

PAKISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

JANUARY 10, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

29,300

Estimated Displaced Households in FATA and KP
OCHA – November 2017

59,000

Estimated Registered Afghan Returnees in 2017
UNHCR – November 2017

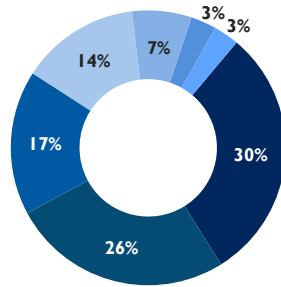
96,200

Estimated Undocumented Afghan Returnees in 2017
UNHCR – November 2017

1.4 million

Registered Afghan Refugees in Pakistan
UNHCR – October 2017

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2017



- Shelter & Settlements (30%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (26%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (17%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (14%)
- Health (7%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (3%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (3%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2017



- Complementary Services (43%)
- Local and Regional Food Procurement (37%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (19%)
- Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Approximately 155,200 refugees and undocumented persons return to Afghanistan from Pakistan between January and November 2017
- GoP restrictions constrain INGO activities in Pakistan
- USAID responds to needs of vulnerable returnee populations in FATA and KP

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PAKISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017

USAID/OFDA	\$7,061,810
USAID/FFP	\$38,043,714
USAID/Pakistan	\$1,000,000
State/PRM ³	\$16,000,000
Total	\$62,105,524

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- More than 155,000 registered and undocumented Afghans returned from Pakistan to areas of origin in Afghanistan from January–November, representing a substantial decrease compared to the more than 370,000 registered returnees from January–December 2016, the UN reports. An estimated 1.4 million registered Afghan refugees remain in Pakistan, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).
- Displacement continues in Pakistan’s Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Province, where more than 29,300 households—many of whom lack sufficient access to food, shelter, and critical services—remained internally displaced as of November 30, the UN reports.
- With more than \$62 million in FY 2017 funding, the U.S. Government (USG) continues to respond to ongoing food, shelter, health, protection and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs generated by the complex emergency in Pakistan.

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)

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT AND RETURNS

- More than 59,000 registered Afghan refugees and more than 96,200 undocumented Afghans returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan from January–November, the UN reports. Nearly 67 percent of registered refugees—or approximately 39,400 people—departed from KPK. Continued insecurity and lack of livelihood opportunities in Afghanistan, as well as efforts by the Government of Pakistan (GoP) to grant legal status to undocumented Afghan refugees in Pakistan, contributed to a significant decrease in returns compared to 2016, when more than 370,000 registered refugees returned to Afghanistan. Nearly 1.4 million registered Afghan refugees remained in Pakistan as of late October, the UN reports.
- UNHCR temporarily suspended its voluntary repatriation program—through which the UN agency provides \$200 in cash assistance to refugee households returning to Afghanistan—for the December-to-February winter season; the UN agency expects to resume the program in March.
- Since 2008, ongoing conflict between the GoP and militant groups in FATA and KPK has generated significant population displacement. Although the security situation has improved in recent months, an estimated 29,300 households remained displaced in FATA and KPK as of late November, according to UNHCR. Of the displaced, nearly 13,000 households were sheltering in KPK’s Bannu District, the UN agency reports.
- USAID/OFDA supports the Responding to Pakistan’s Internally Displaced (RAPID) fund, a countrywide program managed by a non-governmental organization (NGO), that provides grants to local and international relief agencies to deliver multi-sector support for conflict- and disaster-affected people, including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees, in Pakistan. RAPID partners completed more than 100 projects from September 2013–November 2017, reaching nearly 2.7 million Pakistanis.

NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- USAID/OFDA and humanitarian partners continue to assist national, regional, and community-based entities to mitigate, prepare for, and respond to natural disasters—including avalanches, cyclones, drought, earthquakes, floods, and tsunamis—which remain a persistent threat in Pakistan.
- The GoP National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) continues to collaborate with UN agencies and NGOs to strengthen disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities throughout Pakistan. In coordination with the UN World Food Program (WFP), the NDMA conducted a context analysis, categorizing districts of Pakistan by vulnerability to natural disasters and food insecurity, from January–October. The analysis seeks to improve interventions related to food security and DRR, such as early warning systems and disaster preparedness.
- As of late October, WFP reported reaching nearly 8,500 community volunteers and nearly 14,000 teachers and education officials in Balochistan, KPK, and Sindh provinces with training on disaster preparedness and response planning.

FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION, AND LIVELIHOODS

- Food security and nutrition remain primary concerns in Pakistan, where approximately 60 percent of the population face food insecurity and 15 percent of children ages five years and younger are experiencing acute malnutrition, according to WFP.
- USAID/FFP continues to support WFP to improve food security and dietary diversity among vulnerable populations in Pakistan. From January–September, WFP provided emergency food assistance to approximately 554,400 people—including IDPs and returnees—through 21 humanitarian hubs in northwestern Pakistan.
- In October, USAID/FFP supported WFP to begin providing monthly emergency food assistance for 4,500 IDP households sheltering in the cities of Kohat and Peshawar, KPK. The households returned to FATA’s Aurakzai Agency in 2016 but were displaced again due to ongoing insecurity and lack of livelihood opportunities.
- Through USAID/FFP assistance, WFP reached approximately 147,200 children ages five years and younger and 136,900 pregnant and lactating women in the regions of Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK), Balochistan, FATA, KPK, and Sindh with targeted supplementary feeding interventions from July–September. In addition, WFP continues to conduct food-for-asset activities for returnees in FATA’s Kurram, Mohmand, Orakzai, North Waziristan, and South

Waziristan agencies. In exchange for food and cash assistance, approximately 254,700 people took part in activities to support the sustainable resettlement of returnees in FY 2017, including need-based community infrastructure rehabilitation, crop production training, DRR activities, and livestock management.

- In FY 2017, USAID/FFP contributed \$16.6 million to cover the costs of WFP twinning operations, providing milling, fortification, handling, transportation, and distribution for more than 20,000 metric tons of GoP-donated wheat, to meet the emergency needs of vulnerable populations in FATA and KPk.

HEALTH, SHELTER, AND WASH

- Health actors reported three poliovirus cases in Pakistan in November, bringing the total number of poliovirus cases recorded from January–November to eight, the GoP reports. While polio remains endemic in Pakistan, the figures for 2017 represent a significant reduction compared to previous years; from January–November 2016 the GoP recorded 19 cases of poliovirus. During the national polio immunization campaign from November 20–23, nearly 260,000 health workers vaccinated approximately 38.8 million children younger than five years of age, including nearly 1.3 million children at border crossings, bus stops, train stations, and other transit points.
- USAID/OFDA partners continue to respond to the shelter and WASH needs of vulnerable populations, including returnees, in FATA and KPk. In FATA’s North Waziristan Agency (NWA), NGO partners provided shelter assistance to more than 2,800 people from April–September, including constructing transitional shelters for vulnerable households and providing tool kits for shelter maintenance. From February–September, NGO partners installed 60 hand pumps and 60 pressure pumps in NWA to ensure access to safe drinking water, benefitting approximately 84,000 people.
- A USAID/OFDA partner also installed solar-electrical systems at a NWA hospital in order to ensure functioning of critical equipment and systems.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- In December, the GoP rejected the registration applications of more than 20 international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and ordered the organizations to cease operations in Pakistan within two months, international media report. According to the Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF), a coordinating mechanism representing more than 60 INGOs in Pakistan, the GoP issued letters of rejection to a number of forum members, but did not provide an explanation for the rejection. Many of the INGOs plan to appeal the GoP decision, according to the PHF.
- Local GoP authorities in FATA revoked authorization for Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) to provide medical services in Kurram and Bajaur agencies in September and November, respectively, effectively terminating the NGO’s operations in FATA. MSF had provided services in Kurram since 2004 and in Bajaur since 2013. MSF continues to provide health services in Pakistan’s Balochistan, KPk, and Sindh provinces.

CONTEXT

- Since 2008, conflict between the GoP and militants in FATA and KP has displaced millions of Pakistanis. Although both spontaneous and GoP-assisted returns to areas of origin continue amid improved security conditions, the overall security situation in Pakistan remains volatile, with security incidents and sectarian violence, as well as limited livelihood opportunities and services available in areas of return, contributing to continued 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. Since 2010, natural disasters have displaced more than 17 million people across Pakistan, according to the UN.
- Pakistan has hosted Afghan refugees for nearly 40 years, and approximately 1.4 million Afghans holding GoP-issued Proof of Registration cards were residing in Pakistan as of October 2017. Since 2002, UNHCR has facilitated the return of more than 4 million refugees from Pakistan to Afghanistan.
- On November 3, 2016, U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan David Hale reissued a disaster declaration for FY 2017 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, including refugee issues and protection concerns.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PAKISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017¹

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	\$6,679,018
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$100,000
	Program Support		\$282,792
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$7,061,810
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	Local and Regional Food Procurement Cash Transfers for Food Twinning of Wheat	Countrywide	\$38,000,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Nutrition Activities	AJK, Balochistan	\$43,714
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$38,043,714
USAID/Pakistan			
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID/PAKISTAN FUNDING			\$1,000,000
State/PRM			
Implementing Partner	Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations	Countrywide	\$1,300,000
UNHCR	Protection	Regional	\$14,700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$16,000,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PAKISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$62,105,524

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

² USAID/OFDA funding represents obligated amounts as of January 10, 2018.

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 +1.202.661.7710.
 - 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>