

# PAKISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

DECEMBER 18, 2015

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**1.2 million**

Estimated Number of  
IDPs in FATA and KPk  
OCHA – November 2015

**138,185**

Families Who Voluntarily  
Returned to FATA since  
March 2015  
OCHA – December 2015

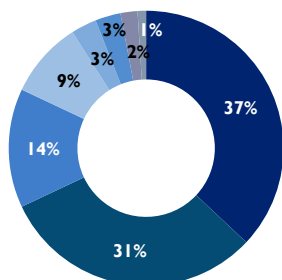
**192,120**

Registered Families from  
FATA Who Remain  
Displaced  
OCHA – December 2015

**1.5 million**

Estimated Number of  
Registered Afghan  
Refugees in Pakistan  
UNHCR – October 2015

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015



- Shelter & Settlements (37%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (31%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (14%)
- Economic Recovery and Market Systems (9%)
- Health (3%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (3%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (2%)
- Other (1%)

## USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup> FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015–FY 2016



- Twinning of Wheat (69%)
- Local and Regional Food Procurement (29%)
- Title II In-Kind Emergency Food Assistance (2%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- A late October earthquake results in 280 deaths in northwestern Pakistan
- GoP officials suspend NWA and SWA IDP resettlement programs for winter
- Approximately 58 percent of households in Pakistan are food-insecure
- Polio vaccination campaigns achieve an 82 percent reduction in cases from 2014

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR PAKISTAN IN FY 2015–FY 2016

USAID/OFDA	\$13,844,134
USAID/FFP	\$76,971,450
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$22,150,000
<b>\$112,965,584</b>	
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On October 26, a magnitude 7.5 earthquake struck northern Afghanistan's Hindu Kush Region, causing tremors felt in Afghanistan, India, and Pakistan. The earthquake resulted in 280 deaths, injured at least 1,700 people, and damaged approximately 107,000 houses in Pakistan, according to Pakistan's National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). Most severely affected areas include Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Chitral, Lower Dir, Shangla, Swat, and Upper Dir districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province.
- Insecurity persists in Pakistan, with clashes between the Government of Pakistan (GoP) and militant groups hindering humanitarian access. As of mid-December, conflict-related violence in Pakistan had resulted in more than 900 civilian deaths since the beginning of the year, according to international media.
- The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported that more than 193,900 families—approximately 1.2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs)—remained displaced in FATA and KPk as of November 12. A voluntary GoP repatriation program to FATA, which provides cash grants and transportation assistance, facilitated the return of more than 138,000 IDP families between March and December.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- In late October, a magnitude 7.5 earthquake struck Afghanistan at an estimated depth of 121 miles, according to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). The epicenter of the earthquake was located approximately 51 miles southeast of Feyzabad city in Afghanistan's Badakshan Province. The earthquake caused widespread damage across northeastern Afghanistan and northwestern Pakistan. The Pakistan Meteorological Department recorded more than 120 earthquake aftershocks during late October and November, which have contributed to landslides in affected areas and further weakened earthquake-damaged structures.
- Heavy rain showers and scattered snowfall in FATA and KP during late October exacerbated the humanitarian needs of some earthquake-affected populations and hindered immediate relief operations, particularly the delivery of emergency supplies by helicopter. According to a USAID/OFDA partner, an increased reliance on road transportation delayed the delivery of humanitarian relief items to affected populations in difficult-to-access areas during the week of October 26.
- The GoP and Pakistan Army continue to lead earthquake response efforts in Pakistan. Provincial governments are also providing earthquake-affected populations with emergency relief commodities, shelter support, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance. By late October, district administrators had allocated more than 500 million Pakistani rupees (PKR)—more than \$4.7 million—for immediate earthquake response efforts. As of November 21, the NDMA, Pakistan Army, and provincial disaster management authorities had provided approximately 80,000 blankets, 22,000 tarpaulins, 47,000 tents, and 12,000 plastic mats, as well as more than 1,010 metric tons (MT) of emergency food rations, bottled water, and medicine, to earthquake-affected populations, the GoP reported.
- The GoP is issuing compensation packages of 600,000 PKR, or approximately \$5,700, to families of individuals who perished in the earthquake, OCHA reported. The GoP is also providing 200,000 PKR, or approximately \$1,900, to individuals who incurred the loss of a limb or permanent disability; 100,000 PKR, or approximately \$950, to individuals who experienced a major injury; and between 100,000 and 200,000 PKR to families with houses damaged or destroyed by the earthquake.
- In early November, USAID/OFDA deployed a senior regional advisor and regional advisor to Pakistan to assist with humanitarian assessments and coordination. Local and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including a number of USAID/OFDA partners supported through USAID/OFDA's Responding to Pakistan's Internally Displaced (RAPID) fund, are also conducting damage and needs assessments in earthquake-affected areas. As of November 2, seven international NGOs had commenced needs assessments of earthquake-affected populations in KP's Buner, Chitral, Kohistan, Lower Dir, Malakand, Shangla, Swat, Torghar, and Upper Dir districts, as well as FATA's Bajaur Agency, according to OCHA. OCHA also reported in early November that four international NGOs had assisted nearly 34,000 people in Buner, Chitral, Lower Dir, Shangla, Swat, and Upper Dir since the earthquake, and that the UN World Food Program (WFP) had distributed emergency food assistance to more than 1,300 people in Bajaur in the weeks immediately following the earthquake.
- The onset of colder weather in the region poses a risk to families displaced by the earthquake who are residing in tents and makeshift shelters that do not provide adequate protection from heavy rain and snow. USAID/OFDA partners and other NGOs are coordinating with local authorities and provincial disaster management authorities to address the need for winterization kits and shelter supplies. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies reported on November 20 that the Pakistan Red Crescent Society, in coordination with the GoP and other Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, had provided more than 1,900 earthquake-affected families with emergency shelter supplies and relief items and assisted more than 3,400 people with emergency health services through three mobile health units.

