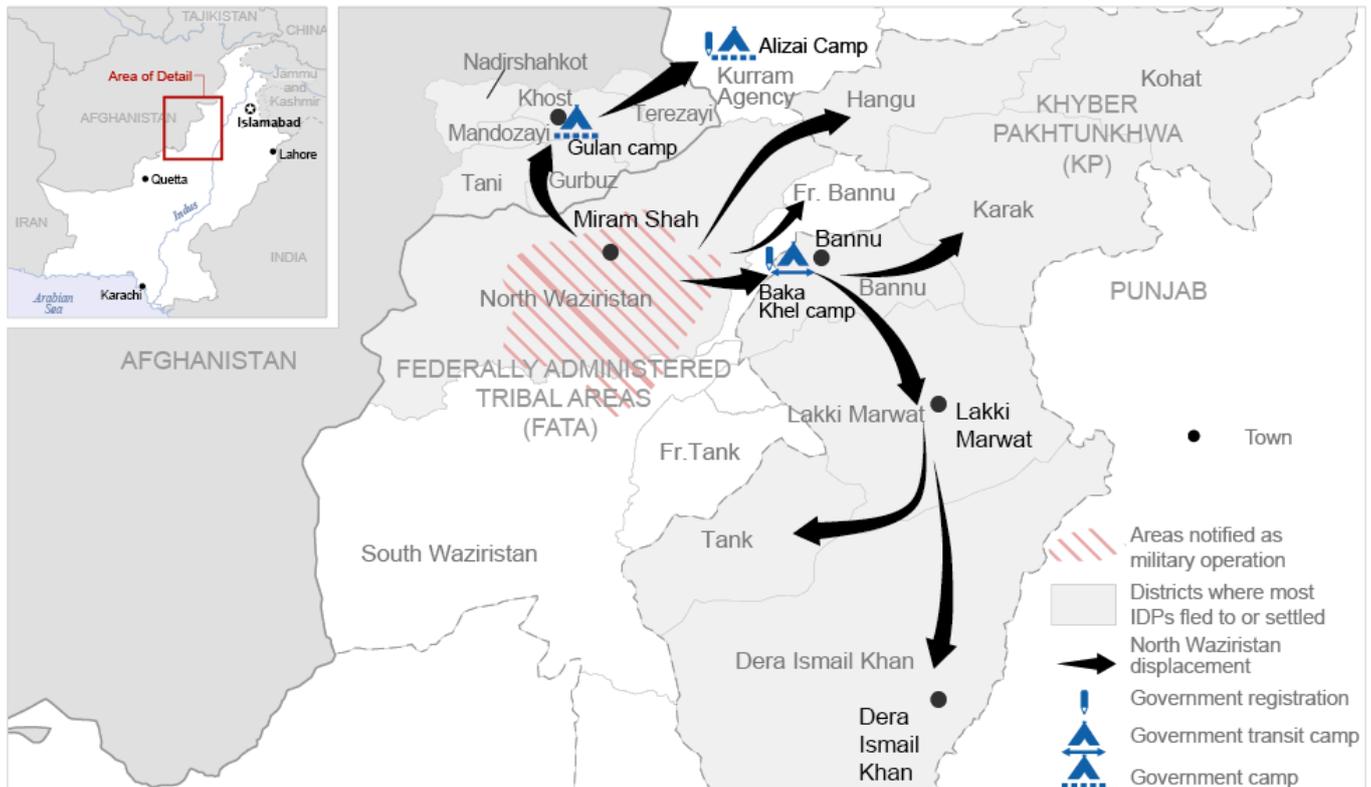




This report is produced by OCHA Pakistan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Pakistan. The next report will be issued on or around 25 June.

Highlights



Source: OCHA Pakistan

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

- The number of people displaced from North Waziristan Agency (NWA) has increased to over 455,000 people, with over 74 per cent of those displaced, women and children. Over 380,000 people have been displaced in just over a week, following the launch of the Government's security operations on 15 June.
- The Government is providing cash grants IDPs as they register, along with other assistance. Humanitarian partners are providing food and health support while preparing to scale up the response.
- Displacements provide an opportunity to vaccinate children against polio, while at the same time pose a threat of further spread of polio to urban centres.
- Priority needs include protection, food, shelter, health, water, sanitation and hygiene. Urgent funding resources are needed to scale up the humanitarian response.
- On 24 June, the Government sent a letter requesting the humanitarian community to extend humanitarian assistance to the newly displaced IDPs from NWA, in addition to the already displaced 930,000 people.
- The Government has provided 25,000 metric tons of wheat to WFP to support the newly displaced IDPs from NWA.

