earthquake affected population of Wam, Kan Bangla, Sunday Mun Tangi.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of Local Community through their participation in constructing their own Transitory units. • Muslim Aid will be providing the main structures of 2.5 Feet strong wall, using a locally made Kherra and Garra with hay (Bhoosa), 1 bag of Cement, iron pools and the roofing of Corrugated GI sheets. • Provision of insulation Material- Thermo pool Sheet and Hard Board for retaining the heat inside the transitory shelter. • Provision of stoves as well as heating system to ensure the protection against the harsh weather that could lead the temperature to fall down to -12 or even higher. • Provision of 1 Bag of Salt for continuous melting of snow on the roof top. <p>Beneficiaries: -Widows -Owners of demolished Houses -Owners of partially damaged houses. Due to continuous aftershocks, locals are afraid of living in cracked houses.</p> <p>Partners: Muslim Aid Pakistan</p>	450,800 \$
Muslim Hands International	<p>Project Title: Construction of 500 transitional shelter homes in UC Kawas, Tehsil & District Zairat.</p> <p>Activities :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of 200 shelters homes by the technical team of Muslim Hands International. 2. Provision of transitional shelters to the victims of earthquake to cope with the hardness of winter season. 3. Identification of the neediest families affected badly in result of earthquake. 	75,000\$

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	<p>4. To provide a safer sustainable shelter focusing gender issues.</p> <p>Beneficiaries:</p> <p>1. A population of 1800 will be directly benefited of following UC Kawas, Tehsil and District Zaiarat</p> <p>Partners:</p> <p>Muslim Hands will work with local community by establishing village committees in each village comprising of 3 members. Moreover, District Govt and Local Sardars will be involved for transparent and timely execution of the project.</p>	
UNHCR	<p>Project Title: Emergency Shelter and NFI assistance for EQ affected populations in Balochistan</p> <p>Activities:</p> <p>-Procurement and Distribution of 2250 blankets, 500 mats, 500 jerricans, 75 kitchensets, 1,200 plastic sheets, and 500 tents to 500 affected families in Ziarat, Pishin</p> <p>- Procurement and distribution of 500 winterized tents and 2,500 blankets, 1,500 mats, 1,000 jerricans, 1,000 buckets, 500 kitchensets, 1,000 plastic sheets to 500 Afghan families excluded from the initial relief distributions in Khanozai and Pishin</p> <p>Beneficiaries:</p> <p>1000 Pakistani/Afghan families/7,000 individuals having lost their homes in Ziarat, Pishin, Khanozai</p> <p>Partners: Balochistan Rural Support Programme; Relief International; Taraquee Foundation</p>	400,000
UNDP	<p>Project Title: Provision of Heating and Cooking Energy for the Earthquake Affected Area of Balochistan</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of wood, coal and/or LPG stoves at household and shared space level • Sustaining fuel supply till May 2009 <p>Beneficiaries:</p> <p>EQ affected households and communities</p> <p>Partners:</p> <p>Taraquee Foundation, BRSP</p>	1,000,000
	Total	6,989,300

4.2 Health

Lead Agency: WHO

Needs Analysis

The 29th October 2008 earthquake in Balochistan caused massive destruction in Ziarat and Pishin districts as well as in some parts of Zhob district and Quetta. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) reports 155 deaths and more than 375 people injured, with media reporting more than 300 deaths. In Ziarat district (130,000 people), 14 villages in Kawas and Kach Union Councils (35,000 people) are badly affected. Around 12,000 people are displaced. In Pishin district (475,619 people), Khanozai, Rod Mulazai and Dilsora Union Councils are the most affected. Recurring aftershocks have prompted some people to move to safer places. The remaining population is living in tents or partially damaged houses. However, there are not enough tents to accommodate all of them, leaving many exposed to harsh cold weather and risk of respiratory diseases. In affected areas, night temperatures have fallen below freezing. In Ziarat district, the Frontiers Corps (FC) have established one camp in Wham, hosting 300 people in 30 tents, and another in Warchum, accommodating 280 people in 50 tents. FC also distributed 1000 tents among the affected people.

Damage of Health Infrastructure

- In district Ziarat, 18 of the district's 38 health facilities are damaged: 2 Basic Health Units (BHUs) and 3 Civil Dispensaries (CDs) are collapsed; 2 Rural Health Centres (RHCs), 6 BHUs and 1 CD are irreparable damaged while 4 BHUs are partially damaged. The catchment population of these 18 damaged health facilities is 58,930.
- In district Pishin, 5 out of 57 health facilities are partially damaged: the Khanozai Civil Hospital and the Civil Dispensaries Dilsora, Rod Mullahzai, Kazi Kach and Yousaf Kach. The catchment population of these 5 damaged facilities is 69,407.
- All Quetta district's hospitals are intact and functional.

Health Impact

Health care services are being provided in tents or the open outside facility buildings due to aftershocks and building damage. In Ziarat district, the Kawas RHC and the Ahmadoon RHC treated around 917 patients between 29-31 October, including 165 for injuries. Seriously injured patients were referred to Quetta. Most of the injured who were referred to Quetta were men (67.5%), and 75% were above 12 years of age. Half of the injured were discharged few days later.

Reports from the health facilities show an increase in the number of consultations whereby, in Ziarat and Pishin, 1576 consultations were documented from 5 reporting sites in Ziarat and Pishin in one day. The most common causes for consultation are acute respiratory tract infection, post-disaster traumatic stress and injuries. Most patients are women and children. On November 4, out of the total **1,576** consultations reported through DEWS, **27% (420)** are children less than 5 years age, **22% (353)** children between 5-14 years, while **32% (505)** adults between 15-45 years and **19% (298)** in above 45 years age. Female patients were **53%** of the total consultations reported. The proportion for Upper Respiratory Tract Infection was **37% (577)**, Lower Respiratory Tract Infection **30% (480)**, Acute Diarrhoea **5% (80)**, Bloody diarrhoea **3% (45)**, Malaria **1% (21)** and Others **23% (371)** in all age groups and both sexes.

The freezing temperatures and the lack of appropriate shelter will expose the most vulnerable especially infants, neonates, the pregnant and the elderly to pneumonia and death. The affected districts are also among the highly food insecure districts and have also the lowest health indicators in the province. The damaged and destroyed facilities will impact on the level of coverage and services provided to the affected population and ill mean that more than 100,000 people do not have a working health facility at this stage and around 400,000 would have to access partially damaged facilities that could collapse following aftershocks.

National Response

- Adequate health coverage is provided in all major Quetta hospitals that still have capacity to accommodate more casualties.
- In affected districts, DoH medical teams, the People's Primary Health Care Initiative (PPHI) and the Pakistan Army Medical Corps are providing health services. The Government of Balochistan has deployed 18 medical teams with ambulances and medicines.
- The Provincial DoH reports having enough medicines and staff to cope with the current situation.
- The DoH has dispatched 10 teams to vaccinate children and women against measles and tetanus and provide vitamin A to children. WHO and UNICEF are providing logistics support for the vaccination activities.

Health Partners Response

- WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, IFRC and PRCS, ICRC, MSF Holland and MSF Belgium, Mercy Corps, Balochistan Poverty reduction Support Project (BRSP), International Medical Corps (IMC), American Refugee Committee have provided quickly support and supplies to the national response contributing in facilitating assessments and identification of needs as well as supporting the set-up of health clinics, delivery of services and the provision of emergency supplies. WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA have mobilized teams and sent emergency supplies and medicines. WHO has dispatched two Trauma Kits (Part A & B) which were airlifted from the UN Humanitarian Depot in Dubai to Quetta. One complete NEHK and 5 mini trauma kits were immediately dispatched from Islamabad to the affected areas. A team of technical experts is supporting DoH in planning and implementing different health interventions. The PRCS deployed assessment teams, distributed tents and blankets and sent two mobile health teams to Ziarat district. Each team includes two doctors, a dispenser, a motivator, lady health visitors and three volunteers. The WHO Pharmacist in Quetta is supporting the DoH for drugs management and tracking supplies using the Logistics Support System (LSS). The Disease Early Warning System (DEWS) has been activated in Ziarat and Pishin districts. 1000 vials of Tetanus Immunoglobulin (TIG) vaccines for injured people have been arranged from Iran. UNICEF is also supporting measles and TT vaccination and vitamin A supplementation. They have sent 950 cartons of BP-5 biscuits and 3 NEHK are being sent to Quetta. For the delivery of MCH services, UNFPA has distributed 3000 hygiene kits and mobilized two mobile service units (MSUs), including staff, supplies and equipment, from its ongoing activities in Killa Saifullah and Noshki districts. The units are providing basic emergency obstetric care services. ICRC has deployed surgical teams to Ziarat district for the management of injured and trauma patients MSF-Holland sent rescue and relief teams to Ziarat on 29th October. The teams conducted health and water and sanitation assessments. MSF-Holland is planning to establish fixed health clinics with full primary health care services in addition to the mobile medical teams, and to provide mental health support while MSF-Belgium is planning to address mental health needs. Mercy Corps is providing health care services in Kawas Union Council, Ziarat district. BRSP deployed mobile medical teams in Kawas and Kach Union Councils in Ziarat district. Each team includes three male and one female physicians, and is equipped with emergency medicines. IMC sent a mobile medical team with a doctor, a female nurse, a dispenser, an assessment specialist and a logistician and emergency medicines. The team started activities in Ziarat district on 1st November. ARC sent teams for assessments and health services on 29th October. Merlin also deployed one medical team in UC Kawas, Ziarat which is providing PHC services to the affected people.

Coordination

- Emergency Health Cluster meetings have been held since 30 October at the WHO Office in Islamabad, in Quetta and in Ziarat for information-sharing and coordination of response activities. The meeting in Islamabad was chaired by the WHO Representative and was attended by 20 organizations working in health sector. The first district level Health Cluster coordination meeting was held 31 October in Ziarat district under the chairmanship of the Executive District Officer for Health. In Quetta, a provincial coordination meeting chaired by the Balochistan Secretary of Health on 31 October discussed the overall health situation and reviewed response activities. The

Provincial DoH, Provincial the Disaster Management Authority and Health Cluster partners will establish a health coordination office for Balochistan.

