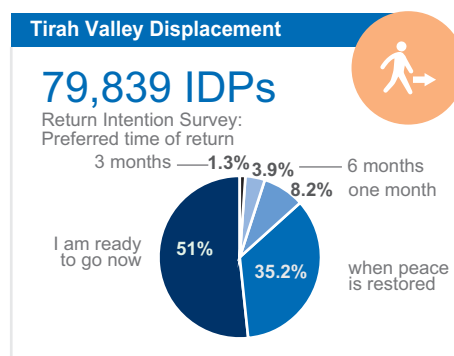
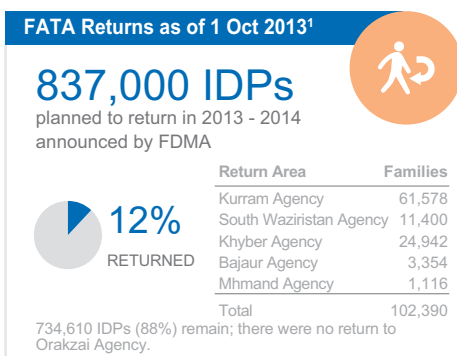
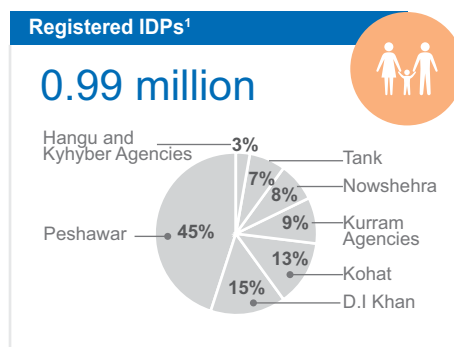
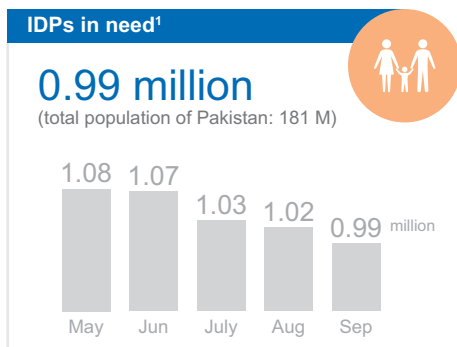


SITUATION OVERVIEW

Although 1.4 million have returned since 2009, nearly 1 million people (165,546 registered families) remain displaced across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) as a result of ongoing insecurity since 2008. Since January 2013, only 102,000 people (17,065 families) have returned to FATA. The humanitarian community is currently supporting the return of 20,787 people who were displaced from Tirah Valley in Khyber Agency in March 2013, with approximately 60,000 more expected to return to Tirah Valley throughout 2014.

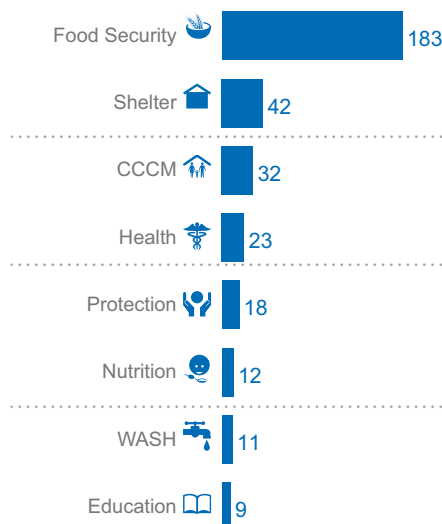
KEY FIGURES



FUNDING: HUMANITARIAN OPERATIONAL PLAN 2013²

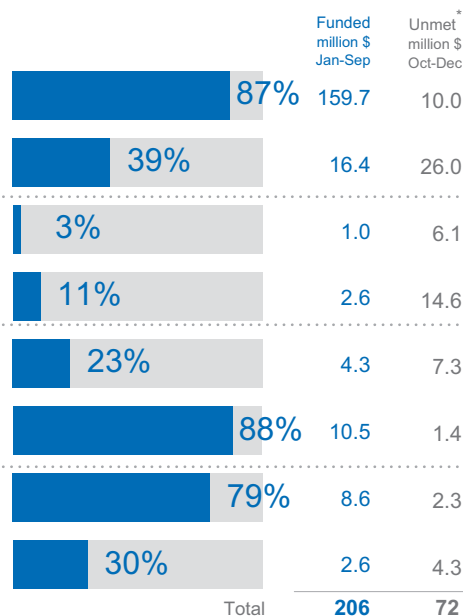
\$ 330 million
REQUESTED (US\$)
in the Humanitarian Operational Plan 2013

