This report was issued by OCHA Pakistan. It covers the period from 6 to 17 November.

SITUATION OVERVIEW:
From 11 to 14 November a multi-cluster mission went to Dera Ismail Khan District (D.I. Khan) to assess the humanitarian situation and conditions for the civilians displaced from South Waziristan, due to the ongoing military operations.

As of 17 November, 54,333 families (approx. 400,000 individuals) have registered in the two hosting districts of D.I. Khan and Tank; 36,787 families (approx. 260,000 individuals) of which have been verified by the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA). According to NADRA, 17,546 families (approx. 128,000 individuals) are not eligible for IDP status due to multiple registrations, the validity of their ID cards or because of their places of origin.

The mission established that about 300,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) (75 percent of all IDPs from South Waziristan) are from the Mahsud tribe, which means that almost the entire Mahsud population have left their homes.

Most of the IDPs come from poor backgrounds and are in need of assistance. They reported large-scale destruction and damage in the conflict-affected areas of South Waziristan (destruction/severe damage to houses, livestock and social infrastructure). According to IDPs in D.I. Khan, about 7,000 civilians, mostly men, have stayed behind to look after their belongings.

Some IDPs complained about the exorbitant transport fees of up to PKRs 40,000 (approx. US $ 500) to reach the hosting districts. Those living in rented accommodation (approx. 30 percent of all IDPs) also mentioned exploiting prices.

According to the mission, there are currently about 2,000 families (approx. 14,500 individuals) from the Bhittani tribe, who are not from the government-notified areas and do not meet the criteria for governmental registration. However, these IDPs received initial humanitarian assistance (food and non-food items).

NEEDS:
The registration criteria for IDPs have to be reviewed together with the relevant authorities on district and provincial level to ensure the inclusion of all genuine IDPs in line with the internationally recognised Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

Due to the oncoming winter, there is a huge demand for firewood, winterised tents and non-food items (NFIs), such as winter bedding and clothing. As the governmental cash grant of PKRs 5,000 per family does not constitute adequate support for socially deprived families, food distribution might have to continue longer than initially planned.

Society, tradition and customs in South Waziristan are conservative and women do not visit public places, including relief distribution points. Therefore, humanitarians have to look into new approaches for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to ensure that female-headed households will not be left out and all vulnerable segments of the IDP population receive the assistance they need.

GAPS:
The security situation in D.I. Khan and Tank remains a major challenge as only a small number of local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are currently able to operate on a continued basis in these areas. In order to provide the IDPs from South Waziristan with the urgently needed assistance, the humanitarian community has to be granted safe and continuous access to the two hosting districts.
**RESPONSE:**

**REGISTRATION:** Since the last Situation Report, the influx of new IDPs has slowed down significantly: only about 650 new IDP families (approx. 4,700 individuals) have registered in D.I. Khan and Tank since 5 November. Therefore, on 9 November, two registration points were closed in D.I. Khan, reducing the number of points to four: three in D.I. Khan and one in Tank.

NADRA is issuing ATM cash cards to verified families, whereby each family receives a governmental cash grant of PKRs 5,000 (about US $60) per month for six months. So far, 12,469 families (approx. 91,000 individuals or 33 percent) have received these cards.

**NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs):** UNHCR continued NFI distribution from its four distribution centres in D.I. Khan and Tank. So far, 28,435 NFI kits containing blankets, jerry cans, plastic buckets, kitchen-sets, sleeping mats, plastic sheets, mosquito nets and quilts have been distributed. All registered IDPs have received these NFI kits, no matter whether they are verified or not.

Since 9 November, UNHCR’s implementing partner has distributed around 9,000 tents to IDP families in D.I. Khan, whereas tent distribution in Tank started on 11 November. UNHCR is planning to distribute up to 35,000 tents to assist IDPs from South Waziristan with their temporary shelter needs while living with host families.

**FOOD SECURITY:** The third round of WFP’s monthly food distributions has covered almost 100 percent of the total registered IDPs in D.I. Khan and about 80 percent in Tank. From 14 October to 17 November, WFP distributed 4,817 MT of monthly food packages to 47,365 families (approx. 345,000 individuals) from its four humanitarian hubs (three in D.I. Khan and one in Tank). In the past week only, WFP delivered 1,900 MT of food to about 19,000 families (approx. 138,000 individuals). A monthly food ration includes 80kg wheat flour, 8kg pulses, 4kg vegetable oil, 4kg sugar, 300g tea, 1kg salt and 5kg high energy biscuits.

**EDUCATION:** UNICEF has supplied 20 schools-in-a-box (SIBs) to the Education Department of D.I. Khan. These SIBs are sufficient for 1,600 displaced children.

**NUTRITION:** The Health Cluster’s ‘blanket feeding programme’ will start on 20 November. Under this programme, Lady Health Workers will distribute one month’s ration of Fortified Blended Food to pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) and to 6-to-59-months old children. Screening for malnourishment continued and since 2 November, nearly 2,000 children and PLWs have been screened. So far, 191 malnourished patients have been enrolled in the ‘Community-based Management of Malnutrition’ programme.

**HEALTH:** The Health Cluster has pre-positioned life-saving drugs sufficient for two months to nearly 300,000 IDPs in D.I. Khan and Tank. Additionally, 157 health care providers were trained for the Diseases Early Warning System (DEWS) in D.I. Khan and Tank. Another six medical officers were trained on how to assess health facilities in Tank. They will start a three-day assessment of medical facilities next week.

**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE:** Since August, the WASH Cluster has rehabilitated and installed eight government water supply systems in D.I. Khan and nine in Tank. Additionally, 57 hand pumps and seven pressure pumps have been repaired providing more than 117,000 IDPs and local host communities with drinking water. More than 140,000 IDPs have received WASH NFIs, including hygiene kits, and over 80,000 IDPs have benefitted from 530 hygiene sessions. Also, 315 latrine kits have been distributed to the displaced population.

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