

## COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

<b>Project Title</b>	Safety and Security of Humanitarians and Flood-Affected IDPs: Establishment of 8 Field Offices
<b>Project Code</b>	PKA-FL-10/CSS/34492/R
<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES
<b>Objectives</b>	<p>The UN Security Risk Assessment (SRA) dated 12 August 2010 identified critical vulnerabilities in the UN Security Management System (SMS) in Pakistan that needed to be augmented to enable the SMS to facilitate safe and secure delivery of programmes by the United Nations Agencies, Programmes and Funds and the Humanitarian Community in the flood affected areas of Pakistan.</p> <p>UNDSS will be deploying resources in strategic areas within the flood emergency area of operations in order to more readily provide support and assistance at enabling and facilitating the delivery and implementation of humanitarian assistance missions in the affected localities under a safe and secure manner.</p> <p>The areas of operations will be Multan, Sukkur, Hyderabad, Mingora, D.I. Khan, Abbottabad, Sibi and Islamabad (as the Central Humanitarian Hub).</p>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	all affected-populations and humanitarian workers
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	All NGOs and International Organizations (IOs) under "Saving Lives Together" SLT Framework
<b>Project Duration</b>	Sep 2010 - Jul 2011
<b>Current Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$3,495,517</b>
<b>Location</b>	NATIONAL
<b>Priority</b>	RELIEF/EARLY RECOVERY

### Needs

The DSS structure for the country has to be augmented and extended into the areas of Sindh, Punjab and Waziristan where there was previously no humanitarian presence and in Abbottabad reinforcing the residual security structure from the 2005 earthquake. New security coordination offices will be established in Mingora, D.I. Khan, Abbottabad, Multan, Sibi, Hyderabad and Sukkur. Additionally one Field Security Coordination Officer (FSCO) will be deployed in the Humanitarian Coordination hub.

DSS has already deployed from the existing staff structure one FSCO, one LSA and a driver both in Multan and Sukkur. An LSA and a driver have also been deployed in Mingora. The DSS NGO Liaison Officer is temporarily covering the Humanitarian Hub in Islamabad. The recruitment for Mingora and D.I. Khan will follow shortly. Therefore, essentially DSS is already present in Multan, Sukkur, Abbottabad and Mingora stretching very thinly the existing staff structure. DSS HQs has already identified more than half of the Surge Officers and are in the process of deploying them soon to Pakistan.

### Activities

To assist humanitarian aid agencies engaged in providing assistance to the flood affected population in KP/FATA, Punjab and Sindh. UNDSS will be deploying resources in strategic areas within the flood response areas of operations. This will facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the carrying out of assessment missions in a safe and secure manner, in line with Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS).

### Outcomes

The establishment of DSS Field offices (8) in the areas of operations will enable the safe and secure delivery of programmes to the flood affected population.

United Nations Dept of Safety and Security (UNDSS)

Original BUDGET items \$

**Total**

**0**

Revised BUDGET items \$

Staff Salaries/ Support Cost

2,215,912

Operational/ Activity Cost

304,896

Equipment Cost

746,030

Indirect Agency Support Cost

228,679

**Total**

**3,495,517**

<b>Project Title</b>	Security Awareness Induction Training
<b>Project Code</b>	PKA-FL-10/CSS/34844/R
<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES
<b>Objectives</b>	Provision of Security Awareness Induction Training to Humanitarian Aid Workers, especially the NGO staff delivering assistance to the flood affected and conflict affected population.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Up to 1070 Humanitarian Aid Workers/NGO Staff including up to 400 females Women: 200
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	N/A
<b>Project Duration</b>	Sep 2010 - Jul 2011
<b>Current Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$1,500,000</b>
<b>Location</b>	MULTIPLE PROVINCES
<b>Priority</b>	RELIEF/EARLY RECOVERY

#### Needs

Despite broad acceptance of the need for better security management and coordination, many humanitarian organisations remain ambivalent about devoting increased resources to security awareness and security coordination. A critical lack of basic empirical knowledge of the field security environment hampers efforts to enhance security management practices.