Requirements by cluster (million \$)
Jan-Dec



62%, 206 million
FUNDED

Per cent funded by cluster



* The total requirements in 2013 do not equal the total of funds received and remaining gaps in 2013 as gaps are pro-rated monthly as humanitarian needs increase or decrease as the situation changes.



NUTRITION

1.59 million people in need

12%
reached / in need



60%
reached / targeted



0.19M
people reached

0.32M
people targeted

The number of people in need is calculated as follows: 60% of the sum (2,648,682) of the number of IDPs (1,004,962) and the number of people in host families (1,643,718).

National Nutrition Survey (NNS) 2011 reported 15 per cent of children under five are acutely malnourished.

Needs

- 33,418 moderately malnourished children (17,043 boys and 16,375 girls) and 33,373 pregnant and lactating women (PLW).
- 16,709 severely acutely malnourished children (8,522 boys and 8,187 girls).

For more information, contact: akafridi@unicef.org

Response

- Partners have assisted 15,879 moderately malnourished children and 9,698 PLW through the supplementary feeding programme (SFP), 5,004 severely acutely malnourished children (3,008 girls and 1,996 boys) through the outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP), and reached 102,457 mothers/caretakers with nutrition education messages.

HEALTH

1.21 million people in need

38%
reached / in need



38%
reached / targeted



0.46M
people reached

1.21M
people targeted

The number of people in need is calculated as follows: 976,620 IDPs plus 84,000 expected caseload displacement plus 146,412 expected displaced population return.

Health services to IDPs living in host community of Kurram agency. Dengue and Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) outbreaks.

Needs

- Health services for nearly 1,207,032 people including IDPs and host community.
- Medicinal support to Government health facilities to cope with disease outbreaks.

For more information, contact: khansar@pak.emro.who.int

Response

- Approximately 460,000 people reached in KP and FATA.
- Health partners in consultation with the Department of Health are providing health and maternal child health support to IDPs.

FOOD SECURITY

1.20 million* people in need

92%
reached / in need



92%
reached / targeted



1.10M
people reached

1.20M
people targeted

The number of people in need is calculated as follows: 960,000 IDPs plus 240,000 people in host families.

Continuation of food assistance to IDPs in camps, hosting areas and in the areas of return.

Needs

- Around 1,051,800 IDPs need food assistance in hosting area, in camp and areas of return.
- Some 40,000 hosting families require agricultural assistance to ease the extra burden placed on their food security assets.

For more information, contact: khalid.khatki@fao.org

Response

- 1,098,606 IDPs have received assistance. Among them about 1,051,806 IDPs have received food rations.
- Nearly 7,800 families are getting livestock packages and agriculture tool kits to rebuild their livelihoods.

PROTECTION

1.08 million people in need

36%
reached / in need



36%
reached / targeted



0.39M
people reached

1.08M
people targeted

Return Intention Surveys in South Waziristan, Tirah Valley, Parachamkani/Central Kurram.

Needs

- Specialized protective services for children, women and girls.
- Specialized support to persons with disabilities.

For more information, contact: valerie.svobodova@rescue.org

Response

- Grievances desk, protection monitoring and consultations, legal and rights awareness, support to civil documentation, information on service providers and referrals, protective spaces for children and women, establishment of Child Protection Committees, unaccompanied/separated children identification and reunion with families.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

0.69 million people in need

Access to safe drinking water and improved knowledge of household water treatment among off-camp IDPs.

