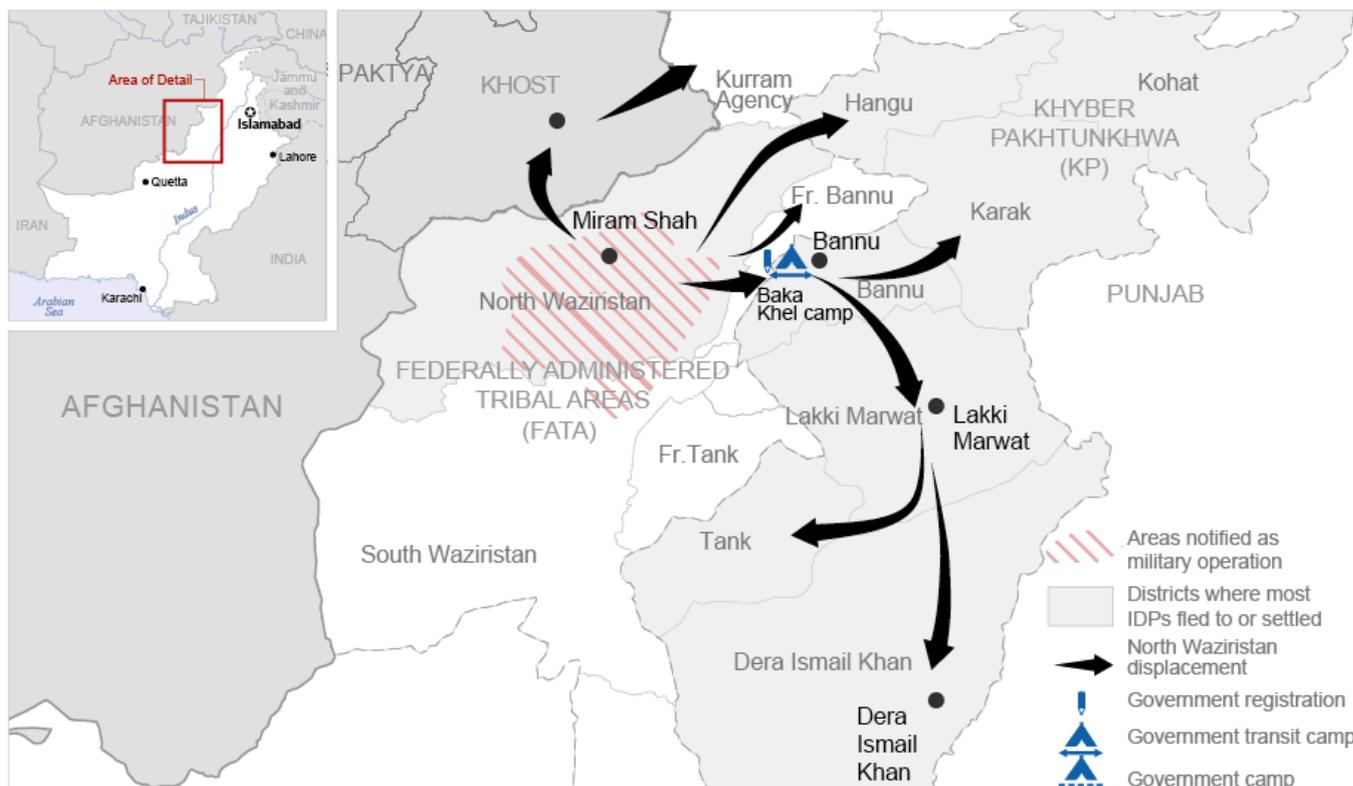




This report is produced by OCHA Pakistan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Pakistan. It covers the period from 1 to 3 July 2014. The next report will be issued on or around 9 July.

## 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

- Registration has re-opened for those families who could not register earlier for a variety of reasons. Grievance desks have been established to facilitate the families with documentation issues.
- As of 2 July, FDMA reported the registration of some 470,000 individuals. Verification of the registered families is ongoing. No further new displacements have been reported from NWA since the ground operation started.
- UNHCR reported an estimated 112,000 people from NWA in Khost and Paktika provinces of Afghanistan.
- The priority needs remain food, health, protection and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities. Urgent funding resources are needed to continue to scale up the humanitarian response.

<b>470,000+</b> Displaced from NWA to other parts of Pakistan as of 2 July	<b>112,000+</b> Estimated displaced from NWA to Afghanistan as of 3 July	<b>74 %</b> Of the NWA IDPs are women and children	<b>930,000</b> Pre-existing displaced people in KP and FATA in need of humanitarian assistance	<b>1.6 m</b> Registered Afghan Refugees in all over Pakistan	<b>US\$22.5 m</b> Pledged or contributed by donors
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+ For more information, see “background on the crisis” at the end of the report

## Situation Overview

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Displacements from the North Waziristan Agency (NWA) have stopped after authorities applied a curfew and started a ground offensive. It is believed that almost all of the people have moved out of the agency.

As of 2 July, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) has registered 470,336 IDPs (38,296 families). This includes 148,244 women (32 per cent) and 198,802 children (42 per cent). The registration has reopened today (3 July) with three registrations centres for an estimated 60,000 individuals who had missed the initial registration. UNHCR has established grievance desks to facilitate people with documentation issues.

The majority of the displaced families are residing in Bannu district, with others moving to Hangu, Lakki Marwat, Karak, Dera Ismail Khan, Charsadda, Tank and Kohat districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, as well as to other parts of the country.

Some 862 families from NWA who arrived in Kurram Agency via Afghanistan have been registered. These families were provided with food packages and refreshments for the children and cooked food at a transit camp established at a school in Alizai, lower Kurram. FDMA provided transportation services for those who wanted to move to other districts with majority reportedly moving to Hangu, Kohat, Karak and Bannu districts.

According to UNHCR Afghanistan, an estimated 15,000 families (over 112,500 individuals) left NWA to Khost (10,000 families) and Paktika (5,000 families) provinces of Afghanistan. As of 30 June, 9,731 of these families (6,131 families in Khost; 3,600 families in Paktika) have been assessed. Humanitarian aid efforts by the government and humanitarian partners is ongoing.

All those registered by FDMA are receiving a Government cash assistance of PKR12,000 (US\$120). Following the National Database Registration Authority (NADRA) verifications, the families will receive a *Ramadan* package of PKR20,000 (\$200). NADRA will make special arrangements to resolve the cases of un-verified families, while UNHCR grievance desks will facilitate such cases. Cash grants are being distributed, and once the data is verified will be through mobile phones, with over 16,000 SIMs activated to date.

The humanitarian partners are scaling up the response as they expand presence on ground. WFP and partners is now distributing food rations in seven sites; serving over 15,000 families – approaching half of the targeted caseload. UNHCR and NRC are providing Non-Food Items. WHO is supplying medicines to the Government health departments in hosting districts and sufficient medical supplies have been provided to cater to the current needs, while gaps are being filled where needed. UNICEF partners are active in supporting the local authorities to provide drinking water to the localities hosting IDPs. Teams are assessing needs of vulnerable families residing in some 800 schools.

Planning is underway to establish a humanitarian coordination hub in Bannu for better coordination among humanitarian partners and the Government Authorities and to facilitate better information sharing.

The humanitarian partners, in collaboration with PDMA and FDMA, are planning a multi-sector initial rapid assessment in the affected districts. As a number of enumerators were already trained in assessment methodology as a preparedness activity, there will be no need of trainings and the assessment is expected to start in next two to three days. The assessment will provide further details of priority needs and locations of the IDPs and will help the humanitarian partners plan accordingly.

## Funding

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To date, donors have committed or contributed over US\$22.5 million. The Government of Pakistan has provided in-kind assistance of 25,000 metric tons of wheat to WFP.

# Humanitarian Response

## 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.
- Provision of educational supplies such as school tents, school-in-box, recreational kits, tents, seating mats, tarpaulin and teaching and learning material to schools in the camp 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 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 1,131 government schools in Bannu, 20 government schools in Karak and 58 schools in Lakki Marwat. 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 high electricity bills for schools.

## Food Security

### Needs:

- The Food Security Cluster's prioritized needs are: Provision of food assistance to all IDPs, preventive nutrition rations, vaccination of livestock, spray for Congo Crime disease, and feed for livestock.
- The Food Security Cluster uses a planning figure of 40,000 households for the provision of relief food assistance.

**15,298 families**  
Received food rations from WFP

### Response:

- WFP has distributed 1,398 tons of food rations to 15,298 families. Each WFP food basket contains food items enough for 12 people for 15 days and is worth PKR 4,500 (\$45).
- Distributions are ongoing from a total of seven distribution hubs; three in Bannu and one each in Frontier Region of Bannu, Lakki Marwat, Tank, and Dera Ismail Khan. WFP plans to start distribution in Karak and Hangu in coming days.
- WFP has a grievance desk at each of its hubs and the Beneficiary Feedback Desk (BFD) in Islamabad has also started receiving queries from the NWA IDPs. Posters with contact details of the BFD have been displayed at each distribution hub. The number of women presenting to receive food rations has increased from 2 to 4 per cent.
- FAO is supporting the Livestock Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 100,000 vaccines for small ruminants. The immunity induced by the vaccines is lifelong and will greatly help to protect the small animals of the displaced families.
- FAO is procuring Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccination, as well as silage and other fodder for livestock.
- Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) distributed cooked food among 3,500 families in Bannu during the first week of displacement. This wet feeding assistance had a net worth of \$200,000. PRCS is also in the process of entering into a partnership with WFP for the provision of relief food assistance to approximately 4,000 families in Bannu.

- The Pakistan Army is distributing UAE donated dry food packs. The Army will withdraw after distributing food rations in Bannu in the coming week, with WFP taking over all food distributions.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- There is a continued need of funding to allow the Food Security Cluster cover the needs of the people.
- Trucks carrying supplies face delays due to stringent security checks.



#### Needs:

- In order to allocate resources to the priority health facilities, there is a need to gather information on the location of IDPs in hosting areas;
- A continuous supply of medicines to the affected districts to meet the increasing burden of IDPs;
- To improve sanitation conditions in the schools housing displaced families;
- Reproductive health services need strengthening. This may either be achieved through participation of health partners and refresher trainings for trained staff including lady health workers and midwives;
- Expanded Programme for Immunization (EPI) coverage remains poor in FATA and the children are prone to contracting vaccine preventable diseases. Planning EPI vaccination activities and arrangement of health education sessions especially in areas where IDPs are present is critical.
- Mental and psychological health issues need to be addressed.

**90,000**

People to benefit from the medicines made available in hosting districts

#### Response:

- WHO has provided 15 Emergency Health Kits (EHKs; each enough for 6,000 population per month), 5 Diarrhoea Disease Kit (each enough for 9,000 population per month) and 50,000 Oral Rehydration Solutions for Bannu. DDK are already prepositioned in Dera Ismail Khan.
- WHO Environmental Health Engineers are doing water quality testing in hosting areas. Chlorination of water sources is also underway.
- All those in charge of the health facilities are trained on Disease Early Warning Systems (DEWS) and health care providers are able to diagnose, investigate and manage alerts of communicable diseases. DEWS allows for timely action before a disease spreads.
- DEWS is functional in Dera Ismail Khan and Tank. WHO trained district rapid emergency response teams.
- EPI department vaccinated over 250,000 IDPs against polio and also completed a measles campaign. Four more polio campaigns and one measles campaign is planned.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Technically competent NGO cluster members.
- Health facilities are overburdened and have low capacity to take care of extra burden of IDPs.
- Serious gaps exist in reproductive health and basic obstetric care in the health facilities.
- Bed nets and mosquito repellents are needed on urgent basis along with Diarrheal Disease Kits.
- EPI technicians and vaccinators need to be supported in terms of logistics and a comprehensive plan for IDPs vaccination should be devised.



#### Needs:

- Help desks, especially for separated, unaccompanied, and missing children are unavailable to support family tracing and reunification.
- Additionally, help desks for women and persons with special needs are unavailable.
- Inclusion of those people who missed out on the initial registration.
- Verification of the registration data.

**74 %**

Of the IDPs are women and children

**Response:**

- Data collection for the joint protection cluster assessment is underway. Initial findings show that a considerable number of interviewed IDPs report the lack of Computerized National Identity Cards (CNIC) leading to access concerns in relation to registration and assistance.
- Humanitarian Communications have increased their information campaign, leading to better dissemination of details to the affected families as to the services available.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- 5,000+ families registration data was rejected by NADRA due to issues. There is a concern these might be some of the most vulnerable families.

**Nutrition****Needs:**

- Considering the existing high rate of acute malnutrition (GAM rate of 10 per cent and SAM of 5.6 per cent) in FATA (according to National Nutrition Survey of 2011) the displacement is expected to further aggravate nutrition situation of children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women.
- The Cluster plans coverage of the IDPs and local hosting communities for nutrition services, targeting 1,000,000 people (558,109 NWA IDPs and 441,891 hosting communities based on catchment population of the targeted 20 health facilities).

**Response:**

- A Memorandum of Understanding with 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 DOH to set up a supplementary feeding programme and an outpatient therapeutic programme. A training is being conducted in Bannu for 40 participants including 2 facility based staff from each public health facility identified for emergency nutrition services in union councils with expected higher concentration of IDPs influx.
- Supplies including anthropometric equipment, 1,000 Cartons Ready-to-use therapeutic food, 10,000 Multi-micronutrient sachets and 1,000 MM tablets have been dispatched to District Health Office Bannu.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- There was no ongoing nutrition program in Bannu, as such, there is a shortage of skilled staff.
- Some access issues are experienced, by local NGO partners, who were challenged during rapid assessment.
- Delay in training of facility based health care providers (government staff) due to involvement of district health care providers in other emergency tasks.

