



Pakistan – Complex Emergency and Floods

Fact Sheet #2, Fiscal Year (FY) 2011

July 8, 2011

Note: The last complex emergency and floods fact sheet was issued on April 5, 2011.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Following a Government of Pakistan (GoP) decision to assist all residents of the Jalozai camp in returning to home areas now designated as safe, voluntary returns continue. Internally displaced persons (IDP) came to Jalozai to flee military operations in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province. As of June 27, the GoP and Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had assisted the return of approximately 53,000 people from Jalozai camp—the largest of the four IDP camps in FATA and KPk Province. The majority of people returned to homes in Bajaur Agency, while others returned to the neighboring Mohmand Agency, both in FATA. An estimated 11,000 residents of areas considered unsafe for returns remain in Jalozai, down from the approximately 147,000 people registered in the camp at the peak of displacement in 2009, according to UNHCR.
- On May 24, heavy rains over the Suleman Mountains near Dera Ghazi (D.G.) Khan District in Punjab Province caused flash floods, affecting approximately 4,000 people, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The floods did not exceed the response capacity of local officials, who provided relief assistance to the local population. In anticipation of continued rains during the July-to-September 2011 monsoon season, international relief agencies have finalized sector-specific interagency contingency plans.
- USAID/OFDA has provided an additional \$11.5 million in humanitarian assistance for conflict- and flood-affected populations in Pakistan since April. The funding includes grants to UNHCR and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide flood-affected families with shelter and nutrition aid, as well as additional contributions to a fund that enables local Pakistani NGOs to respond to the needs of those affected by both conflict and floods.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE	
Estimated Total Households Displaced by Conflict to Date	568,740 households <i>(more than 3.4 million people)</i>	U.N. and GoP – January 2011
Estimated Households that have Returned to Areas of Origin	465,500 households <i>(nearly 2.7 million people)</i>	U.N. and GoP – June 2011
Estimated Households that Remain Displaced in KPk and FATA	166,700 households <i>(up to 1 million people)</i>	U.N. and GoP – June 2011
People Affected by Floods	20.3 million	NDMA ¹ – December 2010
Estimated Deaths from Flood	1,985	NDMA – March 20, 2011
Estimated Houses Damaged or Destroyed by Floods	1.7 million	NDMA – March 20, 2011

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE

USAID/OFDA Assistance for Conflict- and Flood-affected Populations	\$112,668,888
USAID/Pakistan Early Recovery Assistance for Flood-affected Populations.....	\$214,952,937
USAID/FFP ² Assistance for Conflict- and Flood-affected Populations	\$157,023,800
State/PRM ³ Assistance for Conflict-affected Populations.....	\$29,150,000

Total FY 2011 USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance for Conflict and Floods.....\$513,795,625

CONTEXT

- Conflict beginning in August 2008 between the GoP and militants in KPk Province and northern FATA displaced more than 3.4 million individuals. Spontaneous and unassisted returns to areas of origin began in June 2009; the GoP commenced an assisted returns process for displaced individuals in camps and host communities

¹ GoP National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

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)

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 Province, specifically 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 result in displacement and related humanitarian needs.
- Unusually heavy rainfall and flooding in late July and August 2010 affected nearly 20.3 million people in 78 of Pakistan's 141 districts, with more than 75 percent of affected families located in Sindh and Punjab provinces, according to NDMA. As a result, more than 12 million people required immediate humanitarian assistance.
- On July 30, 2010, Ambassador Patterson issued a disaster declaration in response to flooding. In early August, USAID deployed a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to Pakistan to assess humanitarian needs and work closely with the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad to coordinate U.S. Government humanitarian assistance. USAID/OFDA maintains a program office in Islamabad to monitor humanitarian conditions and ongoing programs.

