

Key Figures

58% Food Insecurity

(Source: National Nutrition Survey 2011)

15.1% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)

(Source: NNS 2011)

5.8% Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

(Source: NNS 2011)

10% KP and FATA IDPs in camps

90% KP and FATA IDPs in host communities

(Source: UNHCR, 31 Dec 2012)

Baseline Indicators

Population: **180.71 million**
 (87.2 million female)
 (93.4 million male)

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan (ESP) 2011-12

GDP per capita/per annum: **\$1,372**

Source: ESP 2011-12

% pop. Living < \$1.25/day: **40.84 million**
22.6%

Source: UNDP HDR 2011

Life expectancy (years): **female 66.1**
male 63.9

Source: ESP 2011-12

Under-five mortality: **86.5/1,000**

Source: World Development Report 2011

Under-five global acute malnutrition: **15.1%**

Source: NNS 2011

% of pop. without sustainable access to improved drinking water: **7%**

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement (PSLM) 2010-11

Literacy rate: **58%**
 (46% female, 69% male)

Source: PSLM 2010-11

% persons with disabilities: **13.4%**

(WHO World Health Report 2011)

Crisis Description

Monsoon Floods (Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh):

Monsoon floods occurred in September 2012, affecting more than 4.8 million people, according to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh provinces were the hardest-hit provinces.

Complex Emergency (KP and FATA):

In north-western Pakistan, 757,996 people remain displaced across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) as a result of ongoing security operations and sectarian violence. Ten per cent of the internally displaced people (IDPs) are in three camps (Jalozai, Togh Sarai and New Durrani) and 90% live in host communities. The FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) estimates that over 585,000 displaced people (over 97,600 families) could return to six FATA agencies during 2013. Of these, 90% of the families (over 88,000 families) are estimated to return to Khyber, Orakzai and South Waziristan Agencies.

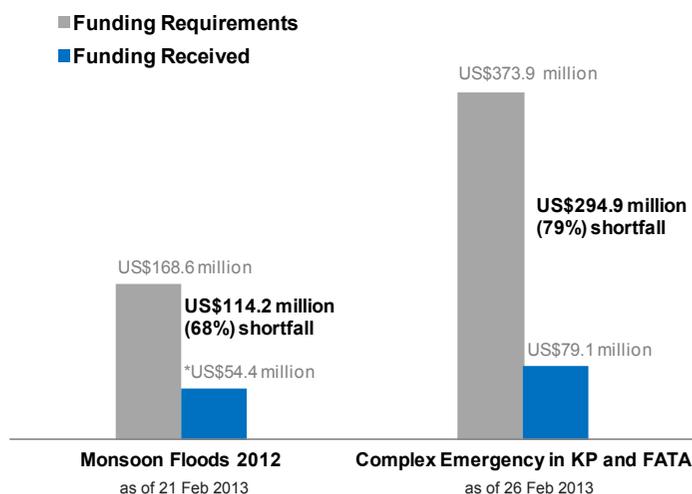
Progress/Response

Monsoon Floods (Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh):

Humanitarian partners distributed food, shelter, health and water hygiene and sanitation items in addition to the Government's response to the flood affected population. With water having almost receded entirely (except for some areas in Jacobabad, Qamber Shahdadkot and Dadu districts), support for the restoration of livelihoods (mainly agriculture and livestock), is the focus. The humanitarian community is also beginning preparedness activities for 2013.

Complex Emergency (KP and FATA):

The humanitarian community provides essential services to more than 76,000 IDPs in camps and 681,000 IDPs outside camps. It also provides relief packages to returnees (transport, non-food items, food, and basic services).



