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**BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

Pakistan – Complex Emergency

Fact Sheet #1, Fiscal Year (FY) 2011

February 7, 2011

Note: The last fact sheet was dated September 30, 2010

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Since September 2010, more than 56,000 conflict-affected internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Pakistan have returned to areas of origin in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), with the majority of individuals in recent months returning to Bajaur, Mohmand, and Orakzai agencies, FATA.
- According to recent U.N. estimates, a total of 174,640 conflict-affected families—up to 1.1 million people—remain displaced in northwestern Pakistan. Approximately 87 percent of IDPs reside with host families in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province (KPk), with the remainder residing in four camps in KPk and two camps in FATA.
- On January 11, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) resumed food distributions to conflict-affected populations in Bajaur Agency, FATA. WFP had suspended operations in Bajaur on December 25, after a female suicide bomber killed 47 people and injured an estimated 100 others at a food distribution point.
- During late January, intensified Government of Pakistan (GoP) military operations in Mohmand Agency, FATA, displaced approximately 25,000 people to two newly established camps north of Ghalanai, the agency’s headquarters. According to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), U.N. agencies, local authorities, and Pakistani non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have begun distributing emergency relief supplies and food to affected families.
- On February 2, USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) approved 30,440 metric tons (MT) of Title II emergency food assistance, valued at \$30 million, toward WFP’s Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) in Pakistan. USAID/FFP-provided food assistance includes 25,450 MT of rice, 3,050 MT of yellow split peas, 1,310 MT of vegetable oil, and 630 MT of wheat-soy blend.
- Including the most recent contribution from USAID/FFP, USAID has provided a total of more than \$30.2 million in FY 2011 to meet displacement-related humanitarian needs and support sustainable returns to former conflict areas.
- In addition, ongoing USAID/OFDA programs from FY 2010—valued at more than \$7 million—are active in conflict-affected and returnee areas, including programs for livelihood recovery, agriculture and food security, humanitarian coordination, and water, sanitation, and hygiene. USAID/OFDA’s program office in Islamabad continues to monitor displacement and returns throughout Pakistan, working closely with partners to meet urgent humanitarian needs as they arise.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE	
Estimated Total Number of Households Displaced by Conflict to Date	568,740 households <i>(more than 3.4 million people)</i>	U.N. and GoP – January 2011
Estimated Number of Households that have Returned to Areas of Origin	394,100 households <i>(more than 2.3 million people)</i>	U.N. and GoP – January 2011
Estimated Number of Households that Remain Displaced in KPk and FATA	174,640 households <i>(up to 1.1 million people)</i>	U.N. and GoP – January 2011

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE

USAID/OFDA Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations	\$267,672
USAID/FFP Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations	\$30,000,000
Total USAID and State Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations	\$30,267,672

CONTEXT

- Since August 2008, conflict between the GoP and militants in KPk and northern FATA has displaced more than 3.4 million individuals. Spontaneous and unassisted returns to areas of origin began occurring in June 2009; the GoP commenced an assisted returns process for displaced individuals in camps and host communities in July 2009. On

October 17, 2009, the GoP commenced a military offensive in South Waziristan Agency, FATA, resulting in additional population displacements to southern KPK, namely to Dera Ismail (D.I.) Khan and Tank districts.

- On October 3, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Anne W. Patterson re-declared a disaster for FY 2011 due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from conflict and displacement in Pakistan, requesting USAID/OFDA assistance.
- The overall security situation in Pakistan remains volatile and unpredictable, with ongoing security incidents, sectarian violence, and military operations continuing to contribute to displacement and related humanitarian needs.
- The U.S. Government also continues to meet humanitarian needs associated with the recent floods in Pakistan; for more information on flood-related activities and funding, please see the latest Pakistan floods fact sheet at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/countries/pakistan/template/index.html

