

PAKISTAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

SEPTEMBER 30, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1.3 million

Estimated Number of IDPs in FATA and KPk
UNHCR – August 31, 2015

17,578

IDPs Residing in Camps in FATA and KPk
UNHCR – August 31, 2015

118,186

Families Voluntarily Returned to FATA in 2015
OCHA – September 24, 2015

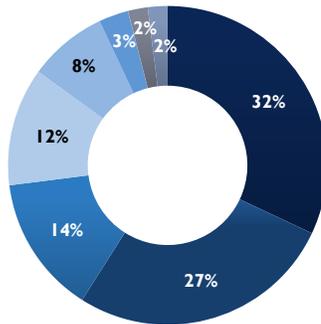
204,349

Registered Families from FATA who Remain Displaced
OCHA – September 24, 2015

1.5 million

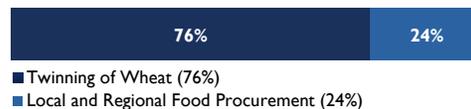
Estimated Number of Afghan Refugees in Pakistan
UNHCR – August 31, 2015

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015



- Shelter & Settlements (32%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (27%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (14%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (12%)
- Economic Recovery and Market Systems (8%)
- Health (3%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (2%)
- Other (2%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015



KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- As of September 24, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported that more than 118,000 families had voluntarily returned to Khyber Agency, North Waziristan Agency (NWA), and South Waziristan Agency (SWA) in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) as part of a Government of Pakistan (GoP) repatriation program that began in March.
- Monsoon rains that began in mid-July, combined with ongoing glacial melt, caused floods in northern Pakistan, severely affecting Chitral District in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province and parts of western Punjab and northern Sindh provinces.
- In FY 2015, the U.S. Government (USG) provided nearly \$93 million to respond to the complex emergency in Pakistan. USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$14 million, including \$5.7 million for Responding to Pakistan's Internally Displaced (RAPID)—a response fund used countrywide to respond to disaster- and conflict-related displacement. USAID/FFP provided \$57 million for food assistance in Pakistan, while State/PRM provided more than \$22 million to support health and protection programs for conflicted-affected Pakistanis.

HIGHLIGHTS

- GoP continues FATA repatriation program
- USAID/OFDA supports floods response in Chitral
- USAID/FFP provides additional \$27 million for food assistance

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO PAKISTAN IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$13,844,134
USAID/FFP	\$57,000,000
State/PRM ³	\$22,150,000
TOTAL USG ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN	\$92,994,134

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)

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS, INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT, AND IDP RETURNS

- In mid-June, the GoP announced plans to require all international aid organizations and contractors working in Pakistan to renew their registration with the GoP in order to continue activities. As of late September, the GoP had not yet implemented the new registration process, which will require approval from the GoP Ministry of Interior and Narcotics Control rather than the GoP Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The humanitarian community in Pakistan remains concerned about potential registration-related access constraints, as many internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other vulnerable populations in Pakistan receive assistance from international aid organizations and contractors.
- Approximately 215,400 families—1.3 million people—registered with the GoP as IDPs remained displaced in FATA and KPK as of August 31, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Of the total, nearly 17,600 IDPs were residing in FATA and KPK's three IDP camps. Based on the recent decrease in IDP camp population and the GoP plan to close one of the camps in September, UNHCR discontinued camp coordination and camp management activities on September 1 and is redirecting support to assist with IDP returns and relocation.
- The GoP continues to facilitate IDP returns to Khyber, NWA, and SWA with support from the UN and humanitarian organizations. As of September 24, OCHA reported that more than 118,000 families had voluntarily returned, including nearly 97,800 registered families and more than 20,000 unregistered families. Of the total returnees, more than 61,000 families—approximately 54 percent—returned to Khyber's Bara tehsil.
- Approximately 204,300 registered families from FATA remained displaced as of September 24, according to OCHA. Of those, approximately 77,500 are from NWA, 57,300 are from SWA, and 23,800 are from Khyber. The approximately 45,800 remaining families are from Frontier Region Tank, Kurram Agency, and Orakzai Agency—areas where the repatriation program has not yet commenced.
- In recent weeks, the GoP opened SWA's Tiarza tehsil, allowing families to return to the area for the first time since 2009, according to OCHA. The GoP has indicated plans to open all remaining areas of Khyber and SWA in the coming weeks. In total, the GoP expects nearly 155,000 families to return to FATA by the end of 2015—approximately 50 percent of the total number of families displaced when the repatriation program began in March. The GoP plans to repatriate all displaced families by January 2017.
- In August, representatives from the UN and multiple clusters—coordinating bodies for sector-specific humanitarian activities—assessed SWA to determine if GoP-proposed areas of return are appropriate for resettlement. The assessment team reported that the GoP was repairing infrastructure and preparing to provide basic services to returnees; however, returned populations will likely require significant support, such as food, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance. The team recommended that the GoP approve unimpeded humanitarian access to returned populations and identify safe locations in SWA for the establishment of humanitarian hubs.
- As of mid-September, OCHA reported that immediate humanitarian needs of returnees to SWA included health, shelter, and WASH assistance, as well as nutrition services for children younger than five years of age and pregnant and lactating women. The UN also noted a need for resources to mill, fortify, bag, transport, and distribute wheat.
- The GoP is providing families that return to FATA with cash grants and transport assistance, while UNHCR, the UN World Food Program (WFP), and other humanitarian organizations are providing return packages that include food, hygiene kits, shelter materials, and other relief supplies. Through RAPID, USAID/OFDA partners have facilitated the return process by rehabilitating three health facilities in Khyber in FY 2015.
- USAID/OFDA also used RAPID partners in FY 2015 to assist IDPs in KPK's Bannu District, where more than 100,000 families from NWA fled after the GoP launched a large-scale military operation targeting militant groups in June 2014. Through RAPID, USAID/OFDA provided approximately 78,000 people with shelter assistance, more than 98,000 people with WASH support, and nearly 73,500 people with health assistance, in addition to providing logistics support and relief commodities and supporting humanitarian coordination and information management.
- In addition to the \$5.7 million provided through RAPID, USAID/OFDA committed nearly \$5.5 million to non-governmental organization (NGO) partners in FY 2015 to provide logistics support and relief commodities and support livelihoods, shelter, and WASH interventions in FATA and KPK. Additionally, USAID/OFDA provided OCHA \$300,000 to strengthen humanitarian coordination and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) nearly \$1.8 million to improve WASH conditions for returning IDPs.

NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- As of September 14, monsoon rains that began in mid-July, combined with ongoing glacial melt, had triggered floods in Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Balochistan, Gilgit Baltistan, KPk, Punjab, and Sindh provinces that affected more than 1.5 million people, resulted in at least 238 deaths, and damaged or destroyed more than 10,700 houses, according to the GoP. The floods most severely affected Chitral, causing more than 100 deaths, damaging houses and crops, and rendering more than 70 percent of the district temporarily inaccessible. Parts of western Punjab and northern Sindh were also severely affected.
 - The GoP led the floods response and, with the exception of WFP emergency food assistance for flood-affected households in Chitral, did not request international assistance. However, the GoP allowed humanitarian organizations conditional access to implement response activities in Chitral, and USAID/OFDA partners coordinated with the GoP to support WASH and livelihoods interventions benefiting more than 65,000 people in the district. Pakistan experiences annual monsoon-related floods, and the 2015 monsoon was relatively mild compared to other years, according to relief agencies. As of mid-September, OCHA reported that flood waters had receded and evacuated populations were returning to their homes. The monsoon season in Pakistan typically occurs from July through September.
 - Recent rainfall in Sindh's Tharparkar District, which has experienced drought conditions since January 2014, enabled farmers to plant the first millet crop in more than a year, according to USAID/OFDA staff who recently visited the area. However, additional rainfall is necessary in the coming weeks to prevent the crop from failing. In addition to consuming millet, households in Tharparkar use the straw that results from the crops as livestock fodder—a critical need for a population that relies heavily on agriculture for livelihoods.
 - In FY 2015, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.2 million through RAPID to support drought response activities in Sindh. USAID/OFDA partners reported reaching more than 71,000 drought-affected people, primarily through fodder distributions. USAID/OFDA also supported an NGO partner to implement drought mitigation programs. Additionally, USAID/Pakistan supported improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities for vulnerable populations in Sindh's Jacobabad and Karachi cities.
 - On July 23, the Pakistan Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)—comprising UN, international organization, and NGO representatives—released the 2015 Humanitarian Preparedness Plan, designed to mitigate the impact of disasters by ensuring that the humanitarian community is prepared to respond quickly and effectively if requested by the GoP. The plan utilizes the cluster approach and includes example response strategies, planning figures, and implementation plans.
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AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- The Pakistan Food Security Cluster, co-led by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and WFP, continues to address the urgent food needs of IDPs and returnees in FATA and KPk. As of June 30, the cluster estimated reaching 1.5 million people since January with food and livelihoods assistance, including cash grants, food rations, and livestock support. The HCT estimates that 58 percent of Pakistani households are food-insecure, including approximately 2 million people in drought-affected areas of Sindh.
 - In FY 2015, USAID/FFP provided \$57 million to WFP for food assistance activities in Pakistan. Of the total, WFP used \$13.5 million to support the local and regional procurement and distribution of food and \$43.5 million for 'twinning'—the milling, fortifying, and distribution of GoP-provided wheat. WFP primarily provides assistance in northwestern Pakistan, including highly sensitive and volatile areas along the Afghanistan–Pakistan border.
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OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- In addition to the nearly \$93 million provided by the USG, other international donors collectively contributed approximately \$196 million to support humanitarian interventions in Pakistan, according to OCHA. As of June, donors had funded approximately \$198 million—46 percent—of the \$434 million requested in the 2015 Humanitarian Strategic Plan, which aims to provide multi-sector humanitarian assistance to IDPs, returnees, and host communities in FATA and KPk and support undernourished pregnant and lactating women and children younger than five years of age countrywide.

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 have resulted in continued displacement. Although 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.
- In addition, Pakistan frequently experiences natural disasters, including drought and floods. Recurring disasters, combined with chronic poverty, limit the ability of vulnerable households to recover and result in additional displacement and 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, as well as recurring drought and floods. USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP staff based in Islamabad continue to work closely with partners to respond to urgent humanitarian needs.

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

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Implementing Partner	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$5,700,000
Implementing Partners	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	FATA and KPk	\$5,493,609
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	FATA and KPk	\$300,000
UNICEF	WASH	FATA and KPk	\$1,754,028
U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)	Natural and Technological Risks	Countrywide	\$62,200
	Administrative and Support Costs		\$534,297
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY			\$13,844,134
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	Local and Regional Food Procurement	Countrywide	\$13,500,000
WFP	'Twinning' of Wheat	FATA and KPk	\$43,500,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY			\$57,000,000
STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$3,800,000
UNHCR	Protection	Countrywide	\$14,100,000
UNHCR	Protection	Afghanistan	\$4,250,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY			\$22,150,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2015			\$92,994,134

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

² USAID/OFDA funding represents obligated amounts as of September 30, 2015. The decrease in USAID/OFDA funding from the previous Pakistan Complex Emergency Fact Sheet results from a reclassification of nearly \$2 million from response to disaster risk reduction.

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>