

PAKISTAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2.5 million

Approximate number of persons affected by monsoon flooding in Pakistan

Government of Pakistan (GoP)
National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) – October 2014

961,000

Approximate number of persons displaced from North Waziristan Agency (NWA) following military operations launched by the Government of Pakistan (GoP) in mid-June

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – September 2014

930,000

Approximate number of pre-existing IDPs in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province

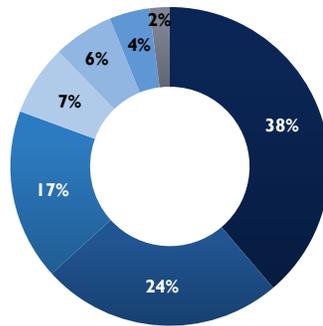
OCHA – September 2014

\$44.6 million

Funding Amount Pledged or Contributed by Donors to Pakistan for the NWA Displacement

OCHA – September 2014

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014



- Shelter and Settlements (38%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (24%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (17%)
- Logistics & Relief Commodities (7%)
- Health (6%)
- Risk Management Policy and Practice (4%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (2%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014



HIGHLIGHTS

- Monsoon rains in September have affected approximately 2.5 million people in Pakistan.
- Cases of poliovirus increase to 166 in Pakistan in 2014.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO PAKISTAN IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$13,402,831
USAID/FFP	\$72,789,150
State/PRM ³	\$14,800,000

\$100,991,981
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Heavy monsoon rains and flooding across eastern Pakistan during September resulted in more than 360 deaths and affected approximately 2.5 million people according to the GoP NDMA as of October 2. NDMA estimates that flooding damaged or destroyed more than 107,000 houses and affected more than 2.4 million acres of crops.
- Since mid-June—when the GoP launched a large-scale military operation targeting militant groups in NWA in response to the June Tehrik-i-Taliban (TTP) attack in Karachi—approximately 961,000 people have fled North Waziristan Agency (NWA) to KPk Province, FATA, and other parts of Pakistan according to OCHA.
- Lower-than-average monsoon rainfall resulted in a drought in Southern Pakistan. In early October, the Pakistan Meteorological Department classified the drought in the western Sindh districts of Dadu, Hyderabad, Jamshoro and Sehwan as extreme, while drought conditions in many of the remaining areas of Sindh are classified as mild to moderate.
- The GoP has released 64,000 metric tons (MT) of wheat to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) as emergency food assistance to displaced populations, the final tranche of 2014 assistance of 150,000 MT.

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

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

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

DISPLACEMENT, INSECURITY, & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Heavy monsoon rains and flash floods across northeastern Pakistan—primarily in Punjab Province, as well as Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan regions—led to 364 deaths and affected approximately 2.5 million people, according to the NDMA as of October 2. The NDMA reported that the floods led to the evacuation of nearly 684,000 people and the establishment of nearly 530 emergency relief camps. As of October 2, the NDMA had distributed more than 95,000 tents and more than 198,000 food packs, in addition to providing safe drinking water, sleeping mats, and mosquito nets to people in flood-affected areas.
- On September 28, Pakistan media reported that at least seven people died and 11 people received injuries following an explosion at the Tog Sarai internally displaced person (IDP) camp in Hangu District in KPk. Local authorities attributed the blast to a remote-controlled improvised explosive device.
- Since mid-June, GoP military operations have displaced approximately 961,000 people from NWA to FATA, KPk, and other areas of Pakistan, according to OCHA. Nearly three quarters of those displaced are women and children. IDPs have primarily relocated to Bannu, Dera Ismail (DI) Khan, Lakki Marwat, Karak, Kohat, and Tank districts in KPk. In addition, displaced persons from NWA have crossed into Afghanistan, primarily to Khost and Paktika provinces. As of September 1, humanitarian agencies had assessed more than 22,500 families from NWA seeking assistance in Khost and Paktika. While displacements from NWA have slowed, the humanitarian community anticipates that ongoing insecurity will lead to an extended displacement period through 2015.
- As of September 23, the Pakistan National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) had verified more than 60,000 families displaced from NWA as eligible to receive assistance. NADRA had rejected approximately 37,000 families as of September 1 due to duplications, fraud, and registration discrepancies, but had also established a grievance process for persons believed to be wrongly excluded from registering as IDPs. Organizations in the Protection Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian protection assistance, comprising U.N. agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders—continue to help identify and assist IDPs with filing grievances.
- The GoP has provided assistance to NWA IDPs, including cash grants and food distributions. As of October 1, nearly 50,000 NWA families had received a cash payment of 8,000 Pakistani rupees, or approximately \$80, under the GoP-funded Esaar-e-Pakhtunkhwa program.
- USAID/OFDA approved 13 awards under the Responding to Pakistan’s Internally Displaced (RAPID) fund to assist populations displaced from NWA in areas of KPk and FATA, with four RAPID programs completed. While the RAPID programs are on target for addressing humanitarian needs, access to affected populations remains a challenge.
- USAID/OFDA staff in DI Khan reported on October 3 that IDPs do not expect to return for at least 6 months, and are living in crowded host communities now in need of winterization supplies.

AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

- Monsoon rains and subsequent floods in northeastern Pakistan destroyed more than 2.4 million acres of crops and more than 2.7 million livestock—the vast majority in Punjab—at the height of the harvest period, according to the NDMA on October 2.
- In contrast, some areas of southern Pakistan—including Dadu, Hyderabad, Jamshoro, Sehwan, and Tharparker districts—have experienced a severe lack of rain, leading to drought conditions and potential food security implications. Approximately 70 percent of livelihoods in Tharparkar rely on agriculture and/or livestock, according to the Food Security Cluster.
- Approximately 58 percent of NWA displaced families require food assistance, OCHA reported on September 10. In addition, many IDP families moved their livestock, which now require emergency livestock support, including fodder and shelter. The Multi-cluster Initial Rapid Assessment for Bannu District, conducted in July, highlighted that nearly 95 percent of NWA displaced families have no source of income.
- During September, USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) partner WFP assisted approximately 617,000 NWA displaced individuals with more than 5,500 MT of food in Bannu, DI Khan, and Lakki Marwat, as well as

Frontier Bannu IDP camp and Kurram Agency. Food distribution is occurring from 13 humanitarian hubs—five in Bannu, one in DI Khan, and one each in the city of Peshawar, Frontier Bannu IDP camp, Kurram Agency, Lakki Marwat, and three in Kohat district.

- Community elders had formerly discouraged NWA IDP women heads-of-household from accessing assistance at the humanitarian hubs. However, humanitarian organizations—working with community leaders and local officials—successfully advocated to ensure that women received assistance safely and in a dignified manner. For example, WFP has established measures to enable women to collect food rations through women-only sites, deploying only female WFP and partner staff at these sites for distribution and ongoing monitoring of the situation.
- To date in FY 2014, USAID/FFP has provided over \$72 million to WFP and UNICEF to provide emergency food assistance to the populations displaced by the conflict or affected by natural disasters, particularly malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women.
- USAID/FFP provided 50 MT of wheat soya blend to support blanket feeding to 20,000 families affected by flooding in Punjab Province, comprising mostly women and children.
- The GoP has released 64,000 metric tons (MT) of wheat to WFP as emergency food assistance to displaced populations, the final tranche of 2014 assistance of 150,000 MT. Since 2013, the GoP has donated 300,000 MT of wheat to WFP for milling, fortifying, and distribution, a process known as ‘twinning.’ USAID is the largest donor to WFP in Pakistan, providing associated costs of twinning GoP-donated wheat.

HEALTH

- Pakistan is experiencing a rise in the number of people affected with poliovirus. The Global Polio Eradication Initiative reported 166 cases of poliovirus between January and September 24, compared to 28 cases during at the same time last year. The most affected areas are FATA and KPk.
- Health actors are concerned that the polio-centric approach to Pakistan’s vaccination programs is hampering overall childhood vaccination programs in KPk, according to media reports. Between January and May 2014, KPk health officials reported 6,000 cases of measles, including 115 fatalities.
- Monsoon floods in September have prompted an increased risk of cholera and other water-borne diseases due to stagnant and contaminated water. In late September, the World Health Organization (WHO) reported a need for anti-malarial treatment and medicines to treat diarrhea, acute respiratory infections, and skin infections in flood-affected areas, especially among children. Flooding also damaged health care infrastructure—including health facilities, supplies, and equipment—hindering relief efforts to provide medical care.

WASH

- The water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) Cluster is targeting 365,000 NWA IDPs for safe drinking water, improved sanitation facilities, and hygiene awareness activities. However, nearly 186,000 IDPs do not have access to safe drinking water, more than 128,000 remain in need of improved sanitation facilities, and approximately 256,000 people require critical hygiene services, according to OCHA.

SHELTER & SETTLEMENTS

- Monsoon floods damaged approximately 107,000 homes and affected more than 4,000 villages, according to the NDMA. To support flood-affected populations, relief actors established nearly 530 emergency relief camps, of which 28 remain operational, sheltering nearly 12,000 people, as of October 2.
- OCHA reported that the majority of displaced people from NWA continue to live with host families, in rented housing, or in buildings, such as schools. As of October, the GoP reports that schools have re-opened as IDPs vacated nearly

940 of more than 1,000 schools that were occupied across Bannu, Karat and Lakki Marwat. Families occupying schools have moved to host families; some unused schools; and to Baka Khel camp.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- In response to the flooding in September, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, in support of the Pakistan Red Crescent Society, plans to deliver assistance and support to nearly 230,000 affected people, prioritizing emergency shelter, food and relief item distributions, psychosocial support, and WASH support.
- As of September 2, OCHA reported that donors had pledged or contributed approximately \$44.6 million to Pakistan for the current NWA crisis.

CONTEXT

- Since August 2008, conflict between the GoP and militants in FATA and KPk Province has resulted in the internal displacement of millions of Pakistanis. Spontaneous and GoP-assisted returns to areas of origin have occurred each year; however, GoP security operations in FATA, primarily in Khyber Agency, have resulted in continued displacement. While returns continue, the overall security situation in Pakistan remains volatile, with ongoing security incidents, sectarian violence, and military operations contributing to displacement and related humanitarian needs.
- On November 18, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Richard G. Olson reissued a disaster declaration due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from conflict and displacement in Pakistan. USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP staff based in Islamabad continue to work closely with partners to respond to urgent conflict- and displacement-related humanitarian needs. In FY 2013, the USG provided nearly \$95 million to support humanitarian activities in conflict-affected areas of northwestern Pakistan.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY PROVIDED IN FY 2014¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Implementing Partner	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Health, WASH, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Protection, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements, Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$11,000,000
Implementing Partner	Shelter and Settlements	Sindh Province	\$1,576,712
WFP	Logistics	KPk Province	\$300,000
	Administrative and Support Costs		\$526,119
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY			\$13,402,831
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	47,470 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$58,347,700
WFP	To Support 'Twinning' of Wheat	KPk Province and FATA	\$11,541,450
UNICEF	530 MT of Title II Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods	Countrywide	\$2,900,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY			\$72,789,150
STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross	Health, Livelihoods, Protection, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,600,000
UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Management, Protection, Relief Commodities, Shelter	Regional	\$11,200,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY			\$14,800,000

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:
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - 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>