Displacement

- As of February 3, approximately 174,640 conflict-affected families—up to 1.1 million people—remained displaced in northwestern Pakistan. The vast majority of these families were displaced from FATA, with 23 percent displaced from South Waziristan Agency, 23 percent from Orakzai Agency, 20 percent from Kurram Agency, 16 percent from Bajaur Agency, and 13 percent from Mohmand Agency.
- Eighty-seven percent of IDPs reside with host families in KPK, while less than 13 percent of all IDPs reside in six camps: Jalozai, Togh Sarai, Pitao, and Benazir camps in KPK and Nahqai and Danishkol camps in FATA. According to UNHCR, as of early February, the Jalozai camp complex was the largest IDP camp in Pakistan, housing approximately 138,000 people.
- Intensified GoP military operations in and around Safi Tehsil in Mohmand Agency have displaced an estimated 25,000 people since January 27, according to UNHCR. Recently displaced IDPs from Mohmand currently reside in two camps—Nahqai and Danishkol—jointly established by the FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) and UNHCR. FDMA estimates that continued operations in the area could displace an additional 25,000 individuals.
- U.N. agencies, local authorities, and NGOs have already begun providing emergency relief supplies, food, and medical services to affected families in Mohmand. As of February 3, UNHCR had provided approximately 970 tents to affected families, in addition to non-food item kits containing sleeping mats, blankets, and warm clothes. To date, the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) has provided hygiene kits and 100 portable latrines in Nahqai camp. UNICEF is also working with the GoP Ministry of Health to provide safe drinking water through chlorination and water trucking.
- FATA authorities and local NGOs plan to continue providing hot meals to IDP families in Mohmand until WFP begins distribution of family rations. To meet urgent medical needs, FDMA has organized 24-hour medical teams to provide health services to displaced individuals in Mohmand’s camps and surrounding areas.

Returns

- The organized return of conflict-affected IDPs from Kohat and Hangu districts in KPK to Orakzai Agency, FATA, continues, although the rate of return has slowed in recent weeks. According to UNHCR, an estimated 162,000 people returned to Orakzai during 2010, including more than 50,000 people that returned between November 1 and late January.
- Since early December, 1,066 families—an estimated 6,500 people—have returned to six villages in South Waziristan Agency from D.I. Khan and Tank districts, KPK. In early January, GoP authorities announced that IDP returns to South Waziristan Agency would be postponed until spring.

Emergency Food Assistance

- During the December food distribution cycle, WFP provided food rations to more than 1 million of the targeted 1.3 million conflict-affected people in northwestern Pakistan, including 150,000 people in camps and nearly 240,000 individuals that recently returned to areas of origin.
- In consultation with the KPK Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), WFP and other humanitarian agencies continue to conduct vulnerability assessments in areas hosting IDPs, including Peshawar, Mardan, and Swabi districts, as well as Jalozai camp in Nowshera District. Assessments will be used to target vulnerable families in need of longer term food support.
- WFP plans to provide rations to approximately 1.3 million conflict-affected IDPs and returnees during the January food distribution cycle, which ends in early February. At completion of the January cycle, WFP will have concluded the provision of six-month return package for the majority of families in Bajaur and Mohmand agencies.
- In February, WFP expects to continue providing food assistance to an estimated 800,000 IDPs and returnees from Orakzai and South Waziristan agencies.
- To date in FY 2011, USAID/FFP has provided approximately \$30 million in food assistance toward the WFP PRRO for conflict-affected and displaced populations. During FY 2010, USAID/FFP provided nearly \$90 million in assistance for conflict-affected populations, including \$20 million in support of local and regional procurement and 82,210 MT of Title II emergency food assistance, valued at approximately \$70 million.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY¹			
	Administrative Support Costs	Countrywide	\$267,672
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$267,672
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY²			
WFP	30,440 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$30,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$30,000,000
TOTAL USAID ASSISTANCE IN FY 2011³			\$30,267,672
TOTAL USG ASSISTANCE IN FY 2011			\$30,267,672

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of February 7, 2011.

² Estimated value of food assistance.

³ This figure does not include USAID/Pakistan funding for development activities.

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 displacement response efforts in Pakistan can be found at www.interaction.org. Information on organizations responding to the humanitarian situation in Pakistan may be available at www.reliefweb.int.
- 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: www.usaid.gov – Keyword: Donations
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or (703) 276-1914
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance