

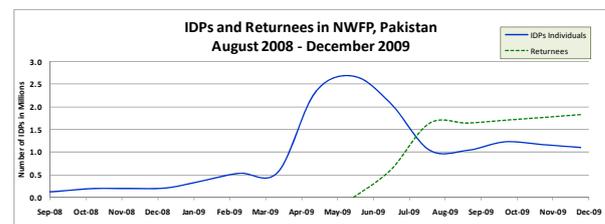
13 January 2010

This End of Year Review summarises the development of the displacement crisis in Pakistan during 2009, and highlights the main activities and projects that the humanitarian community implemented to respond to the humanitarian needs resulting from the crisis.

Major Developments in 2009

- In 2009, Pakistan experienced the worst internal displacement crisis of its history when up to 2.7 million individuals were forced to leave their homes in Malakand Division and FATA as a result of insecurity and hostilities.
- Thousands of Pakistani host families, the Federal, Provincial and District Government and the national and international humanitarian community provided food, shelter and other humanitarian assistance to the internally displaced persons (IDPs).
- By the end of 2009, humanitarian assistance was still provided to 1.1 million IDPs, host families as well as to 1.6 million returnees.

in NWFP. This prompted a sudden and massive movement of civilians to safer areas of the Province, in particular to the districts of the Peshawar valley (Peshawar, Mardan, Swabi, Charsadda, and Nowshera). The speed and scale of this population movement was unprecedented as around two million people were forced to flee over a very short period of time.



SITUATION OVERVIEW OF 2009

Hostilities in Bajaur and Mohmand

In August 2008, major military operations to counter insurgencies and increasing influence of armed groups in Bajaur Agency in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) sparked the first wave of internal displacement of civilians. This was followed by military operations in Mohmand Agency, also in FATA, leading to the further movement of civilians. By the end of April 2009, more than 550,000 civilians from those two Agencies were registered as internally displaced persons (IDPs) in North West Frontier Province (NWFP). The majority of the IDPs (463,000 individuals) lived with host communities, extended families or in rented accommodation. Around 93,000 lived in 11 camps in NWFP.

Renewed fighting in Bajaur Agency in October 2009 triggered another wave of displacement and forced more than 50,000 Bajajrees to flee, some of them for the second or even third time. At the end of December 2009, altogether more than 250,000 civilians from Bajaur (old and new caseload) and 180,000 from Mohmand were registered as IDPs in Lower Dir and Nowshera.

After the collapse of a peace deal in Swat

After the 16 February 2009 peace agreement between the Taliban and the Government collapsed in April 2009, military operations were launched in Lower Dir, Buner and Swat

By the end of June 2009, the total number of IDPs from Malakand Division had reached its peak and 2.1 million civilians were registered in NWFP. Only about 15 percent, or over 250,000 IDPs, were living in the 35 IDP camps that had been established in the meantime, while the vast majority stayed with host families or in around 4,500 schools that provided temporary shelter. In July 2009, after the Government declared the Malakand Division again safe and secure, IDPs started returning to their homes and by the end of 2009, over 1.6 million people had returned to their places of origin. By December 2009, around 370,000 civilians from Malakand Division were still displaced and were either living in the 10 remaining camps in NWFP or with host families.

Displacements in Khyber Agency (FATA)

After initial displacements in Khyber Agency in March 2009, renewed military operations forced around 84,000 civilians to flee the Bara area of Khyber Agency in September 2009. Most of the IDPs moved in with host families in the Peshawar District. At the end of the year, more than 16,500 IDPs from Khyber were still residing in Jalozai Camp in Nowshera.

Hostilities in South Waziristan (FATA)

In October 2009, military operations intensified in South Waziristan and hundreds of thousands of civilians were pouring out of the area. By the end of 2009, around 293,000 IDPs, mainly from the Mashud area in South

Waziristan, had fled the intense fighting. No camps had to be established as the IDPs were either living in their winter accommodations or with host families in the neighbouring districts of Dera Ismail (D.I.) Khan and Tank.

