



PAKISTAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY AND FLOODS

This is the final Pakistan fact sheet for FY 2012.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Heavy monsoon rains that began in late August 2012 have triggered flooding in Pakistan, resulting in 430 deaths, affecting nearly 4.8 million people, and damaging or destroying more than 402,000 houses as of September 28, according to the Government of Pakistan (GoP) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). The provincial disaster management authorities (PDMAs) of Sindh, Balochistan, and Punjab provinces are leading response efforts in coordination with the NDMA. At this time, the GoP has not requested international humanitarian assistance but has requested that some humanitarian organizations distribute emergency relief items in coordination with local authorities. USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) staff based in Islamabad are assessing the impact of the flooding and considering potential humanitarian response options in coordination with partners on the ground and the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad.
- GoP security operations against armed, non-state groups in Pakistan’s Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and sectarian violence in FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province continue to displace residents. As of September 17, more than 742,000 people displaced by conflict were residing in KPk and FATA. Priority humanitarian needs for internally displaced persons (IDPs) include health care, protection, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), while former IDPs who have returned to areas of origin require additional humanitarian assistance and livelihoods support to reintegrate into their communities.
- USAID/OFDA continues to provide immediate relief assistance to conflict-affected populations, as well as help flood-affected families recover from widespread flooding that occurred in southern Pakistan in 2011. During the past three months, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$9 million in additional funding to meet priority humanitarian needs and aid the economic recovery of people displaced by conflict or flooding, increasing USAID/OFDA’s FY 2012 assistance to Pakistan to nearly \$27 million. In total, the U.S. Government provided nearly \$135 million in humanitarian assistance to Pakistan in FY 2012.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
Number of IDPs in FATA and KPk	742,209	OCHA ¹ – September 17, 2012
Estimated Number of Returnees to FATA from KPk since January 2012	39,000	UNHCR ² – September 2012
Estimated Number of People Affected by 2011 Floods	5.2 million ³	OCHA – February 29, 2012
Estimated Number of People Affected by 2012 Floods	4.8 million	GoP – September 28, 2012

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED IN FY 2012 ⁴	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to Pakistan for Complex Emergency and Floods	\$26,813,654
USAID/FFP ⁵ Assistance to Pakistan for Complex Emergency and Floods	\$95,588,000
State/PRM ⁶ Assistance to Pakistan for Complex Emergency	\$12,200,000
Total USAID and State Assistance to Pakistan for Complex Emergency and Floods	\$134,601,654

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 Khyber Agency, displaced more than 361,000

¹ U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

² Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

³ Estimates vary, with local and national government authorities initially reporting that floods may have affected up to 8.9 million people.

⁴ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

⁵ USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

⁶ U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

people to KPK between January and early August 2012, according to U.N. agencies. While returns continue, the overall security situation in Pakistan remains volatile and unpredictable, with ongoing security incidents, sectarian violence, and military operations contributing to displacement and related humanitarian needs.

- On October 4, 2011, U.S. Ambassador Cameron P. Munter redeclared a disaster for FY 2012 due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from conflict and displacement in Pakistan. USAID/OFDA staff in Islamabad continue to work closely with partners to respond to urgent conflict- and displacement-related humanitarian needs. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$7.8 million to support humanitarian activities in northwest Pakistan.
- From mid-August to early September 2011, heavy monsoon rains resulted in flooding in all districts of Sindh Province and nine districts of Balochistan Province, displacing an estimated 1.8 million people and damaging or destroying approximately 823,000 houses, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). In addition, heavy rainfall caused water to breach river banks and irrigation canals, destroying more than 2.1 million acres of cropland, according to the NDMA. The 2011 floods occurred as Pakistanis continued to recover from the 2010 monsoon floods that affected more than 18 million people countrywide, one of the worst disasters in Pakistan's history.
- On October 4, 2011, Ambassador Munter redeclared a disaster for FY 2012 due to persisting humanitarian needs resulting from the floods. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$19 million to meet the needs of people affected by the 2011 floods.

