

PAKISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

APRIL 3, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

29,000

Estimated Displaced Households Due to Conflict in FATA and KPk
OCHA – December 2017

5,290

Estimated Undocumented Afghan Returnees from Pakistan in 2018
IOM – March 2018

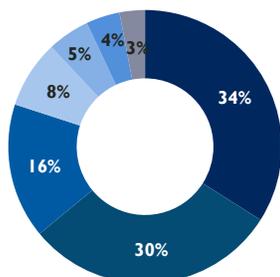
1.4 million

Registered Afghan Refugees in Pakistan
UNHCR – January 2018

332,400

Displaced Households Returned to KPk and FATA in 2017
OCHA – December 2017

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2017



- Shelter & Settlements (34%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (30%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (16%)
- Health (8%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (5%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (4%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (3%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2017



- Complementary Services (44%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (37%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (19%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- GoP extends legal status for Afghan refugees through June 2018
- Humanitarian NGOs continue operations while awaiting registration decisions from the GoP
- USG responds to needs of vulnerable IDPs, returnees in FATA and KPk

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

- In February, the Government of Pakistan (GoP) extended the validity of Proof of Registration (PoR) cards granting legal residency to Afghan refugees in the country through June 30; however, UN agencies continue to report that uncertainty regarding long-term refugee status and GoP timelines for refugee returns could hinder safe, sustainable, and voluntary returns. An estimated 1.4 million registered Afghan refugees remained in Pakistan as of late January, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).
- As of December 2017, more than 29,000 households remained displaced in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province due to conflict between GoP forces and militant groups, the UN reports. Approximately 332,400 households returned to FATA from KPk in 2017.
- The U.S. Government (USG) continues to respond to the needs of populations affected by conflict and natural disasters throughout Pakistan by supporting partners to provide food, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance.

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)

INSECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- The overall security situation in Pakistan has improved over the last year. However, a few significant incidents in early 2018 have endangered civilians and restricted the delivery of critical health services. A March 14 improvised explosive device attack near Lahore city, Punjab Province, resulted in at least 10 deaths and more than two dozen injuries, international media report. In addition, a March 17 attack on a polio vaccination team in a remote area of FATA resulted in the deaths of two health care workers and injuries of two others. The March 17 incident follows a mid-January militant attack that killed two polio vaccination workers in Balochistan Province's capital city of Quetta. Militant attacks on polio workers have persisted since 2012, causing disruptions to vaccination campaigns and killing more than 100 Pakistani vaccinators and police guards to date, according to international media.
- Although the GoP rejected the registration applications of more than 20 international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) in December 2017, affected organizations appealed the decisions and the Pakistan Humanitarian Forum—a coordinating mechanism representing more than 60 international INGOs in Pakistan—called for a fair appeal process. The GoP is allowing INGOs to continue operating until the appeal process concludes, and INGOs report positive indications of approval as of March 2018.

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT AND RETURNS

- Approximately 5,290 undocumented Afghans returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan from January 1–March 17, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports. Uncertainty about legal status and increased vulnerability to protection violations are among the reasons cited by Afghans for their return.
- In February, the GoP extended the validity of PoR cards until June 30; approximately 1.4 million Afghan refugees hold PoR cards, which grant legal residency in Pakistan, the UN reports. For undocumented Afghans, the GoP began issuing Afghan Citizenship Cards (ACCs), which provide holders legal protection from arbitrary arrests, detention or deportation and allow them to stay in Pakistan until they can be issued documentation by the Government of Afghanistan, according to UNHCR. As of March 12, the GoP had received more than 878,600 ACC applications and had issued ACCs to more than 175,300 individuals, according to IOM.
- UNHCR resumed its voluntary repatriation program for Afghan refugees on March 1 after a December–February suspension for the winter season. From March 1–16, more than 700 registered refugees returned from Pakistan to Afghanistan, UNHCR reports; the UN agency provided each returnee with \$200 to support sustainable returns. Approximately 59,000 refugees returned to Afghanistan through the UNHCR program in 2017.
- Ongoing conflict between the GoP and militants continues to displace Pakistani households in FATA and KP, with approximately 29,000 displaced households remaining in FATA and KP as of December 2017, according to the UN. Nonetheless, the current rate of return is larger than the rate of displacement. Approximately 332,400 households returned to FATA from KP in 2017.
- In response to the humanitarian needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and other vulnerable populations, USAID/OFDA continues to support the Responding to Pakistan's Internally Displaced (RAPID) program. RAPID is 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 populations in Pakistan. From September 2013–February 2018, USAID/OFDA-supported RAPID sub-grantees received \$19.6 million for humanitarian programming. Current projects are supporting local NGOs to rehabilitate water infrastructure, provide health and hygiene education to targeted communities, repair health centers and clinics, and provide health systems support and clinical support on communicable diseases.

NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- On January 31, a magnitude 6.1 earthquake struck Afghanistan’s northeastern province of Badakhshan. The earthquake affected populations in Pakistan, causing one death and 15 injuries, according to the GoP National Disaster Management Agency. The earthquake also caused damage to several buildings and the collapse of two houses in Balochistan.
- Heavy rains, flooding, and landslides in KPk and FATA’s Kurram Agency caused four deaths and injured more than 30 people on March 13, media report. Accompanying hailstorms also damaged crops in Kurram.

FOOD SECURITY

- Following three consecutive years of good harvests, food availability is relatively stable in Pakistan, the UN reports. However, despite overall increased crop production and stable prices for most staple crops, the GoP reports that approximately 18 percent of Pakistan’s population remains undernourished—meaning their food consumption is insufficient to meet minimum dietary energy requirements. Limited economic access and natural hazards continue to exacerbate food insecurity among vulnerable populations, such as IDPs, returnees, and conflict- and disaster-affected households throughout the country.
- In drought-prone areas of southeastern and southwestern Sindh Province, vulnerable populations are experiencing food insecurity as a result of below-average 2017 harvest outcomes due to erratic rainfall and limited agricultural inputs, such as seeds and fertilizers, according to FAO. A June 2017 UN nutrition survey identified more than 73,000 children experiencing moderate acute malnutrition and more than 14,000 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition in Sindh’s Jamshoro, Tharparkar, and Umerkot districts.
- USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) is assisting Pakistani returnees in FATA who had previously been displaced to Afghanistan due to insecurity along the Afghanistan–Pakistan border. The Government of Afghanistan resumed repatriation of Pakistani nationals residing in Khost Province, Afghanistan, on March 1. Approximately 2,800 households have already returned to Pakistan, while as many as 4,000 additional households remain in Khost awaiting repatriation. WFP provides monthly food rations to returnees for six months after their return.

HEALTH, SHELTER, AND WASH

- Health workers vaccinated approximately 39.3 million children younger than five years of age during the January 15–18 national polio immunization campaign. In addition, approximately 36,500 polio eradication teams administered vaccinations in FATA, KPk, and Punjab in March, local media report. Health actors reported eight poliovirus cases from January–December 2017, with no new cases reported to date in 2018. Immunization campaigns have contributed to a 98 percent reduction in reported polio cases since 2014, according to the GoP.
- USAID/OFDA supports an NGO partner to respond to the needs of IDPs in KPk and FATA’s North Waziristan Agency (NWA). From January–March, the NGO constructed nearly 860 emergency latrines and 1,700 transitional shelters and conducted hygiene awareness sessions reaching nearly 3,000 households in KPk and NWA.
- In addition, USAID/OFDA supported an NGO partner to provide shelter and WASH assistance in response to the needs of vulnerable returnee households in NWA. From February 1–28, the NGO provided shelter repair materials to more than 180 households and constructed approximately 120 latrines, 90 transitional shelters, and 180 water tanks for households in targeted NWA villages.

CONTEXT

- Since 2008, ongoing conflict between the GoP and militants in FATA and KPk displaced an estimated 5.3 million Pakistanis, with 29,000 households remaining displaced in FATA and KPk as of December 2017, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). 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 continues to host refugees fleeing conflict in Afghanistan, with approximately 1.4 million Afghans holding GoP-issued PoR cards residing in Pakistan as of March 2018. 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.

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
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$100,000
	Program Support		\$282,792
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$7,061,810
USAID/FFP³			
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Complementary Services	Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Balochistan	\$43,714
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food, Complementary Services, Local and Regional Food Procurement	Countrywide	\$38,000,000
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 April 3, 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>