Displacements in Orakzai (FATA)

In December 2009, military operations extended to Orakzai Agency in FATA and by the end of the year around 53,000 civilians had left the area. Most of these IDPs were staying with host families in the neighbouring districts of Kohat and Hangu. Only around 100 IDP families were accommodated in the newly established Mohammad Khawaja Camp in Hangu District.

Floods in Swabi and Mardan

In August 2009, a small-scale crisis hit parts of Swabi and Mardan Districts when heavy rains caused flash floods that originated in the Karamar Mountains. Fourteen people were killed and large parts of civilian property, livestock and crops were lost. The humanitarian community responded immediately by providing food and Non-Food Items and by setting up medical camps to provide health assistance. Some 500 tents were also distributed for shelter assistance.

Security Situation in 2009

The humanitarian work in Pakistan was overshadowed by a very difficult security situation. Sadly, the humanitarian community lost 12 of its aid workers and another 12 were injured in various attacks in 2009. Following these tragic incidents, the UN introduced Security Phase IV for NWFP and FATA in December 2009. Despite the reduced UN footprint in these areas, this initiative will not affect humanitarian and other life-saving projects. These activities will continue with the full commitment and involvement of the UN as well as other humanitarian actors.

CHALLENGES IN 2009

Some of the major challenges faced by the humanitarian community in 2009 were the very tense security situation, the slowness of the funding, the registration of IDPs and the lack of agricultural provisions in return areas.

Security: Limited access to people in need was one of the major challenges for the humanitarian community in Pakistan in 2009. Mainly due to the volatile and unpredictable security situation, for several weeks only a small number of local non-governmental organisations were, for example, able to

operate in D.I. Khan and Tank – the two hosting districts for IDPs from South Waziristan. The difficult security situation also compelled the temporary closure of some of the humanitarian hubs in Malakand Division, resulting in the momentary suspension of assistance distribution.

Registration: As humanitarian assistance was linked to the governmental registration of IDP families, a number of IDPs were unable to receive much needed aid. Some families could not register as they had no national identity card, their data was lost, their entries inaccurate or they came from areas not notified by the Government as 'conflict-affected' areas.

Unpredictability of the humanitarian situation:

Due to the huge influx of IDPs during a very short period of time, the humanitarian response faced sizeable challenges in accommodating the full scale of the crisis. In response to the significant rise in IDPs in May 2009, for example, the Food Cluster was able to provide assistance to all populations in need. However, as this necessitated greater distribution than anticipated, the Cluster was only able to reach fewer beneficiaries the following month.

Funding: Funding for the Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (PHRP) 2009 started off slowly, which led to a delay in the humanitarian response at times. One example is the Agricultural Cluster: owing to the fact that this Cluster was only funded at 16 percent, it was unable to provide timely assistance to poor farmers for the critical winter wheat sowing season. This led to a reduced or low-quality seed plantation in most of the remote areas of Swat, Buner, Shangla and Dir. If not addressed, this poor cropping season could lead to sporadic food insecurity in 2010.

PRIORITIES FOR 2010

In 2010, the humanitarian community will continue to address the needs of four categories of vulnerable people: IDPs (remaining IDPs and newly displaced), returnees, host families and those who never left the conflict-affected areas. Given the continuously volatile security situation in NWFP and FATA in 2010, the humanitarian response will have to shift from an IDP-focused assistance to an assistance that is focused on vulnerability.

Security: In order to gain better access in times of a difficult security situation, the humanitarian community will have to increase its efforts to promote its impartial and neutral role in the conflict. This will increase acceptance of humanitarian aid and facilitate sustained access to the people in need.

Registration: In 2010, the humanitarian community has to ensure that the vulnerability criteria, which link humanitarian assistance to needs rather than registration, will become the accepted and recognised basis for humanitarian aid. This will ensure that humanitarian assistance is provided to all populations in need.

