

PAKISTAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

JULY 10, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1.6 million

Estimated Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – June 2015

39,738

Number of Families who have Voluntarily Returned to FATA in 2015

OCHA - July 2, 2015

258,818

Number of Families from FATA who Remain Displaced

OCHA - July 2, 2015

85,655

Number of Families Displaced to KPk's Bannu District from North Waziristan Agency (NWA)

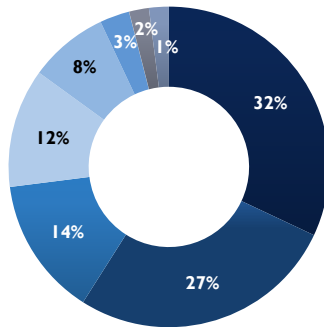
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) - May 31, 2015

1.5 million

Estimated Number of Afghan Refugees in Pakistan

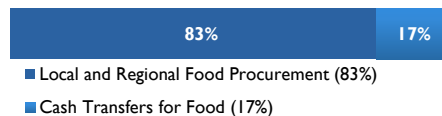
OCHA – June 2015

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



- Local and Regional Food Procurement (83%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (17%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Heat wave causes more than 1,200 deaths, exacerbates drought conditions in Sindh
- The Government of Pakistan (GoP) implements new registration process for international organizations
- USAID/OFDA provides more than \$11 million in additional funding

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO PAKISTAN IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$15,447,291
USAID/FFP	\$30,000,000
State/PRM ³	\$1,900,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN	\$47,347,291

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Unusually high temperatures in Pakistan's Sindh Province in recent weeks have resulted in more than 1,200 deaths, primarily in Karachi city, according to media. The heat wave has also exacerbated drought conditions in southern Sindh.
- The Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) forecasts that the 2015 monsoon season will begin in mid-July and produce less-than-average rainfall through September. Anticipated low rainfall levels in Sindh may further aggravate current drought conditions.
- As of July 2, more than 39,700 families had voluntarily returned to FATA's Khyber Agency, NWA, and South Waziristan Agency (SWA) as part of a GoP-facilitated repatriation program that began in March, according to OCHA. Nearly 259,000 families from FATA remain displaced.
- In mid-June, the GoP announced plans to require international aid organizations and contractors to register with the GoP Ministry of Interior and Narcotics Control (MoI), according to media. Relief agencies remain concerned about the potential effects of the new registration process on humanitarian activities 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)

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT AND IDP RETURNS

- The GoP continues to facilitate IDP returns to Khyber, NWA, and SWA with support from the UN and humanitarian organizations. As of July 2, OCHA reported that more than 39,700 families had voluntarily returned to their areas of origin, including nearly 37,800 families registered as IDPs with the GoP and nearly 2,000 unregistered families. Of the total returnees, more than 32,800 families—approximately 83 percent—returned to Khyber’s Bara sub-district. The repatriations have significantly slowed in recent weeks primarily due to Ramadan; however, the FATA Disaster Management Authority continues to facilitate returns upon request.
 - The GoP-facilitated repatriation program includes providing returning families with 10,000 Pakistani rupees (PKR)—nearly \$100—for transport and 25,000 PKR—approximately \$245—in cash grants. The UN World Food Program (WFP) and other relief organizations are also providing return packages to vulnerable families that include food, hygiene kits, tents, and other relief supplies.
 - Nearly 259,000 families from FATA remained displaced as of July 2, according to OCHA. Of those, approximately 102,000 are from NWA, 62,000 are from SWA, and 54,000 are from Khyber. In total, the GoP had planned to repatriate more than 171,000 families to Khyber, NWA, and SWA in 2015; however, the actual number will likely be significantly lower due to delays in starting the repatriation program.
 - Relief agencies continue to assess IDP sites in KPk, where more than 100,000 families from NWA fled after the GoP launched a large-scale military operation targeting militant groups in June 2014. As of May 31, OCHA reported that nearly 85,700 families from NWA remained displaced in KPk’s Bannu District, while additional families were residing in Dera Ismail Khan, Hangu, Lakki Marwat, and Karak districts, as well as areas of FATA.
 - USAID/OFDA continues to assist IDPs from NWA through the Responding to Pakistan’s Internally Displaced (RAPID) fund, which provides funding to implementing partners to support a range of humanitarian activities. To date in FY 2015, USAID/OFDA has allocated \$5.7 million for RAPID awards.
 - USAID/OFDA has also 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 water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions in FATA and KPk. Additionally, USAID/OFDA has provided OCHA \$300,000 to strengthen humanitarian coordination and the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) nearly \$1.8 million to improve WASH conditions.
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HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- In mid-June, the GoP announced that all international aid organizations and contractors working in Pakistan are required to renew their registration with the GoP in order to continue activities, according to media. The new registration process, managed by the MoI, appears to be replacing the previous registration process under the GoP Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA). The GoP reportedly plans to develop new regulations for international agencies that provide greater GoP control and oversight.
- In recent months, media reported that the GoP denied the registration applications of approximately 20 organizations applying to the MoFA under the previous registration process; it remains unclear how these earlier denials will be considered during the new MoI registration process.
- As of late June, media reported that the GoP had issued guidance outlining a three-month timeline for aid organizations to complete the MoI registration process and indicated plans to allow organizations currently working in Pakistan to continue operations for six months. The humanitarian community remains concerned about the potential effects of the new registration process, as many IDPs and other vulnerable populations in Pakistan receive assistance from international NGOs and contractors.
- In mid-June, WFP opened the first humanitarian hub in NWA, where the GoP had previously restricted humanitarian access. Located in Mirkhan Khail village, the hub will facilitate the distribution of food and other aid to populations in need within NWA.

NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- In recent weeks, sustained high temperatures across southern Pakistan have threatened vulnerable populations and worsened drought conditions in the area. Media report that some affected populations have experienced extreme temperatures of more than 120° degrees Fahrenheit, with Karachi recording temperatures of 113° Fahrenheit—the highest in 15 years. Authorities have reported more than 1,200 heat-related deaths to date, primarily in Karachi.
 - Low-income populations, especially the elderly, are particularly vulnerable to heat-related illness due to pre-existing health conditions and inadequate access to safe drinking water. Extensive power outages have also affected access to safe drinking water and increased heat exposure, exacerbating an already precarious situation for vulnerable individuals.
 - On June 23, GoP Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif declared a state of emergency due to the heat wave and placed the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in charge of response efforts. NDMA has coordinated with the Sindh Provincial Disaster Management Agency and the GoP military to establish heat stroke centers at government and private hospitals; provide transport and medications for heat stroke victims; activate an emergency helpline; and launch an awareness campaign to educate the population on preventative measures. The GoP is also distributing approximately 20,000 gallons of water donated by Nestlé Pakistan.
 - The recent heat wave in Pakistan has exacerbated the humanitarian situation in southern Sindh, where the PMD reports that below-average rainfall during two successive monsoon seasons has caused moderate-to-severe drought conditions in Jamshoro, Tharparkar, and Thatta districts. The PMD expects the drought situation to worsen in the coming months due to anticipated low levels of rainfall during the 2015 monsoon season, which is expected to begin in Pakistan in mid-July and continue through September.
 - USAID/OFDA continues to support drought mitigation and other disaster risk reduction activities in nine districts in Balochistan, Punjab, and Sindh. In Tharparkar, USAID/OFDA is supporting livestock-based and other drought mitigation activities through the RAPID fund. To date in FY 2015, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$2 million to support drought response and mitigation activities in Sindh. Additionally, USAID/Pakistan has supported improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities for vulnerable populations in Sindh's Jacobabad and Karachi cities.
 - Although meteorologists forecast below-average precipitation levels during the 2015 monsoon season, the PMD also anticipates some extreme precipitation events, mainly in northern Pakistan. To prepare for monsoon season, the GoP has initiated contingency planning meetings and continues to emphasize the need for timely pre-positioning of relief supplies in flood-prone areas.
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AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- The Pakistan Humanitarian Country Team—comprising UN, international organization, and NGO representatives—estimates that 58 percent of Pakistani households are food-insecure, including approximately 2 million people in drought-affected areas of Sindh.
 - The Pakistan Food Security Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian food security activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—reported reaching 13,300 families in Sindh with food and livelihoods assistance, including cash grants, food baskets, and livestock support, in March and April. In FATA and KPk, cluster partners assisted more than 1.5 million people during the same time period with cash-based programming, food rations, and livestock management trainings.
 - USAID/FFP has provided WFP \$30 million in FY 2015 to support emergency relief and food assistance activities in Pakistan. Of the total, \$15 million is supporting the local and regional procurement and distribution of food commodities, while \$5 million is for cash distributions to improve vulnerable families' access to food. USAID/FFP has also allocated \$10 million to assist in processing wheat, provided by the GoP, into fortified flour.
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HEALTH

- As of July 4, the Global Polio Eradication Initiative—a public-private partnership between national governments, Rotary International, UNICEF, the UN World Health Organization, and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and

Prevention—had reported 26 new polio cases in 2015, representing a 75 percent decrease from the 103 cases reported during the same period in 2014. According to the GoP, vaccination campaigns in remote areas of FATA and KP—previously inaccessible due to insecurity—have helped stem the spread of the disease.

- In early June, the GoP and the Government of Afghanistan agreed in an inter-country meeting to work together to eradicate polio in Afghanistan and Pakistan—the only two countries in the South Asia region that continue to experience transmission. Coordinated efforts between the two governments are required to eradicate the disease, as people frequently move across the border between the two countries, according to the GoP.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- To date in FY 2015, the U.S. Government has provided more than \$47 million to support humanitarian interventions in Pakistan. Other international donors have collectively provided more than \$154 million since January 2015, according to OCHA. As of June, donors had funded 46 percent—approximately \$198 million—of the \$434 million requested in the 2015 Humanitarian Strategic Plan. The plan aims to provide multi-sector humanitarian assistance to IDPs, returnees, and host communities in FATA and KP and support undernourished pregnant and lactating women and children ages five years and younger countrywide.

CONTEXT

- Since August 2008, conflict between the GoP and militants in FATA and KP 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 KP	\$5,493,609
Implementing Partner	Agriculture and Food Security	Sindh	\$1,943,303
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	FATA and KP	\$300,000
UNICEF	WASH	FATA and KP	\$1,754,028
U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)	Natural and Technological Risks	Countrywide	\$62,200
	Administrative and Support Costs		\$194,151
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY			\$15,447,291

USAID/FFP ³			
WFP	Local and Regional Food Procurement	Countrywide	\$15,000,000
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
WFP	To Support 'Twinning' of Wheat	FATA and KPk	\$10,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY			\$30,000,000
STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$1,900,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY			\$1,900,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2015			\$47,347,291

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 July 10, 2015.

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>