Displacement and Shelter

- The GoP has declared all of Bajaur Agency, with exception of the Loi Sam area, as safe for returns, providing the impetus for IDPs to elect to depart Jalozai and other camps for home areas. The GoP has also designated Lower Mohmand and parts of Upper Mohmand Agency as safe; however, ongoing military operations in other areas continue to displace people, causing a fluid situation in which returns and displacements are occurring simultaneously in the agency, according to OCHA.
- To assist IDPs in adapting to life outside displacement camps, relief agencies are providing a two-month transition package to returning families, including hygiene kits, water purification tablets, and a two-month supply of food or the cash equivalent. Families identified as vulnerable also receive vitamins and nutrition supplements for children and pregnant or lactating women, medicines, delivery and neonatal kits, and vaccinations and de-worming services for children.
- While an estimated 98 percent of families displaced by the floods have returned to home areas, NDMA reported in May that more than 53,000 people continued to reside in 60 evacuation centers in Balochistan and Sindh provinces. All displaced individuals from Punjab, KPk, Gilgit-Baltistan, and Azad Jammu and Kashmir provinces have returned to home areas; however, people who lost houses, agricultural supplies, and other income sources continue to experience humanitarian needs, according to OCHA.
- To address the shelter needs of flood-affected returnees, USAID/OFDA has provided an additional \$6 million for UNHCR shelter activities nationwide, as well as more than \$4 million for an NGO program that provides transitional shelters to families in Dadu District, Sindh Province, by training and supplying materials to beneficiaries to construct and repair shelters using disaster risk reduction principles. The program employs local skilled masons for technical oversight and provides cash-for-work assistance to facilitate emergency economic recovery for beneficiaries who assist in clearing plots or constructing single-family shelters.

Humanitarian Coordination and Flood Contingency Planning

- GoP-established Early Recovery Working Groups (ERWGs), created after the GoP declared the official end of the flood relief phase on January 31, continue to operate at the national and provincial levels under the coordination of NDMA, the U.N. Development Program (UNDP), and provincial disaster management authorities. The U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) reports that the GoP has approved strategies for every group and strategy implementation has begun, with activities refined through coordination meetings.
- USAID/OFDA grantees joined other humanitarian agencies to participate in an OCHA-led interagency contingency planning process in recent months, using lessons learned and basic needs identified during the response to the 2010 floods to prepare for the current monsoon season. According to UNICEF, all sectoral working groups have developed flood contingency plans.
- To date in FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided \$1 million to support OCHA's in-country presence and strengthen its ability to coordinate flood response activities.

Health and Nutrition

- In response to increased disease vulnerability in flood-affected areas, relief agencies conducted a measles vaccination campaign in Gilgit-Baltistan Province during the last week of June and in Azad Jammu and Kashmir during the first week of July, according to UNICEF. As of May, humanitarian organizations had vaccinated 10.5 million children against measles and 11.7 million youths against polio in flood-affected areas.

- UNICEF is also supporting maternal and child health and nutrition services in the Jalozi and Nahqi displacement camps by providing health centers, delivery rooms, basic emergency obstetric and neonatal services, and ambulances for transporting complicated cases to established health facilities.
- Since the onset of the floods, USAID/OFDA has been supporting nutrition interventions to counteract the reduced access to food and safe drinking water associated with the disaster. In Sindh Province, USAID/OFDA is also responding to recent findings of global acute malnutrition rates above the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold level with an additional \$1.3 million grant to support community management of acute malnutrition. The program trains community health workers to identify and treat malnutrition and provides supplementary feeding and outpatient and inpatient care, as needed, to young children in Larkana, Shikarpur, and Khairpur districts in Sindh.
- To date in FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided a total of nearly \$4.3 million for nutrition interventions in response to the floods, including funding to four organizations with ongoing nutrition education and treatment programs in Sindh Province.

USAID AND STATE COMPLEX EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN

FY 2011 - Pakistan Complex Emergency			
Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
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	56,730 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Balochistan, FATA, KPk	\$61,249,700
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$61,249,700
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Health, Livelihoods Support, Protection, Shelter, Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Countrywide	\$18,000,000
UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Management, Relief Commodities, Shelter, Protection	Countrywide	\$11,150,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$29,150,000
TOTAL USAID ASSISTANCE IN FY 2011			\$61,517,372
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE IN FY 2011			\$90,667,372

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of July 8, 2011.

² Figures reflect estimated value of food assistance.