Intentional violence is now a leading cause of death among humanitarian aid workers around the world; nearly 1,000 humanitarian aid workers have died since the 1990s. A spate of kidnapping or killing of humanitarian aid workers and other acts of violence and terrorism continue targeting humanitarian programmes in different parts of Pakistan as well. More than 50 cases of abduction, assault and other forms of violence were reported against aid workers in Pakistan during year 2008 alone. The Pakistan military operations under the US-led war on terrorism in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), especially the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), have increased the prospects of reprisals by the militants against soft targets.

The massive flooding in summer 2010 that affected over 18 million people has not in any way affected the frequency of security incidents across Pakistan hindering the delivery of assistance to the affected population. An objective analysis indicates that these worrying upward trends and patterns of targeting UN staff, humanitarian aid workers and their operations will go on. Suicide bomb attack at high profile targets, kidnapping and attempted kidnapping which resulted in the death of UNHCR staff last summer, and more recently the WFP Office bombing in Islamabad, World Vision International attack, Mercy Corps kidnapping and other uncountable security incident affecting humanitarian aid workers unfortunately highlighted how critical it is for this initiative to be provided to the humanitarian community, particularly for non-UN agencies/NGO staff delivering assistance in high crises situations.

In facing new challenges of operating in extremely hazardous environments and the institutional obligations to mitigate risks faced by staff, it is imperative to prepare, train, equip and support each staff member assigned to high-risk operations. In Pakistan, security situation in the KP and FATA and large cities like Karachi and Lahore continues to deteriorate, with increase in militant activities, kidnappings, assassinations and sectarian violence. These areas also remain at the centre of flood response and IDP related projects.

SAIT Pakistan was developed based on the IOM SAIT for Iraq which has been operational since May 2004 and was developed in coordination with UNDSS [UNSECOORD 2003] and agencies within the security system to address a adverse operational security environment prevalent in the region. This specialized training has been ongoing since 2004 and is now internationally recognised as a benchmark for security training in emergency situations.

With the present security situation in South Asia, specifically the increased violence and instability in Pakistan and Afghanistan, IOM developed a Central and South Asia focused SAIT training which is structured to address various staff responsibilities set out in the region.

The first SAIT Pakistan was successfully held on in November 2008 and has to date trained over 500 participants from various humanitarian organizations. This training generated great interest from other organizations in terms of participation and in light of recent security developments this initiative is a critical requirement for all NGO staff subject to high risk field conditions. The need for such an initiative is further enhanced by the broad operational scope of NGO's as UN agencies cannot operate in most of the affected

areas due to restricted access. The UN staff receives special training by UNDSS tailored according to the present security situation, however, there are no similar training options for NGO staff to avail.

**Activities**

This specialized SAIT training will be provided to staff members of national and international NGO 's operating in the conflict and flood affected areas of Balochistan, Punjab, Sindh and Gilgit Baltistan with special focus on aid workers in KP and FATA . The need for female staff to participate in the training will be highlighted preceding the workshop. Nominations for trainings will largely come from the clusters members in Islamabad and Peshawar; participating organizations will be strongly encouraged to maintain gender parity in their nominations. SAIT will conduct four day training for NGO staff members working and living in areas that are potentially unpredictable and will focus on:

- The current and developing security threats of the specific areas of operations;
- Equipping trainees to identify and minimise operational risks to themselves and their colleagues;
- Equipping trainees to react and respond to security emergencies and security threats in the prescribed manner;
- Practical application of the theory training they receive;

Additional training location will be identified to accommodate the increasing demand from NGOs. To ensure maximum inclusion of humanitarian aid workers from the field, SAIT Training will be further subsidized for national NGOs. Gender specific security awareness will be strengthened in theory and practical simulations to incorporate the varying risks that the different genders are subjected to.

Three training sessions will be organized every month with 15-20 participants per training.

**Outcomes**

- Increased awareness and confidence of participants to minimize risks whilst working in potentially hostile environments;
- Heightened state of security consciousness among staff operating within unpredictable locations;
- Decrease in the number of safety and security related incidents

Following training, the participants will:

- Fully comprehend the current threat levels/risks within a specific country/region.
- Operate in a safer manner in adverse security environments and high stress situations.
- Effectively operate various emergency communications equipment, following standard procedures
- Comply with the adopted security measures in order to minimize operational risks.
- Respond quickly and appropriately in any crisis situation.
- Comply with security regulations specific to their area of operation.

Indicators include:

- 540 aid workers operating in high risk areas trained.
- Reduction in the number of humanitarian workers facing safety and security incidences.