455,000+
Displaced from NWA
as of 24 June

74 %
Of the NWA IDPs
are women and
children

930,000
Pre-existing displaced
people in KP and FATA
in need of humanitarian
assistance

1.6 m
Registered
Afghan
Refugees

US\$?
Needed for the
humanitarian
Response for NWA
IDPs

US\$12m
Pledged by donors

+ For more information, see "background on the crisis" at the end of the report

www.unocha.org

The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.

Coordination Saves Lives

Situation Overview

The Government commenced the military operation in NWA on 15 June, targeting non-state armed actors' hideouts. The operations prompted large scale displacements to neighbouring districts of Bannu, Lakki Marwat, Karak, Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province; Bakkar and Fatehjang in Punjab Province and other parts of the country, as well as, to Afghanistan. Reports indicate over 14,000 people have reached Afghanistan. As of 24 June, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) has reported registering over 455,000 IDPs (36,700 families). This number far exceeds the initial estimates of 250,000 IDPs. The displacements appear to have ceased from the designated exit points from NWA, as the authorities re-imposed a curfew following a five-day relaxation that allowed over 350,000 people to move out of the conflict zone. However, further displacements are expected as the security operation is extended to other parts of the Agency.

The majority of the IDPs are women (32 per cent) and children (42 per cent). The displacements are creating opportunities to vaccinate children against polio, most of whom had never received a vaccine. At the same time, movement of the displaced people into new location carries a threat of spread of polio into new areas. The Government health teams, supported by the UN, are vaccinating people at exit points from NWA.

The displaced people are facing hardships due to security restrictions, lack of transport, and inflated fares when exiting. The Government made provisions for the fleeing families, however, due to the mass exodus, their facilities are overwhelmed. The Government has established a camp in FR Bannu, yet, almost all of the IDPs are choosing to live with friends and relatives, in rented accommodations, or in temporary shelters, such as Government schools – which were closed two weeks early for summer season to accommodate the displaced families. The huge influx of IDPs has put a strain on the already existing facilities in the hosting areas.

Following comprehensive preparations in contingency planning for NWA, humanitarian partners are geared up to address the challenges facing the displaced population with an aim to support 500,000 IDPs for six months. WFP and partners have started food distribution, while the water, sanitation and hygiene activities will start soon.

The Federal Government has announced PKR500 million (US\$5 million), KP Provincial Government PKR350 million (\$3.5 million) and Punjab Government PKR500 million (\$5 million) for IDPs support. Each registered family is receiving PKR 12,000 (\$120) to meet their immediate needs. The Government has distributed cash relief of PKR 19, 224,000 (\$192,240) to more than 1,600 families for their food and NFIs as of 24 June.

A team comprising UN Department for Safety and Security and OCHA is conducting an assessment on security, physical access, and the overall humanitarian situation to Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu districts. Additionally, the team will assess the potential vulnerability related to the monsoon rains to the physical access routes and the response.

Funding

To date, donors have committed some US\$12 million.

Humanitarian Response



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- Provide technical assistance to local authorities to establish water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, site maintenance; surveying, site planning, plot demarcation and tent pitching.
- Plan provision of electricity to the camp, setting up *pardha* (privacy) walls, tented shelters (summarization), provision of hot meals, establishing coordination forums with service providers (government and non-government entities), establishment of warehousing capacity.

Response:

- The Government's established IDP camp in Bannu has only 20 families so far. Humanitarian partners are assessing the camp for the provision of facilities as per standards.
- WFP is providing food, NRC is distributing NFIs, and the Government is providing cash grants.
- Over 800 schools are being used as shelters in Bannu. Schools are also being used in Kurrum Agency. Children were released from school two weeks early for summer holidays, to vacate the schools for use.

- A WASH assessment found the existing WASH facilities as inadequate for the proposed population, and preparing to improve the services.