*US\$54.4 million includes a US\$9.9 million CERF contribution

Monsoon Floods

4.8 million

people affected in Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh

Source: NDMA 24 Oct 2012

1.64 million

Afghan refugees in Pakistan

Source: UNHCR, August 2012

Complex Emergency

757,996

people displaced in KP and FATA

Source: UNHCR 31 Dec. 2012

1.3 million

IDPs returned from KP to FATA since 2009
 58,000 returned since January 2012

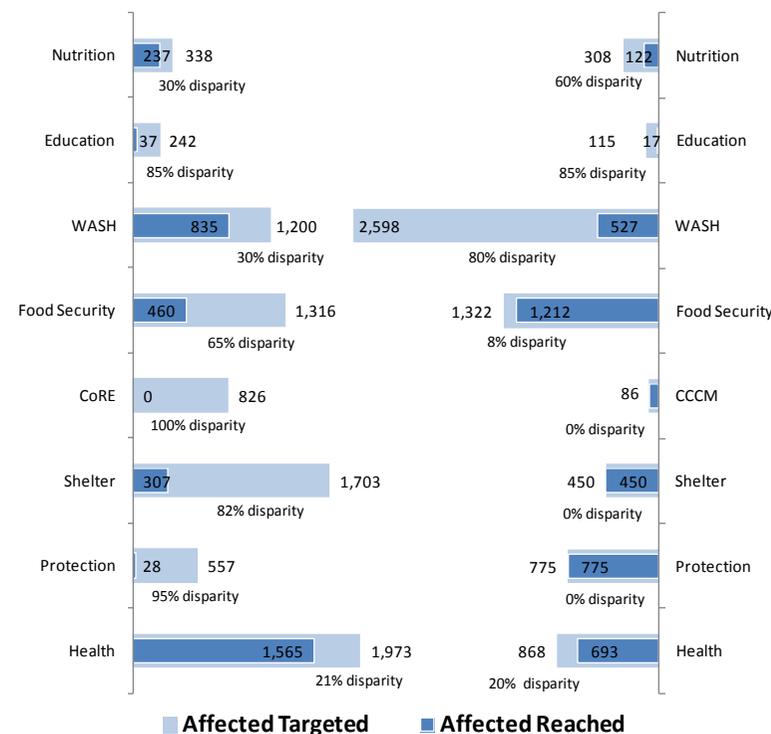
Source: IDP Statistics, FDMA, July '12, 2012 and UNHCR, Dec '31, 2012

Humanitarian Response

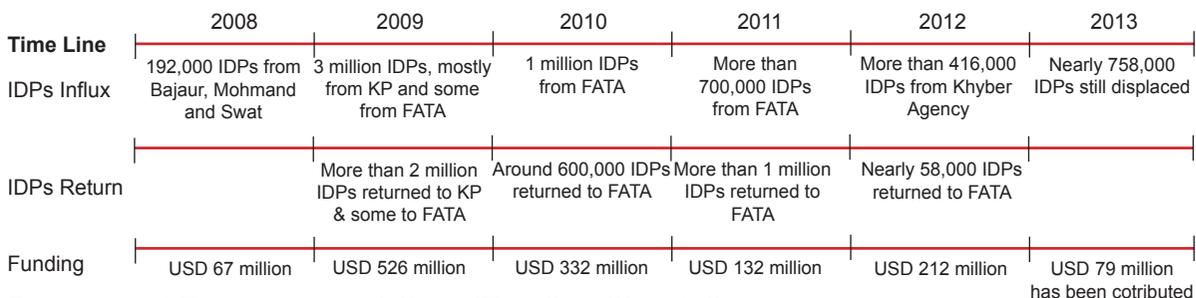
(numbers of affected people x 1000)

Monsoon Floods 2012 Response

Complex Emergency KP/FATA



Evolution of Needs: (indicative movement of IDPs)

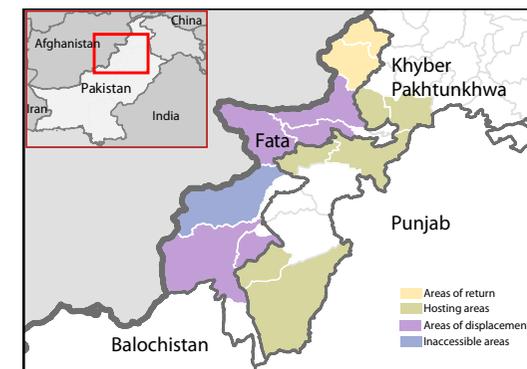


Progress of Response and Gaps/Funding Shortfalls



Evolution of priority needs:

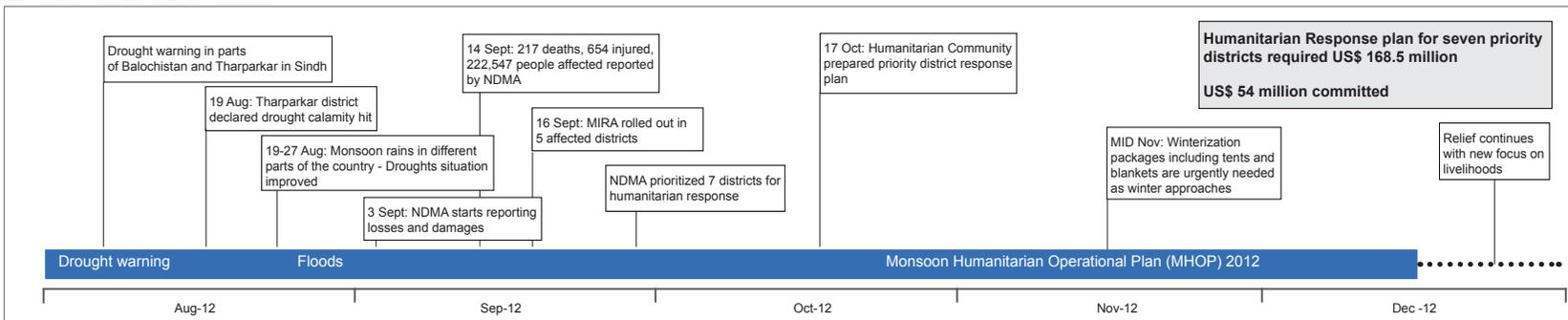
Although the humanitarian community currently prioritises the IDPs living in camps, **more needs to be done for those living off camps who often have access to fewer services than those in camps.** Return packages are given to those who decide to return to FATA and in March 2012, the Government endorsed the Early Recovery Assistance Framework (ERAF). Support for the ERAF is being sought.