43%
reached / in need



43%
reached / targeted



0.29M
people reached

0.69M
people targeted

Needs

- 685,272 people (342,636 children, 174,754 women, 167,882 men) of IDPs and returnees need WASH services.

Response

- 293,344 IDPs have been provided with clean drinking water, 95,216 IDPs have benefitted from improved sanitation services, and 249,366 IDPs have been reached with hygiene sessions and WASH NFIs.
- 70,000 returnees have been provided with hygiene kits.

For more information, contact: saakbar@unicef.org

SHELTER

0.54 million people in need

Support to returning IDP families to Tirah valley.

43%
reached / in need



43%
reached / targeted



0.23M
people reached

0.54M
people targeted

Needs

- Emergency tent shelters and NFI kits to 541,722 people (90,287 families) including IDPs and returning families.
- Shelter support to Tirah Valley returnees where assessments show 85% of the houses are completely damaged.

Response

- 37,993 Emergency tent shelters and 2,000 NFI kits distributed in Kurram Agency.
- Provided 325 full-houses^{*} and 225 one-room shelters to vulnerable IDP families in return areas, and 700 full-houses in Bajaur, Mohmand and Kurram agencies.

* a full-house has 2 two bed-rooms, a kitchen, bath & toilet, boundary wall with a gate, complete electrical wiring, roof tank and paved walk-way.

For more information, contact: mengistu@unhcr.org

EDUCATION

0.50 million people in need

Provision of education services to children in camps and off-camp locations

5%
reached / in need



15%
reached / targeted



0.02M
people reached

0.15M
people targeted

Needs

- 12,749 displaced children living in IDP camps and 111,104 children in host communities need emergency education services.
- Schools/temporary learning centers urgently need to be established. Learning and teaching materials, and additional teachers, are also required.

Response

- Since January 2013, 21,869 displaced children, 387 teachers and 665 parent-teacher committee (PTC) members have benefitted from education activities in and outside camps.
- Distribution of school supplies, text books, learning kits, teaching kits, school bags, recreational kits, first aid kits, and capacity-building sessions.

For more information, contact: nikhan@unicef.org

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

0.11 million people in need

Information sharing, facilitation of voluntary returns, identification of humanitarian gaps, improved responses

100%
reached / in need



100%
reached / targeted



0.11M
people reached

0.11M
people targeted

Needs

- Over 18,000 families in camp and off camp and about 24,400 returned families need tents and NFI kits.
- Facilitation of voluntary returns of displaced families to their places of origin.

Response

- Facilitated the sharing of information and identification of humanitarian gaps and improvement of responses to challenges.
- Cluster partners have actively supported inter-cluster assessment missions aimed at ensuring IDP returns are undertaken in a voluntary, informed, safe and orderly manner.

For more information, contact: gebregzi@unhcr.org

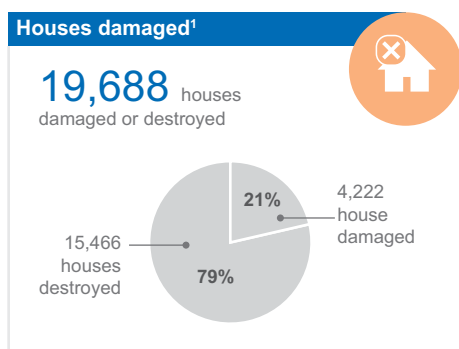
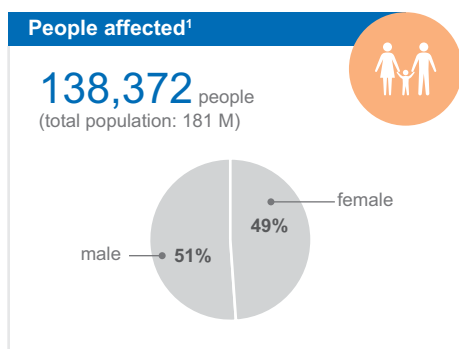
¹The number of reached people does not reflect that within the WASH cluster there are different interventions, such as water, sanitation and hygiene, and each intervention has different figures of how many people have been reached.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The humanitarian community continues to complement the relief response of the Government of Pakistan in Balochistan Province following two powerful earthquakes on 24 and 28 September 2013. The earthquakes measured 7.7 and 6.8 on the Richter scale respectively.