	<b>International Organization for Migration (IOM)</b>	
	<b>Original BUDGET items \$</b>	
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>
	<b>Revised BUDGET items \$</b>	
StaffSupport Cost		150,000
Activities/Operations		1,230,000
Management and Agency Cost		120,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,500,000</b>

<b>Project Title</b>	Mass Communications for Flood Affected Population of Sindh, Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, Gilgit Balochistan, and Pakistan Administered Kashmir
<b>Project Code</b>	PKA-FL-10/CSS/33954/R
<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES
<b>Objectives</b>	To provide critical information to flood affected population regarding access to humanitarian and post return aid. Activities will target flood affected population across Pakistan with special focus on Sindh (Dadu, Jacobabad, Jamshoro, Kashmore, Khairpur, Sukkur, Quambar Shahdadkot, Shikarpur, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thatta), Punjab (Bakkar, DG Khan, Layyah, Mianwali, Rahim Yar Khan, Multan, Rajanpur, Muzaffargarh), KP (DI Khan, Tank, Kohat, Hangu, Swat, Dir, Buner, Shangla, Peshawar, Nowshera, Kohistan, Charsadda), Balochistan (Nasirabad, Barkhan, Jaffarabad), Gilgit Baltistan (Diamir, Baltistan, Gilgit), Pakistan Administered Kashmir (Neelam, Bagh, Muzaffarabad)
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: 18,000,000 Up to 18 million persons affected (9,180,000 female, 8,820,000 male, 4,500,000 children)
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	N/A
<b>Project Duration</b>	Aug 2010 - Jul 2011
<b>Current Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$3,000,000</b>
<b>Location</b>	MULTIPLE PROVINCES
<b>Priority</b>	RELIEF/EARLY RECOVERY

#### Needs

The aim of this project is to maximize the effectiveness of aid during both the humanitarian and early recovery phase by improving the access of the affected population to information that assist them to meet their basic needs. and response in flood affected areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, Gilgit Baltistan and Pakistan Administered Kashmir. In order to save lives and resources, affected population needs to be provided information regarding available humanitarian assistance through efficient formal and informal networks of information dissemination. As people begin to return to their communities of origin, they require information on resources available to them for shelter repair; restoration of basic services; cash for work, income generating activities, or replacement of assets; and even mechanisms that will exist for resolving land and property disputes.

Information and communication are vital to addressing the protection concerns of populations in humanitarian situations, and in the process of return. Without mass communication – through formal and information channels – suffering is intensified and populations easily frustrated as a result of a lack of knowledge on support mechanisms that exist. In particular, psychosocial studies increasingly note that information deprivation actually causes stress and exacerbates trauma.

Proposed activities will build on ongoing programming by ensuring the availability of multisectoral information that will continually be shaped by the most critical information needs of the population. Those who are displaced in overcrowded areas face poor sanitation, epidemics and outbreaks. Activities are designed with regards to the affected areas, literacy rates and indigenous norms for information acquisition (word of mouth, community gatherings, radio, etc.). The mechanisms developed by IOM for communication are both regionally specific and culturally sensitive, while taking additional measures to ensure that vulnerable groups such as women, children, elderly and the disabled are afford access to information.

The duration of this project is one year, in which the initial focus will be on life saving messages and mechanisms for communication that can prevent disease, increase access to humanitarian services, and bolster the safety and protection of populations during displacement. The second phase of the programme, the latter six months, will be increasingly focused on restoring and training human networks of communication within communities. Such networks – using elders, female schoolteachers, community leaders, NGOs/CBOs, and local and religious authorities – will ensure that populations are better linked to the available resources and services available to them after return. These will be related to access to adequate and improved shelter; restoration of basic services; food and work related support; health promotion and disease prevention.

