

PAKISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

JULY 6, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

29,442

Displaced Households
Due to Conflict in KP
OCHA – May 2018

15,326

Undocumented Afghan
Returnees from Pakistan
in 2018
OCHA – June 2018

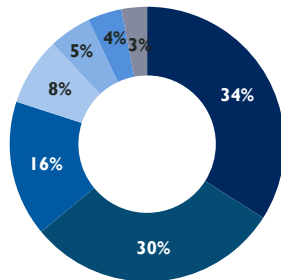
1.4 million

Registered Afghan
Refugees in Pakistan
UNHCR – January 2018

332,400

Displaced Households
Returned to KP and
Former FATA in 2017
OCHA – December 2017

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2017–2018



- Shelter & Settlements (34%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (30%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (16%)
- Health (8%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (5%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (4%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (3%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2017–2018



- Complementary Services (44%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (37%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (19%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- GoP votes to merge FATA into KP
- Relief actors prepare for June–August monsoon season
- USAID/FFP provides \$10 million in new funding for emergency food assistance to vulnerable households

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PAKISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018

USAID/OFDA	\$7,113,510
USAID/FFP	\$48,043,714
USAID/Pakistan	\$1,000,000
State/PRM ³	\$16,000,000
\$72,157,224	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On May 24, the Government of Pakistan (GoP) National Assembly voted to merge Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) into Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Province. To date, U.S. Government (USG) partners have not reported a change in displacement conditions for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in KP as a result of the decision. More than 29,400 households remained displaced in KP, including former FATA, due to conflict between GoP forces and militant groups as of late May, the UN reports.
- Poor 2017 harvests due to erratic rainfall, loss of livestock, and limited agricultural inputs have contributed to concerning food security conditions in drought-prone areas of Sindh Province, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Relief actors are monitoring the situation, in coordination with development stakeholders.
- USAID/FFP recently contributed \$10 million in FY 2018 funding to assist vulnerable households throughout Pakistan. Cumulatively, the USG has provided more than \$72 million since FY 2017 for food, shelter, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and other emergency assistance to populations affected by conflict and natural disasters.

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 of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

INSECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Pakistan's security situation has improved since 2017, with approximately 45 incidents of violence against civilians recorded from January–May 2018, compared to 80 incidents during the same period in 2017, according to the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project. However, sporadic attacks continue, including at least two attacks targeting minority groups in April 2018 that resulted in five civilian deaths, international media report.
 - The GoP National Assembly voted to merge FATA into KPk Province on May 24, thereby enacting federal law in FATA—previously a semi-autonomous tribal region, established in 1947. Although USG partners have not reported humanitarian impacts of the decision, relief actors anticipate that the merger could affect the IDP situation in KPk and former FATA. More than 29,400 IDP households were sheltering in KPk, including former FATA, as of late May, the UN reports.
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POPULATION DISPLACEMENT AND RETURNS