Funding: In order to ensure a timely, consolidated and coordinated response of the humanitarian community to humanitarian needs and to avoid shortcomings in the distribution of commodities, adequate and well-timed funding is imperative for 2010. Clusters, such as Agriculture and Community Restoration, which at 16 and four percent respectively were gravely underfunded in 2009, will need a more solid financial basis to implement their projects.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Protection:

In 2009, the Protection Cluster undertook advocacy efforts and negotiations with relevant government authorities that led to the gradual improvement of humanitarian assistance and protection.

At the height of the crisis, the Cluster facilitated the registration of around 2.7 million IDPs and ensured special assistance to vulnerable groups, such as widows, female-headed households, children, pregnant women, orphans, the disabled etc. It drafted protection monitoring guidelines to collect information on the situation, which are now used in areas of return.

Child protection interventions, such as protecting kids against violence, abuse, exploitation and discrimination, were carried out in camps, return areas and host communities. Over the year, the Child Protection Sub-Cluster established 115 child-friendly spaces and 164 child protection centres in camps, host communities and areas of return. Over 275,000 women and children received psychosocial support and around

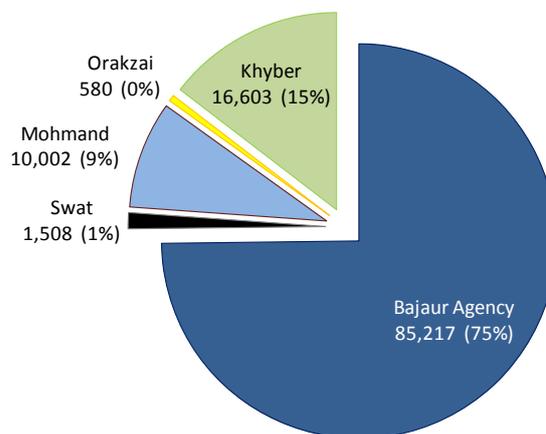
20,000 children were identified, traced and reunited with their families.

With the Government's announcement of the return plan, UNHCR, on behalf of the UN Country Team, signed a Return Policy Framework on 11 July 2009, in order to ensure a voluntary, safe and dignified return of IDPs.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

In response to the huge influx of IDPs, a total of 35 camps were accommodating these IDPs. Twenty-six camps were run by the Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees (CAR), and nine were managed by other humanitarian organisations or the relevant local or district administration. The Cluster addressed the needs of over 250,000 individuals in camps ensuring that basic services, such as water, sanitation and hygiene, health, education and community services were provided. As a result incidents, such as outbreaks of diseases, deaths, fires etc. were successfully avoided.

A well-coordinated camp management system was put in place with government officials, camp management, various humanitarian organisations and community elders, solving issues and running the camps according to their cultural norms.



Breakup of IDPs in Camps as of 31 Dec 2009

Prior to the monsoon season in August 2009, the Cluster equipped camp residents with tools, such as shovels and spades, to counter possible floods. Furthermore, the Cluster constructed shading structures and public spaces to provide relief from the intense heat during the summer. Similarly, with the onset of winter, winterisation packages were

distributed, consisting of woolen shawls, blankets, quilts, plastic sheets and sleeping mats.

After IDPs from the Malakand Division started to return, 19 camps were closed and dismantled adhering to the international environmentally friendly standard operating procedures. By the end of December 2009, 10 camps were still operational with a population of 113,987 individuals.

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items

In 2009, the Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs) Cluster provided over 400,000 NFI kits to as many IDP families in camps and hosting areas. Each kit contained blankets, quilts, sleeping mats, jerry cans, buckets, mosquito nets, plastic sheets and kitchen sets. The Cluster also distributed over 84,000 tents and replaced ordinary tents with all-weather tents, or reinforced the existing ones with extra insulation. More than 7,000 tents were replaced at Jalozei Camp, which by December 2009, accommodated about 97,000 IDPs. Newly established camps, like Wali Kandow and Munda, had already been set up with all-weather tents.

In December 2009, the Cluster started providing training sessions for the construction of temporary shelters in Swat and Lower Dir Districts. The training will enable the local community to help with the eventual construction of around 30,000 temporary shelters in return areas.