## Activities

- The Mass Communications Team in flood affected areas throughout Pakistan will continue to closely coordinate with the humanitarian clusters and the government partners at a federal and provincial level to identify additional areas for disseminating information, followed by development of messages in line with protection concerns and cultural norms.
- IOM will lead the message development in line with the Guiding Humanitarian Principles, accuracy of information and appropriateness. These messages will be shared with other stakeholders to avoid duplication and overlapping of efforts.
- Set up, and manage a mass communications website to ensure concerted streamlining of coordination of activities and messages for the humanitarian community and targeted beneficiaries
- Dissemination of life saving information regarding available emergency assistance with particular focus on Shelter/NFI, WASH, Health and Food through radio aired information messages, newspaper advertisement, posters and pamphlets.
- Critical issues requiring urgent messaging pertaining to health facilities, vaccination campaigns, WASH facilities, Food Distribution etc. will be packaged appropriately in line with protection concerns and cultural norms, and disseminated through a variety of informal and formal communication networks including available electronic and print media as well as group discussions, distribution of printed materials, message dissemination through awareness raising sessions in communities etc.
- Dissemination of assistance related to the return and post return process, such as shelter, work, food, education, health, protection and other support for restoration and restarting of daily life
- Placement of male and female social mobilizers in flood affected districts of Punjab, Sindh, KP, Balochistan, GB and PAK for information dissemination through informal communication channels specifically targeting the female population. The social mobilizers will be led by Provincial Mass Communications Coordinators in Punjab, Sindh, KP, Balochistan and GB. Target districts will be: Sindh (Dadu, Jacobabad, Jamshoro, Kashmore, Khairpur, Sukkur, Quambar Shahdadkot, Shikarpur, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thatta), Punjab (Bakkar, DG Khan, Layyah, Mianwali, Rahim Yar Khan, Multan, Rajanpur, Muzaffargarh), KP (DI Khan, Tank, Kohat, Hangu, Swat, Dir, Buner, Shangla, Peshawar, Nowshera, Kohistan, Charsadda), Balochistan (Nasirabad, Barkhan, Jaffarabad), Gilgit Baltistan (Diamir, Baltistan, Gilgit), Pakistan Administered Kashmir (Neelam, Bagh, Muzaffarabad)
- Building indigenous capacity of the communities and field staff in flood affected areas to continue to identify “human networks of information.” As leaders and representatives of their communities, these people will serve as focal points for information dissemination in their areas. These information networks will receive printed material, SMS and direct information from the Mass Communications Team for further propagation.
- Development, dissemination and periodic update of various information products including Humanitarian FAQs, Service Handbooks and Humanitarian Gaps and Needs for humanitarian aid workers and target beneficiaries.
- Ensure that concerns related to emergency, return, and post return phases of the evolving situation are reported back to the cluster mechanisms, local authorities, and national institutions commanding the response
- Expanding SMS service to all humanitarian field staff and other communication partners
- Targeted feedback from the affectees to clusters and the government through the “human network” and the Humanitarian Call Centre. A toll free number is available to affectees nationwide for information and assistance.

Relevant HCC feedback from the affected population is passed on to provide key indicators.

## Outcomes

- Provision of a common service to clusters and the government authorities for the identification, development and dissemination of key messages for the flood affected population. A minimum of 25 mass communication campaigns.
- Informal communication and information mechanisms supported through the deployment of a minimum of 2 social mobilizers per district to flood affected areas
- A range of electronic and print media information products available to communities for enhancing understanding of key humanitarian messages and processes
- Optimum utilization of formal communication networks for timely dissemination of information to the affected population
- Information dissemination through informal communication at the district level, through inter personal communication means like target group discussions and awareness sessions. At least 5 persons per village will help constitute the “human network.”
- Ensure that messages produced by the government and the humanitarian community account for specific needs of vulnerable groups reported by Field Staff, incoming calls at the Humanitarian Call Center and priority needs identified by the Government and Humanitarian Community.
- Ensure continuity and a coordinated approach about common issues regarding returns and early recovery activities, with particular emphasis on addressing special needs of the vulnerable populations.

- Promote gender balance in communication activities by deploying females in the Field Staff and developing mechanism to support female access to information, thereby contributing to their protection.
- Support the government, in coordination with the humanitarian clusters, for provision of information to the affected population in line with the humanitarian guiding principles