- Approximately 15,330 undocumented Afghans returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan from January 1–June 9, the UN reports. Uncertainty about legal status and increased vulnerability to protection violations are among the reasons cited by Afghans for their return. The UN reports that nearly 1.4 million registered Afghan refugees remained in Pakistan as of May 31, while relief actors estimate that more than 1 million undocumented refugees are sheltering in the country.
 - On June 30, the GoP extended the validity of Proof of Registration (PoR) cards until September 30; approximately 1.4 million Afghan refugees hold PoR cards, which grant legal residency in Pakistan, the UN reports. For undocumented Afghans, the GoP began issuing Afghan Citizenship Cards (ACCs), which provide holders legal protection from arbitrary arrests, detention, or deportation and allow them to stay in Pakistan as long as the cards are valid, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). As of May 24, the GoP had received more than 878,600 ACC applications and had issued ACCs to nearly 327,700 individuals, according to IOM.
 - From March 1–June 22, UNHCR facilitated the return of more than 7,100 registered refugees from Pakistan to Afghanistan, the UN agency reports. Of the total, UNHCR provided nearly 6,900 vulnerable returnees—approximately 96 percent—with \$200 in cash assistance to support sustainable returns. Approximately 59,000 refugees returned to Afghanistan through the UNHCR program in 2017.
 - USAID/OFDA continues to support the Responding to Pakistan's Internally Displaced (RAPID) program to assist IDPs, returnees to Pakistan, and other vulnerable populations. RAPID, a countrywide program managed by a non-governmental organization (NGO) that provides grants to local and international relief agencies, delivers multi-sector support for conflict- and disaster-affected populations in Pakistan. Between September 2013 and May 2018, RAPID partners reached nearly 2.7 million individuals—including more than 1.2 million IDPs and approximately 519,000 Pakistani returnees—with emergency assistance, including critical health and WASH interventions.
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NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- On May 9, a magnitude 6.2 earthquake struck 22 miles northwest of Tajikistan's Ishkashim city, along Tajikistan's border with Afghanistan, at a depth of 72 miles, the U.S. Geological Survey reports. The earthquake caused tremors in Pakistan's capital city of Islamabad, as well as KPk, but did not result in deaths, injuries, or infrastructure damage. A magnitude 5.3 earthquake struck the Afghanistan–Tajikistan border on May 10, resulting in additional tremors but no damage in Pakistan.
- The GoP and relief actors continue to conduct preparedness activities for Pakistan's June–September monsoon season. On June 7, the chairman of the GoP National Disaster Management Authority led the national monsoon preparedness conference, convening representatives from the GoP, regional and provincial disaster management agencies, and other response stakeholders, including the Pakistan Red Crescent. The GoP 2018 monsoon outlook forecasts normal to above-normal rainfall through mid-August, followed by normal to lower-than-normal rainfall from mid-August to

September, according to the GoP. During the conference, representatives discussed preparedness initiatives, including contingency plans for flooding and other monsoon-related hazards.

- The UN World Food Program (WFP) convened a disaster preparedness and response seminar—including representatives from the national and provincial disaster management agencies, humanitarian organizations, and local schools—in Islamabad on June 27. The initiative is part of a WFP-funded community-based disaster risk management and school safety program for six hazard-prone districts in Balochistan, Sindh, and KPk provinces. The program has trained nearly 26,000 people to date on disaster preparedness and response, including identifying local hazards, basic first aid and search and rescue, and the creation of village and school disaster risk management plans.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- Approximately 229,600 families—86 percent of the nearly 266,200 previously internally displaced families that have returned to areas of KPk and the former FATA agencies of Kurram, Orakzai South, and North Waziristan—had successfully phased out of WFP relief assistance activities as of March, the UN agency reports. According to WFP, the rate of food insecurity among returnee households decreased from 44 percent in 2015 to 24 percent in 2017, and the rate of severe food insecurity declined from 5 percent to 1 percent during the same period. However, food insecurity remains high in the former FATA agencies of Orakzai, North Waziristan and Mohmand, WFP reports.
- From October 2017–March 2018, USAID/FFP partner WFP reached approximately 13,400 people with emergency food assistance—including salt, vegetable oil, and wheat flour—through general food distributions. WFP reached an estimated 43,000 people—including approximately 23,000 households who benefited from cash-for-assets activities and nearly 19,900 households who received food for assets—with asset creation activities during the same period. USAID/FFP-supported asset creation activities include composting training, disaster risk reduction work, livestock management, road rehabilitation, and vegetable production. Cumulatively, WFP’s asset creation activities reached nearly 40,000 families in more than 400 villages in the former Khyber, Kurram, Mohmand, North Waziristan, and South Waziristan agencies in 2017.
- Additionally, approximately 168,400 pregnant and lactating women and more than 174,600 children ages 6–59 months benefited from WFP community management of acute malnutrition activities, including treatment for moderate acute malnutrition, nutritional awareness messaging, and hygiene promotion outreach.
- Consecutive dry seasons are negatively affecting households in Sindh Province, where cyclical drought remains a chronic problem. Poor 2017 harvests due to erratic rainfall, loss of livestock, and limited agricultural inputs—such as quality seeds and fertilizer—have contributed to concerning food security conditions in drought-prone areas of southern Sindh, FAO reports. A recent NGO rapid drought assessment in Sindh’s Tharpakar and Umerkot-Sindh districts found that prolonged dry conditions have exacerbated preexisting malnutrition and food insecurity; relief actors are monitoring the situation to determine whether conditions necessitate humanitarian intervention.
- The GoP launched the first National Food Security Policy framework in May 2018, local media report. The Framework aims to provide a GoP mechanism to address all four components of food security, including food availability, accessibility, utilization, and stability.