Findings of a rapid assessment conducted by 11 non-governmental organizations indicate the earthquakes have affected over 27,000 families or 138,000 people, and damaged or destroyed nearly 20,000 houses in assessed areas. The Balochistan Provincial Disaster Management Authority estimates at least 30,000 families (200,000 people) have been affected in Awaran, Kech, Kharan, Panjgur, Washuk and Gwadar districts. Awaran and Kech districts have been hit the hardest and are therefore prioritized for humanitarian response.

KEY FIGURES

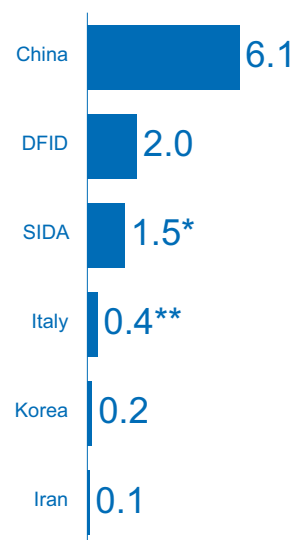


FUNDING

\$ 10.3 million
Donor contribution

Contributions (million \$)

ERF: \$1.5 million (SIDA) 15% of contributions



* commitment, ** pledged

SHELTER

The majority of families whose houses (15,466 in total) were destroyed are now living without shelter or under makeshift shelters.

Needs

- More than 80% of the houses have been destroyed in Gujjar, Nokjo and Parwar UCs.
- In Tirtej and Nokjo UCs of Awaran, more than 30 assessed villages have been demolished, while 16 villages have been demolished in Dandar UC of Kech District (Hoshab Tehsil).
- Across the affected areas, there is a need for privacy (e.g., purdah) for women and girls to enhance their security and safety.

Response

- The Government has provided 42,340 tents, 13,340 blankets, 19,590 plastic mats, 16,200 mosquito nets and 426 miscellaneous items.
- CSO provided 3,500 tents, 5000 blankets, 7,000 mosquito nets. Foreign aid provided 9,250 blankets.

For more information, contact: asaoudi@iom.int

 **FOOD SECURITY**

More than 90% of the population is in need of immediate food assistance.

Needs

- 13% of the 10,227 households that depend on agriculture require assistance to restore their livelihoods.
- 20% of the 6,634 households that depend on livestock production also need support as 11,497 head of livestock were lost following the earthquakes.
- 48% of the 7,100 households that depend on daily labour as their primary source of income have lost their livelihood and need immediate assistance.

For more information, contact: rizwan.bajwa@wfp.org; Fakhre.Alam@fao.org

Response

- Government has provided 129,557 food ration/packs.
- Humanitarian organizations have provided 50 metric tons of high energy biscuits and 15 tons of milk. The Red Crescent has provided food packs for 2,000 families. Saudi Arabia has provided 4,000 food packs.

 **HEALTH**

59% of population in Awaran and 86% of population in Hoshab tehsil of Kech have no access to a health facility within 5 kilometres and/or one hour walking distance. The main health problems are malaria (86%), diarrhoea (71%), cough and cold fever (61%) and skin diseases (29%).

Needs

- More than 40% of villages in Dandar, Gishkore, Parwar and Tertij UCs and more than 90% of villages in Awaran, Korak and Nokjo UCs reported diarrhoea and malaria cases.
- 47% of villages reported damage to health facilities.

For more information, contact: khanmu@pak.emro.who.int

Response

- Government medical teams provided consultation to 4,485 people.
- WHO has provided medicine for 100,000 people.

 **WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**

The risk of the spread of waterborne diseases is high: 60% of respondents have indicated water from main sources does not appear clean and more than 99% of the households do not treat drinking water.

Needs

- 100% of assessed villages in Gujjar UC and more than 90% in Parwar, Gishkore, and Nokjo UCs reported that drinking water from their main sources is not clean.
- More than 70% of households in 21 villages from Dandar, Gishkore and Tirtej UCs rely on water tankers.
- More than 98% of the people in villages across Awaran, Gujjar and Parwar UCs practice open defecation.

