

PAKISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

JUNE 30, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

146,485

Displaced Households in FATA and KPk
UNHCR – May 2016

154,419

Households That Voluntarily Returned to FATA since March 2015
OCHA – June 2016

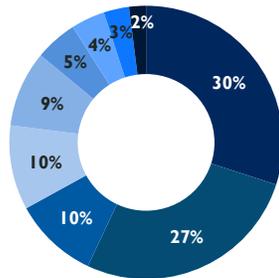
149,372

Registered Households from FATA Who Remain Displaced
OCHA – June 2016

1.5 million

Registered Afghan Refugees in Pakistan
OCHA – June 2016

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2016



- Shelter & Settlements (30%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (27%)
- Natural and Technological Risks (10%)
- Risk Management Policy and Practice (10%)
- Economic Recovery and Market Systems (9%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (5%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (4%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (3%)
- Health (2%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING



KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- A UN assessment of humanitarian conditions in Sindh Province's Tharparkar District conducted in May revealed that drought conditions since 2008 have resulted in reduced agricultural outputs, including the loss of between 65 and 70 percent of livestock in many communities. Due to drought, the population has increasingly resorted to negative coping mechanisms, the UN reports.
- The Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) has issued its 2016 July–September summer monsoon forecast, which predicts rainfall 10–20 percent above average in many areas of Pakistan, including northeastern Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk), Punjab, and Sindh provinces. According to the PMD, above-average rainfall may produce flooding in urban areas and landslides and flooding in northern Pakistan.
- Clashes that erupted between Afghan and Pakistani forces on June 12 at the Torkham border crossing in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) resulted in the closure of the border point for five days, impeding access to health care services and the flow of commodities, according to international media. The Torkham crossing reopened on June 18 following the establishment of a ceasefire between the governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

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 for Population, Refugees, and Migration

HIGHLIGHTS

- Summer monsoon forecast to bring rainfall 10–20 percent above average
- Drought and limited health care access in Sindh have resulted in poor health outcomes, particularly for children
- Approximately half of all people displaced from FATA had returned as of June 23

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PAKISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016

USAID/OFDA	\$13,623,078
USAID/FFP	\$35,971,450
State/PRM ³	\$14,550,000
Total	\$64,144,528

NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- In early May, the UN Organization for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization conducted a joint humanitarian assessment mission to Tharparkar, where drought conditions since 2008 have resulted in reduced agricultural production, diminished livelihoods opportunities, and negative health outcomes among the district's 1.8 million residents. Through focus group discussions, the UN assessment revealed that to meet food needs many people in the district increasingly depend on negative coping mechanisms, including loans on unfavorable terms, cutting down sparse vegetation, and migrating seasonally for livelihood opportunities. Due to prolonged drought, extreme shortages of fodder, and disease outbreaks, communities in Tharparkar have experienced large-scale livestock losses with many communities losing between 65 and 70 percent of livestock, the UN reports.
- Deteriorating humanitarian conditions in Tharparkar have adversely affected women and children, in particular. Tharparkar has the highest mortality rate among children under the age of five in Pakistan, while the severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rate is greater than 6 percent and the moderate acute malnutrition rate is approximately 23 percent, according to the most recent UN survey. Shortages of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities have contributed to poor health outcomes, such as high rates of diarrhea among children, exacerbating morbidity and mortality associated with malnutrition. Although the Government of Pakistan (GoP) installed approximately 450 reverse osmosis water treatment plants in the district during 2015, only 50 percent remain operational, according to the UN.
- The UN reports that provincial authorities plan to establish more than 20 diagnostic centers and a mobile medical service to improve access to health care. The UN mission recommended that the provincial government and relief actors continue maternal nutrition management programs for the treatment of acute malnutrition and continue to provide subsidized wheat assistance until the humanitarian situation in the district improves.
- The PMD has forecast rainfall 10–20 percent above average during the upcoming July–September monsoon for parts of Pakistan-Administered Kashmir, Balochistan, KPK, and Punjab. Sindh, which has experienced drought conditions for much of the past three years, is also expected to receive above-average rainfall. The PMD reported that heavy monsoon rainfall is likely to result in floods in Sindh's Hyderabad and Karachi cities, prompting the GoP's National Disaster Management Authority to direct the cities to implement flood risk reduction activities. In preparation for heavy rainfall, provincial authorities in Sindh have reactivated flood relief centers throughout the province as a precautionary measure, according to local media. In addition, the GoP has declared a high alert at health facilities in flood-prone areas to ensure that medical staff are on-call and that stocks of essential medicines and medical supplies are sufficient for an anticipated uptick in patients.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS, INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT, AND IDP RETURNS