Education

Needs:

- The Education Cluster aims to reach some 82,000 children which is 40 per cent of the total displaced children by setting up schools in existing and new camp sites.
- Provision of educational supplies such as school tents, school-in-a-box, recreational kits, tents, seating mats, tarpaulin and teaching and learning material to schools in camps and in the IDPs hosting areas.
- Capacity building of Government teachers, Parent-Teachers Committees and School Management Committees on various topics including teaching in emergency, psychosocial support and life-skills based education.

82,000
Children will be covered by the Cluster

Response:

- The Education Cluster has prepared a NWA response plan to support resumption of education services in IDP camps and off camp locations.
- UNICEF has finalized plans to implement education response in camps and off-camp locations.
- The Education Cluster has pre-positioned educational supplies. UNICEF is procuring educational supplies including 65 school tents, 185 recreation kits, 210 School-in-a-box kits and 1,925 plastic mats.
- The Cluster is gathering information on schools being used as IDP shelters in hosting areas. So far, IDPs have taken shelter in 800 government schools in Bannu and some 55 government schools in Karak districts. These include 50 per cent each boys' and girls' schools. The provincial government has issued a notification to district administration and education officials in southern districts to allow the IDPs to take shelter in government schools. The schools in KP are closed for summer vacation until the end of August.
- Educational department staff is engaged in IDP relief activities in schools and communities.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Schools being used as IDP shelters will affect the school infrastructure and facilities, school furniture, teaching and learning material beside the liability of huge electricity bills for schools. Based on previous experience, schools used as temporary shelters require rehabilitation prior to use for educational purposes.

Food Security

Needs:

- Provision of food rations to all the IDP families.
- Many of the IDP families are moving with their livestock. The estimated numbers are 12 animals per family. Many of the animals have diseases, some of which may spread to humans.
- For livestock, there is a need to provide support of fodder, vaccination, and veterinary services.

Response:

- WFP has received 25,000 MT of wheat from the Government of Pakistan for distribution to the IDPs.
- WFP started food distribution in Bannu from 22 June and as of 24 June, provided 198 MT food to over 2,000 families. Food distribution in Dera Ismail Khan started on 24 June.
- Given the magnitude of the displacement, WFP together with the local authorities are working to identify another suitable food-distribution hub in Bannu. This would significantly increase WFPs capacity to reach up to 2,500 IDP families per day. The Bannu Sports Stadium where the present distribution is taking place is not sufficient in terms of capacity. The current capacity is to reach 1,500 families a day per site.
- Banners with information from WFP Pakistan's beneficiary feedback desk have been dispatched to the area. This would enable beneficiaries to register any complaints or queries they might have on WFPs intervention for their timely feedback.
- WFP is moving over 331 MT of food items, including wheat flour, salt, oil and high energy biscuits to Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan for further distribution to IDPs.
- Access to the operational area was fully granted to both NGO and UN staff. WFP is seeking access for the international staff to support the response.
- The Food Security Cluster met in Peshawar on 23 June. Pakistan Red Crescent Society and the UAE are providing 3,500 tonnes of cooked food. The distribution will be coordinated to avoid duplication.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Access for the NGO and WFP staff was facilitated promptly by the authorities. However, movement of the trucks carrying supplies proved difficult because of a stringent security regime in place.
- There are concerns regarding the family size, which appears to be significantly higher than the previously noted number of 6, and appears to be closer to 13.5, as reported by authorities.

**Health****Needs:**

- Vaccination of children against polio and other diseases.
- Mental and psychological health is always an issue of prime importance.
- Some 74 per cent of the displaced population comprises of women and children, hence reproductive and mother and child health care must be addressed.