Health Response Plan

Goal: “To reduce excess morbidity and mortality among the affected population”

Objectives:

- Provide support to the health authorities’ efforts to deliver emergency trauma and essential health services to the affected population through a concerted and coordinated approach
- Address the urgent and priority health needs, identifying existing gaps and emerging threats, through the continuous monitor of the health situation and the inputs required for the delivery of essential health services
- Plan for the medium and long term health system recovery and risk reduction aspects

Activities

As part of the humanitarian response to the earthquake in Balochistan, in order to achieve the goal and the objectives of the humanitarian health response, the Health Cluster partners will undertake the following activities:

- Ensure the coordination of activities and information, by working within the cluster mechanisms, providing information on interventions and health situation, facilitating and conducting assessments, striving for a coordinated response to the needs of the affected population together with district, provincial and federal authorities, among health cluster partners as well as with other clusters;
- Support the delivery of standardized package of essential health services and interventions including treatment of common illnesses, Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI), emergency obstetric services, ante-natal care and post-natal care, mental and psychosocial support, management of moderate/severe malnutrition and EPI to the earthquake affected people;
- Facilitate emergency mass vaccination campaigns against measles, polio, TT and strengthen the routine EPI to improve the low coverage and prevent the outbreaks of vaccine preventable diseases;
- Plan for and support the resumption of Primary health care services in the destroyed health facilities in the affected areas of district Ziarat and Pishin by providing alternative or transitional shelters/pre-engineered health facilities as per assessments/needs and gaps in health services coverage.
- Address the acute human resource gaps and provision of female specialists, doctors and midwives especially for maternal and child care services;
- Ensure provision of essential medicines and supplies, appropriate management and storage facilities for continuous delivery of emergency health package;
- Undertake health and hygiene education activities for the affected people;
- Maintain and strengthen the health sector response through emergency disease and nutrition surveillance and early warning systems (DEWS), disease alert/outbreak investigation and response to communicable diseases such as cholera, ARI, malaria and meningitis;
- Provide capacity building/training of health workers to equip them with necessary skills to deal with major diseases including MNCH as per assessment and priority needs;

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- Strengthen the district health system contingency and response planning and develop its capacity and readiness to respond the emergency needs;

Proposed Projects

HEALTH		
Lead agency WHO		
	All projects for six months duration	\$
WHO	<p>Project Title: Coordination of health actions</p> <p>Objective: Ensure the coordination of activities and information, by working within the cluster mechanisms, providing information on interventions and health situation, facilitating and conducting assessments, striving for a coordinated response to the needs of the affected population together with district, provincial and federal authorities, among health cluster partners as well as with other clusters;</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 605,619 (Total Population of Ziarat and Pishin)</p> <p>Partners: UNICEF, UNFPA, MoH, MSF, PRCS, PPHI, Islamic relief, SCF, BRSP, Merlin</p>	70,000
WHO	<p>Project Title: Ensure Essential of Package of PHC Service Delivery</p> <p>Objective: Support the delivery of standardized package of essential health services and interventions including treatment of common illnesses, Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI), emergency obstetric services, ante-natal care and post-natal care, mental and psychosocial support, management of moderate/severe malnutrition and EPI to the earthquake affected people.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 605,619 (Total Population of Ziarat and Pishin)</p> <p>Partners: UNICEF, UNFPA, MoH, MSF, PRCS, PPHI, Islamic relief, SCF, BRSP, Merlin</p>	375,000
WHO	<p>Project Title: Disease surveillance, investigation and outbreak response</p> <p>Objective: Maintain and strengthen the health sector response through emergency disease and nutrition surveillance and early warning systems, disease alert/outbreak investigation and response to communicable diseases such as cholera, ARI, malaria and meningitis</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 605,619 (Total Population of Ziarat and Pishin)</p> <p>Partners: UNICEF, UNFPA, MoH, MSF, PRCS, PPHI, Islamic relief, SCF, BRSP, Merlin</p>	140,000
WHO	<p>Project Title: Provision of transitional health facilities</p> <p>Objective: Plan for and support the resumption of Primary health care services in the destroyed health facilities in the affected areas of district Ziarat and Pishin by providing alternative or transitional shelters/pre-engineered health facilities as per assessments/needs and gaps in health services coverage.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 605,619 (Total Population of Ziarat and Pishin)</p>	375,000

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	Partners: UNICEF, UNFPA, MoH, MSF, PRCS, PPHI, Islamic relief, SCF, BRSP, Merlin	
UNFPA	<p>Project Title: Implementation of Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) interventions for provision of Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health care in earthquake affected area in province Baluchistan, Pakistan</p> <p>Objectives: To provide reproductive health care services with special focus on basic emergency obstetric and newborn care services to women at reproductive age group in earthquake affected area.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Target population of 50,000 people with special focus on estimated 12,500 women at reproductive age group</p> <p>Partner: MoH</p>	200,000
Muslim Hands International	<p>Project Title: Health and Hygiene promotion activities and provision of hygiene kits in Kaway</p> <p>Objectives: To increase awareness regarding health and hygiene issues among the affected people</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 12,000 people</p> <p>Partner: MoH</p>	30,000
Relief International	<p>Project Title: Provision of Primary Health Care Services in district Pishin (UC Khanozai and Rodh Malazai), District Ziarat (UC Kach and Kaway) and District Harnai (UC Khost and Torshor)</p> <p>Objectives: To provide PHC services to the affected people in district Pishin, Ziarat and Harnai through fixed clinics</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 79,113 District Ziarat – UC Kaway, UC Kach – affected population – 44,000 affect people District Pishin – UC Khanozai, UC Rodh Malazai – 28,113 population District Harnai – UC Torshor, UC Khost – 7,000 population</p> <p>Partner: Taraqee Foundation, MoH</p>	80,000
Participatory Development Initiatives [PDI]	<p>Project Title: Provision of Basic Health facilities and awareness among the earthquake affected population of district Pishin</p> <p>Objectives: To provide essential health services through mobile health teams and provision of medicines, supplies and equipment. Capacity building of the provincial and district health authorities in dealing various emergencies. Health Education/ awareness creation for promoting healthy practices among the earthquake affected population</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 15,000</p> <p>Partner: WHO, UNFPA, MoH, DoH NDMA, PDMA, Provincial and District Government, Relevant UN Agencies and Local COs</p>	80,000
Merlin	<p>Project Title: Provision of emergency PHC and referral services for the earthquake affected population in Ziarat district (Kaway and Kuch UCs)</p> <p>Objectives: To reduce avoidable morbidity and mortality amongst the communities affected by the earthquake in Ziarat District through the provision of essential standardized PHC services.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 18,000 people</p> <p>Partner: DOH, WHO, UNICEF</p>	80,000

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<p>Johanniter</p>	<p>Project Title: Provision of complete Health Services package to the earthquake affectees of district Pashin Objectives: Strengthening the capacities of Basic Health Units of earthquake affected areas for the provision of complete health services package from damaged BHUs premises by appointing staff for 24/7. Beneficiaries: 54,000 people of five UCs of district Pashin Partner: DoH and PPHI</p>	<p align="right">80,000</p>
<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>Project Title: Support to health authorities for Immunization & PHC service delivery Objectives: 1. To prevent any out break of vaccine preventable diseases. 2. To improve health services delivery for IDPs Beneficiaries: 34,00 children 0-59 months 40,00 Women of Child Bearing Age 15-45 years Partner: BRSP, RI, Mercy Corps, SC-UK, PIDS</p>	<p align="right">450,000</p>
<p>IMC</p>	<p>Project Title: Emergency Primary Healthcare and Psychosocial Support for Earthquake Affected Population in Balochistan Objectives: 1. To increase access to basic curative and preventative health services through support to five government BHUs, to earthquake affected displaced populations in Pishin and Ziarat Districts of Balochistan 2. To ensure access to quality mental health services for earthquake affected population in Balochistan through training and capacity building of primary healthcare providers. Beneficiaries: Approximately 30,000 earthquake affected persons in Ziarat and Pishin Districts of Balocistan. Partner: WHO, MoH</p>	<p align="right">125,000</p>
<p>IOM</p>	<p>Project Title: Mental Health and Psychosocial support for earthquake victims in Balochistan Objectives: Provision of Mental Health and psychosocial support services affected victims especially women and children by incorporating it into the basic needs service provision point and at community levels Beneficiaries: Earthquake affected persons Partner: Dept of Psychiatry & MOH Balochistan, WHO</p>	<p align="right">70,000</p>
<p>DANESH Organization</p>	<p>Project Title: Pre and Post Natal Care Awareness among the child bearing age women of two targeted earth quick affected UCs of district Ziarat (UCs Kach and Kawas) Objectives: To create awareness regarding Pre and Post Natal issues among the child bearing age women in two UCs of district Ziarat Beneficiaries: 3,000 Child bearing age women Partner: DoH</p>	<p align="right">15,000</p>

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Save the Children - UK	<p>Project Title: Support the PHC Services to the earthquake affected people by providing winterized tents and basic equipment to 8 BHUs</p> <p>Objectives: To ensure availability of basic health services for affected population (during relief phase and harsh winters)</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Catchment population of 8 BHUs</p> <p>Partner: DoH</p>	50,000
Islamic Relief	<p>Project Title: Mobile PHC units for earthquake affected people of district Harnai</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide full range of PHC services for earthquake affected community of Harnai district (Balochistan) ▪ Provide health education and awareness to improve the health status of women and children ▪ Provide MCH care to females patients during OPD in the camp ▪ Support the vaccination programme in the affected district ▪ Coordinate with UN agencies through DEWS/Reporting and referrals to next appropriate facility <p>Beneficiaries: 10,000 people</p> <p>Partner: DOH and WHO</p>	80 ,000
TOTAL		2,300,000

4.3 Food

Lead Agency: WFP

Needs Analysis

The McRAM team reported that food stocks in affected areas are depleting quickly and that over 62% of the population has been left with no food stocks. Similarly, an estimated 38% of the local population in the most affected districts is being forced to meet their food needs through borrowing and depending upon food aid while 16% of the adults are reported to have already reduced their daily food intake as a coping strategy to brave this difficult situation. With limited options before them, people would have no coping strategies in the coming days unless provided with the much-needed external support in the form of food and other basic necessities. The McRAM report indicates that food assistance would be required for around 30,000 people for the next six to seven months, until the completion of reconstruction of houses. This means that besides emergency relief assistance, people would be in need of food during the rehabilitation phase for enabling them to remain engaged with the reconstruction of their houses and the damaged infrastructure.

Objectives:

- Address food security of the earthquake survivors, especially the vulnerable community, disabled and elderly persons, women-headed households, poor children and women.
- Encourage households to engage themselves in various household level and community level rehabilitation activities.

