

PAKISTAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JUNE 26, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

456,500

Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from NWA

Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) – June 2014

74

Percent of NWA IDPs are Women and Children

FDMA – June 2014

15,980

Persons Displaced from NWA to Afghanistan

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – June 2013

1.4 million

Total IDPs in FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province in Need of Humanitarian Assistance

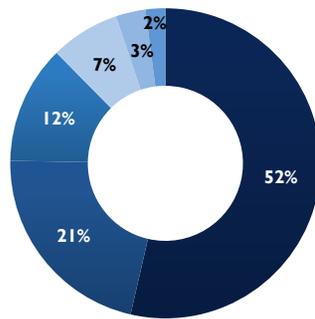
OCHA – June 2013

\$14.5 million

Funding Amount Pledged by Donors to Pakistan for the Current Crisis

OCHA – June 2014

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014



- Shelter and Settlements (52%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (21%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (12%)
- Health (7%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (3%)
- Logistics & Relief Commodities (2%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014



HIGHLIGHTS

- Governments of Pakistan (GoP) military operations against militant groups in North Waziristan Agency (NWA) displace more than 456,500 people.
- Food supplies, shelter support, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services are the primary humanitarian needs facing IDPs.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO PAKISTAN TO DATE IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA \$5,196,043

USAID/FFP \$66,789,150

State/PRM³ \$8,800,000

\$80,785,193

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On June 15, the GoP launched a large-scale military operation targeting militant groups in NWA in response to the June 8–9 Tehrik-i-Taliban (TTP) attacks on the city of Karachi's Jinnah International Airport, which resulted in at least 36 deaths.
- The GoP officially designated NWA a conflict zone on June 19, enabling people to register as IDPs. As of June 24, increased fighting had displaced more than 456,500 people from NWA, according to FDMA. Displacement numbers have exceeded the humanitarian community's contingency planning figure of 330,000 IDPs. Current estimates from the U.N. and relief agencies on the ground indicate that the conflict could displace up to 500,000 individuals.
- June to September marks the southwest monsoon period in Pakistan. The Pakistan Meteorological Department and the U.N. World Meteorological Organization forecast normal to below-normal monsoon rains for 2014. OCHA reports that below-normal rainfall may impact food security and malnutrition rates in areas already experiencing prolonged periods of dry weather, including Tharparkar District, Sindh Province.

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)

DISPLACEMENT, INSECURITY, & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- In addition to the GoP offensive against militant groups in NWA, conflict is ongoing among Taliban factions in the Agency.
- As of June 24, GoP military operations and fighting among militant groups had displaced more than 456,500 people from NWA, with an estimated 380,000 of those displaced since June 15, according to FDMA. Nearly three quarters of those displaced are women and children. The population movement surged after the GoP's June 18–23 lift of the curfew imposed on the area. The GoP has re-imposed the curfew on the Mira shah–Bannu road—the primary evacuation route from NWA to Bannu; as such, no new IDP registrations have occurred since June 24. The humanitarian community anticipates that the conflict could displace up to 500,000 individuals. IDPs have primarily relocated to Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan (DI Khan), Lakki Marwat, Karak, Kohat, and Tank districts in KPk Province.
- In addition, displaced persons have crossed the NWA border into Afghanistan, primarily to Khost and Paktika provinces. Registrations and assessments are ongoing to determine the total population and assess needs. As of June 24, humanitarian agencies had registered nearly 16,000 individuals from NWA seeking assistance.
- The GoP has begun to provide assistance to IDPs, including cash grants and food distributions. In light of the increased IDP numbers and the growing demand for support, the GoP has begun to allow humanitarian agencies to provide emergency relief to IDPs from NWA. In a June 23 meeting with the KPk provincial chapter of the National Humanitarian Network (NHN)—an association of local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Pakistan—the GoP requested that NHN members seek humanitarian funding to address immediate needs. The GoP has indicated that verbal No Objection Certificates (NOCs) for each project are in effect for humanitarian organizations able to provide immediate assistance for this emergency, and official NOCs will be forthcoming.
- Humanitarian agencies responding to IDP needs report that access remains the greatest challenge, including to the town and frontier region of Bannu. OCHA also reports that movement of trucks carrying humanitarian supplies is difficult due to security checkpoints and curfews.

HEALTH

- According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, Pakistan has reported 82 cases of polio in 2014 to date. Of all the districts worldwide, NWA has the greatest number of children paralyzed by poliovirus, particularly in areas where the Taliban has attempted to suspend immunization efforts.
- The TTP stance against polio immunizations has impeded vaccination efforts in FATA and KPk since 2012 and resulted in continued attacks against health workers. Between January and May, OCHA reported 45 incidents of violence against aid workers; of these, 31 incidents—or 68 percent—targeted polio vaccination campaigns. The incidents resulted in the deaths of 29 individuals, including police escorts for aid workers, public health workers, and an NGO staff member. Of the 54 people attacked in the incidents, 23 were working in KPk and 20 were working in FATA.
- OCHA reports that the GoP, with support from the U.N. World Health Organization, has vaccinated more than 251,000 IDPs—including nearly 2,900 children under the age of five—at checkpoints as of June 24.
- Humanitarian agencies also report additional health needs for IDPs from NWA, including reproductive health services, mother and child health care, and mental and psychosocial support.

SHELTER & SETTLEMENTS

- The GoP has established a camp in Bannu town for NWA IDPs; however, as of June 25, only 27 families have opted to stay at the camp, with most IDPs staying with friends and relatives, in rented accommodations, or in temporary shelters such as government schools, which closed two weeks early for summer to accommodate the displaced families. OCHA reports that only 10 percent of the estimated 500,000 IDPs are expected to seek shelter assistance in camps.