The Cluster also constructed fencing around the camp sites, installed lights, constructed around 17,300 kitchens, provided over 16,700 insulation structures against summer heat and built Pardah walls with plastic sheeting for more privacy in camps.

Food Security

In 2009, the Food Cluster supplied approximately 4.3 million beneficiaries, (IDPs, returnees, hosting households and vulnerable groups) with critical food assistance, which translates to around 330,000 metric tons of various commodities. Full rations were provided to more than 95 percent of all those displaced and registered by the Government. In December 2009, 64 percent of the beneficiaries were returnees and were assisted in their places of origin.

WFP and its implementing partners operated in areas of displacement and return, assisting the peak caseload of 2.7 million vulnerable conflict-affected individuals. Every registered family received a food basket of wheat, pulses, vegetable oil, sugar, tea, fortified biscuits and supplementary food for infants and young children on a monthly basis.

The ICRC targeted IDPs, returnees and vulnerable hosting households, distributing almost 29,000 metric tons of wheat flour, rice, split peas, ghee, salt, tea and sugar to more than 1.7 million beneficiaries in Dir, Swat, Buner and other conflict areas.

The scale of the food response was made possible by the establishment of 'humanitarian hubs' – distribution points for food and NFIs. In December 2009, the total number of humanitarian hubs in operation stood at 35 (having peaked at 46 earlier in the year), with an additional nine distribution points at existing camp facilities.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In 2009, the WASH Cluster provided safe drinking water to over 250,000 individuals in camps and 240,000 in host communities. One person received at least 15 litres of drinking water per day through water tankering, tube wells, distribution networks, water storage tanks or tap-stands. The Cluster also arranged for adequate sanitation facilities and installed around 8,000 temporary latrines and 4,000 bathing facilities in camps, hosting areas and areas of return. It also supplemented the community water supply schemes through various means, including the installation of hand pumps and tube wells, the promotion of household water treatment and storage.



A woman demonstrating WASH activities at Jalozei Camp (OCHA)

The Cluster distributed hygiene education material, hygiene kits and WASH-related NFIs and provided technical guidance on sanitation, model facilities and the construction of latrines. The activities were carried out together with the community to ensure the maintenance of the facilities and raise hygiene awareness.

The Cluster also provided safe drinking water to those who never left the conflict areas by distributing generators to run tube wells, water disinfectants, household water storage facilities and containers. Basic latrine supplies, including latrine slabs and super structures, were also distributed.

Health

From the beginning of the crisis in August 2008 to December 2009, the Health Cluster increased the number of supported facilities from 71 to 508. Through these facilities, it provided over three million consultations, more than half of which were female visits. The most common diseases in 2009 were respiratory tract infections and acute diarrhea.

The Cluster also arranged for fogging and residual spraying in IDP camps to control a possible outbreak of diseases, and it supported eight diarrheal treatment centres in camps as well as in hospitals in hosting areas.

Between June and December 2008, the Health Cluster distributed 558 Mini-Emergency health kits (one kit is for 6,000 people for two months) and 32 Inter-Agency Emergency health kits (one kit is sufficient for 10,000 people for two months) and 76 diarrhoeal kits to health facilities in hosting areas, camps and areas of return. Other supplied items included surgical kits, clean delivery kits, reproductive health kits, trauma kits, washing soaps, toilet soaps, Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) etc.

The Health Cluster set up a Disease Early Warning System (DEWS) in 508 facilities in 10 districts including Swat, Upper and Lower Dir, Buner, Dir, Malakand, Mardan, Swabi, Charsadda and Peshawar. In 2009, the system reported 137 alerts and 49 outbreaks, which were countered well in advance.

Reproductive health services were provided in 10 districts by strengthening 44 health facilities and providing 46 mobile clinics. More than 500,000 patients were consulted, including 23,000 prenatal and 2,200 postnatal consultations, 1,200 deliveries, 26 Caesarean sections and 3,100 family planning consultations. Fifty sets of reproductive health kits were provided to all service delivery points

and more than 20,000 women's hygiene and 490 newborn kits were distributed.

