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HIGHLIGHTS

- Capacity-building workshops to enhance emergency preparedness and response among first responders in disaster-prone districts commenced on 9 December.
- Pakistan remained vulnerable to emergencies in 2013, with significant humanitarian needs caused by recurrent floods, earthquakes and insecurity.
- Humanitarian partners continued to provide consistent support to those displaced by insecurity and localized assistance to bridge gaps in aid to those affected by natural disasters.

2013 in Review: Vulnerability persists in Pakistan

More than 1.5 million people affected by floods; 185,000 hit by earthquakes; and nearly 1 million remain displaced due to insecurity

Pakistan remained vulnerable to emergencies in 2013, creating significant humanitarian needs. Monsoon floods affected more than 1.5 million people, many of them for the fourth consecutive year, and two strong earthquakes in Balochistan Province affected more than 185,000 people, damaging about 47,000 houses and leaving many exposed to serious health risks in the current winter season.

Insecurity remained a challenge in north-west Pakistan, as 140,000 people were displaced from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) due to increased hostilities and security operations against non-state armed actors, pushing the number of internally displaced people (IDPs) to more than 1 million.

More than 108,000 IDPs from FATA returned home during the year, though many returned to damaged homes and limited basic services. Over 1.4 million people who have returned to FATA since 2009 continue to try to recover and rebuild their livelihoods.

Meanwhile, Pakistan remains the world's largest refugee hosting country, with more than 1.6 million Afghan refugees.

FIGURES

Estimated IDPs in KP and FATA (UNHCR)	1 million
Returns to FATA in 2013 (FDMA)	108,000
Estimated returnees to FATA since 2009 (FDMA)	1.4 million
Registered Afghan refugees (UNHCR)	1.6 million
Affected by floods in 2013 (NDMA)	1.5 million
Affected by earthquakes in Sept. 2013 (PDMA)	185,000
Food insecure (National Nutrition Survey)	58%

2014 FUNDING

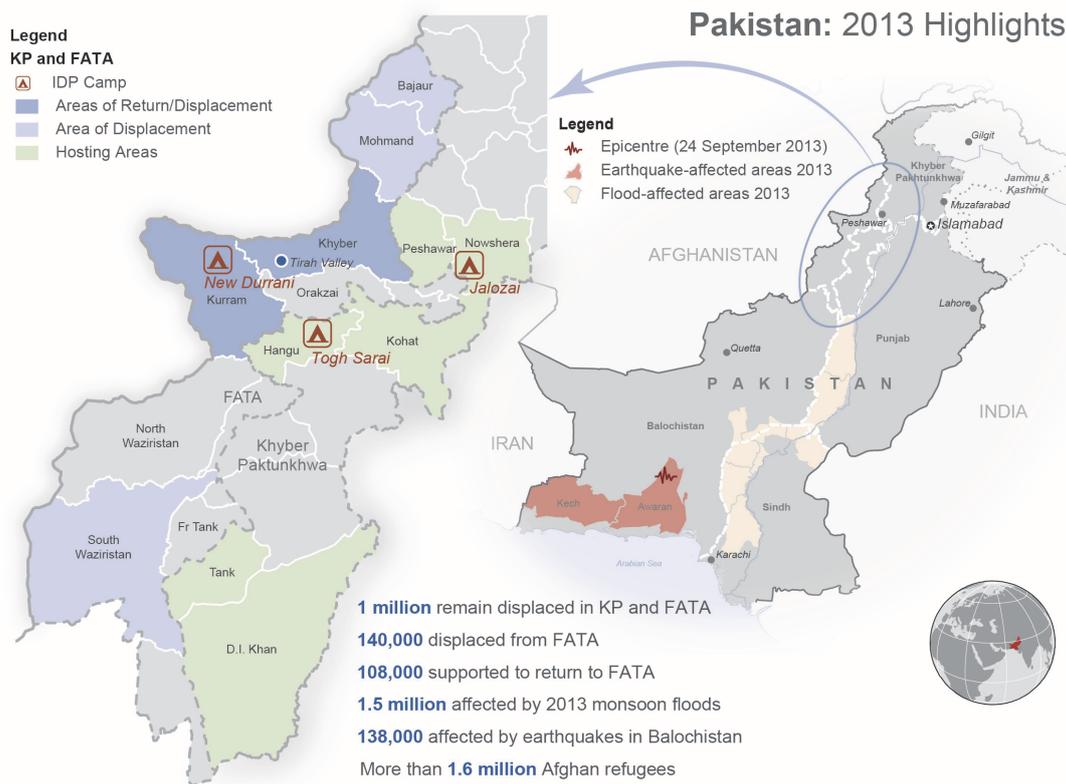
344m (US\$)
Required to address overall humanitarian needs in 2014.