USAID FLOODS HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN

FY 2011 - Pakistan Floods			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE FOR FLOODS¹			
RAPID Response Fund for Local NGOs	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Shelter and Settlements; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Health; Nutrition; Protection; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Agriculture and Food Security	Affected Areas	\$14,800,000
Implementing Partner	Health; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; Shelter and Settlements; Agriculture and Food Security; Logistics and Relief Supplies; Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Gilgit-Baltistan, KPk, Sindh	\$5,178,556
Implementing Partner	Shelter and Settlements	Sindh	\$1,683,313
Implementing Partner	Shelter and Settlements	Sindh	\$4,138,323
Implementing Partner	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	KPk	\$1,218,480
Implementing Partner	Nutrition	Sindh	\$1,314,879
Implementing Partner	Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Health; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	KPk, Sindh, Punjab	\$4,748,284
Implementing Partner	Nutrition	Punjab, Sindh	\$750,000
Implementing Partner	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Punjab, Sindh	\$791,931
Implementing Partner	Shelter and Settlements; Agriculture and Food Security; Logistics and Relief Supplies	Balochistan, Sindh	\$7,908,992
Implementing Partner	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Shelter and Settlements; Logistics and Relief Commodities	KPk	\$500,000
Implementing Partner	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Shelter and Settlements; Logistics and Relief Commodities	Sindh	\$4,534,116
Implementing Partner	Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Sindh, Balochistan	\$5,112,733
Implementing Partner	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; Health; Nutrition	Sindh	\$2,924,961
Implementing Partner	Health; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; Shelter and Settlements; Agriculture and Food Security	Balochistan, Sindh, Punjab, KPk	\$4,999,434
Implementing Partner	Shelter and Settlements	Punjab, Sindh	\$3,234,774
Implementing Partner	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; Nutrition	KPk, Punjab, Sindh	\$1,968,500
Implementing Partner	Nutrition	Sindh	\$708,048
Implementing Partner	Nutrition	Sindh	\$749,427
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Punjab	\$5,000,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Balochistan	\$5,000,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Shelter and Settlements	KPk, Punjab, Sindh	\$10,000,000

OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Affected Areas	\$1,000,000
UNDP	Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Balochistan, Sindh	\$4,000,000
UNHCR	Shelter and Settlements	Affected Areas	\$6,000,000
UNICEF	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Sindh and Balochistan	\$4,023,152
U.N. Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	Shelter and Settlements	Sindh	\$6,000,000
WHO	Health; Nutrition	Affected Areas	\$3,500,000
	Additional Transportation costs		\$56,275
	Administrative and Support Costs		\$557,038
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$112,401,216
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE FOR FLOODS²			
WFP	74,928 MT of Local and Regional Food Procurement and 46,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Affected Areas	\$95,774,100
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$95,774,100
USAID/PAKISTAN EARLY RECOVERY ASSISTANCE FOR FLOODS			
Implementing Partner	School Reconstruction and Rehabilitation	Affected Areas	\$3,000,000
Implementing Partner	Gender Equity Grants for Maintenance, Recovery, and Rehabilitation Projects Focused on Women and Girls	Affected Areas	\$374,410
Implementing Partner	Economic Recovery for Hotels and Fisheries	KPk	\$750,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Balochistan	\$11,000,000
Implementing Partner	Citizen's Damage Compensation Fund	Affected Areas	\$190,000,000
Implementing Partner	TB Commodities	Affected Areas	\$7,378,000
Implementing Partner	In-kind Micro Grants for Livelihoods Recovery	Affected Areas	\$1,500,000
Implementing Partner	Small Grants to Community-based Organizations for Rebuilding Basic Infrastructure	Affected Areas	\$950,527
USAID/PAKISTAN³			\$214,952,937
TOTAL USAID ASSISTANCE FOR FLOODS IN FY 2011			\$423,128,253

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents committed or obligated funds as of July 8, 2011.

² Figures reflect estimated value of food assistance.

³ USAID/Pakistan figure shown is a combination of FY 2009 and FY 2010 funds. Please note that \$3,430,218 previously reported as part of USAID/Pakistan Assistance is now part of the USAID/Pakistan Early Recovery allocation.

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 complex emergency and flood 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: <http://www.usaid.gov/pakistanflooding/>
 - 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