



# PAKISTAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY AND FLOODS

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- As of June 18, nearly 155,000 families remained internally displaced due to conflict occurring in northwest Pakistan’s Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)—an increase of nearly 47,000 families since early March 2012, according to the U.N. Most internally displaced persons (IDPs) are residing with host families or in rental housing in FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province, while 10 to 15 percent of them are residing in three formal camps.
- In Pakistan’s southern provinces of Balochistan and Sindh, more than 1.2 million people displaced by the 2011 floods had returned home as of April 30, while standing water and flood damage continued to prevent 10,000 others from doing so, according to the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF). By May 4, floodwaters had receded by nearly 99 percent compared to peak levels, according to U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization estimates.
- In recent months, the Government of Pakistan (GoP) and relief agencies have been actively forming contingency plans to prepare for potential new flooding during the June-to-September monsoon season. The Pakistan Meteorological Department predicts near-normal rainfall this season; however, the GoP and humanitarian organizations are inventorying stockpiled relief supplies to address gaps, and the GoP is receiving technical support from the U.N. on camp management, relief commodity distribution, protection, rapid assessment, warehousing, displaced person registration, and humanitarian information sharing and analysis.
- USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) continues to pursue its strategy of providing immediate relief assistance to conflict-affected populations, as well as helping flood-affected families recover. In May and June, USAID/OFDA provided \$3.1 million for shelter rehabilitation and disease monitoring in flood-affected areas and \$1.4 million for economic recovery activities for conflict-affected families. USAID/OFDA continues to prepare for the monsoon season through disaster risk reduction and preparedness efforts, as well as joint planning exercises with colleagues from the U.S. military and U.S. Embassy in Islamabad. In total, the U.S. Government has provided nearly \$126 million in humanitarian assistance to Pakistan in FY 2012.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
Estimated Number of Families from FATA that Remain Displaced in KPk and FATA by Conflict	154,738	U.N. – June 18, 2012
Estimated Number of People Affected by Floods in 2011	5.2 million <sup>1</sup>	OCHA <sup>2</sup> – February 29, 2012
Estimated Number of Individuals who Remain Displaced by Floods	10,000	OCHA – April 30, 2012
Estimated Number of Flood-Affected Individuals Returned to Areas of Origin	1.2 million+	GoP and U.N. – February 21, 2012

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED IN FY 2012 <sup>3</sup>	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to Pakistan for Complex Emergency and Floods	\$17,829,235
USAID/FFP <sup>4</sup> Assistance to Pakistan for Complex Emergency and Floods	\$95,588,000
State/PRM <sup>5</sup> Assistance to Pakistan for Complex Emergency	\$12,200,000
<b>Total USAID and State Assistance to Pakistan for Complex Emergency and Floods</b>	<b>\$125,617,235</b>

## Context

- Since August 2008, conflict between the GoP and militants in KPk Province and northern FATA has displaced more than 4 million individuals. Large-scale spontaneous and GoP-assisted returns to areas of origin have occurred each year; however, GoP security operations in Khyber Agency, FATA, have newly displaced an estimated 59,000 families since January 2012, according to U.N. agencies. While returns continue, the overall

<sup>1</sup> Estimates vary, with local and national government authorities initially reporting that floods may have affected up to 8.9 million people.

<sup>2</sup> U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

<sup>3</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>4</sup> USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

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. To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$1.7 million to support humanitarian activities—primarily in economic recovery—in northwest Pakistan.
- From mid-August to early September 2011, heavy monsoon rains resulted in flooding in all districts in Sindh Province and nine districts in Balochistan Province, displacing an estimated 1.8 million people and damaging or destroying approximately 823,000 houses, according to the International Organization for Migration. In addition, heavy rainfall caused water to breach river banks and irrigation canals, destroying more than 2.1 million acres of agricultural land, according to the GoP National Disaster Management Authority. 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. To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$16 million to meet the needs of Pakistan’s flood-affected population.

### **Displacement and Shelter**

- The GoP, in coordination with U.N. agencies, continues to operate three camps in FATA and KP—Jalozai, New Durrani, and Togh Serai—housing nearly 16,000 internally displaced families as of June 4, according to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Displacement stemming from recent intensified security operations reached a peak in mid-March, with 8,000 individuals a day registering at the Jalozai camp, which serves as the hub for all of UNHCR’s IDP registrations. Displacement rates had slowed as of June 11, decreasing to an average of 1,200 individuals registering at the camp per day. Up to 90 percent of newly registered families are residing outside the camp with host families in Peshawar, Nowshera, and Kohat districts, KP Province.
- The majority of newly displaced families are departing home areas in Khyber, South Waziristan, Kurram, and Orakzai agencies in FATA. Simultaneously, previously displaced families continue to return to home areas in FATA declared safe by the GoP. Since January 2012, approximately 3,300 families have returned to areas of origin in parts of South Waziristan, Bajaur, Mohmand, and Kurram agencies.
- As flood-affected individuals in Sindh Province continue to return home, USAID/OFDA is supporting shelter interventions to ease the transition back to normalcy. In recent months, USAID/OFDA provided \$3.2 million to a partner to provide shelter assistance for a targeted 19,500 people residing in temporary shelters. Through technical support—including improved and climatically suitable construction techniques—and cash support for locally obtained building materials, the partner helps families to rehabilitate structures in a way that makes them more resistant to floods and other natural disasters.
- To address humanitarian needs resulting from conflict and displacement in Pakistan, State/PRM funds UNHCR to support shelter activities and facilitate camp coordination and management. In addition, State/PRM supports International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) humanitarian relief efforts, including shelter assistance for conflict-affected individuals.