Strategy

Through the Food Security Cluster and under the overall supervision of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the Government of Balochistan, WFP will work closely with various partners including the Provincial Relief Commissioner, District Governments, NGOs and local level CBOs. The NDMA and the Provincial Relief Commissioner will be the partners for policy related decisions at the federal and provincial levels while Regional Coordination Officers (RCO) and District Coordination Officers (DCO) will be the partners for the identification and registration of the earthquake affected people residing in camps. Local NGOs will be the main implementing partners for the delivery of food from the extended delivery points (EDPs) up to the distribution sites, its distribution to the affectees as well as record keeping and reporting. The Logistics Unit of WFP will establish EDPs at convenient locations to be identified by the implementing partners where the food will be handed over to the partners to facilitate its smooth delivery upto the distribution sites. FAO and UNICEF will be the active UN agencies sharing common coordination and response mechanism at field level. The Cluster forum will be used to ensure better coordination and organize effective and timely joint response by averting overlap of resources and plugging of gaps.

Necessary records will be maintained and WFP staff will monitor physical distribution as well as conduct post distribution monitoring.

Humanitarian Action:

As an immediate response, WFP has mobilized its core resources amounting to US\$ 0.5 million from the Immediate Response Account (IRA) and launched an IR-EMOP (Immediate Response Emergency Operation) by arranging 701 MT food commodities from WFP Afghanistan in Quetta as a loan. This would meet the food needs of over 20,000 people for the next two months (November and December 2008) who are either in camps or residing closer to their destroyed houses. This will be followed by a further four months assistance for over 25,000 people beyond the two months of the IR-EMOP which would include one month for relief assistance (January 2009) and the following three months for the recovery operation (February-April 2009). Therefore what is planned is a six-month operation with phases of relief and recovery. By the time the relief phase is over, weather conditions will also have become more suitable for the initiation of the recovery phase. Food Cluster partners will seek to engage able-bodied men and women from the affected families in various Food-For-Work activities aimed at the rehabilitation of their lost assets. Examples will be lands rehabilitation, reconstruction of houses and damaged infrastructure, as well as the rehabilitation of other productive assets. For an

additional month of relief and three months of recovery, WFP is planning to provide food assistance to over 25,860 people who are likely to be in extreme need of food.

Expected Outputs & Impacts

- 3,591 metric tonnes food delivered to earthquake affected people
- 25,860 people provided with food assistance as relief component and engaged in rehabilitation activities.
- The joint response plan prepared by the WFP together with other UN agencies and its partners is likely to have far reaching impact on the livelihoods of the affected people. The integrated approach adopted by the partners would address the multi-sectoral needs of the people and would restore their livelihoods allowing them to resume their normal routine lives.

Proposed Projects:

Food Security Lead agency: WFP		USD \$
WFP	<p>Project: Food security support to the Earthquake affected households during the relief and recovery phases of the earthquake.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address food security of the earthquake survivors, especially the vulnerable community, disabled and elderly persons, women-headed households, poor children and women. • Encourage households to engage themselves in various household level and community level rehabilitation activities through the provision of monthly food rations (valued at about US\$ 40 per household) <p>Beneficiaries: 25,860 affected people</p> <p>Partners: PDMA, Provincial and District Governments, FAO, UNICEF, local level NGOs/CBOs.</p> <p>Target Area: Districts Ziarat, Pishin and Harnai</p>	<p>2.5 Million</p> <p>(less WFP IRA Funds: 0.5 million)</p> <p>Net requirements:</p> <p>2.00 million</p>

4.4 Logistics

Lead Agency: WFP

Needs analysis

Given the scale of this natural disaster and based on the request from the Provincial Government of Baluchistan, the humanitarian community is required to provide storage and transportation assistance for the smooth, timely and coordinated delivery of relief items from Quetta to the affected areas in the districts of Ziarat and Pishin.

Objectives

The overall objective is to provide augmented logistics support through the provision of warehousing, transport, as well as logistics coordination in support of emergency relief operations to ensure smooth and timely delivery of aid to the earthquake affected population.

Strategy

Supplement existing WFP supply networks in Quetta to provide logistical assistance (e.g. temporary storage, cargo handling and transport) to the Provincial Government of Balochistan and the humanitarian community (i.e. UN agencies and/or NGOs).

Activities

Temporary storage tents will be erected in the required location and logistics staff will be hired to manage the logistics staging areas in the affected districts. Given the immediate need, WFP will mobilize storage tents and other equipment from its own stocks in Quetta and elsewhere. For the set-up and running of those staging areas the following items will be required:

- 5 storage tents/500mt (3 available)
- 1,250 pallets (available)
- 20 tarpaulins (15m X 20m)
- 2 generators of 5kva (available)
- 1000 Ltrs of diesel
- 4 weighing scales
- 2 office containers (available)

Coordination and handling of relief cargo

Close coordination will be maintained with PDMA (Provincial Disaster Management Authority), Provincial Government of Baluchistan and cluster logistics. Coordination meetings will be held on a regular basis in Quetta and at the district level. Relief cargo from Pakistan Government, UN agencies and/or NGOs will be delivered to WFP Logistics Hub in Quetta from where WFP logistics will transport it to staging areas.

Humanitarian cargo will be delivered on time in the right locations to those in most urgent need, through the prompt establishment of a basic logistics network. All cargo moving through the common transport system will be tracked and the information will be disseminated.

In coordination with Logistics Cluster members, WFP will assist agencies and NGOs to receive and transport relief materials from WFP warehouse Quetta to Ziarat and Pishin districts.

Humanitarian Action (Six Months)

WFP will deploy a Logistics Officer to implement the project. In support with local authorities in Baluchistan, WFP will focus on the use of most cost effective and efficient way of transportation and delivery of relief items to destinations.

The handling and transportation of relief NFIs will be managed by a WFP Logistics Officer based in Quetta.

Expected Outputs and Impacts

Warehousing

The warehouse structures will be erected at two sites i.e. Khanozai in District Ziarat and at Khawas in District Pishin. Warehousing facilities would be available to all humanitarian actors at both locations which is required for the smooth transfer of relief items in the area.

Transport

Under the Logistics Cluster set up, the transport services for the delivery of relief supplies to affected areas would be provided to Provincial Government of Baluchistan, PDMA (Provincial Disaster Management Authority) UN Agencies and / NGOs. Provincial Government of Baluchistan has requested the UN for the transportation of 40 truck loads of Food and NFIs every day for an initial period of one month.

Partners

Partners in Logistics include the provincial Government of Baluchistan, PDMA, UN Agencies and NGOs.

Proposed Project

Logistics Lead Agency WFP		
WFP	<p>Project Title: Logistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities: To provide augmented logistics support through the provision of warehousing, transport, as well as logistics coordination in support of emergency relief operations to ensure smooth and timely delivery of aid to the earthquake affected population. <p>Beneficiaries: UN Agencies / INGOs / PDMA and Provincial Government of Baluchistan</p> <p>Partners: UN Agencies / INGOs, Provincial Government of Baluchistan and PDMA</p>	Total Amount required \$663,176

4.5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Lead Agency: UNICEF

Need Analysis

The earthquake damaged and / or contaminated mechanized and gravity flow drinking water systems and wells. In addition, many mechanized schemes not directly affected by the earthquake were rendered non-functional due to disruption of electricity supplies and landslides that disrupted the distribution network. As per initial assessments undertaken by the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), over 50 major water supply schemes have been affected in Ziarat and Pishin districts of Balochistan province. The affected population, and in particular those who have been displaced, in addition to losing their shelters have also lost their sanitation facilities, where they existed (7% and 23% sanitation coverage in districts Ziarat and Pishin respectively). The population has also lost essential household items used for fetching and storage of water for personal consumption and domestic use. Additionally, water supply systems serving hospitals and schools have also been damaged. Target districts include Ziarat, Pishin and Harnai in Balochistan, Pakistan.

The affected population is currently facing an acute shortage of drinking water and also lacks access to adequate excreta disposal facilities forcing people to rely on open defecation. Information obtained by the McRAM reaffirms this, where 40% of respondents reported reliance on natural springs or piped water supply as their source of drinking water, many of which were damaged in the earthquake, and over 80% of respondents reported practicing open defecation. This is further compounded by the fact that women are faced with a lack of privacy and safety when they are forced to defecate in the open, particularly in areas where displaced people have concentrated. Hygiene is also rapidly emerging as a priority issue; the McRAM indicates that hygiene practices are poor, with an average of only 11% of respondents stating that they wash their hands with soap after defecation and / or before handling food or eating. In regards to household water storage, proper storage containers are not available to between 40% and 70% of respondents.

Effectively targeted interventions to provide improved access to safe drinking water, increase sanitation coverage and promotion of good hygiene practice has, therefore, been identified as a priority by the government and by the affected communities so as to prevent incidence of water, sanitation and hygiene related diseases.

Objectives

The overall objective of WASH interventions is to reduce the transmission of water, sanitation and hygiene related diseases and exposure to disease-bearing vectors through the provision of safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, and hygiene promotion to the affected population.

The overall objectives are firstly to ensure the availability of safe drinking water followed by the provision of adequate sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion amongst the affected population. The WASH Cluster is committed towards early recovery, demonstrated through the repair/rehabilitation of damaged drinking water systems. All activities will be designed and carried out with due regard to gender, children, the vulnerable, cultural sensitivities and practices and environmental considerations.

The specific objectives of the response plan are as follows:

- Ensure effective coordination of the humanitarian response programme in the WASH sector in close collaboration with other clusters; at provincial and district levels.
- Provide safe drinking water to the affected population through water tankering, repair/restoration of damaged drinking water systems, provision of household water treatment and storage options; water quality monitoring and treatment of water supplies will also be ensured.
- Provide adequate sanitation facilities to the affected population, in particular displaced populations.
- Hygiene promotion activities focussing on key messages and including the distribution of necessary supplies such as family hygiene kits and soap.

The WASH Cluster will also work proactively to ensure that cross-cutting issues are addressed in the immediate response and in ongoing assessments and prioritization of projects.

Strategies

The WASH Cluster has agreed to collectively prioritize needs within the Sector in order to maximize benefit of interventions on-ground. The Cluster, led by UNICEF, will ensure coordination with Shelter, Health and Education Clusters, among others, to complement interventions throughout the response. Mapping of WASH interventions down to the Union Council level is complete and mapping down to the village level is ongoing. These efforts will ensure no duplication. Other strategies incorporated into the WASH response are as follows:

Service Delivery and Early Recovery

Given the destruction and extensive damages to the existing water supply and sanitation infrastructures, the provision of safe water and adequate sanitation are the immediate and most critical needs of the affected population. The WASH Cluster will meet water needs through water tankering in the interim; however, immediate emphasis will be placed on the restoration of existing water supply schemes as this is more cost effective and sustainable.