Clusters	*Funding	RESPONSE (JANUARY 2012 – FEBRUARY 2013)	GAPS AND MOST URGENT NEEDS
Education	12% 88%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14,438 beneficiaries were reached through various education activities in and outside camps, including 27,291 children, 350 teachers and 120 PTSMCs members. Currently 44 camp schools/non-formal education centres are operational in three camps, with a total of 10,779 enrolled children. Thirty TLCs are functional in Peshawar, with an enrolment of 3,189 students and 61 teachers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$3.2 million is required to support the remaining number of 34,000 children in camps and 60,855 children in host community. Only 11,000 children out of the target 34,000 children in camps (Jalozaï, Togh Sarai, New Durrani) will continue receiving education support services till March 2013, while 60,855 target children in the host communities will receive no education support services from January to March 2013 without additional funds.
Nutrition	17% 83%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 115,342 people – 79,793 under five children and 35,549 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) – have benefitted from nutritional support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$5 million is required, otherwise some 61,000 children (of the targeted 183,181) and 50,000 PLW (of the targeted 122,535) both in camp and off camp, will not receive continued emergency nutrition services including specialized care in stabilization centers (for children only); nutrition surveillance sites will be closed by end of June 2013; and specialist care for 4,500 severely malnourished & 10,000 moderately malnourished children from off camp IDPs in host communities of DI Khan, Tank and Kohat will be unavailable from end of June 2013.
Shelter	9% 91%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75,000 families received shelter and non-food items (NFIs) distributed in camps and off-camp locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$17.9 million is required. Transitional shelters for 10,128 returnee families at their places of origin in five FATA agencies will not be provided. Shelter repair kits for 9,830 families who have severely damaged homes at their places of origin in Kurram, will also not be provided for the period between January to June 2013.
Protection	24% 76%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 161 PLACES/ CFSS/ CPCs established in IDP camps and host communities, benefitting 46,824 IDP children (boys: 27,373, girls: 19,451) and 8,866 women. 14,115 children were referred to social service providers by Child Protection monitors in IDP camps and host communities; Child Protection Units (CPUs) in Kurram and South Waziristan established child helpdesks to monitor ongoing returns in Kurram and South Waziristan. A Child Protection Rapid assessment (CPRA) working group was established and orientation sessions conducted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$8.4 million is required. Cluster partners will not be able to support protection services, such as GBV services, referral system and psycho-social support services for children and women, mostly from January 2013, which will directly impact children-IDPs and 163,102 IDP families in KP and FATA. Child protection services to children in DI Khan, Hangu, Tank and Kurram Agency were already discontinued in December 2012 due to lack of funds.
Health	99%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80,560 people received emergency primary health care services. 3,200 pregnant and lactating women and 1,600 newborns were vaccinated. 467,861 people received medicines provided to cover some emergency health needs. Environmental health supplies, medical equipment were distributed and 25 health facilities and seven warehouses rehabilitated; Integrated reproductive services provided to 9,000 females of reproductive age and 3,000 males; round-the-clock basic EmOC services were provided to over 160,000 people, plus 1,600 newborns. More than 230,000 people are benefiting from EPI and MCH services (>38,000 children and >193,000 individuals). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$7.8 million is required to prevent discontinuation of regular emergency health assistance and strengthen 225 health care facilities otherwise a significant decrease to less than optimal services will result including for DEWS (Disease Early Warning Surveillance) coverage across KP and in three FATA Agencies (Khyber, Bajaur and Mohmand); mobile medical teams for off camp IDPs in 100 remote areas for 163,102 IDP families (16,114 IDP families-in camp and 146,988 IDP families off camp), including vulnerable host populations will be closed by end March 2013. Reproductive health or new born services for 2,800 pregnant IDP women were stopped with the closure of UNFPA projects in December 2012.
WASH	53% 47%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 662,118 families in camps and 57,131 families outside camps benefited from WASH-related NFIs, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, hygiene education, collection and disposal of solid waste. 625,000 returnees received hygiene kits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$3.3 million is required. 510,000 individuals (including 316,200 children, 98,383 women and 95,417 men) of the total targeted 910,000 individuals in host communities will not have safe drinking water or safe and clean sanitation facilities from the end of April 2013.
CCCM	27% 73%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 84,000 families received NFIs in Jalozaï, Togh Sarai and New Durrani (FATA) camps. 19,000 families received tents for temporary residence in Jalozaï, Togh Sarai and New Durrani (FATA) camps. 5,000 off-camp families benefitted from returns support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$16.3 million is required to enable the CCCM Cluster to provide emergency tents and NFIs kits to 16,114 displaced families in camps. All CCCM activities have been extended till June 2013. Outstanding funds required for the routine maintenance of already constructed emergency tents and replacement of worn out NFIs from January to June 2013.
Food Security	28% 72%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,211,762 people (179,073 displaced and returnee families) received food and livelihoods support. 11,243 IDPs in camps, 44,597 IDPs in off-camp and in host communities and 13,451 returnee received livelihoods support. 16,000 families from Khyber and 28,000 families from Kurram has received livelihood assistance packages from a CERF funded project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70,000 IDPs (incamp, off camp and returnees) with critical livestock and agricultural livelihood needs as well as some IDPs may adopt negative coping mechanisms (selling their assets) in the face of rising food insecurity. \$7.6 million to provide some 163,102 displaced and recent returnee families with life-saving monthly relief food and unconditional cash assistance, from January-June 2013. Due to unavailability of resources, WFP will only be able to provide half food ration for cereals (wheat flour/rice) and full food ration for the remaining food commodities (high energy biscuits, vegetable oil, salt etc) to the IDPs for the period between January to April 2013. In the absence of relief assistance, food insecurity amongst vulnerable displaced groups will increase and coping capacities of IDPs will be further eroded for the period between April to June 2013.

Monsoon Floods 2012 in Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh

Evolution of Needs



Progress of Response and Gaps/Funding Shortfalls

Clusters	Funding	RESPONSE (SEPTEMBER 2012 - FEBRUARY 2013)	GAPS AND MOST URGENT NEEDS
Education		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 625 TLCs established where 55,827 children, including 22,781 girls, were enrolled; 980 teachers trained (186 female) and 657 school committee members nominated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,670 additional TLCs are required for 173,592 children; 3,183 schools need to be renovated to enable 441,610 children to resume learning 4,934 teachers and 6,167 school management committee members need training.
Nutrition		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 98 sites for CMAM established, 257,470 under-five children and 143,618 Pregnant and Lactating women (PLW) screened for acute malnutrition. 12,522 severely acutely malnourished and 20,423 moderately acutely malnourished children received nutrition care, and 65,121 children under five and 21,259 PLW received multiple micronutrient supplementation. 34,457 children under five and 7,171 PLW at risk of acute malnutrition received assistance through blanket supplementary feeding programmes. 52,621 mothers benefitted from awareness sessions on Infant and Young Child Feeding. CMAM/IYCF beneficiaries: 530,000 at 265 CMAM sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 400,000 children under five and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) need urgent nutritional support 360,204 children and 199,832 pregnant and lactating women need screening.
Shelter		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government authorities provided 116,296 tents, 132,099 blankets, 8,476 tarpaulin sheets and 931 kitchen sets. Cluster partners distributed 5,264 tents/emergency shelters, blankets to 52,667 HHs and tarpaulin sheets to 56,737 HHs. Also distributed 11,200 mats/beddings and 21,322 kitchen sets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 12,000 households need tents; 109,300 households need tarpaulin sheets; 174,600 households need blankets; 326,350 households need mats/bedding; and 315,300 kitchen sets are also needed
Protection		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 252 protective spaces for children; 45,617 children (50% girls) received protective services; and 1,581 vulnerable cases (50% female) (women/girls, elderly persons with disabilities) identified and referred to service providers for response. 15,522 women and girls provided consultations, information and support (psychosocial counselling, adult literacy and vocational training) on gender-based issues (including GBV) in the child protective spaces in all three Provinces or in 7 dedicated Women Friendly spaces (6 in Sindh, 1 in Baluchistan) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of exclusion from assistance of persons with specific needs: some 93,000 elderly and persons with disabilities; some 764,000 children < 14; some 24,000 women with no male/community support (MIRA findings) A few projects (protection and GBV) have ceased at the end of 2012 due to lack of funding. Two projects suspended by lack of funding in Sindh and Balochistan.
Health		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government provide 6 Mobile Health Units treated 94,122 patients as of 4 Dec in Sindh, Balochistan and Punjab and 2 in Punjab have been closed while others are functional (PRCS) and distributed 10,558 mosquito nets (PRCS) Cluster partners distributed essential medicines enough for 837,500 people. DEWS coverage: 1 million people PHC Services coverage: 855,000 people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 1 million people require primary health services with health education Acute diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections, skin diseases and suspected malaria remain the leading causes of morbidity in flood-affected districts. Surveillance of communicable diseases and outbreaks in the flood-affected areas needs strengthening;
WASH		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government provided 6,300 jerry cans, 20 dewatering pumps, 4,825 Hygiene kits. So far, 23 million liters of water have been treated and provided. Cluster partners provide safe drinking water to 562,000 people, NFIs to 465,300 people, sanitation services to 244,500 people, hygiene promotion to 728,300 people. Installed handpumps for 24,500 people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 415,000 people still require WASH services, including safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene education
CoRE		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No response was conducted due to funding constraints. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding is required for the rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure to restore access to affected communities and facilitate the transportation of relief items to locations in need.
Food Security		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 1.4 million people received food WFP distributed 39,000 MT food packs. Partners provided food packs to 14,400 families; 44,702 families received cash assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 166,470 families need agricultural inputs. 246,844 families need cash assistance. 113,712 families need livestock fodder/feed and 57,014 families need livestock restocking
Logistics		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 31 fiberglass motorboats to transport people and relief items mobilized, 10,172 m³ of storage space provided to the humanitarian community to facilitate the delivery of relief items in Sukkur and Jacobabad. Transported 3,144 m³ of NFIs. Transported 5,105 MT of food packages and 3,230 tents for PDMA and 14,670 tents for NDMA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The road network in the flood-affected areas is severely damaged and needs to be repaired to facilitate the transportation of relief items.