### **Economic Recovery and Market Systems**

- In April, a joint GoP and relief agency rapid assessment of displaced populations living outside camp settings found that nearly all respondents either completely or largely lost sources of income due to displacement. While 64 percent of IDPs worked in agriculture or small business in their home areas, only daily wage labor was available to most individuals after displacement. As such work is scarce, unpredictable, and can place IDPs and host communities in competition for labor, the assessment found that a lack of income-generating opportunities was causing IDP families to face difficulty affording basic necessities, including rent, food, education, and health care.
- To help displaced individuals meet immediate needs, USAID/OFDA recently provided \$1.4 million for cash grants to IDPs living outside camps, as most aid is focused in formal camp settings. The program is designed to help 29,400 people purchase basic goods and services, while protecting current assets, preventing additional debt, and supporting local markets in Peshawar District, KP Province.

## Health and WASH

- The Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) and Health clusters—the coordinating bodies for WASH and health activities in Pakistan—continue to provide clean drinking water, hygiene kits, hygiene promotion, and medical consultations to displaced individuals living in or near Jalozei camp. However, health partners note a need for consistent disease monitoring in the coming months, as the incidence of water- and mosquito-borne diseases often increases during the monsoon season.
- USAID/OFDA recently provided an additional \$1.6 million in continued support to the U.N. World Health Organization’s (WHO) Disease Early Warning and Response System (DEWS), which consolidates and analyzes nationwide health data to enable early detection and response to epidemic-prone diseases, thereby reducing transmission and death from such illnesses in vulnerable districts. USAID/OFDA has supported DEWS since 2009.
- USAID/OFDA continues to support short-term emergency activities through the Responding to Pakistan’s Internally Displaced (RAPID) fund, managed by a USAID/OFDA grantee. RAPID grants to local non-governmental organizations fund the rehabilitation of water pumps for returnees, IDPs, and host communities in FATA and supported health and WASH interventions—including hygiene promotion activities, rehabilitation of latrines, and distribution of hygiene kits—for flood-affected individuals in multiple districts throughout Pakistan.

## Emergency Food Assistance

- USAID/FFP continues to support the U.N. World Food Program’s (WFP) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) for conflict-affected populations in KPk Province and FATA. The PRRO provides food security assistance to communities that require relief beyond the initial emergency phase of a disaster, such as IDPs. To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided more than 61,000 metric tons (MT) of Title II emergency food assistance, valued at approximately \$68 million. USAID/FFP also has 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 floods, USAID/FFP has provided nearly \$19 million to support food-for-work early recovery activities and emergency nutrition programs under WFP’s Emergency Operation and has provided a \$5 million grant to an implementing partner to cover a three-month food voucher program for more than 16,000 families in Sindh Province.

## USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN PROVIDED IN FY 2012<sup>1</sup>

### ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE<sup>2</sup></b>			
Implementing Partner	Economic Recovery and Market Systems	KPk Province	\$1,400,000
	Program and Administrative Support Costs	Countrywide	\$275,197
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$1,675,197</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE<sup>3</sup></b>			
WFP	61,440 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	FATA and KPk Province	\$68,068,000
	Local Procurement of Food	FATA and KPk Province	\$3,640,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$71,708,000</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Management, Relief Commodities, Shelter, Protection	Countrywide	\$7,200,000
ICRC	Health, Livelihoods Support, Protection, Shelter, Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>			<b>\$12,200,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY</b>			<b>\$85,583,197</b>

## ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR FLOODS

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE<sup>2</sup></b>			
Implementing Partner	Agriculture and Food Security, Shelter and Settlements	Sindh Province	\$2,230,734
Implementing Partner	Natural and Technological Risk Reduction	Affected Areas	\$1,342,678
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	\$299,995
Rural Support Program Network (RSPN)	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, WASH	Balochistan and Sindh Provinces	\$1,502,737
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Affected Areas	\$300,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, WASH	Affected Areas	\$3,700,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$16,154,038</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE<sup>3</sup></b>			
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement of Food	Affected Areas	\$18,880,000
Implementing Partner	Food Vouchers	Sindh Province	\$5,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$23,880,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE 2011 FLOODS</b>			<b>\$40,034,038</b>

<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN IN FY 2012</b>	<b>\$125,617,235</b>
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<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 29, 2012.

<sup>3</sup> 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](http://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](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.  
Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at [http://www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/humanitarian\\_assistance/disaster\\_assistance/](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/)