For more information, contact: pbchand@unicef.org

Response

- Government has provided 21,790 water bottles and 553 water tanks.
- Humanitarian organizations have provided 19,990 water bottles and 450 water coolers.

 **NUTRITION**

Overall, the nutrition and food security situation was very poor. A significant proportion of mothers are malnourished.

Needs

- 31,450 children of 6-59 months and 7,585 lactating women need Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programs to prevent malnutrition.
- 12,950 children of 6-24 months need Mironutrients Supplementary Feeding Programs.

For more information, contact: mgayford@unicef.org

Response

- Vitamin A supplementation for 24,000 children, complementary to measles vaccination and deworming tablets for 14,000 children.
- Guidelines on appropriate infant feeding in emergencies and a ban on blanket distribution of milk powder have been issued by the Department of Health and the Ministry of Health Services, Regulation and Coordination.

EDUCATION

170 schools (65%) are damaged or destroyed. 74% of the school children stopped going to school after the earthquake.

Needs

- 16,000 school age children need education assistance.
- 170 Temporary Learning Centres (TLCs) are needed.

Response

- Partners intend to cater to the emergency education needs of children (girls and boys) through the establishment of temporary learning centres in the earthquake-affected areas.

For more information, contact: kasciglitano@unicef.org;

PROTECTION

The assessment results represent a very basic set of findings, which will need to be validated and expanded through further qualitative monitoring and consultations with the affected population.

Needs

- 47.4% of the Key Informants (KI) reported problems in receiving assistance and of those, 62% stated that the assistance was not sufficient, 21% stated that assistance was received with some difficulty, and 15% cited problems of exclusion.
- 70% of KIs highlighted lack of space and privacy, 54% reported lack of hygiene facilities, 36% reported exclusion/lack of access to assistance, and 11% reported acts of violence and harassment.

For more information, contact: brumat@unhcr.org

Response

- Partners are providing technical support and capacity-building to Government institutions in the context of existing partnerships. The Protection Cluster, through traditional cooperation with the PDMA/ Gender and Child Cell and the Social Welfare Department, has shared tools and best practices (e.g. on child protection in emergencies, integration of protection principles in the humanitarian response, gender mainstreaming) and stands ready to increase this support to actors on the ground as soon as such intervention is requested.

COMMUNITY RESTORATION

Awaran is the least developed district of Balochistan, with very poor infrastructure. 53% of the 296 sites surveyed do not have any access roads, and can be only accessed through camel tracks.

Needs

- 72 access roads (24%) and 24 culverts (8%) of the assessed sites are damaged.
- 34 % of the assessed villages (101) have with some kind of damage to their means of non-farm livelihoods. 14% (43) have reported complete damage to their businesses. Overall an average of 44% of shops, trades and businesses have been damaged.