146,230People vaccinated
against polio**Response:**

- Health activities are ongoing through the fixed health centres that are supported by the WHO supplies. WHO has dispatched 12 Inter-Agency Health Kits (each kit sufficient for 9,000 patients), one Diarrhoea Treatment Kit (sufficient for 600 patients) and five Pneumonia Kits (each sufficient for 300 patients).
- To date, a total of 146,230 people have received polio vaccinations at various check posts.
- The Government has deployed four mobile health units at the registration points to provide health services to IDPs.
- USAID has deployed a mobile health unit to Bannu. The unit contains equipment, such as ultrasound machine, laboratory apparatus and medicines along with a male doctor, a female health care provider, a paramedic and a lab technician.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Safe Delivery Kits are in limited quantity and stock needs to be replenished.
- Larger families with an average family size of 13.5 are residing in small houses, unhygienic practices with food and drinking water may have important public health ramification.
- Access remains the greatest challenge in areas of displacement and the authorities have been informed to improve humanitarian space.
- Maternal and child health professionals, and those specialised in reproductive health are lacking in the area, and technical staff are required to support the response
- Many of the population feeling report mental health issues and psychosocial problems as a result of their experiences.

**Nutrition****Response:**

- A Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Health (DOH) KP has been signed for provision of emergency nutrition services including community based management of acute malnutrition, IYCF (Infant young child feeding) and multi-micronutrient supplementation among 6-59 months old children and pregnant and lactating women.
- Twenty health facilities in Bannu have been identified in consultation with the DOH and nomination from DOH is being finalized for training on CMAM. This training is planned in Bannu for forty participants including two facility based staff from each public health facility identified for emergency nutrition services in union councils with expected higher concentration of IDPs influx from NWA.
- Supplies including anthropometric equipment, 1000 Cartons RUTF, 10,000 PAC Multi-micronutrient sachets and 1000 PAC MM tablets have been dispatched to DHO Bannu today.
- Nutrition cluster meeting with partners is ongoing today.



Needs:

- With nearly 74 per cent of the IDPs comprising women and children, the protection needs are expected to be high.
- The Protection Cluster has raised protection concern with FDMA. There are no female staff at the registration points. In a positive light, data taken for registration is comprehensive and disaggregated.

74 %
Of the IDPs are women and children

Response:

- The authorities report the provision of a 24 hour desk to register people, and provide tokens for assistance.
- IDPs who fled through South Waziristan to Dera Ismail Khan are not yet registered. FDMA is planning to conduct an information campaign and register them through mobile registration teams.
- IDPs who are already in Peshawar would be registered through mobile registration teams that will be established at later stage.
- The National Database & Registration Authority (NADRA) will verify the data within one week time though it will be challenging given the large case load. So far FDMA has shared data of 5,000 families with NADRA for verification.
- The data entry into electronic version is still ongoing by FDMA. Data collected through mobiles are not yet entered into the computerized system.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is a need to ensure freedom of movement of IDPs. Also there is a need to issue tokens to individuals without identity cards to allow registration and assistance.
- Access to registration points mainly for women needs to be ensured and the registration data should also be share with UNHCR.
- Access to Bannu and frontier region of Bannu is still limited.
- Gap in information sharing with newly displaced persons is leading to confusion amongst IDPs on assistance being provided, mechanisms adopted and redress mechanisms.



Needs:

- Only 10 per cent 100,000 people (3,846 families) of the estimated 500,000 displaced population are expected to seek shelter assistance in camps. The rest will be assisted in various forms while they live with host communities. The in-camp IDPs will be assisted through the CCCM mechanisms.
- The Shelter Cluster will facilitate the following services to the off-camp IDPs and the host communities: NFI provision to all IDPs, cash rental subsidies to 10 per cent of the off camp IDPs, temporary shelter construction assistance in overcrowded host communities, repair cash assistance to host communities hosting most vulnerable IDPs with houses requiring basic repair.
- Provide 38,462 families with 76,923 NFI kits (NFI kit designed for family of 6).
- Assist 20 per cent of the off-camp IDP families (6,923 vulnerable families) with rental subsidy of PKR 5,000 (\$51 per month) for three months.
- Provide 10 per cent most vulnerable of the rental subsidy recipients with over-crowded living conditions with five tarpaulin sheets, 100sqft galvanized iron pipes of 2.5" diameter (can be re-used later) and 2mm iron back wire to build temporary shelter to ease overcrowded living condition
- Provide with repair cash five per cent of the homes of the IDP host communities that require some sort of repair to accommodate IDPS

76,923
NFI kits the Cluster plans to distribute

Response:

- NRC has in stock 12,000 NFIs and is willing to distribute to NWA IDPs. Therefore out of 76,923 NFI required, 12,000 are in stock, and the cluster strives to bridge the gap of 64,923 through funds that is expected from funding organizations.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Security continues to be a constraint and it is hoped the two government entities, PDMA and FDMA will facilitate smooth travel of implementing partners to displacement areas.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- The WASH Cluster requires \$2.8 million to meet the water, sanitation and hygiene needs of estimated 500,000 IDPs.
- The available water supply facilities are inadequate in schools and other government buildings where IDPs are taking shelter.
- There is a need of at least four power generators to ensure un-interrupted water supply in Bannu City.
- Establishment of water distribution points at the road leading from NWA to Bannu.

