

PAKISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

114,533

Displaced Households in FATA and KPk
UNHCR – September 2016

188,963

Households Voluntarily Returned to FATA Since March 2015
OCHA – September 2016

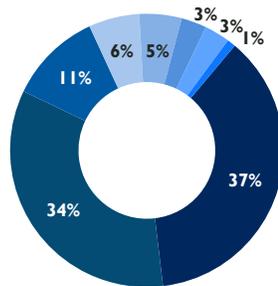
154,988

Afghan Refugees Departed Pakistan in 2016
UNHCR – September 2016

1.5 million

Registered Afghan Refugees in Pakistan
OCHA – August 2016

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2016



- Shelter & Settlements (37%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (34%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (11%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (6%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (5%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (3%)
- Health (3%)
- Protection (1%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2016



KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- As of September 30, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported that nearly 190,000 families had returned to Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) as part of a Government of Pakistan (GoP) repatriation program that began in March 2015. OCHA estimates that 62 percent of registered displaced households returned to FATA during the preceding 18 months.
- Nearly 155,000 Afghan refugees returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan between January and September 2016, with return rates increasing since July, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).
- In FY 2016, the U.S. Government (USG) provided approximately \$84.6 million to respond to the complex emergency in Pakistan. USAID/OFDA provided more than \$11.2 million, including \$6 million for Responding to Pakistan's Internally Displaced (RAPID)—a response fund used countrywide to assist conflict- and disaster-affected populations. USAID/FFP provided more than \$44.3 million for food assistance in Pakistan, while State/PRM provided \$29.1 million to support protection programs for conflicted-affected Pakistanis.

HIGHLIGHTS

- GoP repatriation program returns nearly 190,000 families to FATA
- Nearly 155,000 Afghan refugees depart Pakistan in 2016
- USAID/FFP provides additional \$8 million for food assistance

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PAKISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016

USAID/OFDA	\$11,204,698
USAID/FFP	\$44,339,080
State/PRM ³	\$29,100,000
Total	\$84,643,778

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 for Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT AND RETURNS

- On September 28, UNHCR inaugurated a second repatriation center in Pakistan to facilitate the safe and dignified return of Afghan refugees to Afghanistan. Since July, the number of Afghan refugees returning to Afghanistan has significantly increased due to multiple factors, including a doubling of UNHCR's repatriation grant to returnees; stricter controls on the Afghanistan–Pakistan border; uncertainty among Afghan refugees regarding GoP-issued Proof of Registration (POR) card extensions and future legal status; anti-refugee sentiment among Pakistanis; and loss of economic opportunities due to harassment and intimidation by host populations. Between January and September 2016, nearly 155,000 POR cardholders had returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan. The UN reported that approximately 1.5 million registered Afghan refugees remained in Pakistan as of late August.
- As of September 29, nearly 76,200 Pakistani displaced households had returned to their areas of origin in FATA in 2016, bringing the total number of returned households to nearly 190,000 since the GoP repatriation program began in March 2015. The total represents 62 percent of the displaced households targeted for return.
- Of the returned households, more than 162,000 returned to Khyber, North Waziristan, and South Waziristan agencies. The remaining 26,815 households returned to Kurram and Orakzai agencies. As of September 30, approximately 114,500 families remained displaced in FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province, according to UNHCR.
- As of September 21, the GoP had disbursed approximately \$51 million in transport and return grants to support households returning to FATA, according to OCHA. The GoP has also provided returned households with assistance for housing reconstruction.
- The GoP and relief agencies conducted a multi-sector assessment of returnees in FATA and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in KPk in August. The assessment—which included surveying nearly 1,320 IDPs and nearly 1,360 returnees—found that the priority need identified by respondents in both populations was job opportunities. Returnees in FATA identified health services and housing reconstruction as the second and third most urgent needs, while IDPs in KPk listed cash support and health services. Preliminary assessment reports indicate that IDPs and returnees continue to require humanitarian assistance across all sectors; the full assessment will likely be released in the coming months.
- Through the partner-managed RAPID fund, USAID/OFDA supports local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Pakistan to assist households affected by conflict and natural disasters. Between July and September, RAPID funded multiple NGOs working in FATA and KPk to improve humanitarian coordination, provide transitional shelter assistance, and increase access to health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services. For example, in FATA's Kurram Agency, a USAID/OFDA-funded local NGO provided health care services, such as vaccinations, infectious disease treatment, and reproductive health services, benefiting nearly 5,500 IDPs and returnees between July and September. The NGO also provided health care consultations to nearly 10,500 residents in the Jalozai IDP camp in KPk's Nowshera District during the same time period.

AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, AND LIVELIHOODS

- The September multi-sector assessment in FATA and KPk found that prolonged conflict has adversely affected agriculture, including livestock ownership. A significant number of IDPs and returnees surveyed reported losing their livestock due to displacement, while many who still own livestock require extensive support to maintain them. Preliminary assessment findings also revealed the need for increased livelihoods opportunities, as 82 percent of IDPs in KPk and 63 percent of returnees in FATA reported requiring employment assistance.
- The multi-cluster assessment also measured the Food Consumption Score (FCS) of IDP and returnee households in KPk and FATA. The FCS measures food diversity, food frequency, and the relative nutritional value of meals to determine household food security, categorizing households' food consumption as poor, borderline, or acceptable. In KPk, 23 percent of IDP households experienced poor food consumption, while 56 percent were classified as borderline. Similarly, 22 percent of returnee households in FATA experienced poor food consumption, while 61 percent were classified as borderline. Preliminary assessment reports indicate that damaged infrastructure, including markets and roads, is contributing to food insecurity.
- As of August 25, the Food Security Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian food security activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—reported providing food to more than 1.5 million people in FATA and

KPk in 2016. The cluster also provided cash transfers to approximately 22,000 households in FATA and KPk and agricultural support to 60,000 families in FATA.

- In FY 2016, USAID/FFP provided the UN World Food Program (WFP) nearly \$43.5 million to assist 38,000 severely malnourished children and more than 1.6 million food-insecure people in Balochistan, FATA, KPk, and Sindh provinces, as well as Azad Jammu and Kashmir. USAID/FFP provided 1,150 metric tons (MT) of in-kind food assistance and supported the local and regional procurement of additional food commodities. USAID/FFP also funded the processing of GoP-donated wheat into flour to meet the emergency needs of vulnerable populations in FATA and KPk. Additionally, USAID/FFP provided more than \$843,000 to the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in FY 2016 for the procurement of 180 MT of ready-to-use therapeutic food to treat severe acute malnutrition in children.
- In August, the Government of Germany announced a €1 million—nearly \$1.1 million—contribution to WFP to support monthly relief food distributions to an estimated 89,000 IDP and returnee households in FATA. In total, WFP is targeting 3.4 million people in Pakistan with food and nutrition assistance in 2016.

NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- Although Pakistan did not experience large-scale flooding during the 2016 monsoon season, heavy rains and flash floods affected more than 20 districts in KPk between March and September, resulting in more than 220 deaths and damaging more than 1,100 houses, according to provincial GoP authorities. The majority of deaths and damage occurred in March and April, prior to the official onset of monsoon season in June.
- Through RAPID, USAID/OFDA supported NGOs in KPk’s Chitral District to provide flood-affected communities with livelihoods assistance that resulted in repaired communal infrastructure, including water systems, irrigation channels, and bridges. The program provided temporary employment for nearly 43,700 people.
- USAID/OFDA also supported NGOs through RAPID to continue assisting disaster-affected populations in Sindh Province’s Tharparkar District, which has experienced drought conditions over the past three years. RAPID partners distributed 2,475 MT of livestock fodder and conducted more than 200 livestock management training sessions, benefiting nearly 47,400 people in Tharparkar between July and September.

CONTEXT

- Since 2008, conflict between the GoP and militants in FATA and KPk has displaced millions of Pakistanis. Spontaneous and GoP-assisted returns to areas of origin are ongoing; however, the overall security situation in Pakistan remains volatile, with security incidents and sectarian violence contributing to 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.
- Pakistan has hosted Afghan refugees for nearly 40 years, and more than 1.5 million Afghans holding GoP-issued POR cards—set to expire on March 31, 2017—were residing in Pakistan as of August 2016. Since 2002, UNHCR has facilitated the return of more than 4 million refugees from Pakistan to Afghanistan.
- On October 17, 2015, U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan Richard G. Olson reissued a disaster declaration for FY 2016 due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from conflict and displacement in Pakistan, as well as recurring natural disasters. USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP staff based in Islamabad continue to work closely with partners to respond to urgent humanitarian needs.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PAKISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Implementing Partners	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	\$9,014,758
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$300,000
UNICEF	WASH	FATA, KP	\$1,599,815
	Administrative and Support Costs		\$290,125
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$11,204,698
USAID/FFP³			
UNICEF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods	Countrywide	\$843,280
WFP	Local and Regional Food Procurement	Countrywide	\$24,150,000
WFP	1,150 Metric Tons of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$1,495,800
WFP	'Twinning' of Wheat	Countrywide	\$17,850,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$44,339,080
STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection	Countrywide	\$4,100,000
UNHCR	Protection	Countrywide	\$25,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$29,100,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PAKISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$84,643,778

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, 2016. The decrease in USAID/OFDA funding from the previous Pakistan Complex Emergency Fact Sheet results from a reclassification of funding from response to disaster risk reduction.

³ Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

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:
 - USAID 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>