- The Shelter Cluster—the coordinating body for shelter and accommodation activities, comprising U.N. agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—plans to facilitate cash rental subsidies, provide temporary shelter construction assistance in overcrowded host communities, and offer cash assistance to communities hosting the most vulnerable IDPs in houses requiring basic repairs.
- USAID/OFDA continues efforts to meet ongoing shelter needs for affected populations in Sindh Province resulting from floods in 2012. USAID/OFDA supports a humanitarian partner providing transitional shelters for the most vulnerable households in Sindh, helping both in the flood recovery process and to maintain protection against adverse weather prior to the southwest monsoon period and the retreating monsoon period of October and November.

AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

- Many IDP families from NWA are moving with their livestock—approximately 12 animals per family, according to OCHA. Many of the animals reportedly have diseases, which could transmit to humans, particularly in close quarters.
- The GoP granted the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) and other members of the Food Security Cluster permission to access affected areas. Food Security Cluster partners plan to assist up to 500,000 people with general food distributions and nutrition rations, in addition to providing animal fodder and vaccination and veterinary services.
- WFP has pre-positioned food for 60,000 families in DI Khan and the city of Peshawar and continues to appeal for additional donor support, noting that cereal stocks are the most urgent need. According to authorities, the current average IDP family size is closer to 13.5 people, more than double the average family size of six that the U.N. uses for planning. As a result, family rations originally intended to be monthly must be distributed every two weeks.
- On June 22, WFP began distributions in Bannu town, reaching an estimated 4,600 families, or 62,100 individuals, with food—including wheat flour, salt, yellow split peas, oil, and high energy biscuits—and relief commodities as of June 25. Relief agencies are working to establish two additional food distribution hubs in Bannu town, given limited capacity at the two distribution sites already active. WFP provided rations to 300 families in Lakki Marwat and distributed food to families staying at the GoP camp in Baka Khel near Bannu. The GoP has provided WFP with an in-kind contribution of 25,000 metric tons (MT) of wheat.
- OCHA reports that the Pakistan Army has commenced distribution of nearly 4,500 tons of rations, which will cover 40,000 families. Each ration bag contains 20 to 80 kilograms (kg) of wheat flour, five liters of cooking oil, nine kg of lentils, and one kg each of dates and tea.
- The Government of the United Arab Emirates has provided food assistance worth \$2.5 million for the NWA IDPs in Bannu.
- To date in FY 2014, USAID/FFP has provided emergency Title II commodities—including rice, lentils, and vegetable oil—valued at more than \$58 million to WFP in response to the complex emergency in Pakistan, as well as 530 MT of ready-to-use therapeutic foods valued at \$2.9 million to the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF).
- In addition to providing in-kind commodities to WFP, USAID/FFP and USAID/Pakistan recently approved a grant to WFP to secure funds for the processing, storage, and distribution of wheat into wheat flour. The \$8 million grant will allow WFP to distribute an estimated 38,000 MT of wheat flour donated by the GoP.

WASH

- OCHA reports that initial WASH assessments conducted by local relief organizations, as well as available secondary data, highlight an immediate need for water and sanitation facilities in formal and informal NWA IDP settlements, particularly in schools and hosting communities. Humanitarian agencies have noted that the general hygiene condition among IDPs is poor and WASH-related disease outbreaks are possible.
- Relief organizations have also noted access to safe drinking water as a concern for IDPs.
- UNICEF is preparing to provide WASH support to IDPs at the request of the FDMA. The WASH Cluster conducted assessments at Baka Khel camp and plans to set up water distribution points along the Bannu–Miranshah Road.

- The WASH Cluster has indicated that \$2.8 million is required to meet the WASH needs of the projected 500,000 NWA IDPs.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- OCHA reports that humanitarian partners are finalizing a Strategic Response Plan for Pakistan to facilitate coordinated planning, monitoring, and response efforts and provide revised funding requirements for 2014. Support is required to meet the needs of 5.4 million people—including IDPs, refugees, and malnourished persons in Pakistan—between June and December. As of June 25, the U.N. has received nearly \$178 million in 2014 funding for Pakistan.

CONTEXT

- Since August 2008, conflict between the GoP and militants in FATA and KPk Province 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 November 18, 2013, 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. In FY 2013, the USG provided nearly \$95 million to support humanitarian activities in conflict-affected areas of northwestern Pakistan.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY PROVIDED IN FY 2014¹

| IMPLEMENTING PARTNER | ACTIVITY | LOCATION | AMOUNT |
|---|--|-----------------------|---------------------|
| USAID/OFDA² | | | |
| Implementing Partner | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Health, WASH, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Protection, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements, Agriculture and Food Security | Countrywide | \$3,483,694 |
| Implementing Partner | Shelter and Settlements | Sindh Province | \$1,576,712 |
| | Administrative and Support Costs | | \$135,637 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY | | | \$5,196,043 |
| USAID/FFP³ | | | |
| WFP | 47,470 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance | Countrywide | \$58,374,700 |
| WFP | To Support 'Twinning' of Wheat | KPk Province and FATA | \$5,541,450 |
| UNICEF | 530 MT of Title II Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods | Countrywide | \$2,900,000 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY | | | \$66,789,150 |
| STATE/PRM | | | |
| International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) | Health, Livelihoods, Protection, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH | Countrywide | \$3,600,000 |
| UNHCR | Camp Coordination and Management, Protection, Relief Commodities, Shelter | Countrywide | \$5,200,000 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY | | | \$8,800,000 |
| TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2014 | | | \$80,785,193 |

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 June 26, 2014.

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>