**International Organization for Migration (IOM)**

**Original BUDGET items \$**

**Total** **0**

**Revised BUDGET items \$**

Staff/Support Cost 30,000

Activities/Operations 2,790,000

Management and Agency Cost 180,000

**Total** **3,000,000**

<b>Project Title</b>	Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy for Pakistan Floods Response
<b>Project Code</b>	PKA-FL-10/CSS/33972/R
<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES
<b>Objectives</b>	To strengthen coordination among humanitarian organisations working to respond to floods in Pakistan, in order to provide timely and efficient humanitarian and early recovery assistance to flood-affected communities based on humanitarian principles and standards, in a secure environment.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Target locations: OCHA has an office in Islamabad and four Humanitarian Coordination Hubs in: Peshawar (covering Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Multan (covering Punjab), Sukkur (covering northern Sindh) and Hyderabad (covering southern Sindh) Direct beneficiaries are about 171 humanitarian actors (Federal, Provincial, district level, National and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities), international and national NGOs, Member States, UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes, Red Crescent Movement
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	None
<b>Project Duration</b>	Aug 2010 - Jul 2011
<b>Current Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$10,900,000</b>
<b>Location</b>	MULTIPLE PROVINCES
<b>Priority</b>	RELIEF/EARLY RECOVERY

#### Needs

The humanitarian consequences of the Pakistan floods that struck the country end of July 2010 are significant and the massive scale of the disaster continued to grow in August and September as floodwaters continued to rise in parts of Sindh province. Almost 20 million people are reported as having been directly affected in a disaster that stretches from Gilgit in the north to Sindh in the south. UN assessments have been launched in at least three provinces to identify severely affected families who require life-saving humanitarian assistance. The UN experts have identified 4,3 million people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 8,2 million in Punjab and 6,9 million in Sindh that have lost their homes, their assets, and livelihoods, and are in need of immediate humanitarian assistance.

Unless aid activities are rapidly scaled up to reach those who remain displaced and without immediate access to food and clean drinking water, additional loss of human lives and further suffering will occur. Life-saving assistance should focus on the provision of food, clean drinking water and sanitary facilities, shelter and NFIs (including clothing), and emergency medical services. Experience shows that understanding the gender dynamics in disaster-struck communities is a crucial element for effective relief and that the finer nuances of gender-based disaster response should not be overlooked. Ignoring the differentiated needs of men, women, boys and girls will invariably lead to increased disparities and can have serious implications for the protection and survival of the most vulnerable.

In response to the floods, OCHA identified the need to continue to improve the humanitarian situation by enhancing coordination mechanisms, especially at the district level, improving accountability and transparency of humanitarian activities, steering the response of the present and incoming humanitarian actors, improving mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues in all sectors of the response and preparing humanitarian information products to provide effective and principled humanitarian assistance. A further goal is to improve decision-making at both the policy and operational levels, to address the remaining access concerns and to keep abreast of developments by constantly analyzing the context in close support and cooperation with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security. Based on its mandate and the assessed humanitarian needs, OCHA will continue to provide leadership and support the work of the Humanitarian Coordinator, United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes, NGOs and Government by:

- Strengthening effective coordination, targeted information management and strategic planning - between humanitarian organisations working in Pakistan and government officials at all levels – to ensure a common understanding of humanitarian needs, the identification of gaps and informed decision making.
- Supporting the HCT and the HC to take a strong lead in humanitarian advocacy. Targeted advocacy for humanitarian access to the population affected by the floods, the inclusion of all cross cutting issues, including

gender and human rights, an enhanced international awareness of the evolving humanitarian situation and the adherence to international humanitarian law are key advocacy goals of OCHA in Pakistan.

- Developing a multilateral donor engagement and lobby with traditional multilateral humanitarian donors to raise their commitments, financial and human resources, for Pakistan to strengthen the implementation capacity of both UN and non-UN stakeholders and to ensure the successful implementation of the 2010 Pakistan Floods Emergency Response Plan.

## Activities

To address the afore-mentioned coordination, advocacy and information management needs and gaps, OCHA needs to strengthen its presence in flood-affected areas. A Humanitarian Coordination Centre (HCC) has been established in the Serena Hotel, Islamabad, complemented by additional HCCs which continue to operate in Peshawar (covering KPK), Multan (covering Punjab), Sukkur (covering northern Sindh) and Hyderabad (covering southern Sindh). OCHA Pakistan organizes weekly general coordination meetings for information-sharing, geographic information systems, and information management in the established HCC's for humanitarian stakeholders. The expansion of coordination structures and humanitarian clusters to additional provinces will ensure strong inter-cluster coordination, needs assessments, joint strategic planning, information management, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation of emergency activities.