Nutrition

In 2009, the Nutrition Cluster focused on malnourished children under five, pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) and other vulnerable groups, such as elderly people, in camps, hosting communities and return areas. The Cluster screened over 310,000 women and children for nutritional status, whereby more than 22,000 children and around 12,000 PLWs were identified as moderately malnourished and included in the Static and Mobile Supplementary Feeding Programmes (SFPs). Over 6,400 severely malnourished children were enrolled and treated in outpatient therapeutic centres, while over 1,000 children were treated in Stabilisation Centres in camps and host communities.

Over 40,000 mothers received community awareness sessions on exclusive breast feeding, timely complementary feeding, hygiene and sanitation in camps, hosting areas and areas of return. Over 600 health workers from the Department of Health and NGOs staff were trained in emergency nutrition services during the year.

With the start of the military operations in South Waziristan, the nutrition activities were extended to D.I. Khan and Tank. Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) services were provided in the catchment areas of 19 health facilities. Of the more than 23,000 screened cases, 2,300 children and PLWs were treated for malnutrition.

Education

One of the major tasks of the Education Cluster was to rehabilitate the over 4,500 schools that had been occupied by the IDPs in hosting areas. During 2009, around 3,500 of these school buildings were rehabilitated while work on over 650 schools is still in progress.



One of the boys' schools at Jalozai Camp (OCHA)

The Cluster further provided education in primary, middle and secondary schools in camps. Over 30,000 children were enrolled during the year. More than 14,000 children participated in evening classes in hosting areas. The Cluster members ensured that temporary school facilities were safe and child-friendly with latrines and water facilities.

The Cluster also arranged training sessions for over 130 school principals and teachers on mentoring processes, psychosocial support and teaching methodologies in Swat, Lower Dir and Buner. Over 5,000 individuals took part in mine awareness sessions in the areas of return. The Education Cluster distributed 14,000 winterised kits and 15,000 pairs of shoes, more than 11,000 school uniforms and other school supplies, including school tents, sitting mats, school bags and other learning material in camps and hosting communities.

Agriculture

One of the major activities of the Agriculture Cluster was the distribution of seeds to address food security in return areas. The Cluster distributed over 7,000kgs of pulses, sesame, turnip, radish, blight resistant potato tubers, peas, wheat and vegetable seeds to over 30,000 farmers and vulnerable families in Buner, Lower Dir, Shangla and Swabi.

The Cluster distributed vegetable seed kits (mint, bitter gourd, okra, sponge gourd, squash and pumpkin) to around 1,500 families in camps over the year. Almost 400 hand-tool kits (water sprinkler, hoe, weeder and spade) were distributed and over 300 animals were vaccinated in camps in Swabi and Mardan. With the return of IDPs to Buner, IOM distributed small agriculture tools, like shovel and chisel, to 13,500 households for crop raising and land preparation. Over 50,000 families in Swat, Buner and Lower Dir received tool sets, fertilisers and seed distributions from Oxfam GB and ICRC.

In the hosting communities of Charsada, Swabi and Mardan, over 300,000 different trees were planted in 2009.

FAO trained 600 individuals, including 200 females, in modern crop raising techniques and kitchen gardening in Buner, Lower Dir, Shangla and Swabi over the year.

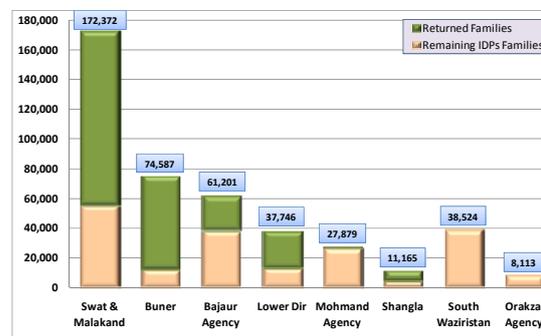
Community Restoration (former Early Recovery)

The Community Restoration (CR) Cluster catered for community needs in the five areas

of non-farm-livelihood, governance, social cohesion, community infrastructure and environment. During 2009, the Cluster addressed the livelihoods, capacity enhancement and networking needs of around 71,500 families by giving them tool-kits and cash grants of US \$350 to small enterprises in return areas. A further 21,000 individuals were supported with training and cash-for-work programmes, such as rubble removal and infrastructure reconstruction, in Malakand Division and parts of FATA.