2013 FUNDING

Complex Emergency in KP and FATA

210m* of 330m (US\$)
Contributed for projects in the 2013 Humanitarian Operational Plan for KP/FATA

*Includes a Government of Pakistan \$53 million in-kind donation of 150,000 metric tons of wheat.



Critical humanitarian needs remain in Pakistan

US\$344 million required in 2014 to assist people affected by insecurity, floods and earthquakes

Millions require humanitarian assistance and livelihoods support due to the cumulative impact of natural and man-made disasters, especially with conditions worsening due to the current winter weather.

Immense humanitarian needs remain in Pakistan as the year draws to a close.

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and FATA, about 1 million displaced people (161,072 families) affected by insecurity require continued life-saving food, shelter, water, health care, nutrition and protection support.

In addition, more than 108,000 people who returned to their homes in FATA this year and thousands more expected to return next year need support to reconstruct destroyed or damaged houses and improve their livelihoods and economic situation.

Assessments by humanitarian partners indicate in flood-affected areas in Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan, at least 720,000 people (120,000 families) need additional recovery assistance, especially shelter, livelihoods and nutrition support, as do at least 90,000 people in earthquake-affected areas of Balochistan.

Humanitarian partners estimate nearly \$344 million is required to continue addressing overall outstanding humanitarian needs in 2014 in areas affected by insecurity, floods and earthquakes:

Cluster	Humanitarian Needs	Funding Required (US\$ m)
Education	470,000 displaced children in IDP camps and in host communities in KP and FATA need continued education support.	6
Food Security	Nearly 165,000 displaced families in KP and FATA need food rations and 40,000 need livelihood support, and 120,000 families in flood-affected areas also require continued assistance.	150
Health	An estimated 1 million IDPs in camps, host communities and returnees in KP and FATA need continued health and maternal child health support.	14.6
Nutrition	122,000 children and 81,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) need continued support through community-based management of acute malnutrition, while 1.7 million children and 800,000 PLW in areas affected by insecurity and natural disasters need to be screened for malnutrition.	60.1
Protection	Protection monitoring/ referral /protective services need to be continued for 900,000 IDPs and returnees, with a focus on groups with specific needs, including 145,000 vulnerable children.	10.4
Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)	161,000 displaced families in and outside camps in KP and FATA require shelter assistance, while 15,000 families affected by the earthquakes in Balochistan and 120,000 families in flood-affected areas need recovery support.	87
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	WASH services need to be maintained for 90,000 IDPs living in three camps as well as for those living outside camps.	9.2
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	Community structures and camp infrastructure in KP and FATA need to be strengthened.	6.2
TOTAL		343.5

Sources: Humanitarian partners

Partners support local response to crises

Assistance complements Government response to emergencies this year

Following the 2013 monsoon floods and the Balochistan earthquakes in September, humanitarian partners provided localized assistance to bridge gaps in critical areas of need, in support of the Government of Pakistan's response efforts.

Following the 2013 monsoon floods and Balochistan earthquakes, humanitarian partners provided localized assistance to complement the Government response and bridge gaps in critical areas of need.

In the flood-affected areas, humanitarian partners screened 1 million people for malnutrition and provided agricultural inputs to 91,000 families. In addition, 112,000 people received clean drinking water and 9,200 benefited from protection services.

In earthquake-affected areas, humanitarian partners complemented the Government's response by providing medical supplies for more than 100,000 people and 50 metric tons of high-energy biscuits for emergency rations for 78,000 people.

People also received 90,000 food packs, 3,000 emergency shelters, 7,000 blankets and other non-food items such as cooking stoves, blankets, kitchen sets, mosquito nets and jerry cans.