In the 2010, flood response, the OCHA office in Pakistan will prioritize the following support to the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) and the humanitarian community:

1. Facilitate the coordination of humanitarian actors to ensure appropriate, adequate and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to the most affected populations.

- Improve coordination through an effective Sector/Cluster coordination mechanism to identify needs and priorities for strategic discussions and decision-making. Eleven operational clusters will enable effective assessment, planning and implementation to meet the needs of the most vulnerable flood-affected populations. This will occur through

- \* Monthly coordination meetings at Federal level (ad hoc);

- \* At least bi-weekly meetings with the Provincial Governments;

- \* Weekly meetings at district-level;

- \* Regular meetings with the NDMA and PDMA's;

- \* The HCT;

- \* Clusters and NGOs.

- Strengthen Terms of Reference for joint needs-assessments and humanitarian response through the cluster coordination mechanism and improve dissemination of mission reports with humanitarian partners and website.

- Prepare inter-sector response plans to address cross-cutting issues such as gender and improve reporting and accountability through the inter-cluster coordination mechanism.

- Map humanitarian activities and gaps based on the Single Reporting Format and means such as the 3W, gaps analysis and analytical/thematic maps on the website, to government counterparts and Member States.

- Provide ongoing support for sector coordination and leadership for inter-sectoral coordination through bilateral and regular meetings, information-sharing and monitoring of humanitarian activities through analysis and reporting.

2. Promote humanitarian principles and access by facilitating coordinated assessments, information management services and advocacy efforts.

- Advocate for improved access and freedom of movement for humanitarian actors in safety and security.

- Facilitate liaison meetings with donors, military and humanitarian partners to share information about the latest humanitarian and political developments in Pakistan.

- Develop agreements to ensure safety and freedom of movement of humanitarian actors and lobby for the adherence by the principal authorities.

- Support the HCT to develop advocacy messages on humanitarian issues, and disseminate it to key decision-makers and stakeholders.

3. Provide support services to the humanitarian and wider international community in Pakistan by producing regular and ad hoc humanitarian information products through

- \* Weekly Humanitarian Bulletins and a monthly Humanitarian Update;

- \* Quarterly humanitarian monitoring;

- \* Cluster survey(s) of coordination mechanisms; and

\* Website.

- Resource mobilization with donors in country and at HQ level to maintain international attention on the unfolding situation and needs of flood-affected populations through bilateral, monthly donor briefings and field visits.

#### Outcomes

- Humanitarian actors on the ground have developed a contextual and situational awareness that allows for informed strategic and programmatic decision-making. Against an assessed baseline data and McRAM needs assessments, OCHA will have increased the availability and quality of information and data to develop analytical and synthetic reports. Timely and targeted information products (3W database, weekly situation as well as analytical reports, maps, baseline data, minutes and reports of cluster meetings, and website) to facilitate the identification of gaps and priority areas for a needs-based humanitarian assistance.
- Monitoring of the humanitarian response through a single reporting format in collaboration with all clusters and authorities to avoid duplication by reporting cluster members and to have a centralised database on the needs.
- The Pakistan Initial Flood Emergency Response Plan has been updated and a revised Pakistan Floods Emergency Response Plans has been produced to provide a strategic frame for the flood response.
- Ensuring participatory common humanitarian programme cycle for an effectively coordinated sectoral and inter-sectoral response to humanitarian needs. Based on minutes and action plans of district, provincial and federal coordination meetings, the coordination mechanisms will allow for quality joint planning and needs assessment initiatives in support of principled, timely and efficient humanitarian action.
- The continued dialogue with military stakeholders and the liaison between those and the humanitarian community will strengthen civil-military coordination structures.
- Dissemination of number of key advocacy messages and OCHA information products to humanitarian actors, government counterparts, the civil society, national and international media through regular press releases, press conferences, analytical and thematic reports on specific topics and needs assessment reports, humanitarian training workshops and the website
- Effective management of the ERF and targeted disbursements to ensure that at least 80% of the identified needs are covered, priority critical gaps and emergency/underfunded short term needs are addressed for a more balanced coverage of the assessed humanitarian needs in the flood-affected regions in Pakistan

#### Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

##### Original BUDGET items \$

**Total**

**0**

##### Revised BUDGET items \$

Staff Salaries/Support Cost

Activity Cost

9,483,000

Management and Agency costs (13%)

1,417,000

**Total**

**10,900,000**

