

PAKISTAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

APRIL 14, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1.7 million

Estimated Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – February 2015

11,800

Estimated Number of Families who have Voluntarily Returned to FATA's Khyber and South Waziristan Agencies in 2015

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – March 2015

270,000

Number of People Expected to Return to FATA in 2015

FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) – March 2015

1.6 million

Estimated Number of Afghan Refugees in Pakistan

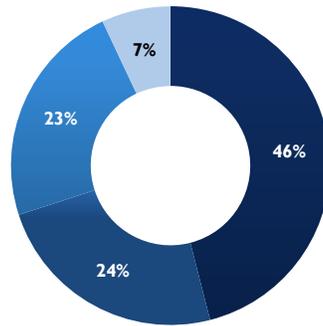
FDMA – March 2015

26,000

Estimated Number of Families Affected by Prolonged Drought in Sindh Province's Tharparkar District

Pakistan Meteorological Department National Drought Monitoring Center (NDMC) – March 2015

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015



- Agriculture & Food Security (46%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (24%)
- Shelter & Settlements (24%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (7%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015



- Local and Regional Food Procurement (83%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (17%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Provincial authorities launch the FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy to facilitate the safe return of IDPs to FATA's Khyber Agency, North Waziristan Agency (NWA), and South Waziristan Agency (SWA).
- Under Government of Pakistan (GoP) leadership, humanitarian actors continue to assist drought-affected populations in Sindh Province's Tharparkar District.
- The U.S. Government (USG) contributes more than \$36 million in FY 2015 to date to support humanitarian activities in Pakistan.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO PAKISTAN IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$4,429,761
USAID/FFP	\$30,000,000
State/PRM ³	\$1,900,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN	\$36,329,761

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Approximately 11,800 families have voluntarily returned to Khyber Agency and SWA as part of a GoP-facilitated repatriation program. Returns to NWA are temporarily suspended due to low family turnout, but the GoP plans to resume returns in mid-April.
- Under the leadership of the GoP, humanitarian actors are providing assistance to returnees, including livelihood, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support. Relief agencies are also providing polio and measles vaccinations to children on a voluntary basis and are supporting the nutritional needs of children and pregnant and lactating women.
- To date in FY 2015, USAID has provided more than \$34 million to support emergency food assistance activities countrywide, as well as for other humanitarian aid in response to drought conditions in Sindh Province and IDP needs throughout northern Pakistan. In addition, State/PRM is contributing nearly \$2 million for humanitarian protection and health interventions to assist displaced populations.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT AND IDP RETURNS