2012 Floods and Drought

- Pakistan is experiencing seasonal flooding for the third consecutive year; to date, this year's flooding has not been as severe or destructive as the 2010 or 2011 inundations. Heavy rains in mid-August produced localized flooding in KPK Province, Azad Jammu and Kashmir State, and Gilgit-Baltistan autonomous territory. A second period of heavy rainfall, beginning in early September, triggered more extensive flooding in Balochistan, Punjab, and Sindh provinces. According to the NDMA, 10 districts contained more than 100,000 flood-affected people as of September 28: Jafarabad and Nasirabad in Balochistan Province, Dera Ghazi Khan and Rajanpur in Punjab Province, and Ghotki, Jacobabad, Kambar Shahdadkot, Kashmore, Khairpur, and Shikarpur in Sindh Province.
- PDMA and the NDMA are providing food, safe drinking water, dewatering pumps, and emergency relief supplies—including shelter materials, blankets, and water containers—to flood-affected populations, as well as operating more than 480 relief camps. As of September 26, the GoP had pledged \$91 million for flood relief in the country, according to OCHA.
- From September 16 to 23, U.N. agencies and partners, in conjunction with GoP authorities, conducted a Multi-sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) in Jafarabad, Jacobabad, Kashmore, Nasirabad, and Rajanpur districts. Initial MIRA findings indicate that priority humanitarian needs include food, safe drinking water, shelter, and health care, according to OCHA.
- U.N. agencies and humanitarian organizations are providing humanitarian assistance from in-country stockpiles in coordination with the NDMA and PDMA. In late September, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) began distributing one-month food rations to 10,000 families in Jacobabad District and an additional 10,000 families in Balochistan Province. As of September 26, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) had provided medicine for more than 418,000 flood-affected people, with plans to provide medicine to approximately 800,000 people in total. Also as of September 26, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) was providing safe drinking water daily to more than 140,000 people in flood-affected areas.
- The Pakistan Red Crescent Society is distributing food and emergency relief supplies, as well as operating mobile health clinics, in the most affected areas. IOM had provided emergency shelter materials to approximately 500 families in Rajanpur District as of September 25 and planned to target an additional 18,000 flood-affected families in Punjab and Sindh provinces.
- The 2012 monsoon rains have alleviated drought-like conditions in parts of Pakistan; however, at least six districts in Balochistan Province continue to experience drought, OCHA reports. In response, the GoP is constructing a new water pipeline. Until construction is complete, the GoP is trucking water to approximately 200,000 drought-affected people.

Displacement and Shelter

- Prior to the beginning of the 2012 monsoon season, most of the 1.8 million people displaced by the 2011 floods had returned to areas of origin; however, preliminary reports from flood-affected areas indicate that flooding has displaced some residents for three consecutive years.

- The GoP, in coordination with U.N. agencies, continues to operate three camps for conflict-affected IDPs in northwestern Pakistan: Jalojai camp in Nowshera District and Togh Serai camp in Hangu District, KPk Province, and New Durrani camp in Kurram Agency, FATA. As of September 17, nearly 67,200 registered IDPs were residing at Jalojai camp, more than 5,800 registered IDPs were residing at Togh Serai camp, and more than 16,400 registered IDPs were residing at New Durrani camp.
- Approximately 88 percent of the 742,000 people currently displaced by conflict in Pakistan are residing outside of camps among host communities, primarily in Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat, and Nowshera districts of KPk, according to UNHCR.
- From January 1 through mid-September 2012, approximately 39,000 people temporarily displaced to KPk Province returned to home areas in FATA. In late September, a convoy of 300 families previously displaced from South Waziristan Agency embarked for home areas during the sixth phase of the GoP's IDP repatriation plan. The GoP provided each family with six months of food rations and cash.
- In the final three months of FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.6 million to meet the shelter needs of approximately 10,500 people displaced by conflict or floods. This additional funding increased total USAID/OFDA funding for shelter and settlements in Pakistan to nearly \$7.9 million in FY 2012.

Health and WASH

- The WASH and Health clusters—the coordinating bodies for humanitarian WASH and health activities in Pakistan—continue to provide clean drinking water, hygiene kits, hygiene promotion, and medical consultations to IDPs in northwestern Pakistan. As of September 18, UNICEF was providing WASH services to residents of all three IDP camps, as well as 150,000 IDPs residing in host communities, and had distributed more than 68,000 hygiene kits to displaced families from Khyber Agency since January 2012.
- USAID/OFDA recently provided more than \$568,000 to fund health care initiatives that complement and supplement the GoP Ministry of Health's efforts to address the overall health needs of IDPs throughout Pakistan. Working through a long standing implementing partner, USAID/OFDA is providing health care education to IDPs, training local medical staff in IDP host communities and improving IDPs' access to primary health centers and community-based health programs. USAID/OFDA is targeting more than 265,000 IDPs and host community members through the initiatives. In total, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$3.1 million for health-related humanitarian activities in Pakistan in 2012.
- In recent months, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$1.8 million to ensure that people displaced by conflict or floods have access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, as well as knowledge of hygienic practices to reduce the risk of communicable diseases. The funding targets nearly 190,000 IDPs residing in multiple provinces.
- With an additional \$600,000, USAID/OFDA is providing sufficient safe drinking water, improved access to sanitation facilities through latrine construction, and enhanced hygiene and sanitation practices through hygiene promotion trainings to nearly 39,000 IDPs and host community members in Peshawar, Nowshera, and Kohat districts, KPk Province.
- In total, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$5.5 million in WASH assistance to vulnerable populations in Pakistan in 2012.