HEALTH, SHELTER, AND WASH

- Health actors in Balochistan’s Dukki District reported three wild poliovirus cases between May and June—the country’s first confirmed cases in 2018, according to the GoP and international media. The GoP launched a rapid response, including vaccinating children younger than five years of age, in Dukki to prevent further transmission of the virus. Separately, health workers vaccinated approximately 24 million children younger than five years of age during the May 7–10 sub-national polio immunization campaign in targeted areas of Balochistan, KPk, Punjab, and Sindh provinces, the GoP reports. The campaign reportedly reached more than 94 percent of targeted children, according to post-campaign monitoring assessments. Immunization campaigns have contributed to a 97 percent reduction in reported polio cases since 2014, according to the GoP.

- USAID/OFDA is supporting two NGOs to provide critical shelter and WASH assistance in response to the needs of vulnerable IDP and returnee households in the former North Waziristan Agency. During the month of May, the NGOs provided shelter repair materials to nearly 580 households and latrine kits to more than 300 households in North Waziristan. In addition, the NGOs distributed nearly 280 water tanks and supported the formation of 15 village water committees to promote adherence to WASH best practices in targeted areas.
- USAID/OFDA also supports an NGO partner to respond to the needs of vulnerable IDPs and returnees in KPk and former FATA. As of May, the NGO had conducted hygiene awareness sessions benefiting approximately 700 households and distributed emergency relief commodities—including quilts and mats—for approximately 300 households in KPk.

CONTEXT

- Since 2008, ongoing conflict between the GoP and militants in KPk displaced an estimated 5.3 million Pakistanis, with more than 29,000 households remaining displaced in KPk, including former FATA, as of May 2018, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Although both spontaneous and GoP-assisted returns to areas of origin continue amid improved security conditions, the overall security situation in Pakistan remains volatile, with security incidents and sectarian violence, as well as limited livelihood opportunities and services available in areas of return, contributing to continued humanitarian needs.
- 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. Since 2010, natural disasters have displaced more than 17 million people across Pakistan, according to the UN.
- Pakistan continues to host refugees fleeing conflict in Afghanistan, with approximately 1.4 million Afghans holding GoP-issued PoR cards residing in Pakistan as of March 2018. Since 2002, UNHCR has facilitated the return of more than 4 million refugees from Pakistan to Afghanistan.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PAKISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017¹

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, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$6,679,018
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$100,000
	Program Support		\$282,792
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$7,061,810
USAID/FFP³			
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Complementary Services	Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Balochistan	\$43,714
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food, Complementary Services, Local and Regional Food Procurement	Countrywide	\$38,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$38,043,714
USAID/Pakistan			
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000

TOTAL USAID/PAKISTAN FUNDING			\$1,000,000
STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partner	Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations	Countrywide	\$1,300,000
UNHCR	Protection	Regional	\$14,700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$16,000,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PAKISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$62,105,524

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PAKISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2018¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
	Program Support		\$51,700
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$51,700
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food, Complementary Services, Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$10,000,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PAKISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$10,051,700
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PAKISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018			\$72,157,224

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

² USAID/OFDA funding represents obligated amounts as of July 6, 2018.

³ Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

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 +1.202.661.7710.
 - 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>