- The GoP-facilitated return of IDPs to Khyber Agency and SWA is underway with support from the UN and humanitarian organizations. As of April 9, nearly 11,850 families had returned to Khyber, and approximately 3,240 families had returned to SWA, according to FDMA. OCHA anticipates the voluntary repatriation of approximately 80,000 families to five denotified tribal areas in Khyber's Bara sub-district, including Aka Khel, Kamar Khel, Malik din Khel, Shalobar, and Stori Khel. More than 270,000 people are expected to repatriate to FATA in 2015.
- In NWA, the voluntary repatriation of IDP households to 29 recently denotified villages has been suspended due to low initial turnout of families at embarkation points, but the GoP has plans to resume returns in mid-April. In March, the Protection Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian protection activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—conducted a return intention survey of those eligible to participate in organized returns to denotified areas of NWA. While 84 percent of survey participants stated intent to return to NWA, many cited key obstacles to returning, including damaged or destroyed property, insecurity, insufficient access to health and education facilities, and a lack of livelihood opportunities.
- With support from the UN Development Program (UNDP), FATA provincial authorities launched the FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy on April 6, aiming to facilitate the safe and sustainable return of IDPs to Khyber, NWA, and SWA. The \$120 million plan outlines five primary goals for the next two years: rehabilitating infrastructure, strengthening law and order, expanding government services, promoting economic growth, and supporting social cohesion and peace-building activities.
- In accordance with the government's plan for repatriation, returning families will receive 8,000 Pakistani rupees (PKR)—approximately \$80—for transport and 25,000 PKR—approximately \$250—in cash grants. Children and pregnant and lactating women will be evaluated for acute malnutrition; those diagnosed with malnutrition will receive supplemental nutrition support from the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) based on need. Vaccinations for children will also be made available to families on a voluntary basis. Additional assistance, including up to six months of UN World Food Program (WFP) food assistance, as well as hygiene promotion kits, tents, and other non-food items, will be provided to vulnerable families.
- UNHCR estimates that, as of March 31, more than 284,000 internally displaced families were sheltering in FATA and KPk; of these, more than 97 percent of families were residing in host communities—primarily in KPk's Bannu and Peshawar cities—while the remaining households were sheltering in Jalozai, New Durrani, and Togh Serai IDP camps. Nearly 5 million people from FATA and KPk have registered as IDPs since the conflict between GoP forces and militant groups began in 2008.
- As of late January, OCHA reported that 575,000 people—approximately 94,250 families—from NWA remained displaced in FATA and KPk following a large-scale military operation launched in June 2014 against militant groups in NWA. In response to this ongoing displacement, USAID/OFDA continues to assist IDPs from NWA primarily through its Responding to Pakistan's Internally Displaced (RAPID) fund. Recent RAPID awards are providing shelter support to more than 100,000 people, WASH assistance to more than 60,000 people, health services to nearly 90,000 people, and emergency relief commodities to more than 25,000 people. Through RAPID, USAID/OFDA is also supporting humanitarian coordination and information management activities that benefit more than 100 GoP staff.
- In FY 2015, USAID/OFDA continues to support the distribution of emergency relief commodities—including blankets, hygiene promotion kits, kitchen supplies, plastic sheeting, and water containers—to approximately 13,500 families in FATA, KPk, and Sindh. USAID/OFDA funding is also supporting OCHA's humanitarian coordination and information management activities.
- On March 17, the Government of Japan (GoJ) contributed approximately \$16.2 million to the UN to support humanitarian and development activities for IDPs and host communities in FATA, as well as assistance to Afghan refugees in Pakistan. GoJ funding will enable the UN Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat) to provide shelter and WASH assistance to 7,400 IDP families; UNHCR to support the GoP in responding to the needs of IDPs and Afghan refugees; and WFP to provide emergency food assistance to 91,000 IDPs from NWA, as well as returnees. GoJ funding will also support UNDP efforts to provide technical assistance to local authorities, establish community networks, and promote IDP livelihood opportunities through temporary work programs and skills trainings.

REFUGEE REPATRIATION

- Nearly 6,800 Afghan refugees voluntarily repatriated from Pakistan in January and February as part of UNHCR's assisted return program, compared to 279 during the same period in 2014. UNHCR conducted 440 interviews with returnees in January and February, and identified arrests, deportation, camp closures or relocation campaigns, economic factors, and harassment by local authorities among the most frequently cited factors motivating repatriation.
- On March 11, GoP and Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan delegations met with UNHCR representatives at the Tripartite Commission Meeting in Islamabad to discuss the humanitarian conditions of Afghan refugees in Pakistan and identify measures to support voluntary repatriation to Afghanistan. The parties reaffirmed their commitment to the principle of voluntary repatriation, acknowledged that full and effective reintegration will be a gradual and challenging endeavor, and agreed to develop a comprehensive return plan in advance of the next Tripartite Commission Meeting scheduled for August. Approximately 1.6 million registered Afghan refugees are currently residing in Pakistan.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- Below-average rainfall during two successive monsoon seasons has produced moderate to severe drought conditions in Jamshoro, Tharparkar, and Thatta districts of Sindh Province, according to NDMC. Drought conditions in the most-affected areas have resulted in adverse impacts on crops and livestock—key sources of livelihoods for residents in these areas—exacerbating chronic food insecurity and malnutrition, and resulting in more than 260 deaths in Tharparkar since the beginning of 2014, OCHA reports. NDMC estimates that the drought has affected nearly 26,000 families in Tharparkar.
- In March 2014, NGO Hands, with technical assistance from OCHA, conducted a rapid vulnerability assessment of drought-affected populations in Tharparkar. Findings indicate that 88 percent of families who rely on daily labor for income have lost their livelihood due to ongoing drought conditions, while 79 percent of families relying on agriculture and 69 percent of families relying on livestock have lost their primary source of income.
- The Pakistan Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)—comprising UN, international organization, and NGO representatives—estimates that 58 percent of Pakistani households are food-insecure, including approximately 2 million people in drought-affected areas of Sindh.
- In response to food insecurity in Tharparkar, the GoP has distributed more than 15,000 metric tons of food assistance, including food packages, rice, and wheat, the GoP National Disaster Management Authority reports. NGO Saudi Relief Committees, in collaboration with GoP authorities and WFP, is providing food assistance to benefit more than 7,800 drought-affected children in Sindh.
- USAID/FFP has provided WFP with \$30 million in FY 2015 to support emergency relief and food assistance activities for 89,000 people affected by insecurity in FATA, 700,000 residents impacted by floods, and more than 1.5 million IDPs. Of the total, \$15 million is supporting the local and regional procurement and distribution of food commodities to food-insecure individuals, while \$5 million is for cash distributions to improve vulnerable families' access to food. USAID/FFP has also allocated \$10 million to assist in processing wheat donated by the GoP into fortified flour.
- In addition, USAID/OFDA is providing nearly \$2 million to support drought response and mitigation activities in Sindh in FY 2015 to date.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- The Global Polio Eradication Initiative—a public-private partnership between national governments, the UN World Health Organization (WHO), Rotary International, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and UNICEF—has reported 20 confirmed cases of poliovirus as of February 24, compared to approximately 48 cases