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## HUMANITARIAN ACCESS, INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT, AND IDP RETURNS

- Ongoing conflict and targeted attacks in FATA, KP, and other areas of Pakistan continue to create insecurity and hinder humanitarian access. A bomb detonated at a busy marketplace in the city of Parachinar in Pakistan's Kurram Agency on December 13 resulted in at least 23 deaths and more than 30 injuries, according to international media. Media also report that a suspected suicide attack in the office of a local government official in southern Punjab Province killed at least seven people on October 14; a suicide attack on a mosque in Kachhi District, Balochistan, killed at least

10 people and injured another 12 on October 22; and a suicide bombing targeting a Shia mosque in Jacobabad city, Sindh Province, killed at least 24 people on October 23. In addition, a mid-September Taliban attack on a Pakistan Air Force base in Badaber village, near KPk's capital city of Peshawar, resulted in at least 29 deaths, according to media.

- While the GoP, with assistance from the UN and other humanitarian organizations, continues to support IDP returns to FATA's Khyber, North Waziristan (NWA), and South Waziristan (SWA) agencies, it has placed NWA and SWA return programs on hold for the winter season due to the impact of inclement weather on transportation.
- Between March and early December, nearly 138,200 displaced families—including approximately 110,000 families registered with the GoP and UN agencies—returned to FATA, according to OCHA. Khyber experienced the highest rate of returns, with nearly 75 percent of registered IDP families from the agency having returned by late November. Approximately 192,000 IDP families registered with the GoP remained displaced in FATA as of December 3, of which approximately 72,600 are from NWA, nearly 55,400 are from SWA, and an estimated 22,100 are from Khyber. Remaining families are from Frontier Region Tank, Kurram, and Orakzai Agency.
- Of the 1.2 million people who remain displaced in FATA and KPk, an estimated 1 percent are residing in displacement camps, while 99 percent are residing with host communities, according to OCHA. The UN estimates that approximately 75 percent of IDPs in Pakistan are women and children, who may be at higher risk of malnutrition and often face unique barriers to accessing humanitarian assistance.
- Per a September UNHCR report, the largest IDP populations in KPk reside in the cities of Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar. To help meet the humanitarian needs of IDP families, a USAID/OFDA-funded partner has constructed nearly 2,500 emergency shelters and more than 2,200 latrines in Bannu since June. The partner is also providing winterization packages to upgrade shelters and provide additional insulation in advance of the cold weather season.

