

*This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Pakistan. It covers the period from 4 to 10 April 2012. The next report will be issued on or around 18 April 2012.*

## I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Provincial authorities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa request continued humanitarian assistance for more than 200,000 people displaced from Khyber Agency since January.
- IDPs arriving and seeking assistance at Jalozai camp increase by more than 50,000 people within a week.
- Critical funding needs remain as humanitarian agencies and local authorities increase relief.

## II. Situation Overview

The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, north-western Pakistan, has requested continued relief for more than 200,000 people displaced from Khyber Agency in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) since January due to ongoing security operations by the Government against non-state armed groups.

As of 10 April, UNHCR had registered 209,835 IDPs at Jalozai camp, compared to 159,098 IDPs a week ago – a 32 per cent increase.

More internally displaced people (IDPs) are expected in the coming weeks and displacement may last for six to nine months according to the PDMA.

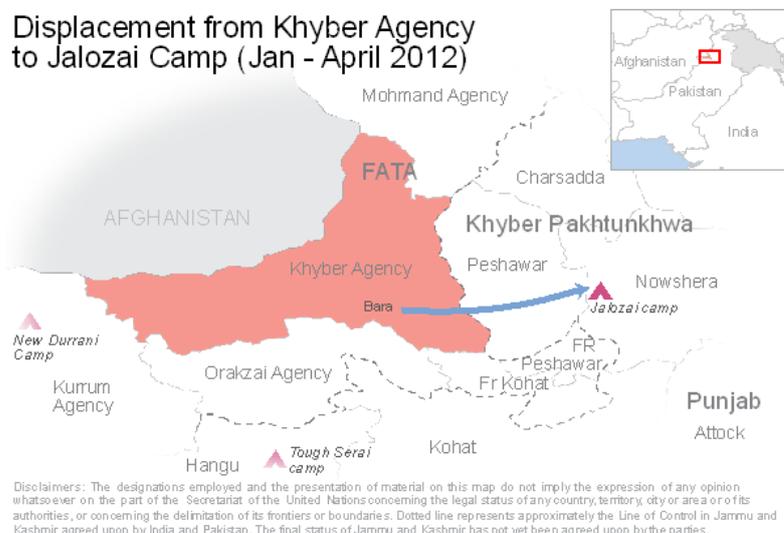
With the increasing influx of IDPs to Jalozai camp, ongoing work on a backlog of registrations, a transport strike in the local area, and several recent security incidents in and around the camp, registration of people is becoming more difficult to manage.

The recent influx of IDPs to the camp began in mid-January and intensified in March due to increased security operations. Over the past four years, security operations by the Government against non-state armed groups and sectarian violence have led to significant population movement in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and FATA. More than 545,000 people are currently displaced in these areas according to UNHCR.

The registration of new arrivals and provision of humanitarian assistance continue in the camp, with priority being given to the most vulnerable. The majority of the displaced families registered prefer to reside outside the camp. For instance, only 3 per cent of the 2,195 families registered by UNHCR on 10 April opted to reside in the camp.

Agencies and local authorities are establishing humanitarian hubs to respond to the needs of IDPs living outside the camp. Partners are also supporting IDPs elsewhere in KP and FATA, returnees, people never displaced in FATA, and groups in transition, either as they become displaced or return to normal life. While significant humanitarian interventions are underway, many humanitarian needs remain unmet. With the increasing number of IDPs, agencies may run out of funds before May or June.

### Displacement from Khyber Agency to Jalozai Camp (Jan - April 2012)



Humanitarian partners are currently analysing data from an inter-agency assessment conducted from 7 to 9 April to identify the locations and needs of IDPs in host communities. The findings of the assessment will be communicated in the coming days and used to update the humanitarian community's Humanitarian Operational Plan.

### III. Humanitarian Needs and Response



#### FOOD SECURITY

WFP continues the fourth round of food distributions to the recently displaced population in Jalozai camp. As of 8 April, WFP had distributed 662 metric tons of food to nearly 7,900 families. WFP has established a third distribution point in the camp to enhance the delivery of food assistance.

Food is a priority need of off-camp IDPs, according to preliminary findings of an inter-agency rapid assessment. WFP is establishing three additional humanitarian hubs in off-camp areas to provide relief to the IDPs. These distribution and centralized storage points will also serve as a medium for other humanitarian actors to channel their assistance.



#### HEALTH

WHO and UNICEF continue to support Health Cluster partners (Merlin, CAMP and CERD) in the establishment of additional health posts in new phases of Jalozai camp to ensure provision of primary health care, mother and child health care and community-based management of acute malnutrition. Health partners are also providing immunization; community outreach, health awareness and referral services to the displaced population.