- As of June 23, more than 41,600 displaced households had returned to areas of origin in FATA in 2016. Approximately half of all households displaced from FATA have returned, while an estimated 149,400 households remain displaced from the area; according to OCHA, the number of returned households exceeds the number that remain displaced for the first time. As of June 24, the GoP had disbursed an estimated \$48 million in transport and return grants to support households returning to FATA, according to OCHA. The GoP has also initiated a survey of damaged housing in areas of return to determine house reconstruction cash assistance levels for returnee households. Owners of houses identified as fully damaged are entitled to receive \$3,800 in compensation, while owners of partially damaged houses will receive \$1,500. As of early June, the GoP Political Administration Office, which manages the house reconstruction fund, had dispersed approximately \$17 million in compensation, the UN reports.
- On June 12, clashes erupted between Afghan and Pakistani forces at the Torkham border point, which connects FATA's Khyber Agency and Afghanistan's Nangarhar Province and is a significant transit point for food commodities, humanitarian assistance, and Afghans seeking medical treatment at facilities in Pakistan, according to international media. Sporadic fighting from June 12–13 prompted local authorities to close the border crossing, which reopened on June 18 following the establishment of a ceasefire agreement between the Government of Afghanistan and the GoP. International media report that the border skirmishes resulted in the deaths of at least four soldiers and injuries to more than 40 people, including civilians.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- In FY 2016, USAID/FFP has supported UN World Food Program (WFP) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations in Pakistan with nearly \$36 million to provide food assistance to more than 1.6 million food-insecure people in Balochistan, FATA, KPK, Punjab, and Sindh, as well as food assistance for 38,000 children with SAM countrywide. USAID/FFP support includes local and regional procurement of commodities and "twinning" funding, which supports logistics costs for GoP-donated wheat to meet the emergency needs of vulnerable populations in FATA and KPK. In 2016, the GoP has donated 124,000 metric tons (MT) of wheat grain to WFP for continued emergency food assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees in FATA and KPK. WFP has projected a funding shortfall of approximately \$15 million through December 2016 for milling, fortifying, and distributing the flour.
- Between March and May 2016, members of the Food Security Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian food security activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—provided approximately 151,000 IDPs in KPK's Bannu, Kohat, and Pesahwar districts with more than 14,000 MT of food assistance and provided 560 households with cash transfers. In FATA's Khyber and Kurram agencies, cluster members provided 6,000 households with livestock support, including vaccinations for approximately 18,000 livestock. The cluster reports that returnees to FATA and populations affected by natural disasters, including drought, earthquakes, and flooding, are in urgent need of additional cash-transfer programming to reestablish livelihoods and increase food purchasing power.
- The Community Restoration Cluster, which seeks to improve resilience and self-sufficiency among returnees and host communities in FATA and KPK, has prioritized non-farm livelihoods interventions for 2016. To date in 2016, nearly 27,000 people—39 percent of whom are women—have benefited from the cluster's cash-for-work programs through which beneficiaries receive standard daily wages for working on infrastructure rehabilitation, irrigation works, and other projects. In addition, the cluster has provided more than 4,700 people—33 percent of whom are women—with demand-driven skills training, including business management, plumbing, and tailoring.

HEALTH

- With \$6 million in FY 2016 funding to the partner-managed Responding to Pakistan's Internally Displaced (RAPID) fund, USAID/OFDA is supporting programs throughout Pakistan. With RAPID fund support, a USAID/OFDA partner recently completed a program with the KPK's Provincial Disaster Management Authority and District Disaster Management Units in five districts to strengthen complex emergency and earthquake response mechanisms. The partner facilitated the participation of more than 150 NGOs at district-level disaster coordination meetings, organized district-level trainings on disaster management information systems, and conducted field visits to assess response needs, benefiting more than 184,000 people. Another RAPID fund partner is targeting nearly 4,800 IDPs in Kurram and nearly 7,900 IDPs in KPK's Nowshera District with health services, including outpatient care, diagnostic testing, and maternal and antenatal care. Since mid-March, the partner also conducted more than 230 health education sessions and provided more than 1,400 routine immunizations.
- During a May meeting of the World Health Assembly in Geneva, Switzerland, Director-General of the UN World Health Organization Dr. Margaret Chan lauded recent progress toward polio eradication, but has noted that challenges remain, such as violence against polio vaccination campaign workers in Pakistan—one of two remaining polio endemic nations. Polio vaccination and outreach workers in Pakistan continue to experience violence, with OCHA reporting 39 security incidents during the first quarter of 2016, six of which resulted in the temporary suspension of polio vaccination activities. As of June 29, the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) had confirmed 12 cases of polio in Pakistan in 2016, with the most recent case located in KPK's Dera Ismail Khan District. During the same week in 2015, the GPEI had confirmed 25 polio cases. The GPEI also reported that no environmental samples have tested positive for polio since May 12 when a team collected a positive sample in Punjab's Dera Ghazi Khan District.

CONTEXT

- Since August 2008, conflict between the GoP and militants in FATA and KPk has resulted in the internal displacement of millions of Pakistanis. Spontaneous and GoP-assisted returns to areas of origin are ongoing; however, the overall security situation in Pakistan remains volatile, with security incidents and sectarian violence contributing to humanitarian needs.
- Regional insecurity has also prompted approximately 1.5 million Afghans—many of whom require humanitarian assistance—to seek refuge in Pakistan, primarily in KPk. On January 11, the Prime Minister of Pakistan issued an executive order extending the Proof of Registration cards held by Afghan refugees through June 2016. The GoP-issued cards provide legal status to Afghan refugees in Pakistan.
- In addition, Pakistan frequently experiences natural disasters, including drought and floods. Recurring disasters, combined with chronic poverty, limit the ability of vulnerable households to recover and result in additional displacement and humanitarian needs.
- On October 17, 2015, U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan Richard G. Olson reissued a disaster declaration for FY 2016 due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from conflict and displacement in Pakistan, as well as recurring natural disasters. USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP staff based in Islamabad continue to work closely with partners to respond to urgent humanitarian needs.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PAKISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Natural and Technological Risks, Protection, Risk Management Policy and Practice, Shelter and Settlements, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	Countrywide	\$11,683,357
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$300,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	WASH	FATA, KPk	\$1,599,815
	Administrative and Support Costs		\$39,906
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$13,623,078
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	Local and Regional Food Procurement	Countrywide	\$16,625,650
WFP	1,150 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$1,495,800
WFP	To Support "Twinning" of Wheat	Countrywide	\$17,850,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$35,971,450

STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection	Countrywide	\$2,050,000
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Protection	Countrywide	\$12,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$14,550,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PAKISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$64,144,528

¹Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds

²USAID/OFDA funding for FY 2016 represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as June 30, 2016.

³Estimated 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 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:
 - USAID 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>