Livelihoods

- Conflict since 2008 and the floods of 2010 and 2011 have adversely affected local economies by destroying houses, damaging productive assets, and disrupting transportation and market infrastructure, with displaced populations often facing the severest economic hardship. To help conflict- and flood-affected populations resume economic activity and rebuild livelihoods, USAID/OFDA supports activities that bolster economic recovery and market systems (ERMS).
- In the past three months, USAID/OFDA has provided \$1 million for cash grants to IDPs from Khyber Agency living outside camps, as most aid is focused in formal camp settings. The cash grant program is designed to help 35,000 people purchase basic goods and services, while protecting current assets, preventing additional debt, and supporting local markets in areas of Peshawar District, KPk Province, that are hosting displaced populations. The additional funding supplements \$1.4 million in funding for IDPs from Khyber Agency.
- USAID/OFDA also recently provided more than \$1.1 million to help restore key economic assets that IDPs have lost as a result of the current conflict. Targeting approximately 46,000 IDPs who remain displaced or have returned to areas of origin in FATA, USAID/OFDA is providing trade-specific tools, cash grants, enterprise rehabilitation grants, and temporary work opportunities.

- In total, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$4.6 million for ERMS activities in Pakistan in FY 2012.

Emergency Food Assistance

- On September 19, WFP initiated the distribution of 20,000 metric tons (MT) of fortified wheat flour milled from GoP-provided wheat to IDPs residing in FATA and KP. The flour will help WFP meet the cereal needs of FATA- and KP-based IDPs until December 2012.
- USAID/FFP continues to support WFP's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) for conflict-affected populations in KP Province and FATA. The PRRO provides food assistance to communities that require relief beyond the initial emergency phase of a disaster, such as IDPs. In FY 2012, USAID/FFP provided more than 61,000 MT of Title II emergency food assistance, valued at approximately \$68 million. USAID/FFP also provided more than \$3.6 million to procure food locally for use in general food distributions to IDPs.
- To meet the emergency food needs of communities affected by the 2011 floods, USAID/FFP provided nearly \$19 million in FY 2012 to support food-for-work early recovery activities and emergency nutrition programs under WFP's Emergency Operation. In FY 2012, USAID/FFP also provided a \$5 million grant to an implementing partner to cover a three-month food voucher program for nearly 18,000 families in two districts in Sindh Province.

Agriculture and Food Security

- In addition to meeting immediate food needs through the provision of emergency food assistance, USAID also seeks to enhance the ability of IDPs to meet their own food needs upon returning to home areas. USAID/OFDA, through nearly \$341,000 in funding, is providing agricultural inputs, including seeds and tools, to previously displaced farmers who have returned to home areas. USAID/OFDA is also providing livestock production and management training to livestock workers, who in turn support small livestock holders affected by flooding.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN PROVIDED IN FY 2012¹

ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE²			
Implementing Partner	WASH	KPk Province	\$600,000
Implementing Partner	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,209,200
Implementing Partner	ERMS	KPk Province	\$2,400,000
	Program and Administrative Support Costs	Countrywide	\$577,935
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$7,787,135
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE³			
WFP	61,440 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	FATA and KP Province	\$68,068,000
	Local Procurement of Food	FATA and KP Province	\$3,640,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$71,708,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Management, Relief Commodities, Shelter, Protection	Countrywide	\$7,200,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Health, Livelihoods Support, Protection, Shelter, Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$12,200,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY			\$91,695,135

ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR 2011 FLOODS

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE⁴			
Implementing Partner	Agriculture and Food Security, Shelter and Settlements	Sindh Province	\$2,230,734
Implementing Partner	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Natural and Technological Risks	Affected Areas	\$2,815,478
Implementing Partner	WASH	Sindh Province	\$1,777,894
Implementing Partner	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements	Affected Areas	\$5,000,000
Implementing Partner	WASH	Sindh Province	\$299,714
Rural Support Program Network (RSPN)	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Natural and Technological Risks, WASH	Balochistan and Sindh Provinces	\$2,902,699
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Affected Areas	\$300,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, WASH	Affected Areas	\$3,700,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$19,026,519
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE⁵			
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement of Food	Affected Areas	\$18,880,000
Implementing Partner	Food Vouchers	Sindh Province	\$5,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$23,880,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE 2011 FLOODS			\$42,906,519

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN IN FY 2012	\$134,601,654
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¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2012.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

⁴ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2012.

⁵ Estimated value of food assistance.

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 response efforts in Pakistan 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/crises-and-conflict-countries>.