Community participation

The emergency nature of the interventions notwithstanding, the project will encourage the participation of communities in the planning, implementation and operation/maintenance phases of the interventions. This, in addition to the community inputs to the process, will facilitate community empowerment in project management and thus enhance sustainability of interventions.

Capacity building

In as much as is required to ensure the sustainability of WASH interventions capacity building will be incorporated into the Project. This project will ensure basic training of government counterparts, implementing partner staff and community members involved.

Expected Outputs and Impacts

In the earthquake affected target districts, approximately 68,000 earthquake-affected people will have access to safe drinking water, improved access to sanitation facilities and will have been reached with behavioral change communication interventions aimed at improving hygiene related behavior.

Partners

WASH interventions will be coordinated through provincial line departments, the WASH Cluster and the PDMA. The main implementing partners will include:

- Local Government and Rural Development Department
- Public Health Engineering Department
- Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources
- UN agencies

(I)NGOs such as Balochistan Rural Support Programme, Mercy Corps, Islamic Relief, Concern Worldwide, WESS, PIDS and other NGOs.

Proposed Projects

WASH		USD \$
Lead agency: UNICEF		
UNICEF	<p>Project: Coordination of the WASH Cluster, including assessments of the WASH situation on-ground, ensuring an effective and coherent response involving all relevant partners, identification of gaps;</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), for WASH Cluster Coordination, including support for dedicated staff, secretariat support; • Support to PHED for monitoring, evaluation of Cluster work, including adherence to guidelines and standards as put forth through Cluster and capacity development of the Cluster. • Support for district level WASH coordination mechanisms <p>Beneficiaries: 70,000 affected people Partners: NDMA, PDMA, Provincial and District Governments Counterparts (PHED and Local Government (LG), WASH Cluster members Target Area: district Ziarat, Pishin and Harnai</p>	30,000
UNICEF	<p>Project: WASH Interventions for Earthquake Affected Populations in Balochistan</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure provision of safe drinking water, with particular focus on access for women and girls, including water quality testing and improvement, and interventions such as water tankering and the restoration of water supply schemes • Ensure provision of adequate sanitation facilities for displaced affected populations, ensuring separate gender appropriate facilities for women and girls (approximately 3,000). • Promotion of safe hygiene practices, with due consideration to the local context. • Support for water and sanitation related disease outbreak response. <p>Beneficiaries: 35,000 affected people (including approximately 19,500 women and girls and 5,500 children under five Partners: NDMA, PDMA, Provincial and District Governments Counterparts (Public Health Engineering Department), WASH Cluster members Target Area: district Ziarat, Pishin and Harnai</p>	970,000
WHO	<p>Project: Improvement of Water Quality and Water Quality Monitoring in the Earthquake Affected Areas of Balochistan</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance and improve capacities of vulnerable communities to improve water quality at household level, including safe storage and handling of water; • Ensure that all families living in the target earthquake affected areas are sensitized about the inter-linkages between polluted water and disease; <p>Key Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable and sustainable household water treatment 	130,000

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	<p>methods introduced to target communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of water testing kits and disinfectant chemicals to drinking water supply service providers • Monitoring and response to water, sanitation and hygiene related disease • Enhance capacity of village water committees to organize families in maintaining and sustaining improved water sources; • Implement a sanitary surveillance programme to identify the sources of drinking water pollution and coordinate with other stakeholders including local water authorities to set plan of action for needed corrective measures. • Improve affected healthcare facilities water supply <p>Beneficiaries: 70,000 flood affected persons Partners: UNICEF, NDMA, PDMA, Provincial and District Governments Counterparts (Public Health Engineering Department), WASH Cluster members Target Area: district Ziarat, Pishin and Harnai</p>	
Concern Worldwide Pakistan Programme	<p>Project: Water & Sanitation Support in Earthquake Affected Areas of Balochistan Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase access of the affected population to potable water through rehabilitation of water supplies schemes • To increase access of the affected population with particular emphasis on women and children to facilities, supplies and information that improves their hygiene status and enables them to better protect themselves from water, sanitation and hygiene related diseases. <p>Beneficiaries: 12,200 individuals Partners: IDO (a local NGO). Target Area: Ziarat (UC Kach ,46 villages), Pishin (UC Khushab, 5 villages)</p>	300,000
Islamic Relief	<p>Project: WASH Emergency Response to Balochistan Earthquake 2008 Objectives: Reduced incidence of waterborne diseases with improved provision of water and sanitation facilities among the earthquake affected communities in 3 Districts. Beneficiaries: 4000 Earthquake Affected people mostly women and children. Partners: Target Area: District Ziarat (UC Kach), District Pishin (UC Khanozai), District Harnai (UC Khost)</p>	100,000
Mercy Corps	<p>Project: Rehabilitation of WATSAN systems in earthquake affected areas in Northwestern Balochistan Objectives/Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • De-silting and cleaning of wells, • Repair and lining of wells • Installation of pumping and storage systems • Installation of pipe networks for distribution • Construction of family latrines • Launching hygiene promotion campaign <p>Beneficiaries: 15,000 Partners: Direct Implementation by Mercy Corps. Target Area: District Pishin: UC Rod Malazi and Balozai, District Ziarat: Kawas, District Harnai: Khost</p>	150,000
Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP)	<p>Project: Emergency WASH Response for Earthquake Affected Population of district Pishin and Ziarat. Objectives/ Activities:</p>	100,000

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of safe drinking water through restoration of damaged water supply schemes. • Provision of sanitation to services to the displaced population by constructing latrines and distributing hygiene kits <p>Beneficiaries: 7,500 Individuals Partners: Community based organizations Target Area: Ziarat and Pishin</p>	
Water, Environment & Sanitation Society- WESS	<p>Project: Provision of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education in Earthquake Affected Area of District Ziarat</p> <p>Objectives/ Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction/ Installation of latrine in health centers • Repair of damaged water supply schemes • Latrine construction/promotion at household level with community participation • Mason volunteer training on latrine types • Health and hygiene sessions (male and female) with community <p>Beneficiaries: 12,000 people Partners: Community Based Organizations Target Area: District Ziarat (UC Khawas and UC Kach)</p>	80,000
Participatory Integrated Development Society (PIDS)	<p>Project: Water and Sanitation Response in the Earthquake Affected areas of North Western Balochistan</p> <p>Objectives/ Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of safe drinking water. • Promotion of improved sanitation through the installation of pit latrines and washing places will for those most in need • A hygiene promotion campaign launched through dissemination of messages and demonstrations in order to ensure the proper use and sustainability of water and sanitation facilities. <p>Beneficiaries: 6,000 persons (men, women and children) Partners: Community based organizations Target Area: UC Kach, District Ziarat</p>	80,000
DANESH Organization	<p>Project: Promotion of Health and Hygiene practices for Earthquake Affected Communities of two Union Councils of District Ziarat</p> <p>Objectives/ Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the health and hygiene situation amongst the affected population through the capacity building trainings on health and hygiene promotion for 2 affected UCs Kach & Kawas <p>Beneficiaries: 16,000 persons (men, women and children) Partners: Community based organizations Target Area: UC Kach, District Ziarat</p>	20,000
Balochistan Environmental & Educational Journey (BEEJ)	<p>Project: WASH Support to Earthquake Affected Families in UC Kuch, District Ziarat</p> <p>Objectives/ Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water, Sanitation and Hygiene including NFI distribution related to drinking water • Distribution of Family Hygiene Kits Construction of Latrines and Bathing Spaces <p>Beneficiaries: 15,000 Individuals Partners: Community based organizations Target Area: UC Khost of district Harnai</p>	40,000
Total		2,000,000

4.6 Education

Lead Agency: UNICEF

Needs Analysis:

A total of 550 primary school buildings are affected/damaged in three districts (Pishin: 158, Ziarat: 131, Harnai: 12, Quetta: 249) with a total enrolment of 53,779 children (see table below). Of the 550 damaged schools, 100 schools were severely damaged requiring reconstruction, while 450 need only minor repairs.

Number of Affected Primary Schools and Children

District	# of Girls schools	Girls Enrolment	# of Boys Schools	Boys Enrolment	Total # of schools	Total enrolment
Ziarat	51	2531	80	4261	131	6792
Pishin	50	2017	108	6867	158	8884
Harnai	3	211	9	392	12	603
Quetta	112	16,875	137	20,625	249	37,500
Total	216	21,634	334	32,145	550	53,779

Due to closure of schools by the government, the educational activities of 53,779 children (32,145 boys, 21,634 girls) have been temporarily affected

- 18 High (2 Girls and 16 Boys) and 32 Middle (Girls:12, Boys:20) schools are also badly affected by the earthquake
- Schools have been closed for two weeks following the earthquake, disrupting educational activities of 16,279 children in the three districts of Ziarat, Pishin and Harnai. By broad definition, any child who could not go back to school as a result of the earthquake is considered "affected" by the disaster.
- Children witnessed casualties and mass destruction of their houses and are suffering from psychological distress. Families are displaced from their homes, especially in Ziarat, and they live in tents or in the open fields, in nearly freezing temperature at night. Children are particularly exposed to severe weather conditions in all the affected areas.
- The academic year in all the affected areas will end by 30 December 2008 and the annual examination which is normally scheduled to be held in December has been postponed to March 2009. The Education Department has announced the policy of automatic promotion for all school children in the affected schools in Ziarat and Pishin. Thus it is critical to ensure that affected children continue to learn and successfully complete the curriculum for the academic year to get them ready to move to the next grade in the coming academic year in March 2009.
- UNICEF using its regular resources has initiated the procurement of 76 winterized school tents that are expected to arrive in Quetta by mid-November. The 76 school tents will have to be installed in 76 worst-affected primary schools and provided with temporary latrine and water facilities and basic school supplies to make a fully child-friendly learning environment.

Objectives

A three-prong education emergency response is proposed:

- Immediate resumption of schooling through winterized school tents to enable children in worst-affected communities to complete the curriculum and get children ready to transition to the next grade in the new academic year beginning March 2009
- Repair of 450 slightly and moderately damaged primary schools, 18 High schools and 32 Middle schools.
- Psychosocial support training for teachers and students to overcome the trauma caused by the earthquake

MINOR DAMAGES: (Roughly estimated cost Rs. 50,000 to 70,000/-)

Normally following items/works are covered under minor damages. The damages can be repaired

without using special repairing material.