recorded during the same period in 2014. According to WHO, the majority of these cases were recorded in FATA and KPk, where insecurity and ongoing conflict have impeded the access of immunization teams.

- To address chronic malnutrition in Tharparkar District, UNICEF and WFP—in partnership with the GoP and NGOs—are providing nutrition support to children ages 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women; WFP plans to launch a blanket supplementary feeding program for 20,000 children and 40,000 pregnant and lactating women in Sindh. Humanitarian partners anticipate that drought-affected populations of Tharpakar will require \$11.7 million in emergency food and nutritional assistance, as well as agriculture and livestock support, during the next year.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- As of February, donors had funded 24 percent—approximately \$103.6 million—of the \$434 million requested in the 2015 Humanitarian Strategic Plan, according to OCHA. The plan aims to provide multi-sector humanitarian assistance to IDPs, returnees, and host communities in FATA and KPk, as well as undernourished pregnant and lactating women and children ages five years and younger. Of the \$103.6 million received, nearly a third was contributed to the Food Security Cluster.
- Between 2007 and 2014, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled humanitarian fund managed by the UN to support underfunded emergencies—allocated an estimated \$182.6 million to humanitarian response activities in FATA and KPk. The funds supported more than 230 projects, benefiting approximately 43 million people, OCHA reports. Nearly 75 percent of funding was allocated to four clusters: Food Security, Health, Shelter and Non-Food Items, and WASH.

CONTEXT

- Since August 2008, conflict between the GoP and militants in FATA and KPk has resulted in the internal displacement of millions of Pakistanis. Spontaneous and GoP-assisted returns to areas of origin have occurred each year; however, GoP security operations in FATA, primarily in Khyber Agency, have resulted in continued displacement. While returns continue, the overall security situation in Pakistan remains volatile, with ongoing security incidents, sectarian violence, and military operations contributing to displacement and related humanitarian needs.
- On October 31, 2014, U.S. Ambassador Richard G. Olson reissued a disaster declaration due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from conflict and displacement in Pakistan. USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP staff based in Islamabad continue to work closely with partners to respond to urgent conflict- and displacement-related humanitarian needs.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY PROVIDED IN FY 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements	FATA, KPk, and Sindh	\$3,943,133
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	FATA and KPk	\$300,000
	Administrative and Support Costs		\$186,628
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY			\$4,429,761
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	Local and Regional Food Procurement	Countrywide	\$15,000,000
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
WFP	To Support 'Twinning' of Wheat	FATA and KPk	\$10,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY			\$30,000,000
STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$1,900,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY			\$1,900,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2015			\$36,329,761

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 14, 2015.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>