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## AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- The UN estimated in late October that approximately 58 percent of households in Pakistan were food-insecure. Khyber and Kurram, where the most recent returnees have settled, suffer the worst food insecurity, according to an August report by the International Rescue Committee (IRC), the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the UN World Food Program (WFP). The report also found that conflict, insufficient levels of food production, and a weak economy have caused FATA to have the highest proportion of food energy deficient households in the country.
- Recent assessments by humanitarian relief agencies found that many households in Chitral's Laspur Valley lost food reserves stockpiled for the winter during the October 26 earthquake, with some families reporting loss of up to four months' worth of lentils and wheat, according to the UN. In addition, households reported losing livestock due to building collapses, as pastoralists tend to keep livestock indoors during winter months to protect them from the cold.
- In response to the emergency food needs caused by the earthquake, USAID/FFP redirected \$1 million in USAID/FFP-funded food commodities from the WFP emergency program in Pakistan to address the urgent food needs of earthquake-affected households. USAID/FFP assistance includes more than 1,600 MT of cooking oil, flour, and salt—an amount sufficient to feed more than 17,000 households, or approximately 103,000 people, for one month. The USAID/FFP support covers nearly one-third of WFP's three-month earthquake relief and recovery project targeting earthquake-affected areas of Chitral, Shangla, and Swat, as well as FATA's Bajaur and Mohmand agencies.
- The Pakistan Food Security Cluster, co-led by FAO and WFP, continues to address the urgent food needs of IDPs and returnees in FATA and KPk. Between January and late September, USAID/FFP partner WFP reached an estimated 3 million people with food and livelihoods assistance, including cash grants, food rations, and livestock support. WFP distributed food—including food baskets containing fortified vegetable oil, iodized salt, pulses, and wheat flour—to nearly 1.7 million people and provided cash assistance to more than 7,400 households displaced from NWA. From July to September, WFP also conducted a food-based livelihood program that benefited more than 104,000 people in FATA.
- In FY 2016, USAID/FFP contributed \$18,475,650 to WFP's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRRO) in FATA and KPk. USAID/FFP support includes \$8.6 million for the local and regional procurement of commodities and nearly \$9.9 million for the "twinning" of GoP-donated wheat to meet the emergency needs of vulnerable populations in FATA and KP agencies. The contribution will also carry over to WFP's new PRRO beginning on

January 1, 2016, which will further expand the scope of WFP activities in Pakistan to reach 7,458,700 beneficiaries, chiefly the most vulnerable and severely food insecure populations. USAID/FFP has also contributed 1,150 MT of Wheat Soy Blend—valued at \$1,495,800—to support community-level acute malnutrition management activities.