- ⇒ Hair cracks in room walls
- ⇒ Major damages to boundary walls
- ⇒ Damages occurred to surface finishing work
- ⇒ Damages occurred to parapet walls only

MAJOR DAMAGES: (Roughly estimated cost Rs. 150,000 to 200,000/-)

Following items/works are covered under major damages. These damages can be repaired by using special jointing and repairing materials.

- ⇒ Masonry cracks in vertical or cross shapes in the rooms
- ⇒ Major Cracks in the roof
- ⇒ Collapse of boundary wall.
- ⇒ Collapse of parapet wall

Description of Activities:

Some of the key activities to support these strategies include:

1. Resumption of learning and recreation activities in winterized tent schools

In Ziarat and Pishin affected schools will remain closed until March 15, 2009 and there is a high risk that children in affected communities will miss the last month and a half of the academic year—with consequences for children’s learning and readiness to move to the next grade. Continued learning and recreational activities in winterized schools tents will enable children to regain normalcy and complete the academic year curriculum. The winterized school tents will be provided to schools which sustained major damages in Ziarat and Pishin. With the anticipated delay in reconstruction of completely damaged schools, the tent schools will also enable these schools to re-open on time for the new academic year beginning in March 2009.

UNICEF with its regular resources had procured 76 winterized school tents for the worst-damaged schools in Ziarat. Temporary latrine and water facilities and school supplies (School in Box) will have to be provided to make these school tents fully functional and child-friendly. An additional 16 winterized tents will need to be procured by UNESCO for damaged middle/high schools.

2. Minor repair of slightly damaged schools

Initial assessments placed the number of damaged schools at 550 primary schools, 32 middle schools and 18 high schools. Of the 550 primary schools, about 100 suffered major damages that would require extensive repairs or total reconstruction, while 450 will need only minor repair works costing between Rupees 50,000 to 70,000 per school. The priority task will be to repair those with minor damages to make schools functional again for children to use.

3. Psychosocial Support for Affected Children

Children affected by the earthquake suffer from psychological distress and are unlikely to be able to focus on learning activities without some form of psychosocial support. Play and recreation serve this purpose. Balochistan has an existing pool of trainers, developed by UNESCO during 2007 flood emergency, on psychosocial support for disaster-affected children which could be easily tapped to meet this need. Recreation kits will be provided to the tent schools for this purpose.

Expected Results

- 76 winterized tent schools established as temporary learning centers in worst-affected primary schools in Ziarat
- 16 winterized tent middle/high schools established with water and latrine facilities.
- Approximately 450 primary schools with minor damages are repaired and classrooms ready for occupancy
- Approximately 53,779 (G: 21,634 & B: 32,145) primary school children have access to quality recreation, education and learning activities, based on minimum standards for education in

emergencies. These children will have opportunity to complete the curriculum for the current academic year so that they can be prepared for final assessment and to move to the next grade in the coming academic year in March 2009.

- Approximately 550 teachers receive psychosocial support training to provide support to children suffering from psychological distress.
- Child focused disaster preparedness activities implemented in 24 communities in Ziarat.
- Well-coordinated and functioning Education Cluster in the province continues to operate in the next 3-4 months to monitor implementation of the response.

Projects Proposed

EDUCATION Lead Agency UNICEF		\$
UNICEF	<p>Project Title: Support to Education Cluster for an effective and coordinated response</p> <p>Objectives: To ensure an effective mechanism for coordination among all education cluster members to facilitate clear and timely identification of needs and priorities for response, and to avoid duplication of activities.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: All children and teachers in the affected areas in Balochistan</p> <p>Partners: All education cluster members</p>	8,000
UNICEF	<p>Project Title: Resumption of Education/Learning Activities in Earthquake-affected Primary schools in 3 districts and Quetta City</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reactivate educational learning activities in the worst-affected schools to enable children to complete the curriculum and prepare them for transition to the next grade • To repair primary schools with minor damages to enable full use of these facilities <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up 76 winterized school tents as temporary learning centers in 76 worst-affected primary schools • Provision of essential school supplies including seating mats, school in a box kits and recreational kits to 76 schools/temporary learning centers. • School rehabilitation of schools with minor damages in Quetta, Harnai, Pishin and Ziarat, including the rehabilitation of WES facilities in these 550 schools/learning centers • Honoraria/incentive to governmentt/para teachers for running temporary learning centers in affected areas <p>Beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9,487 children (B: 7,259 and G:2,228) in the affected areas of 3 districts of Harnai and Pishin. • 6,792 children (B: 4,261, G: 2531) in 131 schools in Ziarat • 37,500 children (B:20,625, G: 16,875) in Quetta <p>Partners: SEHER, IDO, EDO Offices of affected districts, Bureau of Curriculum, Directorate of Education Schools.</p>	562,000
UNICEF and UNESCO	<p>Project Title: Psychosocial Support for Affected Teachers and Children</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable teachers to cope with the changed education 	

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	<p>situation and familiarize themselves to manage teaching-learning in tent school environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To train teachers to provide psycho-counseling to children suffering from psychological distress and to use recreation and play as means to assist distressed children. <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reactivation of provincial cadre of trainers on psychosocial counseling Pre Training Evaluation Training of teachers in each cluster Post Training Evaluation <p>Beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 550 teachers in all 4 affected districts of Balochistan 24,500 children in affected areas of Balochistan <p>Partners: Bureau of Curriculum and Extension Center, SEHER, IDO</p>	<p>90,000</p>
<p>UNESCO</p>	<p>Project Title: Re-establishment education and learning opportunities for middle, secondary and non-formal basic education students .</p> <p>Objective 1: To ensure continued educational opportunities to non-formal basic education, middle and secondary grade students.</p> <p>Activities: I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improvement of educational environment by building temporary (local material type e.g. Dhajji) classrooms (middle, secondary and non-formal), repairing the minor damages, improvement of access to latrine and drinking water at middle and secondary schools, supply of teaching and learning materials including textbooks, by supporting literacy classes, and Providing vocational training opportunities for youth and adults. <p>Beneficiaries: Estimated 2100 girls, 5600 boys in 5 NFBE, 32 Middle, and 18 High schools;</p> <p>Partners: Provincial Education Departments, District Education Offices, Provincial Bureau of Curriculum and Extension, Provincial Disaster Management Authority, and national and international NGOs</p>	<p>160,000</p>
<p>UNESCO Early Recovery</p>	<p>Project Title: Early Recovery and Reconstruction Capacity Enhancement.</p> <p>Objective 1: To build the capacity of provincial government, district government and communities to plan for recovery and reconstruction of the education system better than before.</p> <p>Objective 2: To introduce seismically as well as other hazard safe school design using indigenous (adobe, etc.) and non-indigenous construction practices so that the investment in reconstruction of schools will be sustainable in earthquake and other hazards prone province like Baluchistan.</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy and procedural advice for reconstruction of educational institutions in various kinds of disasters by taking account of multi-hazards faced by Baluchistan Province; Training of district and provincial level education officials; Development of detailed plan for recovery and reconstruction of education system; Development of multi-hazard safe school design.. <p>Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries are estimated 7,700 girls and boys,. Large number of children and parents and schools will benefit across the province in subsequent years because of the</p>	<p>100,000</p>

	establishment of school safety standards. Partners: Provincial Education Department, Provincial Communication and Works Department, District Education Offices, Provincial Bureau of Curriculum and Extension, and Provincial Disaster Management Authority.	
Save the Children	Project Title: Reconstruction and Repair of Selected earthquake damaged primary schools and Child-focused Disaster Preparedness Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In collaboration with govt and other organizations, identify schools for construction and repair • Repair of 10 damaged primary schools in Ziarat • Facilitate child focused disaster preparedness activities in 20 schools in Ziarat Beneficiaries: 4000 children (age group 5-12 years) in Ziarat District Partners: BSDS and/or WESS	80,000
	Total	1,000,000

4.7 Nutrition

Lead Agency: UNICEF

Need analysis:

Malnutrition among young infants and children is an issue of concern in Balochistan. High malnutrition rates have been reported in several districts prior to the earthquake. The nutrition interventions carried out in eight districts (Bolan, Jhal Magsi, Khuzdar, Kharan, Sibi, Kech, Noshki and Washuk) under the flood emergency in 2007 reported about 40% of the screened children as moderately malnourished. Almost all pregnant and lactating women participating in the screening were reported as malnourished, using mid upper arm circumference. The severity of malnutrition is expected to be further aggravated by the recent food crisis. In addition, the recent earthquake, which made many people homeless, without shelter and having no or very little food and unsafe drinking water, has further added to the vulnerability, mainly among young infants, children, pregnant and lactating women. The recent multi-cluster survey carried out in the earthquake affected districts reported a sharp decrease in food consumption, both in quantity and frequency. The feeding patterns of young infants and children are expected to be negatively affected due to the psychological stresses and emotional trauma that mothers and children are going through.

The available information strongly suggests the needs to implement key life saving nutrition interventions, which are directly related to the survival of children, in the affected areas until the issues of livelihood and food security are fully secured and health services are fully functional. These interventions include: i) community and facility based management of the severely acutely malnourished children; ii) targeted supplementary feeding for the moderately malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women; iii) protection and promotion of breastfeeding practices; and iv) supplementations of micronutrients.

Objectives:

- To provide care and treatment for severely acute malnourished children through community-based and facility-based management.
- To provide supplementary food for moderate malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women at risk (in coordination with WFP).
- To prevent malnutrition in early childhood through the promotion of the improved child feeding, care giving, and care seeking practices.

- To ensure timely supplies, including ready to eat therapeutic food, required for the treatment of malnourished children.
- To control micronutrients deficiencies by providing Vitamin A supplementation, multi-micronutrients and de-worming tablets.
- To monitor and coordinate nutrition interventions in the affected areas.

Strategies:

Community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) strategy will be applied for the treatment of the severely acute malnourished children. Lady Health Workers (LHW)/community workers will be mobilized for the active case finding of malnourished cases. The severely acute cases without medical complications will be treated at the community through the Out Patients treatment Programme (OTP), and the complicated cases will be treated at Stabilization Center (SC) attached to health facilities. Targeted supplementary feeding for the moderate malnourished children and lactating and pregnant women at risk will be linked with the community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM). Multi-micronutrient supplementation and de-worming will be included in the proposed interventions.