The Cluster also led a multi-sectoral Early Recovery Assessment, which was carried out with the government. It identified the early recovery needs of the IDPs in FATA and Malakand Division and of those displaced by the August floods in NWFP.

The Cluster was renamed to Community Restoration Cluster at the end of 2009 as the concept of Early Recovery was widely misperceived. In order to counteract any misunderstandings, the Cluster conducted several sessions with government officials, humanitarians and donors to enhance their understanding of Early Recovery.



The number of returned and remaining IDP families as of 31 December 2009

Emergency Telecommunications Services:

Developments in the local security situation and the change to UN Security Phases IV in NWFP and FATA increased the need of security telecommunication services in Pakistan. At the beginning of 2009, seven radio rooms were operating around the clock across the country, providing independent and reliable communication network services to all UN Agencies. All UN vehicles were tracked through this network and the radio rooms were managed by the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).

Two new UN radio rooms were established in Buner and Bhakkar Districts in August 2009. Each room was staffed with three operators 12 hours a day, seven days a week. The Bhakkar radio room was shut down with the closure of the hub in November 2009 while the Buner radio room continues to provide services to all humanitarian workers.

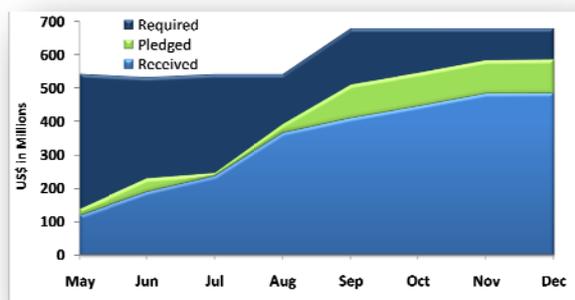
COORDINATION

The humanitarian response was organised through 12 Clusters, whereby the relevant humanitarian agencies formed a group to coordinate their respective activities. Each Cluster was led by a UN Agency and the members met on a weekly or fortnightly basis to share cluster-specific information, coordinate their activities and ensure all needs are covered and there are no duplications. An elaborate inter-cluster coordination mechanism was also put in place and was guided by the Humanitarian Country Team.

FUNDING

The Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (PHRP) for 2008-2009 remained slightly underfunded throughout the year. Following a slow start after its initial launch in September 2008, the donors stepped up their contributions significantly in August 2009 to address the needs of vulnerable populations. After having been the fifth worst-funded appeal globally during the first half of 2009, the PHRP moved up the ladder and became the fourth best-funded appeal at the end of 2009. Only Sudan, the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Ethiopia were better funded in 2009. During the year, the PHRP was revised three times to adjust to the worsening humanitarian situation.

Funding Situation from May to December 2009



With 16 and four percent respectively, the Agriculture and Community Restoration Clusters remained the two most underfunded Clusters within the PHRP 2008-2009. The CCCM and Nutrition Clusters were the two best funded Clusters, with 91 and 93 percent respectively.

On 31 December 2009, the PHRP 2008-2009 was funded at 71.3 percent, which translated to US \$484,956,486 against a total requirement of \$680,070,527.