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## HEALTH

- Health workers have expressed concern that severe winter weather, insufficient shelter and protection from the cold, and limited availability of medicines in earthquake-affected districts could cause an increase in the prevalence of pneumonia, throat and chest infections, and other common winter diseases, according to the UN. While humanitarian organizations are attempting to distribute winter-related relief items to vulnerable populations, heavy rain and snowfall in high-altitude areas are impeding helicopter-led relief operations.
  - International media report that health care workers administering polio vaccinations in Pakistan continue to face frequent threats and violence from the Taliban and pro-Taliban militants, who perceive the vaccination campaigns as a cover for U.S. espionage activities. In late November, armed assailants in KP attacked and killed a senior Pakistani health official involved in the polio eradication campaign, according to international media. However, as the GoP has made advances in securing Pakistan's northwestern region and refining health tracking systems, polio vaccinations have increased, leading to a significant decrease in new polio cases in 2015. The Global Polio Eradication Initiative—a public-private partnership led by national governments and spearheaded by the UN World Health Organization (WHO), Rotary International, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)—reports that as of December 8, health officials had recorded 49 new cases of wild poliovirus in Pakistan in 2015, representing a more than 82 percent decrease from the 275 cases of polio recorded during the same time period of January to early December in 2014.
  - In FY 2015, USAID/OFDA partners provided health education to disaster-affected populations and coordinated with key health actors to ensure improved access to primary health care services following disasters.
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## OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- In addition to the nearly \$113 million provided by the U.S. Government (USG), other international donors collectively contributed more than \$217 million to support humanitarian interventions in Pakistan in 2015, according to OCHA.
- As of November, the USG and other donors had funded approximately \$260 million—60 percent—of the \$434 million requested in the 2015 Humanitarian Strategic Plan, which aims to provide multi-sector humanitarian assistance to IDPs, returnees, and host communities in FATA and KP and support undernourished pregnant and lactating women and children younger than five years of age countrywide.
- The UN recently allocated \$11 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to support underfunded emergencies—for relief efforts, including emergency food, health, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance, targeting IDPs in FATA.

## CONTEXT

- Since August 2008, conflict between the GoP and militants in FATA and KPk has resulted in the internal displacement of millions of Pakistanis. Spontaneous and GoP-assisted returns to areas of origin have occurred each year; however, GoP security operations in FATA have resulted in continued displacement. Although returns are ongoing, the overall security situation in Pakistan remains volatile, with ongoing security incidents, sectarian violence, and military operations contributing to displacement and related humanitarian needs.
- Regional insecurity has also prompted approximately 1.5 million Afghans—many of whom require humanitarian assistance—to seek refuge in Pakistan, primarily in KPk.
- 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.
- On October 17, 2015, U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan Richard G. Olson reissued a disaster declaration for FY 2016 due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from conflict and displacement in Pakistan, as well as recurring drought and floods. USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP staff based in Islamabad continue to work closely with partners to respond to urgent humanitarian needs.

### USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE PAKISTAN COMPLEX EMERGENCY PROVIDED IN FY 2016<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>			
WFP	Local and Regional Food Procurement	FATA and KPk	\$8,625,650
WFP	1,150 MT of Title II In-Kind Emergency Food Assistance	FATA and KPk	\$1,495,800
WFP	To Support 'Twinning' of Wheat	FATA and KPk	\$9,850,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY</b>			<b>\$19,971,450</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE PAKISTAN COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$19,971,450</b>

### USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE PAKISTAN COMPLEX EMERGENCY PROVIDED IN FY 2015<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA <sup>3</sup>			
Implementing Partner	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$5,700,000
Implementing Partners	ERMS, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	FATA and KPk	\$5,493,609
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	FATA and KPk	\$300,000
UNICEF	WASH	FATA and KPk	\$1,754,028
USGS	Natural and Technological Risks	Countrywide	\$62,200
	Administrative and Support Costs		\$534,297
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY</b>			<b>\$13,844,134</b>

USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>			
WFP	Local and Regional Food Procurement	Countrywide	\$13,500,000
WFP	To Support 'Twinning' of Wheat	FATA and KPk	\$43,500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY</b>			<b>\$57,000,000</b>
STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$3,800,000
UNHCR	Protection	Countrywide	\$14,100,000
UNHCR	Protection	Afghanistan	\$4,250,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY</b>			<b>\$22,150,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE PAKISTAN COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2015</b>			<b>\$92,994,134</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE PAKISTAN COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2015–FY 2016</b>			<b>\$112,965,584</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds

<sup>2</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

<sup>3</sup> USAID/OFDA funding for FY 2015 represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2015.

## 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](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:
  - USAID 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/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>