Project duration: Six months, effective from mid November 2008

Target beneficiaries: 15,809 children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women (4,100 moderate malnourished children, 907 severely acute malnourished children, 10,802 pregnant and lactating women).

Expected outputs and impact:

- About 900 severely acute malnourished children will be treated and cured.
- About 4,000 moderate malnourished children and 10,000 lactating and pregnant women at risk will be provided with supplementary food.
- 80% of the targeted mothers (10,800) will reach with key messages on infant feeding practices and hygienic practices;
- Key staff of the targeted RHCs/BHUs will be trained on facility-based management of severely acute malnourished children with medical complications; and LHWs and community workers will be trained on screening/active case finding and referral for appropriate interventions.
- Regular monitoring/supervision report available

<p>Nutrition Lead Agency: UNICEF</p>	<p>\$</p>
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<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>Project Title: Community-based and facility-based management of acute malnutrition for the affected families in Ziarat, Pishin, and Haria</p> <p>Proposed activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Support on the job training for partners, including Provincial and district health teams and NGOs on facility and community-based management of Acute Malnutrition in the targeted districts. ii. Conduct training for Lady Health Workers/community volunteers in active case finding of severely malnourished children through proper screening system, and reporting. iii. Assist Department of Health to set up therapeutic facilities in selected health facilities. iv. Collaborate with Lady Health Workers, media and NGOs for the promotion of early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding practices up to six months and timely introduction of complementary food at the age of 6-9 months. Also, provide key messages on nutrition and hygiene/sanitation to the affected communities. ii. Ensure timely procurement and distribution of uninterrupted supplies of F-75, F-100, RUTF, micronutrients, and de worming tablets. iii. Conduct regular monitoring field visits. iv. Support nutrition surveillance with Disease Early Warning system (DEWS) in collaboration with WHO 	<p>839,000</p>
<p>Merlin</p>	<p>Project: Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children, and pregnant and lactating women at risk in Ziarat district, Balochistan.</p> <p>Proposed activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish community and facility-based nutrition interventions for severely acute malnourished children to be treated with Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF); and moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women will be provided with the fortified food (supply to be provided by UNICEF in coordination with WFP). • Promote early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding practices up to six months and timely introduction of complementary food at the age of 6-9 months. Provide key messages on nutrition and hygiene/sanitation to the affected communities. • Provide multi- micronutrient supplementation for children, and pregnant and lactating women registered under the community- based nutrition interventions. <p>Partners: Local government, District Health Office, Ministry of Health, local communities</p>	<p>65,000</p>
<p>BRSP</p>	<p>Project: Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children; and pregnant and lactating women at risk in Pishin, Balochistan</p> <p>Proposed activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish community and facility-based nutrition interventions for severely acute malnourished children to be treated with Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF). Moderately 	<p>46, 000</p>

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	<p>malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women will be provided with the fortified food (supplies to be provided by UNICEF in coordination with WFP).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding practices up to six months and timely introduction of complementary food at the age of 6-9 months. Provide key messages on nutrition and hygiene/sanitation to the affected communities. • Provide multi- micronutrient supplementation for children, and pregnant and lactating women registered under the community- based nutrition interventions (supply to be provided by UNICEF). <p>Partners: Local government, District Health Office, Ministry of Health, local communities</p>	
Relief international	<p>Project: Community and facility based nutrition intervention for the care and treatment of acute malnourished children, and pregnant and lactating women in Pishin /Harnai district, Balochistan</p> <p>Proposed activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish community and facility-based nutrition interventions for severely acute malnourished children to be treated with RUTF. Moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women will be provided with the fortified food (supplies to be received from UNICEF in coordination with WFP). • Promote early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding practices up to six months and timely introduction of complementary food at the age of 6-9 months. Provide key messages on nutrition and hygiene/sanitation to the affected communities. • Provide multi- micronutrient supplementation for children, and pregnant and lactating women registered under the community- based nutrition interventions (supply to be provided by UNICEF). <p>Partners: Local government, District Health Office, Ministry of Health, local communities</p>	20,000
Provincial Nutrition cell	<p>Project: Monitoring and supervision of nutrition interventions for ensuring sustainability and integration into district health system</p> <p>Proposed activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular monitoring of the field activities ; • Support integration of the ongoing nutrition intervention into regular programs of LHWs and District Health system; • Regular review of the activities at provincial and district level for smooth implementation and ensuring quality interventions; • Strengthening of provincial level institutions (Sandeman Provincial Hospital and Bolan Medical Collage Complex) as referral points for complicated cases and also on the job training center on management of severely malnourished children with complications. <p>Partners: Nutrition Cell Department of Health Government of Balochistan</p>	30,000
	Total	841,200

4.8 Recovery

Lead Agency: UNDP

“Early Recovery” is defined as recovery that begins early in the humanitarian setting. As such, it is not intended as a separate phase within the relief-reconstruction continuum in Pakistan, but rather as an effort to strengthen the effectiveness of the linkage.

Early recovery aims to:

- Establish the foundations for longer-term recovery.
- Augment emergency assistance operations in the areas affected by the floods and conflict, through quick-impact measures that both foster the self-reliance of affected populations and meet critical needs to save their livelihoods;
- Ensure that the spontaneous recovery initiatives of affected populations are sustainable and reduce future risk;

During the next six months, the Early Recovery Network will aim at achieving the following:

- Identify early recovery needs for the people affected by both the floods and conflict;
- Contribute to the designing of an Early Recovery strategy in collaboration with the UN agencies, civil society organizations and Government agencies;
- Strengthen the role of national and local institutions;
- Restore production capacity and family revenue of the affected communities

Early Recovery projects must display most of the following criteria:

- Phasing out relief or addressing the next step after saving lives
- Immediate or basic capacities of communities to cope with crises are strengthened
- Potential or existing capacities of national or local governments to plan, manage, and coordinate crises as well as for subsequent recovery phase are strengthened
- Action undertaken with sustainability in mind; particularly inclusive of communities in shaping and implementing the action and thus building capacity
- Mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues such as gender, HIV/AIDS and environment;
- Not longer term recovery/reconstruction/development in nature
- Not emergency/relief in nature.

This part of the Response Plan does not provide an exhaustive list of the Early Recovery projects, because the exact nature of recovery needs is expected to become clearer during the coming weeks. These projects do not differentiate between the IDP and host populations as potential beneficiaries of these initiatives. Most of the submissions by the other humanitarian clusters contain sector specific projects for Early Recovery and the following list is meant to complement their proposals.

The Early Recovery projects proposed here, though recovery-oriented in substance, are essentially life-saving in nature as the adequate government capacity, restored government facilities and paraphernalia and communication and productive infrastructure are essential pre-requisites for sustaining the anticipated extended relief efforts as well as laying the foundation for recovery.

Early Recovery Lead Agency: UNDP		
UNDP	<p>Project Title: Recovery Coordination Support to Government of Balochistan</p> <p>Activities: Provision of technical experts in specialised fields of recovery coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and sector-specific activities to Government of Balochistan; Supplying and sustaining the requisite infrastructure, office equipment and ancillary items for Recovery Coordination support ; Capacity building of government officials in recovery coordination functions</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Government of Balochistan</p> <p>Partners: PDMA, DDMA</p>	US\$ 450,000
UNDP	<p>Project Title: Emergency Restoration of Governance and Offices (ERGO)</p> <p>Activities: Provision of transitional office space or repair to the 42 destroyed and damaged government offices; Provision of office equipment and ancillary supplies to the affected offices; Training of government officials in use of the equipment provided; Restoring the essential government record destroyed/damaged in the earthquake</p> <p>Beneficiaries: District Governments of Ziarat, Harnai and Pishin</p> <p>Partners: Local Government and Rural Development Department, Government of Balochistan</p>	US\$ 336,000
UNDP	<p>Project Title: Emergency Restoration of Critical Communication and Productive Infrastructure through Community Participation</p> <p>Activities: Emergency repair of 49 critical micro infrastructure such as culverts, aqueducts, karezes and ponds</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Earthquake affected communities of Ziarat, Pishin and Harnai districts</p> <p>Partners: BRSP, Local NGOs and community members</p>	US\$ 714,000
Total:		US\$ 1, 500, 000

4.9 Protection

Lead Agency: UNICEF

Needs Analysis

According to initial findings (McRAM) vulnerable women and children especially in these districts are facing trauma and are still trying to deal with the psychological effects of the earthquakes since they have seen their houses being collapsed and turned in to debris, family members dead and loosing all their belongings including cattle's. The after shocks of the earthquake are further terrifying women and children and it has been reported that they have been shouting and crying during their sleep, sleeplessness, depression and anxiety about the future.

Some anecdotal information is available regarding the separated and unaccompanied children, currently the rapid registration of the vulnerable women and children is in progress and within few days the situation will be clear regarding the number of the separated and unaccompanied children. Reports of infants being orphaned by mothers have also received, which are also in the process of further validation.

The onset of the winter is also posing many challenges. Since all their houses have collapsed and they have lost all their belongings therefore most of the children can be seen without enough warm clothing to protect them against the sever colds especially in the night when the temperature drops below the freezing point.

One final key protection issue that is raised is that the majority of the affected population lost their documentation (Computerized National Identity Cards and Birth registration). The Government has announced compensations for the affected populations. In order for vulnerable earthquake-affected households to receive the compensation, persons will need to show their national identification cards (NIC). Additionally, in order for vulnerable children to be included in basic services and relief planning efforts by authorities, children need to be registered and accounted for.

Response Plan

The following describes the child protection emergency interventions and expected outputs from November 2008 to January 2009 with the funds being requested.

The proposed child protection emergency project will model integrated community-based child protection initiatives with referral and follow-up services by CSOs, NGOs and district governments in order to ensure tracing and re-unification of the separated and unaccompanied children, prioritization of access to basic (medical support, education and water) and protective services (legal support, psycho-social assistance and the cash grant schemes). The project will also strengthen procedures for the identification and recovery of women and children made vulnerable to violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation by the Oct 2008 earthquake.

The 3-month UNICEF assisted child protection emergency interventions will be implemented at community, union council, district and provincial level in 3 earthquake-affected districts with the most registered vulnerable women and children; Zairat, Pishin and Harnai in partnership with Social Welfare Department, PDMA, NADRA, District Offices including Local government, Social Welfare, Women Development, Health, Education NGO SEHER and NGO-IDSP etc.