**Shelter & NFIs****Needs:**

- The displaced families are requesting a number of additional NFIs items, such as electric fans, hand fans and beds.

**Response:**

- UNHCR, through Sarhad Rural Support Programme, has distributed 3,703 NFI kits, benefiting 48,139 individuals to date. The NFI kits distributed at Bannu Sports Complex are 3,401 while 302 kits have been distributed among families living in schools at various places in Bannu.
- NRC has distributed a total of 12,528 NFI kits in Bannu and 200 kits in Tank. NRC in total has distributed 12,728 NFI kits benefitting 165,464 individuals. NRC NFI kits were also complimented by UNHCR with three blankets and one tarpaulin sheet with each kit.
- In total, 16,431 NFI kits have been distributed among 16,431 families benefiting 213,603 individuals.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Security continues to be a constraint and the civilian authorities PDMA and FDMA are leasing to facilitate smooth travel of implementing partners to displacement areas.

**213,603**People benefit from  
NFI distributions



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Needs:

- According to the initial WASH assessments conducted by local partners and available secondary data, water and sanitation facilities are immediately needed in formal and informal camps, particularly in schools and hosting communities where IDPs have taken refuge. FDMA has asked for WASH support in Frontier Region Bannu.
- The general hygiene condition in the displaced population is also very poor and the possibility of any WASH related disease outbreak cannot be ruled out.

**70,000**

Litres clean water daily distributed to IDPs in Bannu

### Response:

- UNICEF and Tehsil Management Authority are providing safe drinking water through water trucking to the areas with high concentration of IDPs. A total of 70,000 litres of chlorinated drinking water is provided for 14,000 IDPs on a daily basis.
- Cluster member, SABAWON has distributed 1,298 hygiene kits (one per family). Hygiene awareness sessions were conducted on critical WASH related information benefiting 3,436 IDPs families residing in schools in Bannu. Two power generators were installed at water tankers filling points to ensure un-interrupted water supply for water trucks.
- SABAWON has also completed minor repair for water and sanitation facilities in seven schools in Bannu. This includes replacement of pipes, removal of latrine blockage, taps replacement and repair and cleaning of water storage tanks, benefiting 99 IDP families.
- WHO have received four auto chlorinators in Bannu for installation at the water filling points. WHO has also handed over 15,000 soap bars to UNICEF for its distribution through SABAWON where required.
- WHO and Public Health and Engineering Department jointly developed a plan for the water quality testing of the existing water supply schemes in Bannu.
- NRC is distributing NFI kits which include WASH NFI items (1 jerry can, 1 bucket and 10 bars of soap per kit) in Bannu District. OXFAM field team is engaged in the WASH need assessment in eight Union Councils of Bannu. OXFAM plans to respond to the needs of 10,000 families residing in the hosting areas.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Access is a major issue for all the humanitarian agencies to respond to the emergency needs of IDPs.



## Logistics

### Needs:

- Logistics support is required to augment existing infrastructure in order to receive life-saving supplies.
- Temporary warehousing remains a necessity, particularly in Bannu, where the majority of the logistics efforts will be concentrated.
- Storage capacity in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan is limited and likely to become a constraint as more organisations will be forwarding their cargo. WFP teams are on the ground assessing potential locations in coordination with relevant local authorities to augment storage capacity in both locations and to establish Logistics Cluster hubs.

### Response:

- WFP - as lead agency of the Logistics Cluster - immediately provided storage space in key locations of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan for all humanitarian organizations working in the area.
- Support has been provided to FDMA, SAFFRON and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) by lending Mobile Storage Units to augment the organizations' storage capacity.
- The Logistics Cluster has facilitated the transport of over 500 metric cube of relief items on behalf of NRC from Peshawar to Bannu.
- A dedicated Logistics Cluster coordination cell has been established in Peshawar and Logistics Cluster focal points positioned in Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu.
- A detailed Concept of Operations has been circulated to all cluster partners and is available and the Logistics Cluster Pakistan webpage: <http://logcluster.org/ops/pak14a>.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Access to the areas where the displaced are arriving remains a key challenge for organisations responding and could hamper humanitarian operations.

## General Coordination

Clusters are active in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa 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.

The HC a.i and OCHA met with the secretary SAFRON on 2 July. The issues discussed included the importance of the civilian authority coordination, access, setting up of a humanitarian coordination hub in Bannu and coordination arrangements. Coordination is also being maintained with military authorities involved in humanitarian response.

HCT met on 3 July to discuss the response to the NWA IDPs crisis. The team discussed various issues including protection, access and coordination.

**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 some 400,000 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.

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