500,000

People to be covered by WASH activities

Response:

- The WASH Cluster partner NGO SABAWON is conducting a rapid WASH need assessment of NWA IDPs in Bannu identifying priority needs.
- In Baka Khel Camp in Bannu District an operational tube well is located in its vicinity, which is connected to the camp for the provision of water. The quality of the water is not known. FDMA has built 10 storage tanks while only one water tanker is providing water with three trips per day. FDMA has also installed 15 latrines with equal number of bathing places, but there is no separation or fencing for women yet.
- UNICEF is ready to commence the WASH response in Bannu for the NWA IDPs residing in formal and informal camps including schools through their implementing partner. In addition, contingency agreements with two different implementing partners are in pipeline.
- OXFAM is ready to launch a WASH response to 10,000 families in host communities.
- The first WASH supplies, dispatched from Islamabad and Jalozai camp, to Bannu, reached this morning. These are adequate to cover the WASH needs for 5,000 IDPs. The trucks made good progress. More supplies will be shipped as needs are identified.
- Two power generators have been shipped to Bannu for immediate installation at tube wells in Milaad Park and Lady Park. These two locations have been identified as filling points for water trucking.
- Two water tankers have been pre-positioned in Bannu. The number of tankers will be increased as the response gains momentum.
- Further WASH needs assessments were carried out in and around Bannu.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The WASH Cluster lacks funds for the response of expected caseload of 500,000 IDPs.
- Access is an issue to carry out a detail assessment in camps and host communities.



Logistics

Response:

- The Logistics Cluster was activated by the HCT on 23 June.
- WFP Logistics had its first Logistics Working Group Meeting on 18 June 2014 to discuss the emerging situation in NWA, exchange information, and identify any potential logistics gaps and bottle necks and the possible activation of the Logistics Cluster at the provincial level.
- The meeting was attended by 11 different organizations including UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs; the emerging situation and different logistics bottlenecks and gaps in KP and FATA were discussed at length.
- Five rub halls and prefab offices have been dispatched to hosting districts to facilitate distributions and storage.
- WFP dispatched a total of 15 trucks carrying food and NFIs to Bannu in coordination with FDMA.

General Coordination

Clusters are active in KP Province responding to the ongoing needs of the IDPs and returnees. The Clusters are guided by the Humanitarian Regional Team (HRT). Humanitarian Partners discuss important humanitarian issues in bilateral meetings with the civilian and military authorities. Important policy matters are discussed in the Policy and Strategy Meetings (PSM) co-chaired by the HC and the KP Chief Secretary. The HCT provides overall leadership to the humanitarian response in the country.

Background on the crisis

Security operations are ongoing in FATA since 2008, resulting in simultaneous displacements and returns. North Waziristan Agency is considered the last stronghold of non-state armed actors of different nationalities. The security forces carried out targeted bombing of the suspected militant hideouts in late May 2014, resulting in displacement of over 60,000 people. Since the announcement of a full scale military operation in the Agency on 15 June over 380,000 people were displaced in just over a week. The fleeing families faced hardships in movement to neighbouring districts due to imposition of curfew, traffic congestion and security checks. The displacements are expected to continue as operations are extended to other parts of the Agency. Humanitarian partners expect a caseload of 500,000 IDPs for response planning. On 24 June, the Government asked the humanitarian partners to extend the existing humanitarian response to the newly displaced IDPs.

For further information, please contact:

For further information, please contact: ochapakistan@un.org

OCHA situation reports are available at: www.pakresponse.info | www.unocha.org/pakistan | www.reliefweb.int

To be added or deleted from this situation report mailing list, please e-mail: nazir1@un.org