Strategy

The project will be centered on the following principles:

- provision of basic and protective services to the most vulnerable women (single women, female headed-households, divorced women and separated women) and children (separated, unaccompanied, orphaned, disabled, seriously ill and working children)
- participatory methodologies with focus on real-life experiences;
- interactive engagement at all levels;

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- increase awareness on how to deal with protection risks for vulnerable children, women and their children at the local level through to officials at provincial level;
- Capacity building of relevant government authorities to coordinate and monitor the protection of vulnerable women and children in the flood-affected areas.

Overall Goal

To support the Government of Balochistan in providing protection of 30,000 vulnerable girls, boys, women and their families in 11 Union Councils of 3 earthquake-affected districts (Ziarat, Pishin and Harnai) in Balochistan from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect through timely access to basic and protective services.

PROTECTION Lead Agency: UNICEF		
UNICEF	<p>Project Title: Ensuring Provision of Basic and Protective Services through Mobile Child Protection Teams</p> <p>Objectives: To facilitate priority access to basic services (health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation and basic relief support), tracing and reunification of the unaccompanied and separated children and referral to protective services (accessing government cash grants through the facilitation of ID cards, birth certificates, legal support and psycho-social support) for the most affected children, women and their families through 22 Mobile Child Protection Teams (44 Child Protection Workers).</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 30,000 vulnerable girls, boys, adolescents, women and their families in 11 Union Councils of 3 earthquake-affected districts (Ziarat, Pishin and Harnai) in Balochistan</p> <p>Partners: Department of Social Welfare, PDMA, NADRA, District Offices (Local government, Social Welfare, Women Development, Health, Education etc) and local NGOs</p>	50,000
UNICEF/UNFPA	<p>Project Title: Ensuring Provision of Protective Services through Child and Women friendly Spaces</p> <p>Objectives: To provide a safe and play area, referral and psycho-social support to children, LSBE and psycho-social support to adolescents, and a safe area for breastfeeding, psycho-social support and assist the provision of ID cards, accessing cash grants and other referral services to women through 14 Child and Women Friendly Spaces. Capacity building on identification and responding to GBV cases</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 1400 vulnerable girls and boys, 2100 vulnerable adolescent girls and boys, 1400 vulnerable women established in 11 Union Councils of 3 earthquake-affected districts (Ziarat, Pishin and Harnai) in Balochistan</p> <p>Partners: Department of Social Welfare, PDMA, District Offices (Social Welfare, Local government etc.) and local NGOs.</p>	200,000
UNICEF	<p>Project Title: Promotion of Birth Registration and Application for Computerized National Identity Cards (CNICs)</p> <p>Objective: To inform about the importance of registering their children and (re-) applying for (lost) CNICs for their adult family members through inter-personal communication, vehicle announcements, seminars, community meetings and group discussions with religious leaders, tribal leaders, community elders, local government representatives and other related government officials, people from CSOs, parents and children as well as to provide with human and material resources to NADRA and concerned offices for issuing birth</p>	50,000

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	<p>registration and CNICs.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 20,000 children for birth registration and 10,000 caregivers for CNICs in 11 Union Councils of 3 earthquake-affected districts (Ziarat, Pishin and Harnai) in Balochistan</p> <p>Partners: Department of Social Welfare, PDMA, NADRA, District Offices (Local government, Social Welfare) and local NGOs.</p>	
UNICEF	<p>Project Title: Coordination, Monitoring, and Reporting on the Violation of Child Rights in Emergencies</p> <p>Objectives: To strengthen the coordination among the key players at provincial and district level to ensure 30,000 vulnerable children, women and their families have access to basic and protective service and monitor, report on child rights violations during emergencies as well as the impact of the emergency relief and recovery activities through the Child Protection Monitoring and Information System (CPMIS)</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 30,000 children and women in 11 Union Councils of 3 earthquake-affected districts (Ziarat, Pishin and Harnai) in Balochistan</p> <p>Partners: Department of Social Welfare (PCCWD), PDMA, District Offices (Planning, Social Welfare etc.) and local NGOs.</p>	20,000
UNICEF	<p>Project Title: Capacity building of duty bearers to respond to protection issues in emergency situations</p> <p>Objectives: To sensitize and train local government representative (at least 20) and district level officials from the department of social welfare, health, education, the police and army (at least 30), persons from humanitarian organizations (at least 25), teachers (at least 40), religious and tribal leaders (at least 30) for them to be able to prioritize, recognize and identify vulnerable women and children in their relief efforts in the communities.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 30,000 children and women in 11 Union Councils of 3 earthquake-affected districts (Ziarat, Pishin and Harnai) in Balochistan</p> <p>Partners: Department of Social Welfare, PDMA, District Offices, Religious and Tribal leaders</p>	30,000
	Total	US \$ 350,000

4.10 Agriculture and Livestock

LEAD AGENCY: FAO

Needs Analysis

The FAO Initial Livelihood Impact Appraisal in the earthquake-affected areas found widespread damage to crop and fruit production, localised irrigation systems and the livestock sector in the two worst affected districts: Ziarat and Pashin.

Crop production Fruit production is the primary source of livelihoods for the majority of earthquake-affected households, particularly in Kiarat. The earthquake occurred during the apple harvest, the most important annual harvest. Farmers estimated that over 70% of the apple crop had been harvested before the earthquake struck and had been either sold or stored in small on-farm fruit stores. (25%+). The remaining harvest (30%) was still on the trees. Almost all of this fell to the ground during the earthquake and is now unsuitable for marketing owing to the premature nature of the fruit drop and damage. The appraisal found that approximately up to 50% of all local fruit stores collapsed, leading to widespread destruction of stored apples. Direct losses to non-fruit crop production was limited, although indirect-losses resulting from damage to irrigation structures (see below) was substantial. The initial appraisal concludes that the leading crop production priority is the repair and rehabilitation of fruit and non-fruit crop production-related facilities. Efforts should also focus on restoring and/or maximising future fruit and crop production in order to increase future income streams, thereby strengthening longer-term recovery processes.

Irrigation Crop production is almost entirely dependent on irrigation in this part of Pakistan: ten years of recurrent drought in Balochistan have led to massive reductions in rain-fed agriculture in recent years. Without access to irrigation water, neither fruit or non-fruit production can take place. Irrigation water is supplied by either tube-wells and karezes, ancient systems of underground tunnels that are widely used in the area. The livelihood appraisal received reports that the large majority of the subterranean portions of karezes had suffered breaks, often at multiple points. Communities also reported that over 60% tube wells had been partially or completely blocked and/or damaged by the tremors. This has led to highly significant reductions in the capacity and efficiency of water availability and flow. In a water-scarce environment such as Balochistan, the rapid and effective repair of irrigation water supplies is an urgent and time-critical priority. Fortunately, there is a window of opportunity, in that irrigation water will not be required until spring 2009. Repair work must begin in the very near future though in order to ensure that it is completed in time so as to allow continuing fruit production in earthquake-affected areas next year and beyond.

Livestock is the second major source of livelihoods and contributes approximately 40% of household income (cash and kind i.e. meat, milk, and other by products). In addition to meat, milk-products constitute an important part of local diets while distress selling of livestock is a common household coping strategy at times of hardship and crisis. The FAO livelihood appraisal indicates that many households, particularly poor ones, lost livestock, mainly small ruminants and poultry, goats, fattened lambs, and chickens reared for immediate cash sales. Farmers estimated that over 50% of cattle sheds collapsed or were badly damaged, leading to substantial losses. Poultry sheds were also destroyed. The initial appraisal indicated that 35 000–40 000 domestic animals (excluding poultry) have been affected either directly (killed/injured) or indirectly (loss of shelter, increased health and nutrition risks). The priority need identified is for temporary/transitional animal shelters for the management of remaining livestock against the 1) onset of cold weather 2) disease outbreak and the attack of predators and parasites. In addition, the earthquake will lead to increased trauma and vulnerability to pests and diseases amongst surviving livestock. As a result, and based on FAO best practice, emphasis should be placed on keeping surviving animals alive during the cold winter, and where possible, maintaining them in a good condition for market, hence the next priority is for nutritious feed and medicines.

Objectives

To assist 30 000 of the poorest and most food insecure earthquake households, equivalent to 210,000 men, women and children by:

- rapid restoration of agricultural livelihoods to ensure food security and income and to reduce future risk and vulnerability
- increased agricultural-based incomes to enable households to replace non-agricultural assets (i.e. property)

Strategy

The overall strategy will be to support government efforts to ensure the timely restoration of agricultural livelihoods as a basis for the rapid and sustainable recovery of the most vulnerable, and food insecure earthquake-affected households and to reduce the likelihood of widespread out-migration and/or the need for long-term post-disaster support.

Proposed Project

AGRICULTURE Lead agency FAO		\$
FAO	<p>Project Title: Emergency crop production, irrigation rehabilitation and livestock support to populations affected by Earthquake in Balochistan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives: To assist an overall 30,000 HH (210,000 people) in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - repair and rehabilitation of fruit and crop production-related facilities (rehabilitation of fruit stores, diversification of fruit orchards, establishment of nurseries, distribution of fast growing plants, promotion of medicinal plants, distribution of small fruit/veg processing implements, training through farmers field school) - restoration of underground and on-farm irrigation system (karez/tubewells) and light physical infrastructure (rehabilitation of irrigation systems, terraces/embankments, animal drinking ponds) - livestock protection (restocking, building of animal shelters, provision of animal feed and veterinary medicines, provision of fodder seeds, training) <p>Beneficiaries: 30,000 households (210,000 persons)</p> <p>Partners: National Disaster Management Authority, Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and Baluchistan Rural Support Programme, Relief International</p>	1,000,000

4.11 Coordination

Lead Agency: UNORC

Objectives

Under the auspices of the Inter Agency Standing Committee Country Team, it was decided to create clusters for ongoing assistance, in accordance with the policy of the Government of Pakistan, in particular the NDMA, which has a lead role in the relief response. Over the next three months, international agencies will continue to work closely with Government partners to provide humanitarian relief and support early recovery efforts. Immediate needs have been identified by the Government for transitional shelter materials, medical assistance, clean water, sanitation, and livelihoods. The following response coordination objectives are underlined for collaborated and strategically planned delivery of the response:

- Assist, advocate, implement and streamline coordination mechanisms under the cluster approach with active engagement of the Government of Pakistan (both at the Federal level with NDMA, and at the Provincial level with Government Balochistan), the Pakistan Military and the entire humanitarian community (civil society, components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and United Nations agencies working on the response).
- Build coordination linkages with all stakeholders strengthening the RC/HC function, Government lead agency on disaster management by providing coordination services, facilitating the delivery of over all humanitarian response for both relief and recovery. Service-based delivery for coordination response has broader objective to reinforce active reporting to and from all stakeholders, build civil military coordination functions by strengthening information between civil and military entities, identify gaps, build capacity for information/knowledge management and convert cluster based information to maps, build monitoring and evaluation capacity, flag overall humanitarian needs and identify synergies between cross cutting themes.

Strategy

The NDMA under its mandate took the lead role in coordinating the response with other Government partners on the earthquake disaster in Balochistan. Considering the disaster did not disrupt much of the local Government's structures and functions in the three disaster-struck districts, temporary UNORC-led coordination offices at Quetta and Karachi will help bridge the information gap and manage clusters at the field level. The field offices will build coordination mechanisms keeping in view key objectives of the coordination response, without creating parallel mechanisms to those already established by the Government in light of the current response.

UNORC has been able to ensure a regular flow of human-interest news on the earthquake to the humanitarian community, the mainstream media and the general public since the beginning of the emergency. UNORC with the help of UN-Habitat will research best mode for communication and public outreach along with designing posters, pamphlets and brochures for distribution in the affected areas. UNHABITAT will Coordinate with on ground implementing agencies to speed up launch of awareness campaign. Designing messages for mass distribution to address information needs.

Overall information management services, with ownership by NDMA/PDMA and the Provincial Government, will collate cluster based information on one web-based repository. Analysed data by each cluster will then be processed on maps for broader information dissemination on a geographical view. A Monitoring and Evaluation component will ensure response is on the course and delivering according to national priorities outlined by the Government of Pakistan.

Humanitarian Actions

A UNORC staff member was deployed to Quetta and the affected area on 30 October, one day after the earthquake. On 1 November, by notification of Chief Secretary and under the coordination of Secretary Social Welfare and PDMA five clusters were rolled out in Quetta and Ziarat district.

Information management staff from UN-HABITAT reached Quetta on 1 November to support UNORC coordination. Information management services including a "who is doing what where" matrix has been established and data is updated every week by the Government, NGOs, the Pakistan army and other stakeholders. UN-Habitat GIS support is being provided from Islamabad and data is being

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converted into maps. A Pakistan Humanitarian Forum Partner (ACTED) has been invited to provide additional GIS/IM support to the UNORC coordination at the provincial level to analyse cross cluster information.

Monitoring and evaluation will provide each cluster with an opportunity to analyse the response in more detail and will compliment NDMA in coordinating the over all response. All three components of coordination, information management/mapping and monitoring and evaluation will be overseen under the RC/HC function with direct support to the projects.

COORDINATION		\$
Lead agency: United Nations Office of the Resident Coordinator (UNORC)		
UNORC	<p>Project: Coordination of humanitarian action Objectives: Under the umbrella of United Nations Resident Coordinator, support the Government's at federal and provincial level in relief and recovery efforts, in particular to mobilise and coordinate assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting; liaise between civil and military constituents in humanitarian action; establish a humanitarian information centre; public information and advocacy, provisions of humanitarian maps, and so forth. Beneficiaries: Government, aid agencies, and ultimately people struck by the disaster. Partners: Government, United Nations Resident Coordinators Office and aid agencies.</p>	150,000
Agence d'aide a la Cooperation Technique et au Developpement (ACTED)	<p>Project Title: GIS-Mapping of the Balochistan Earthquake response. Objective: Strengthening the PHF Web Based Coordination System through GIS mapping of the Baluchistan earthquake response Areas: Balochistan province, earthquake affected areas of Ziarat, Pishin and Quetta Districts Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create base maps of earthquake affected areas - Establish a Resource Center - collect information from the different actors - conduct user need assessments - ground verification of geographical data. - develop a web-based interactive mapping tool <p>Beneficiaries: Direct Beneficiaries: PHF member organizations, UN Agencies, (I)NGOs. Time period: six months Partners: -</p>	50,000
UN-HABITAT	<p>Project Title: Information Management Support to PDMA in Post Earthquake Humanitarian Response Objectives: To facilitate decision-making and coordination of government, UN agencies, NGOs, INGOs, and other stakeholders in the post earthquake disaster response in Balochistan through enhanced information collection, analysis and dissemination. This will be achieved though the establishment of a GIS/MIS unit in Quetta and the two field offices in Ziarat and Pishin that will support PDMA in monitoring the progress of post disaster relief and rehabilitation activities in Balochistan Proposed Activities:</p>	101,805

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of an online national disaster information and tracking system that will be used to collect, process, and disseminate information to all stakeholders in post disaster relief/recovery and rehabilitation work in the earthquake affected areas. The system will also be able to produce user-defined MIS reports that will facilitate monitoring and coordination efforts; • Establish standard procedures and formats for information collection and reporting; • Develop GIS maps displaying data on needs assessments and the progress on various aspects of the earthquake disaster relief and recovery activities in the affected areas, including 3W; • Capacity building at PDMA • Dissemination of public information <p>Expected Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database system that will collect, process and disseminate information to all the parties involved in post disaster relief and rehabilitation; • A website; • Maps on who is doing what and where; • Central database on relief and assistance activities; • GIS database and planning maps • Increased capacity at PDMA for data management, reporting & analysis, GIS mapping and presentation of information • Upgraded PDMA website for better information dissemination <p>Beneficiaries: 68,000 people affected by the earthquake, PDMA, Government, and aid agencies</p> <p>Partners: PDMA, UN RCO, aid agencies, and Clusters.</p>	
<p>UNORC</p>	<p>Project Title: Information Awareness Campaign/Communication support to provincial government and clusters</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing information needs on ground of affected population. • Interviews and survey completion by field teams. • Researching the most effective mode of communication and public outreach. • Designing messages for mass distribution to address information needs. • Designing posters, pamphlets and brochures for distribution in the affected areas. • Coordinating with on ground implementing agencies to speed up launch of awareness campaign. • Providing government opportunity launch awareness campaign on compensation and on going interventions <p>Beneficiaries: Affected population on ground without knowledge of government policies and where to go for help/information regarding shelter, health, clean drinking water,</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">70,000</p>

	etc. Partners: UN agencies and NGOs in the affected areas, PDMA and NDMA	
Total		371,805

5 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The response to the earthquake is being led by the Government of Pakistan. The humanitarian community is coordinating closely through the clusters, with the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Social Welfare Department, Home and Tribal Affairs Department at the provincial level and the National Authorities. At the federal level, strategic focus group has been established by NDMA to interact with clusters heads in Islamabad.

As approved by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) the cluster approach is being used for humanitarian coordination. Five Clusters have been formed in light of lessons learned from the last emergency. The Clusters are merged together while keeping the Cluster lead role dedicated to the mandated agencies:

1. **Shelter and NFI** (lead: **IFRC**)
2. **Food and Agriculture** (lead: WFP and FAO)
3. **Health and Nutrition** (lead: WHO and UNICEF)
4. **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene – WASH** (lead: UNICEF)
5. **Education**, (lead: UNICEF);

These Clusters are joined by the **Early Recovery** Network in line with the UNDP proposal of November 2006 (lead: UNDP).

Cluster meetings have been taking place daily with an increasing number of partners. The Government has identified counterpart focal points to co-chair cluster meetings at the provincial level. Provincial level cluster meetings will remain more operational while Cluster meeting at Federal level will form policy and strategy. In addition, a forum of the IASC operations group has evolved from an early information exchange phase to focus on strategic planning and coordination in Islamabad. Cluster coordination structures have been developed in Quetta and Ziarat.

Cluster Information Management led by the office of the RC and with the assistance of UN-Habitat is strengthening the information management providing knowledge management, mapping and information collection services with the primary objective of strengthening the role of the Cluster System and providing timely information. Other agencies are being invited to form Information Management working groups at the Quetta level to consolidate all IM resources to provide analysis on cluster response.

6 CONTACT INFORMATION

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7 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action Against Hunger (Action Contre la Faim)
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique)
ADEO	Assistant District Education Officer
AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhoea
BEFARE	Basic Education for Awareness and Empowerment
BHU	Basic Health Unit
BRSP	Balochistan Rural Support Program
CAF	Civil Armed Forces
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CGI	Corrugated Galvanised Iron
CMAM	Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition
CRDO	Community Research and Development Organisation
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CWS	Church World Service
DCO	District Coordination Officer
DDEO	Deputy District Education Officer
DEO	District Education Officer
DEWS	Disease Early Warning System
DMT	Disaster Management Team
DoH	Department of Health
EDO	Executive District Officer
EDOE	Executive District Officer Education
EDP	Extended Delivery Points
EmOC	Emergency Obstetrics Care
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
ERRA	Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority
ERN	Early Recovery Network
ESC	Emergency Shelter Cluster
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GoP	Government of Pakistan
GRAP	Gender Reform Action Plan
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IASC CT	Inter-Agency Standing Committee Country Team
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IMC	International Medical Corps
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IO	International Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IR	Relief International
IRA	Immediate Response Account
IR-EMOP	Immediate Response Emergency Operation
ISP	Institute of Social Policy
LG	Local Government
LHW	Lady Health Worker
LSS	Logistical Support System
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
McRAM	Multi-Cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism
MHC	Mobile Health Clinic
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MMU	Mobile Medical Units
MSF	Doctors without Borders (Médecins Sans Frontières)
MSEE	Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies
MSU	Mobile Service Unit

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MT	Metric Tonne
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NEHK	New Emergency Health Kit
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NIDA	National Integrated Development Agency
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NWFP	North West Frontier Province
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt
OTP	Outpatient Treatment Program
PCCWD	Provincial Commission for Child Welfare and Development
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PHC	Primary Health Care
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PHF	Pakistan Humanitarian Forum
PIDS	Participatory Integrated Development Society
PPHI	People's Primary Healthcare Initiatives
PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
PVDP	Pakistan Village Development Programme
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCO	Regional Coordination Office
RH	Reproductive Health
RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
SC	Save the Children
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SPO	Strengthening Participatory Organisation
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SWD	Department of Social Welfare
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TIG	Tetanus Immunoglobulin
UC	Union Council
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UQPE	University Quality Primary Education
UN RCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WESS	Water Environment and Sanitation Society
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