For more information, contact: hidayat.khan@undp.org

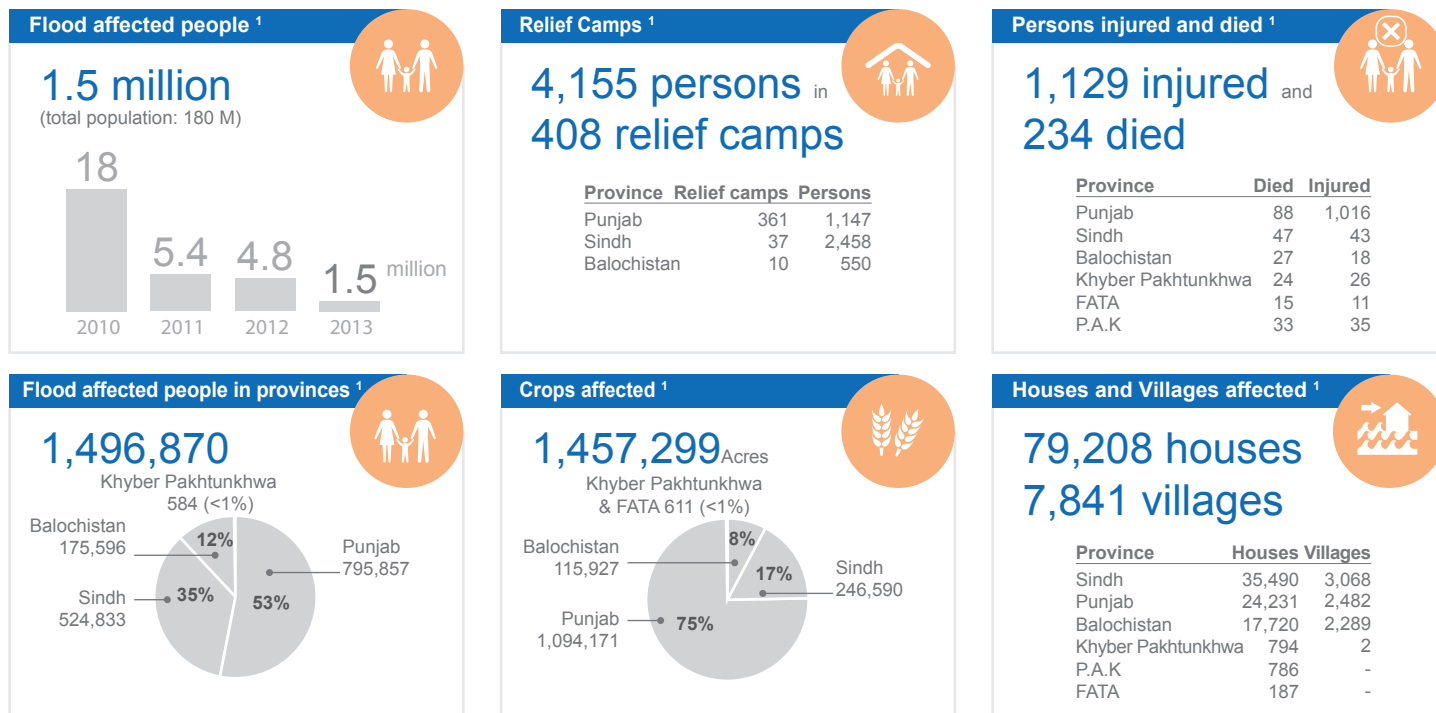
Response

- Partners are seeking to respond to the rehabilitation needs of the affected population in close collaboration with Government counterparts.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Heavy monsoon rains experienced in August 2013 triggered flash floods and caused widespread losses and damage across the country. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) reports that as of 13 September 2013, the monsoon rains had affected nearly 1.5 million people, destroyed more than 1.4 million acres of crops and damaged or destroyed more than 79,000 houses. Government authorities, supported by humanitarian partners, have provided assistance in the flood-affected areas although residual needs remain, in particular in those areas repeatedly hit by floods since 2010.

KEY FIGURES



RESPONSE^{1&2}

Cluster	Government		International Community	
	Items	Amount (\$)	Items	Amount (\$)
Food Security	126,550 Food packs 95,044 Food bags 225,376 Water bottles			2,100,000
Health	93 Cartoon of Medicine		59 Disposable delivery kits 22 Emergency health kits 113,200 ORS sachets 12,230 Rapid diagnostic tests 70,000 Primaquine 10,600 Anti Malarial 627 Anti-snake venom 30 Hygiene kits 122 Tetanus Immune Globulin	310,769
Shelter & NFIs	63 Dewatering pumps 31,250 Mosquito nets 17,187 Blankets 57,884 Tents 10 Water filter plants 2 Water purification units 10 Boats			1,300,000
WASH			500,000 Aqua tabs 140,600 ORS sachets 1,498 Zinc packs 1,700 Hygiene kits 180 Latrine slabs Water trucking to 1,500 families	1,338,000
Protection			10 Gender sensitization trainings 25 Child Protection awareness session 4 Awareness sessions on the importance of legal documents, human rights & legal remedies in courts Legal Aid & legal counselling ; CNIC preparation support; Birth & marriage certificate preparation support; Child protective activities and services in mobile & static friendly spaces with attention to marginalised children; Monitoring and analysis of protection situations and risks; Referral of children to health structures in flood-affected areas; Right Awareness for women in 5 villages; Sensitization and community awareness on GBV and CP through small community gatherings	

