

PAKISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

42,225

Displaced Households in FATA
OCHA – September 2017

262,623

Households Voluntarily Returned to FATA Since March 2015
OCHA – September 2017

52,247

Registered Afghan Returnees in 2017
UNHCR – September 2017

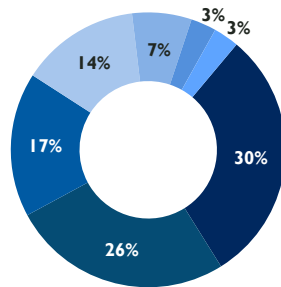
87,694

Undocumented Afghan Returnees in 2017
UNHCR – September 2017

1.4 million

Registered Afghan Refugees in Pakistan
UNHCR – August 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



- Local and Regional Food Procurement (82%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (17%)
- Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- GoP program assists more than 262,600 displaced households to return to FATA
- Seasonal monsoon rains and flooding in August result in more than 160 deaths countrywide
- USAID provides nearly \$9.4 million in additional multi-sector humanitarian assistance

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PAKISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017

USAID/OFDA	\$7,061,810
USAID/FFP	\$38,043,714
USAID/Pakistan	\$1,000,000
Total	\$46,105,524

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- More than 262,600 conflict-displaced households in Pakistan voluntarily returned to areas of origin in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) through a Government of Pakistan (GoP) returns program between March 2015 and September 2017, according to the UN.
- Since January, more than 139,900 registered and undocumented Afghan refugees have returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan—a 55 percent decrease compared to the nearly 312,700 registered and undocumented returns during the same period in 2016.
- USAID provided more than \$46 million in FY 2017 to respond to the complex emergency in Pakistan. With USAID support, UN and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners provided emergency food assistance, as well as agriculture, nutrition, protection, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support, to conflict- and disaster-affected populations.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT AND RETURNS

- More than 52,200 registered and nearly 87,700 undocumented Afghan refugees returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan between January and September 2017, the UN reports. In comparison, nearly 155,000 registered and nearly 158,000 undocumented Afghan refugees returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan during the same period in 2016. New GoP policies, including efforts to register undocumented Afghans in Pakistan, and the reduction of Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) repatriation grants from \$400 to \$200 contributed to the decrease in the number of returns. Despite ongoing returns, nearly 1.4 million registered Afghan refugees remained in Pakistan as of late August, the UN reports.
- Conflict between GoP forces and militant groups in FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province (KPk) between 2008 and 2014 displaced more than 5 million people, according to the UN. As of late June, more than 262,600 households had voluntarily returned to areas of origin in FATA through a GoP returns program for internally displaced persons (IDPs) launched in March 2015. More than 42,200 conflict-affected households remained displaced throughout Pakistan as of late September, the UN reports. To date, the GoP has distributed \$80 million to support returning households since 2015.
- With \$3.5 million in FY 2017 USAID/OFDA assistance, an NGO partner manages the Responding to Pakistan's Internally Displaced (RAPID) program—a countrywide response mechanism designed to provide targeted assistance to conflict- and disaster-affected individuals, including through the provision of health, livelihoods, shelter, and WASH support. RAPID partners assisted nearly 2.6 million individuals, including more than 1.2 million IDPs and 435,000 returnees, across Pakistan between September 2013 and August 2017.

NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- Pakistan is prone to a variety of natural disasters, including avalanches, cyclones, drought, earthquakes, floods, and tsunamis. To address vulnerability to different types of natural events, USAID/OFDA and humanitarian partners support programs that provide humanitarian assistance to communities while strengthening local capacity to prepare for, mitigate, and respond to natural disasters.
- Seasonal monsoon rains and flash flooding in August resulted in more than 160 deaths, nearly 170 injuries, and damage to an estimated 440 houses countrywide, according to the GoP National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). In Sindh Province, heavy rains and flooding caused damage to homes and cotton and vegetable crops, including in Sindh's Badin District and neighboring areas.
- USAID/FFP partner WFP recently launched a cash-based livelihood program to support conflict-affected people returning to areas of origin in FATA's North Waziristan Agency (NWA) to mitigate the risk of natural hazards. Through the program, WFP plans to assist approximately 6,600 families—more than 44,200 people—in NWA through cash-for-work activities that reduce disaster risks in their communities.

AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, AND LIVELIHOODS

- Food insecurity remains prevalent in northern and southeastern Pakistan, including in Sindh Province. As of August, surveys conducted by WFP in four drought-prone districts of Sindh indicated that populations in three districts were experiencing Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity, while one district was experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—levels, WFP reports.³
- Despite persistent food security concerns, WFP reported a decline in overall food insecurity across FATA's seven agencies between 2014 and July 2017. An estimated five percent of people in FATA were classified as severely food-insecure in 2014, while only one percent of the population was classified as severely food-insecure in 2017, according to the results of an assessment by the Pakistan Food Security Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian WASH activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders. The report attributed improved food security

³ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

conditions to reduced conflict, increased access to housing and water and sanitation services, and food and cash assistance from multiple UN agencies, including USAID partners.

- In August, USAID/FFP contributed \$8 million to WFP for the local and regional procurement of more than 1,100 metric tons (MT) of food, as well as cash transfers for food for more than 28,000 displaced and returnee households—approximately 187,600 people—in FATA. The USAID/FFP contribution also included \$3 million for WFP’s “twinning” of GoP-donated wheat to meet the emergency needs of displaced households in FATA.
- With USAID/FFP support, WFP launched a program in August to address acute malnutrition in FATA’s Kurram Agency through the provision of locally produced specialized nutritious food. Through a network of community-based health facilities and female health workers, the program intends to benefit more than 75,000 children ages 6–24 months, as well as pregnant and lactating women. WFP is also providing children ages 24–59 months with micronutrient supplements.
- Between May and August, USAID/OFDA RAPID partners distributed livestock fodder to nearly 10,900 vulnerable families—more than 73,000 people—and conducted education sessions on livestock management best practices benefiting nearly 9,100 people in Sindh’s drought-affected Tharparkar District.

HEALTH, SHELTER, AND WASH

- Access to health care in areas of FATA remains limited, including due to insecurity and bureaucratic impediments. In September, NGO Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) withdrew from Kurram, following local officials’ refusal to issue authorization for MSF to continue providing health services in the area, the NGO reports. MSF had maintained a presence in Kurram since 2004. MSF continues to provide health services in FATA’s Bajaur Agency, as well as Pakistan’s Balochistan, KPk, and Sindh provinces.
- The GoP Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations, and Coordination reported a spike in dengue fever cases in KPk in July and August, with nearly 1,300 confirmed cases of dengue reported in KPk during the two-month period, compared to approximately 2,200 cases reported countrywide between January and early September. Although dengue fever is endemic to Pakistan, resulting in recurrent seasonal outbreaks, WHO emphasized the need for a response to the spike in cases in KPk.
- In mid-September, the GoP launched a national polio immunization campaign—part of a series of campaigns targeting more than 37 million children younger than five years of age countrywide. Health actors vaccinated nearly 2.8 million children against polio in August, according to the GoP. Between January and late September, the GoP reported five confirmed polio cases in Pakistan, compared to 16 cases reported during the same period in 2016, according to WHO.
- Through more than \$2 million in FY 2017 assistance, USAID/OFDA supported four international NGO partners to conduct critical WASH activities—including hygiene promotion campaigns, the provision of hygiene items, and rehabilitation of water sources—in Pakistan. From February–August, USAID/OFDA-supported NGO partners constructed nearly 60 hand pumps and 30 pressure pumps to facilitate access to safe drinking water for vulnerable households in NWA. In addition, the NGOs conducted more than 270 health and hygiene training sessions for returnee populations in NWA.
- USAID/OFDA provided more than \$2.3 million in FY 2017 funding for shelter interventions in Pakistan. With USAID/OFDA support, four international NGO partners provided shelter assistance—such as constructing transitional shelters and distributing shelter materials and tool kits—to vulnerable households, including displaced populations in FATA.

HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

- Through the USAID/OFDA-supported RAPID program, NGO partners are assisting the FATA Disaster Management Agency (FDMA) to strengthen humanitarian coordination and information management, including through capacity building for FDMA staff, improved disaster management information system, and the development of monitoring and evaluation systems.

CONTEXT

- Since 2008, conflict between the GoP and militants in FATA and KP has displaced millions of Pakistanis. Spontaneous and GoP-assisted returns to areas of origin are ongoing; however, the overall security situation in Pakistan remains volatile, with security incidents and sectarian violence contributing to 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 June 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.

USAID 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)	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods	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
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PAKISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$46,105,524

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

² USAID/OFDA funding represents obligated amounts as of September 30, 2017.

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>