

PAKISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

29,452

Households Displaced
from KPk
OCHA – July 2018

25,136

Undocumented Afghan
Returnees from Pakistan
in 2018
OCHA – September 2018

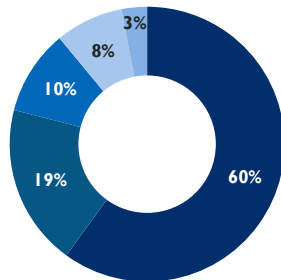
11,848

Registered Afghan
Returnees from Pakistan
in 2018
OCHA – September 2018

**1.4
million**

Registered Afghan
Refugees in Pakistan
UNHCR – January 2018

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2018



- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (60%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (19%)
- Health (10%)
- Shelter & Settlements (8%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (3%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2018



- Local & Regional Food Procurement (38%)
- Complementary Services/Twinning (24%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (26%)
- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (12%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- GoP announces extension of Proof of Registration cards through June 2019
- Sindh provincial government declares drought emergency in Tharparkar
- UNHCR facilitates return of more than 11,800 registered refugees from Pakistan to Afghanistan

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PAKISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2018

USAID/OFDA	\$9,656,871
USAID/FFP	\$21,512,755
USAID/Pakistan	\$900,000
State/PRM ³	\$4,100,000
\$36,169,626	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- In late September, the Government of Pakistan (GoP) extended the validity of Proof of Registration (PoR) cards, which grant legal residency to approximately 1.4 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan, through June 2019.
- From January to September, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) facilitated the return of more than 11,800 registered Afghan refugees from Pakistan. More than 25,000 undocumented Afghans also returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan during the same period. Returnees were motivated by a desire to return to areas of origin and protection-related concerns in Pakistan.
- On September 5, local authorities in Sindh Province declared a drought emergency in Sindh's Tharparkar District following insufficient rain and resulting crop damage. An August drought needs assessment reported a widespread loss of agricultural livelihoods in Tharparkar.

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 POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

- The Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) recorded more than 200 incidents of violence against civilians in Pakistan from January–September 2018, resulting in 349 civilian deaths. A July 10 bombing killed 22 people and injured more than 60 individuals in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province’s (KPk) capital city of Peshawar, according to ACLED. On July 13, a bomb attack killed 149 people and wounded more than 150 individuals at an Awami National Party political rally in Balochistan Province’s Mastung town.
 - The GoP recently announced the extension of PoR cards, which were scheduled to expire in September, through June 2019. Approximately 1.4 million Afghan refugees held PoR cards as of late August. For undocumented Afghans, the GoP issues Afghan Citizenship Cards (ACCs), which provide cardholders with legal protection from arbitrary arrests, detention, or deportation and allow individuals to stay in Pakistan for the duration of a card’s validity, according to UNHCR. In mid-September, Pakistan’s Prime Minister Imran Khan pledged to grant citizenship to children of Afghan and Bangladeshi refugees born in Pakistan, representing a departure from previous policy; however, implementation plans remain unclear, international media report.
 - From January to late September, UNHCR facilitated the return of more than 11,800 registered refugees from Pakistan to Afghanistan; of this total, approximately 7,500 refugees returned from KPk. Meanwhile, more than 25,000 undocumented Afghans returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan during the same period, according to the UN. Returnees cited the desire to return to areas of origin, as well as legal status- and protection-related concerns in Pakistan, as reasons for returning to Afghanistan, the International Organization for Migration reports.
 - USAID/OFDA continues to support the Responding to Pakistan’s Internally Displaced (RAPID) Fund to assist internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees to Pakistan, and other vulnerable populations. Since 2013, the RAPID Fund has provided more than 100 grants to local and international relief agencies to deliver multi-sector support, including critical health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions, to conflict- and disaster-affected populations in Pakistan. As of August 2018, RAPID Fund partners had reached nearly 2.7 million individuals—including more than 1.2 million IDPs and nearly 530,000 returnees—with emergency assistance.
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FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION, AND LIVELIHOODS

- USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) reported rising rates of inflation and increased wheat and wheat flour prices in Pakistan between June and August 2018. Low income levels, limited livelihood activities, and compromised access to food, combined with inflation, have worsened food insecurity among Pakistan’s most vulnerable populations, according to the Food Security Cluster, the coordinating body for humanitarian food security activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders.
- USAID/FFP contributed \$19 million to WFP in FY 2018 to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of vulnerable populations in Pakistan. WFP provides registered IDPs returning to areas of origin with six months of food assistance, including wheat flour, oil, pulses, and salt, as well as cash assistance and livelihoods training.
- USAID/FFP’s contribution includes support for twinning of wheat—a process that pairs Government of Pakistan-donated wheat with complementary funding from USAID/FFP for associated costs, such as fortification, bagging, transportation, handling and distribution—to meet the emergency food needs of vulnerable and displaced populations in KPk, including the former Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA).
- USAID/FFP’s assistance to WFP also includes a nutrition component, whereby WFP provides nutrition treatment through monthly distributions of locally procured nutritious foods to children younger than five years of age and pregnant and lactating women experiencing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). USAID/FFP also partners with the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to support preventive and curative community nutrition services, including the provision of therapeutic foods, for children ages five years and younger and pregnant and lactating women suffering from severe acute malnutrition in KPk, including the former FATA, and Balochistan.
- Severe drought conditions, which have historically undermined food security and nutrition conditions in southern Pakistan, persisted in Balochistan and Sindh in September due to low precipitation, according to the GoP National

Drought Monitoring Center (NDMC). On September 5, the Sindh provincial government declared a drought emergency in the province's Tharparkar District following insufficient rain, which led to diminished crop production. The NDMC predicts dry conditions will continue through October, with low levels of rainfall expected in Balochistan and Sindh. Relief agencies warn that ongoing drought conditions could exacerbate food insecurity and malnutrition in southern Pakistan, where international media have reported significant malnutrition levels and multiple malnutrition-related deaths of children in recent months.

- In response to emergency drought needs, USAID/OFDA is providing approximately \$800,000 in support to vulnerable populations through the RAPID Fund. With this assistance, USAID/OFDA partners are distributing fodder, vaccinating livestock, and providing cash assistance to benefit nearly 70,000 drought-affected people in Pakistan.

HEALTH, SHELTER, AND WASH

- Health actors in KPk's Charsadda District reported a new polio case in August, bringing Pakistan's total polio caseload in 2018 to four. The GoP-led Pakistan Polio Eradication Program conducted a sub-national polio immunization campaign from August 6–9, vaccinating a total of 18.9 million children younger than five years of age in nearly 90 districts and towns of Pakistan. Subsequent campaigns throughout August reached an additional 1.8 million children. The Pakistan Polio Eradication Program also continues to implement vaccination campaigns at 500 permanent transit points nationwide and works closely with the Afghan Polio Eradication Program along the Afghanistan–Pakistan border. Immunization campaigns have contributed to a 97 percent reduction in reported polio cases in Pakistan since 2014, according to the GoP.
- With support from USAID/OFDA, relief organizations are providing critical shelter and WASH assistance to address the needs of vulnerable IDP and returnee households in KPk and the former FATA. From July–August, a USAID/OFDA partner provided shelter repair materials to nearly 1,100 households and latrine kits to approximately 400 households; a second USAID/OFDA partner distributed shelter kits to an estimated 60 households and latrine kits to approximately 30 households in September. The two USAID/OFDA partners also distributed 60 water storage tanks and conducted hygiene promotion sessions on WASH best practices in targeted areas.
- USAID/OFDA also supports relief organizations to respond to the needs of vulnerable IDPs and returnees in KPk and the former FATA. From July–August, a USAID/OFDA partner conducted hygiene awareness sessions benefiting approximately 300 households and distributed emergency relief commodities—including quilts and mats—for approximately 150 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 the 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 August 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 2018¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Implementing Partners	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$9,450,000
	Program Support		\$206,871
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$9,656,871
USAID/FFP³			
UNICEF	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK), Balochistan, KPk	\$2,512,755
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food, Complementary Services, Local and Regional Food Procurement	Countrywide	\$19,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$21,512,755
USAID/Pakistan			
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$900,000
TOTAL USAID/PAKISTAN FUNDING			\$900,000
STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partner	Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations	Countrywide	\$4,100,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$4,100,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PAKISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$36,169,626

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

² USAID/OFDA funding represents obligated amounts as of September 30, 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>