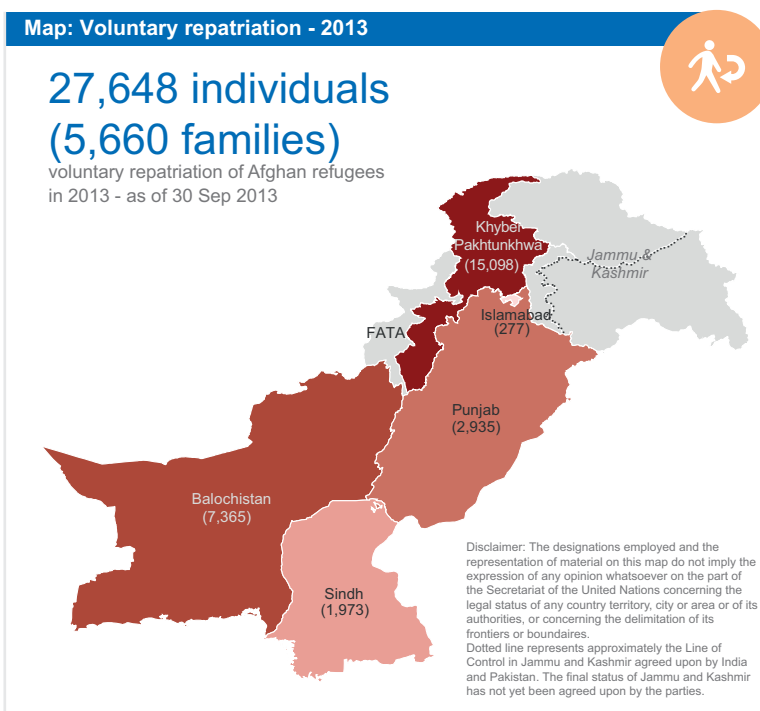
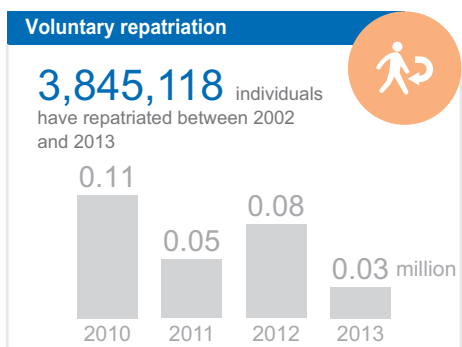
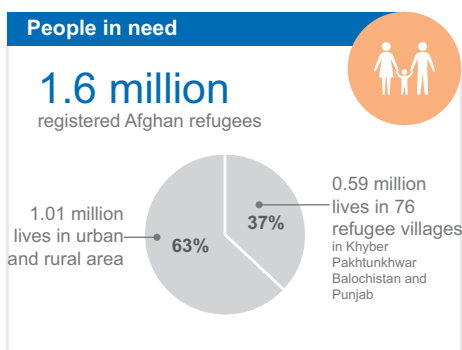
SITUATION OVERVIEW

At present, 1.61 million registered Afghan refugees reside in Pakistan. Of these, 37 per cent live in 76 refugee villages in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and Punjab. The remaining 63 per cent live in urban and rural areas. The majority of Afghan refugees come from five Provinces in Afghanistan - Nangarhar, Kabul, Kunduz, Logar and Paktya. On 25 July 2013, the Government of Pakistan approved a National Policy on the Management and Repatriation of Afghan Refugees, with the aim of implementing the regional Solutions Strategy in domestic policy. As part of the measures, Cabinet extended the Proof of Registration (PoR) cards of Afghan refugees until December 2015.