Health partners conducted more than 3,000 consultations at five health posts in the camp from 1 to 7 April. Partners provided ante-natal care to 230 women and post-natal care to 70 women. They also provided assistance in 20 deliveries and screened and assisted 994 pregnant women.

More than 3,600 women received tetanus vaccinations and a mother and child health care centre supported by UNICEF provided various vaccinations to 1,136 children under five during the week.

Health Cluster partners reached 8,238 beneficiaries (1,389 males and 6,849 females) with messages on health, hygiene and nutrition through 702 health education sessions during the week. WHO and UNICEF deployed teams to undertake a second vaccination campaign for displaced children under 15 years both in the camp and off-camp in Nowshera and Peshawar districts.

WHO and UNICEF have provided technical recommendations to UNHCR on requirements to be in place to ensure quality immunization and mother and child health care services at a newly identified off-camp registration point near Jalozai camp.

Since January, health partners have provided routine vaccination to 27,328 children and women and conducted 1,671 laboratory tests in Jalozai camp. A mobile health team and a tuberculosis treatment team dispatched by the FATA Health Secretariat are also responding to health needs in the camp.

WHO has provided information, education and communication and visibility materials to all health posts and conducted an assessment of rational drug use by health cluster partners in the camp. In addition, WHO has mapped the health resources available at all 59 health facilities in Nowshera District, including in union councils where most off-camp IDPs reside.

WHO continues to respond to Health Cluster partners' (Merlin, CAMP) requests for additional essential medicines and other supplies. It has supplied medicine for the treatment of increasing cases of Leishmaniasis, a disease spread by the bite of the female sandfly, in Kahi and Dag Ismail Khel union councils, Nowshera District.

Save the Children has launched an emergency response appeal for the displacement in Khyber Agency, requesting US\$9 million, of which \$2 million is for health and nutrition.



#### EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

UNHCR has so far pitched 4,027 tents for the new IDPs from Khyber Agency. During the week, all the newly displaced families wishing to stay inside Jalozai camp were accommodated in the already pitched empty tents. However, even amongst families that have registered to live in the camp, some have vacated their

tents, leaving empty tents that are available for immediate allocation to 531 families choosing to stay in the camp this week.

UNHCR distributed non-food items (NFIs) such as quilts, plastic mats, kitchen sets, blankets, buckets, mosquito nets and plastic sheets to 11,007 families during the week. More than 35,000 families have received NFIs since 20 January.



## NUTRITION

The Nutrition Cluster seeks to provide assistance to 26,400 direct beneficiaries in Jalojai camp, comprising 16,800 children under five (8,232 girls and 8,568 boys) and 9,600 pregnant and lactating women. UNICEF and its implementing partners are monitoring the nutrition situation in the camp and ensuring proper screening and required admissions of children under five and pregnant and lactating women for further treatment. The table below illustrates the cluster's interventions and beneficiary figures since January:

Beneficiary groups	Total	By Gender
Children under five years screened	6,389	3,060 boys; 3,329 girls
Severely acutely malnourished children admitted for treatment	183	66 boys; 117 girls
Moderately acutely malnourished children admitted for treatment	951	383 boys; 568 girls
Pregnant and lactating women screened	3,939	
Pregnant and lactating women admitted for treatment	373	
Mothers and caretakers benefiting from awareness sessions on infant young child feeding, community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) and hygiene education	12,796	

Additional funding is required to scale up nutrition interventions for the IDPs in and outside Jalojai camp.



## WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

UNICEF and its humanitarian partners have provided clean drinking water to all the recently displaced families registered in Jalojai camp and WASH relief items (hygiene kits, water buckets and jerry cans) to 21,885 families since January. They are also providing sanitation facilities (temporary latrines and washrooms), installing water tanks, constructing washing and laundry points, collecting and disposing solid waste and conducting hygiene promotion activities for the new arrivals at the camp.

UNICEF, through its implementing partners, is providing WASH services to the entire camp population and visitors, irrespective of their enlisting or registration status. Provision of WASH facilities has facilitated the registration of new IDPs and complemented other forms of relief.

Since January, UNICEF, through its implementing partners, has set up 501 toilets, 256 washrooms, 150 water tanks and 121 washing pads for the new IDPs living in the camp. More than 13,100 hygiene awareness sessions have been conducted at the camp.

The influx of IDPs into Jalojai camp has stretched the camp's WASH infrastructure, and more funds are required to meet all camp residents' needs.



## PROTECTION

Registration of IDPs continues in Jalojai camp. Some 22,976 families presented themselves for listing over six days. UNHCR registered 11,452 families during the week. More families have been listed and screened but they have not presented themselves for verification, registration and issuance of IDP documentation.

