EDUCATION CLUSTER BULLETIN # 51

April 2016

Highlights

The Education Cluster planned to support the education of 204,000 children of which 93,840 girls in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA during 2016.

By March 2016, the cluster managed to reach 51,952 children including 20,678 girls in camps, off-camps and in areas of return in KP and FATA.

The Education Cluster is developing a monsoon contingency plan 2016 for effective and efficient humanitarian preparedness and response.

Roll-out of capacity building activities to enhance stakeholders’ capacity to respond to post-displacement needs of IDP girls and boys in host and return areas is being planned.

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Situation Overview:

Pakistan is a disaster-prone country that has been hit by human and natural disasters. As per the Humanitarian Strategic Response Plan 2016, more than 5 million people have been displaced from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province since 2008. In addition, Pakistan is host to 1.54 million refugees since long.

The disasters have had an impact on millions of Pakistani people, including children, adolescents, women, and other vulnerable groups. The education sector is one of the most vulnerable sectors because of damages to schools, schools being used as shelter by IDPs, psychosocial distress experienced by children, adolescents, and adults, disruption of the academic year, and loss of learning material. During February 2016, the return figures of FATA IDPs reached 12,542 families with 4,099 families to NWA and 8,443 to Khyber agency. In total, 290,300 families have returned to the areas of return since 2010. With the major return of 29 percent to Khyber agency, 25 percent to Bajaur agency, 13 percent to Mohmand agency, 13 percent to NWA, 9 percent to Kurram, 7 percent to SWA, 3 percent to Orakzai, and 1 percent to Tank.

As of February reports, some 178,474 families are still displaced, of which 1,371 families are residing in three IDP camps; Jalozai, New Durran and Togh Sarai and 177,103 are in hosting districts of DI Khan, Hangu, Khyber Agency, Nowshera, Tank and Bannu.

Of the total families displaced; 37.5 percent are from NWA, 31.2 percent from SWA, 12.6 percent from Orakzai, 11.5 percent from Kurram agency, 7.2 percent from Khyber agencies, and FR Tank. According to the recent reports, Government plans to send all the IDPs to the areas of origin by the end of 2016.

An aura of uncertainty regarding the status of camps, particularly Jalozai in Nowshera, affected the Education Cluster plans to continue non-interrupted education to children studying in Jalozai camp. There has been constant extensions in the deadlines to close the camp which affected the resource mobilization of the cluster as well as increased the cost per child for education in camps.

The Cluster kept up advocacy to sustain the education of children in Jalozai camp and help them complete their academic year by March/April, 2016. The short-duration extensions in providing support to the children and the exit strategy not getting the desired results, posed a challenge.

The Cluster strategy to establish Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs) at damaged school sites in areas of return proved to be effective. There has been a constant demand from the FATF authorities to set-up the TLCs for immediate resumption of education for returnee children.
**Education Cluster Response Plan 2016:**

In 2016, under Pakistan’s Humanitarian Strategic Plan, the Education Cluster estimates that 817,000 returnee and displaced children will be in need of safe, inclusive and quality education. The cluster plans to reach 25 percent of the total case-load; 204,000 children in Khyber Paktunkhwa and FATA.

In areas of return, the priority is to establish Temporary Learning Centers at damaged school sites and carry out minor repairs, provide teaching and learning material, conduct teachers’ training; and establish/reactivate school councils.

In hosting areas and IDP camps, the Cluster response is to enroll children in government schools and/or at temporary learning facilities, provide teaching and learning materials, train teachers on Education in Emergency and provide psychosocial support and life skills-based education.

The key strategy is to support transition from relief, recovery to development. The cluster partners will ensure that the humanitarian activities carried out under the Humanitarian Strategic Plan 2016; are linked with the wider recovery and rehabilitation efforts under the FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy (SRRS).

**Progress under the Education Cluster Response plan**

The Education Cluster managed to reach 51,952 children including 20,678 girls in camps, off camps and in areas of return. It includes 2,044 children in camps, 35,788 children in hosting communities and 14,120 children in areas of return. With the available funds of 3.2 million dollars, the Cluster will reach 119,219 children out of the target of 204,000.

UNICEF support to Jalozai IDP camp was extended until April 2016 to enable children to undertake annual examination in March/April. Support to two other camps, Togh Sarai and New Durrani, is currently ongoing.