The UN and the Government of Pakistan are assisting Afghan refugees through Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) initiative which aims to preserve asylum space in Pakistan by supporting local communities in areas where refugees are hosted. RAHA supports infrastructure, environment, education, health, livelihoods, and water and sanitation in hosting areas, to mitigate the impact of the refugee population living alongside the local community. A total of 1,779 projects have benefited 3.9 million people since 2009.

More than 3.8 million Afghans have returned to their country of origin since UNHCR began its assisted voluntary repatriation programme in 2002 – the largest return operation in the world. Some 5,660 families (27,648 individuals) have returned in 2013.

KEY FIGURES

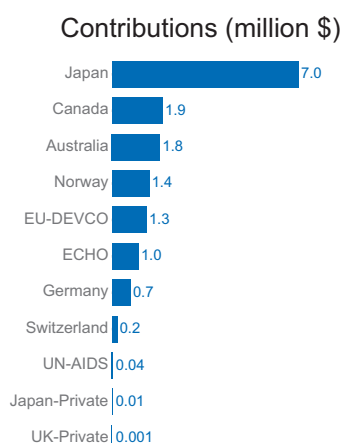


FUNDING 2013

\$ 32 million REQUESTED (US\$)

47% FUNDED

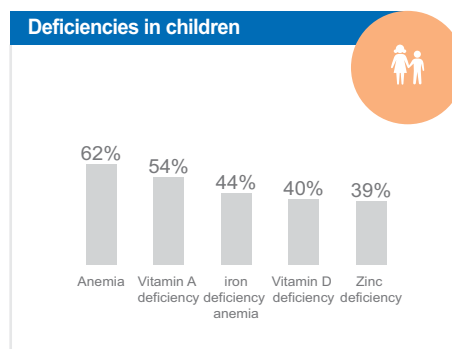
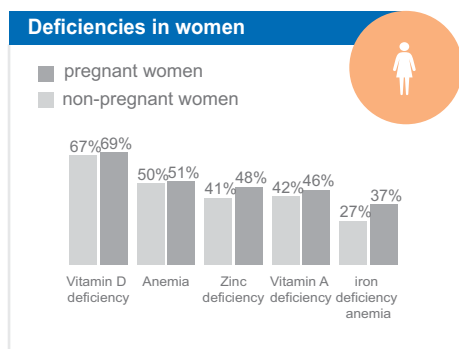
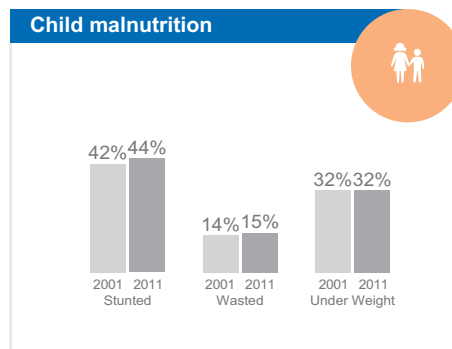
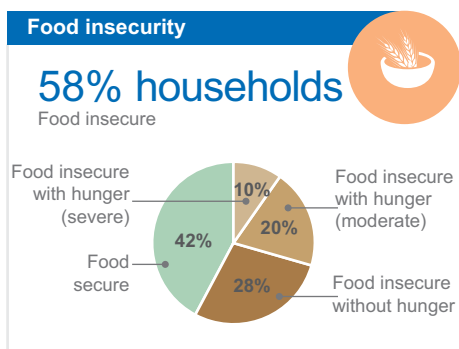
\$ 15 million RECEIVED (US\$)



SITUATION OVERVIEW

On 17 September 2013 the Planning Commission of Pakistan endorsed the National Nutrition Survey (NNS), conducted in 2011 by Aga Khan University and supported by UNICEF Pakistan. The report found that “half of the world’s malnourished women and children are found in just three countries: Bangladesh, India and Pakistan.” It noted the major factors leading to chronic malnutrition in the Pakistan are poverty, and high illiteracy rates among mothers.

KEY FIGURES



Stunted: reflects shortness-for-age; an indicator of chronic malnutrition and calculated by comparing the height-for-age of a child with a reference population of well nourished and healthy children.

Wasted: reflects a recent and severe process that has led to substantial weight loss, usually associated with starvation and/or disease.