



PAKISTAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Nearly 122,000 families remain internally displaced due to conflict in Pakistan’s Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), with the majority residing within FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province, according to the FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA). The Internal Displacement Monitoring Center estimates that the number of conflict-displaced families may be as high as 140,000, including 80,000 families from North Waziristan Agency, FATA.
- On October 17, the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that the Nahqai camp in Mohmand Agency closed in mid-October following the voluntary return of nearly 1,000 families to areas of origin. The Government of Pakistan (GoP), in coordination with U.N. agencies, continues to operate three camps housing a total of approximately 9,000 internally displaced families: Jalozai, New Durrani, and Togh Sarai. However, the majority of internally displaced persons (IDPs) reside with host families, primarily in the districts of Peshawar, Charsadda, Hangu, Kohat, Dera Ismail Khan, and Tank in KPk Province.
- In Kurram Agency—the location of the most recent GoP military operations—more than 12,000 families remained displaced as of October 21, residing with host families and in New Durrani camp. According to FDMA, 450 families had returned to areas of origin as of late October.
- USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) continues to support the U.N. World Food Program’s (WFP) ongoing Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) for conflict-affected populations in northwestern Pakistan. In support of the PRRO, USAID/FFP has provided food assistance for distribution to IDPs and returnees and supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6 to 59 months. To assist with early recovery efforts, USAID/FFP supports a food-for-assets program, which provides food in exchange for work on vital infrastructure. In early October, USAID/FFP provided \$8.9 million in assistance to WFP to support conflict-affected populations in KPk and FATA.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
Estimated Number of Families from FATA that Remain Displaced in KPk and FATA	121,884 families <i>(more than 853,000 people)</i>	GoP – October 2011

FY 2012 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY	
USAID/OFDA Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations	\$25,000
USAID/FFP Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations	\$8,900,000
Total USAID Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations	\$8,925,000

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY	
USAID/OFDA Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations	\$280,720
USAID/FFP Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations	\$61,000,700
State/PRM ¹ Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations	\$39,800,000
Total USAID and State Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations	\$101,081,420

Context

- Since August 2008, conflict between the GoP and militants in KPk Province and northern FATA has displaced more than 3 million individuals, the majority of whom were displaced during 2009. Subsequent military offensives in South Waziristan, Orakzai, and Kurram agencies in FATA during 2010 and 2011 resulted in additional displacement within

* Fact sheet focuses on the complex emergency in Pakistan; a floods-focused fact sheet will be released separately.

¹ U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM).

FATA, as well as to southern KP Province, bringing the total number of displaced individuals to date to 4 million people. Although large-scale spontaneous and GoP-assisted returns to areas of origin have occurred each year, as of October 21, 2011, an estimated 853,000 conflict-affected individuals remained displaced. Approximately 90 percent of all IDPs resided with host families in KP Province, while the remaining 10 percent lived in organized camps.

- 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 monitor displacement and returns throughout Pakistan, working closely with partners to respond to urgent humanitarian needs and evaluate ongoing programs.
- During FY 2011, OFDA provided more than \$280,000 to meet displacement-related humanitarian needs and support sustainable returns to former conflict areas through the Responding to Pakistan's Internally Displaced (RAPID) fund. Managed by a USAID/OFDA grantee, which can fund short-term emergency programs for up to \$300,000 to meet priority humanitarian needs, RAPID allows USAID/OFDA to respond through vetted local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which often have better access to affected communities, understand local needs, and incur fewer overhead costs.
- 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.

Displacement

- Between mid-September and mid-November, the total number of conflict-displaced families in FATA decreased by approximately 3,000, according to FDMA. Nearly 29 percent of the internally displaced families in FATA are from South Waziristan Agency; nearly 17 percent are from Mohmand Agency; and approximately 15 percent are from Bajaur Agency. The remaining families are from Kurram and Orakzai agencies, accounting for 15 percent and 9 percent, respectively.
- As of late October, approximately 3,000 of the nearly 39,000 displaced families from Bajaur and Mohmand agencies continued to reside in Jalojai camp in Nowshera District, while the remainder lived with host families in Peshawar, Mardan, and Charsadda districts, KP Province.
- Since the establishment of the New Durrani camp in late June, U.N. agencies, local authorities, and NGOs have continued to provide emergency relief supplies, food, and medical services to IDPs. To meet the shelter needs of camp residents, UNHCR has provided 2,900 tents for New Durrani, 76 percent of which are occupied, according to a September 20 FDMA report. WFP also continued to provide mixed food commodities to camp residents, meeting the basic consumption needs of more than 90 percent of New Durrani's population as of late September.
- In FY 2011, State/PRM provided nearly \$40 million to UNHCR and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for relief commodities and shelter, protection, camp coordination and management, health, livelihoods, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programs that benefited conflict-affected IDPs residing in camps.

Returns

- As of late October, FDMA reported that more than 107,300 families had returned to areas of origin since 2008, including approximately 52,000 formerly displaced families from Bajaur Agency, 12,700 families from Mohmand Agency, and 22,750 families from Orakzai Agency. The GoP continues to support the return of IDPs throughout FATA by providing transportation and cash payments; however, due to actual and perceived security, livelihood, and shelter concerns, many IDPs have not returned home.
- Nearly 6,600 families returned to South Waziristan Agency between December 2010 and October 2011, with more than 1,050 returning between July 22 and October 21, according to FDMA.
- During a two-day returns operation facilitated by FDMA and UNCHR, the remaining 4,000 IDPs hosted at Nahqai camp returned to areas of origin in mid-October, resulting in the closure of the camp on October 14, according to FDMA.
- More than 2,000 families from Bajaur Agency—unable to return to areas of origin due to land tenancy disputes—remain in Jalojai camp, which remains the largest IDP camp in KP Province. The U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) continues to monitor the situation and coordinate camp services with the GoP, camp management authorities, and local government officials.

- As of October 28, at least 43,000 Afghans previously displaced in Pakistan returned to areas of origin in Afghanistan, including Kabul, Nangarhar, Herat, and Kunduz provinces—59 percent fewer than the figure reported in 2010, according to UNHCR.
- In FY 2011, State/PRM provided nearly \$40 million to support conflict-affected populations in Pakistan.

Emergency Food Assistance

- To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided nearly \$9 million in assistance for conflict-affected populations in KPk Province and FATA through the WFP PRRO for the purchase of approximately 8,900 metric tons (MT) of Title II rice. USAID/FFP expects the rice to arrive in Pakistan in early 2012. The contribution replaces 9,000 MT of Title II rice, valued at more than \$7.5 million, which was transferred from the PRRO to WFP's Emergency Operation to meet immediate flood-related food needs.

FY 2012 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
	Program and Administrative Support Costs	Countrywide	\$25,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$25,000
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	8,880 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	FATA and KPk Province	\$8,900,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$8,900,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2012			8,925,000

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of November 15, 2011.

² Estimated value of food assistance.

FY 2011 USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
	Program and Administrative Support Costs	Countrywide	\$280,720
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$280,720
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	47,730 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance and 6,806 MT of Local and Regional Procurement	Balochistan Province, FATA, KPk Province	\$61,000,700
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$61,000,700
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
ICRC	Health, Livelihoods Support, Protection, Shelter, Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$18,000,000
UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Management, Relief Commodities, Shelter, and Protection	Countrywide	\$21,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$39,800,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2011			101,081,420

³ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of November 15, 2011.

⁴ 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.