UNICEF support to IDP children is ongoing in hosting communities and in return areas. In total education services were extended to 14,150 children in the areas of return including 10,075 in Bara by PADO, OSED/Muslim Aid and 4150 in SWA by Hayat Foundation through UNICEF funding. UNICEF also supported the capacity assessment of members in the areas of DRR and preparedness. With CERF funding UNICEF will be providing support to 12,000 children in area of return. In addition, 10,000 children in Orakzai agency will be supported through PHPF by CRDO and SHED.
WFP School Feeding programme:

WFP’s has been supporting School Feeding Programme in FATA since 2008-09. WFP plans to distribute 36,151 mt food (HEB & Veg Oil) and provide USD 7,125,655 cash assistance to students during 2016-18. During 2016, WFP plans to assist 331,944 students in 2,021 primary schools with 10,507 MT food items in FATA. Additionally, 24,000 girls students in 162 middle/high schools will be compensated with US$ 2.16 million. During 2016; 266,220 students will be assisted with 400 mt high energy biscuits in 1,601 primary schools in all targeted 6 agencies.

UNDP school rehabilitation programme in FATA:

UNDP will rehabilitate 200 schools in recent returnees areas in Khyber, NWA, SWA, Orakzai and FRs through USAID funded Basic Education project in FATA. School prioritization is almost complete in Khyber and Orakzai while a consultative process for NWA & SWA has been initiated. The main focus of the project is school rehabilitation, provision of equipment, fixtures and supplies while, on the softer side, the activities include training of schools teachers, capacity building and strengthening of Agency education offices.

October 2015 Earthquake Response:

The Education Cluster developed a response plan to support education services in the earthquake affected areas of KP, particularly Chitral district. UNICEF supported the continuation of education for approximately 18,200 children of which 11,700 girls through provision of winterized tents and essential education supplies for the 2,517 (143 fully damaged and 2,374 partially damaged) schools affected by the earthquake in KP.

FUNDING:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required ($)</th>
<th>Received ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 million</td>
<td>3.2 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In total, education will require about 11 million USD to reach 204,000 children in KP/FATA. The cluster members who secured funding for EIE 2016 are UNICEF, PADO, SHED, Muslim AID and CRDO. CRDO and SHED are yet to receive the NoC to start their activities in Orakzai.

Thus far, Education Cluster members have received funding of 3,203,758 USD, which includes 500,000 USD from CERF and 350,000 from Pakistan Humanitarian pooled fund.

Cluster members such as UNICEF expect additional funds from EU, “Saudi Funds” for activities in areas of return.

Meanwhile WFP is supporting school feeding programme in all 7 agencies of FATA with donor support.

UNDP has received 10 million USD through bilateral funding from USAID, of which 6 million will be used for rehabilitation of 200 schools and the remainder for ‘software’ activities.
2016 Monson contingency plan:

Pakistan is a disaster prone country that has been hit by either human or natural disasters such as in KP-FATA, complex emergencies, earthquakes, floods and typhoons. These disasters have impacted millions of people, including children, adolescents, women and other vulnerable groups.

Education Cluster is developing a monsoon contingency plan 2016 to improve the quality of humanitarian preparedness and response in 2016.

Cluster members have been requested to share the list of contingency stocks and other related resources to be included in cluster contingency stock list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>School Tents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blackboard</td>
<td>687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene kit, Student</td>
<td>15200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic mat</td>
<td>3792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation kit</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-in-a-box, 40 students</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student learning kit</td>
<td>22150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarpaulin, plastic, roll</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tent</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water cooler</td>
<td>679</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only few agencies have reported contingency stock as mentioned in the table.

Capacity building

In its 2016 strategic operation plan the Education cluster planned to strengthen capacity of stakeholders to cope with post-displacement needs of IDP girls and boys in host and return areas.

The Cluster will train female and male focus points on the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergency (INEE) Minimum Standards and project development.

Female and male education officials will be trained on supervision and inspection of teaching practices in supported schools.

On capacity building of education cluster members, the Cluster circulated a Training Needs Assessment (TNA) form to identify the most prioritized areas for capacity building.

By first quarter cluster members trained 616 teachers of which 281 female teachers. Moreover, 1,393 Parent and teachers members were trained on various related topics.

Psychosocial support provided to IDP children at school level through psycho group sessions attended by 696 (boys 488 and girls 208) children.

The purpose of psychosocial support is to provide an atmosphere where children can discuss their psychosocial problems, value and improve their life skills, increase resilience and capacity to overcome challenges, so that children have increased self-esteem and confidence, and take a positive attitude.

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