In north-west Pakistan, nearly 1 million IDPs and returnees continued to receive critical life-saving services, as illustrated in the table below:

Cluster	Assistance provided in KP and FATA in 2013
Education	Nearly 25,000 displaced children accessed education through schools in IDP camps and temporary learning centres in host communities and government schools.
Food Security	Food assistance to 162,000 displaced families and agriculture inputs, livestock restocking, feed/fodder, management training, kitchen garden kits and cash-for-work activities for 28,000 displaced families.
Health	460,000 IDPs reached through health and maternal child health support.
Nutrition	12 stabilization centres, 105 out-patient therapeutic programme and 105 supplementary feeding programme sites established, with 319,000 children and 130,000 pregnant and lactating women screened for malnutrition, provided with micro-nutrient supplements, health and nutrition education.
Protection	453,000 people reached with various protection activities/protective services; 35,000 children (32 per cent girls) and 8,000 women provided with protective services; 125,000 community members reached by child protection committees' monitors with awareness messages on child rights.
Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)	Shelter support to 161,000 displaced families, 95 per cent off-camp; 68,000 NFI kits; rental subsidies/cash assistance for 1,400 families; shelter repair kits/material/one-room shelters for 1,700 returnee families.
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Over 391,000 IDPs have access to clean drinking water both in camps and host communities; 79,000 IDPs in three camps have access to emergency sanitation facilities; 447,000 IDPs have received health and hygiene information in camps and host communities.

Sources: Humanitarian partners

Capacity-building for govt officials continues

More than 700 officials expected to benefit from training events

The second phase of the Norway-funded capacity-building project seeking to enhance emergency preparedness and response among first responders in disaster-prone districts commenced on 9 December in Faisalabad, Punjab.

More than 40 district government officials and representatives of humanitarian organizations underwent training on topics such as coordination, registration, camp management, relief distributions and protection and engaged in multi-hazard simulation exercises for participants to apply their newly acquired knowledge to various disaster response scenarios.

Further workshops are scheduled to take place between December and May in various districts in Balochistan, Sindh, Pakistan-Administered Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan. More than 700 officials are expected to benefit from these training events.

The inter-agency workshops organized in conjunction with the National Disaster Management Authority and district authorities provide an excellent opportunity for cooperation and sharing of information between various Government departments involved in disaster response.

The first phase ran between April and August, with more than 600 Government officials and representatives of humanitarian organizations trained.

The capacity-building project on response planning and disaster management emphasizes the contribution of disaster preparedness to the linkage between relief, rehabilitation and development.

Pakistan faces climate change risks

Measures recommended to limit the effects of climate change include improving flood forecasting warning systems, local rainwater harvesting, developing new varieties of resilient crops, assessment of changing weather patterns, promotion of renewable energy sources and efficient mass transport systems.

Impacts include rise in sea level, glacial retreats, recurrent floods and droughts

Pakistan faces a range of threatening climate change risks: sea water intrusion into the Indus Delta, valley glaciers melting in high mountain areas and flooding while at the same time water scarcity leads to annual droughts.

Climate change effects could exacerbate food insecurity in areas currently vulnerable to hunger and malnutrition.

In September 2013, the Government of Pakistan endorsed the 2011 National Nutrition Survey, which reveals acute and chronic malnutrition in Pakistan stand at 15 per cent and 44 per cent respectively, which exceed internationally recognized emergency thresholds.

The Global Climate Risk Index 2014 released on 12 November 2013 listed Pakistan among the top three countries hardest hit by weather disasters in 2012, notably due to its increasing vulnerability to floods and droughts.

The Index analyses the extent to which countries have been affected by the impacts of weather-related loss events such as storms and floods and is available at:

<http://germanwatch.org/en/download/8551.pdf>.

Glacier melting, floods and droughts have caused loss of life, property and livelihoods, resulting in huge economic losses in Pakistan's mainly agricultural economy.

According to the Index's assessment, extreme weather calamities caused Pakistan losses worth 0.7 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product over 20 years.

First-ever national policy on climate change

In February, Pakistan launched its first-ever national policy on climate change, detailing how it plans to tackle the challenges posed by global warming, mitigate its risks and adapt key sectors of the country's economy to cope with its consequences.

The climate change policy, developed with the support of the United Nations Development Programme, recommends some 120 steps the country could take to slow down the impact of global warming.

The policy focuses on development sectors, such as water resources, agriculture and livestock, forestry, human health, disaster preparedness, transport and energy.

Measures recommended to limit the effects of climate change include improving flood forecasting warning systems, local rainwater harvesting, developing new varieties of resilient crops, health impact assessment of changing weather patterns, promotion of renewable energy sources and efficient mass transport systems.

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