The daily presence of some 7,000 household heads, some with family members attending these processes, has led to congestion in phases 3 and 5 of the camp, hence the need to establish an off-camp registration facility.

Those who have not been registered are able to access "grievance desks" for assistance and IDPs who do not have valid civil documentation are being given additional support. Systems are also in place to identify vulnerable families and individuals with special needs. Vulnerable families are prioritized in the initial listing of names, registration, tent provision and humanitarian assistance.

UNICEF and its partners are supporting 11,000 families in Jalozai camp through 16 Protective Learning and Community Emergency Services (PLaCES) for children and women. The table below illustrates the beneficiary groups assisted during the past week:

Beneficiary groups	Total
Female-headed households assisted at child grievances and facilitation desks	238
Orphans assisted at child grievances and facilitation desks	186
Child-headed households assisted with listing and registration	47
Pregnant women assisted to get health care	178
People with special needs assisted at enlistment points	6
Children referred and enrolled in schools	228
Children and women referred to health services	122
Families assisted to receive non-food items	14
Families assisted to receive food	16

UNICEF's partners conduct daily awareness sessions for displaced families at registration points to give them information on available humanitarian assistance.

As the only cluster member with funding, UNICEF is only covering 25 per cent of the IDPs in Jalozai camp, leaving a 75 per cent gap that needs to be bridged. Another priority is to understand and respond to the needs of the Khyber IDPs living outside the camp.



## EDUCATION

UNICEF is planning to open four temporary schools and three non-formal schools in the camp to meet the educational needs of new IDPs in Jalozai. Currently over 6,000 children (2,660 girls) are enrolled in 19 schools managed by UNICEF, IRC and MuslimAid. The coverage, however, is only 30 per cent of the Education Cluster target of 20,000 children, leaving a big gap that needs to be bridged.

Education Cluster partners are conducting a campaign to encourage parents and community leaders to send their children to school during their displacement.

Save the Children has identified two union councils hosting IDPs from Khyber and set up two temporary learning spaces where 280 children (including 148 girls) are currently enrolled. The learning spaces also serve as child friendly spaces.

Urgent needs include educational supplies, additional schools and other necessary teaching and learning material. Gaps also exist for middle and secondary level education, areas in which no cluster members are providing assistance.



## CAMP COORDINATION/MANAGEMENT

UNHCR is coordinating the activities of five UN agencies and eight implementing partners (NGOs) as well as working closely with two Government entities in Jalozai camp. Site planning and development has kept pace with new requirements.

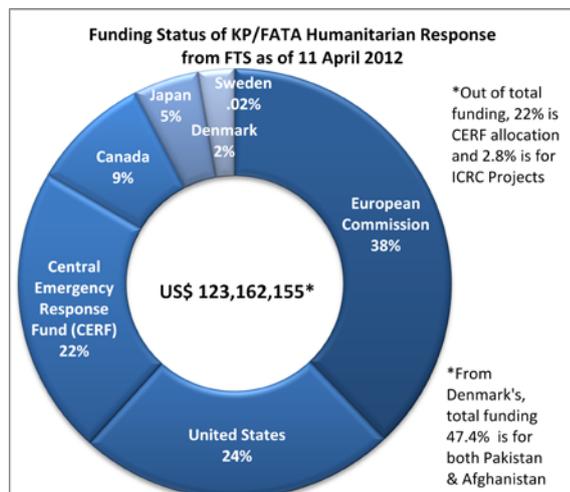
New arrangements include expansion and consolidation in two new phases in the camp, site selection of two new administration areas, Women Friendly Spaces, a food distribution point, a school and a basic health unit in Phase 8, a site for a FATA mobile medical team and the development of a new NFI distribution point and a new registration listing area.

An off-camp registration and distribution site has been identified on the Canal Road to the north-west of the camp. UNHCR site planning to incorporate immunization, mother and child care and child protection functions is underway and development will begin in the coming days.

## IV. Coordination

OCHA is coordinating field visits, regular and ad-hoc meetings with the PDMA in KP, FATA Disaster Management Authority, humanitarian organizations and other stakeholders to ensure strategic humanitarian response to the influx of IDPs from Khyber Agency to Jalozai camp.

## V. Funding



Humanitarian agencies require additional funds to provide assistance to the IDPs recently displaced from Khyber Agency. With the increasing number of IDPs, agencies may run out of funds before May or June.

Since January 2012, donors have contributed more than US\$123 million for the humanitarian response to the complex emergency in KP and FATA. The Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan expired in December 2010. Humanitarian partners have highlighted the need for a consolidated response plan to facilitate effective mobilization of resources to meet outstanding needs in KP and FATA.

Source: Financial Tracking Service (<http://fts.unocha.org>) as of 11 April 2012. Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

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