All humanitarian aid (PHRP and non-PHRP) was tracked through the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and relied on information provided by donors and recipient agencies. Please inform FTS of all contributions (cash and in-kind) by sending an email to: fts@reliefweb.int

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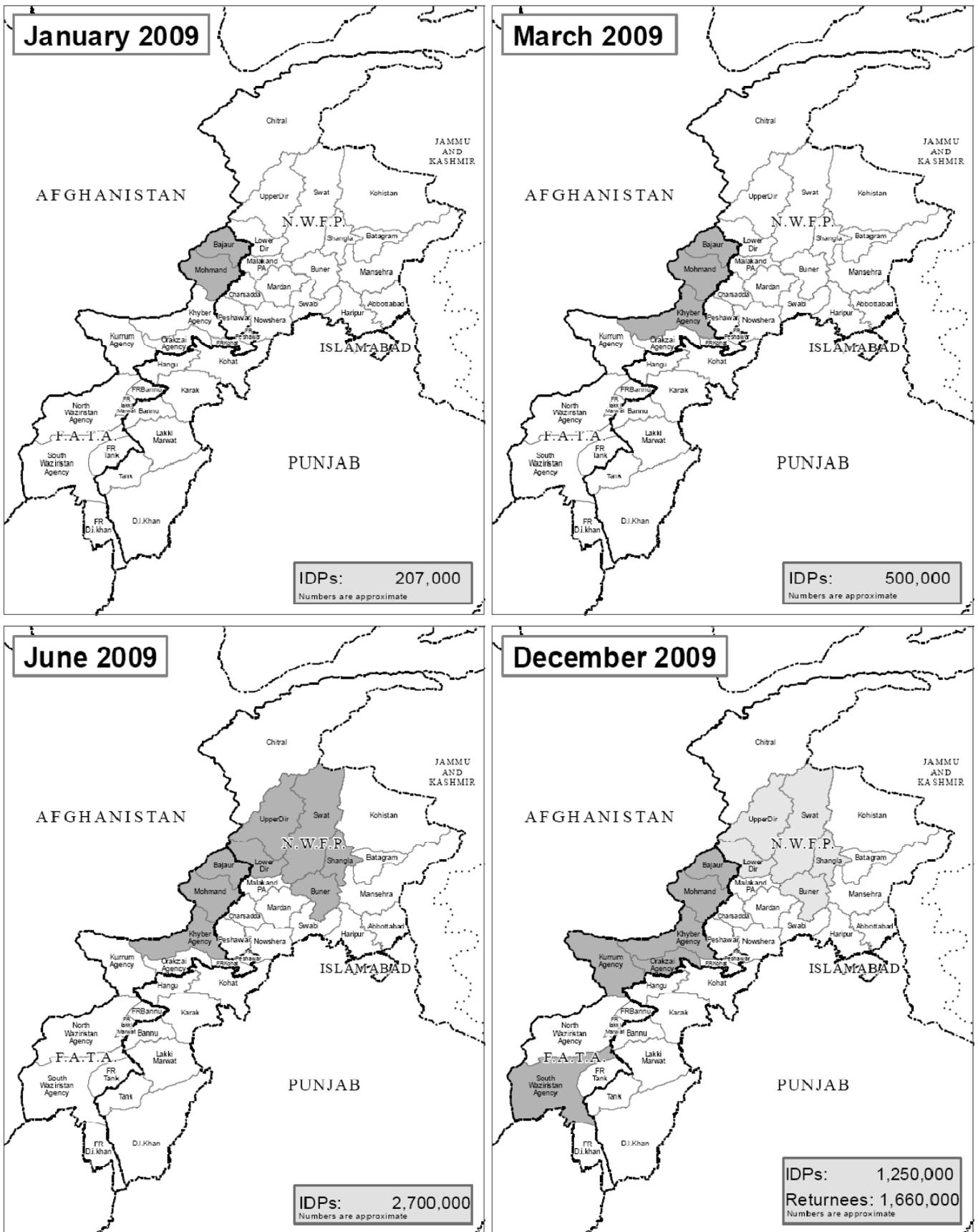
FOR REFERENCE

The humanitarian community's OneResponse
<http://pakistan.oneresponse.info>

Reliefweb: <http://www.reliefweb.int>

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N.W.F.P. / F.A.T.A. - Areas of Hostility
in 2009



Map Doc
PAK078_NWFP_FATA_IDPS_Hostility_sitrep_08012010

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