



PAKISTAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY AND FLOODS

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- As of March 5, more than 108,000 families, or 734,400 people, remained internally displaced due to conflict in northwest Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), according to U.N. agencies—a decrease of nearly 14,000 families since November 2011. The majority of displaced families are residing within FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province. Instability and ongoing security operations in Khyber Agency, FATA, have displaced an estimated 6,900 families since January 2012, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The Government of Pakistan (GoP), in coordination with U.N. agencies, continues to operate three camps in FATA and KPk—Jalozai, New Durrani, and Togh Sarai—housing approximately 11,800 internally displaced families, according to the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF).
- In Pakistan's southern provinces of Balochistan and Sindh, approximately 13,000 people remained displaced by the 2011 floods, while more than 1.2 million others had returned to areas of origin as of February 27, OCHA reports. By February 29, floodwaters had receded by 94 percent compared to peak flood levels in 2011, according to U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization estimates.
- The GoP and U.N. agencies launched the Pakistan Floods 2011 Early Recovery Framework on February 21, requesting approximately \$440 million to continue the flood response and to support early recovery activities for a nine-month period, building on the Pakistan Floods Rapid Response Plan that ends in March 2012.
- USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) continues to respond to humanitarian needs across Pakistan. In February, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$2.2 million to support shelter and food security activities, approximately \$1.1 million for economic recovery activities, and \$300,000 to enhance humanitarian coordination in flood-affected areas. USAID/OFDA has committed nearly \$12 million to date in FY 2012 in response to the complex emergency and 2011 floods, in addition to nearly \$115 million in total funding in FY 2011.
- USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) continues to address the needs of conflict- and flood-affected populations in Pakistan through the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), providing nearly \$63 million in assistance in FY 2012. In addition, the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) has provided nearly \$3.9 million to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for camp coordination and management, protection, and shelter activities, as well as the distribution of relief commodities in response to the complex emergency. In total, the U.S. Government (USG) has provided approximately \$78.6 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	108,283	UNICEF – March 5, 2012
Estimated Number of People Affected by Floods in 2011	5.2 million ¹	OCHA – February 29, 2012
Total Number of 2011 Flood-Related Deaths	520	GoP – December 28, 2011
Estimated Number of Individuals who Remain Displaced by Floods	13,325	OCHA – February 27, 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 ²	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to Pakistan for Complex Emergency and Floods	\$11,965,157
USAID/FFP Assistance to Pakistan for Complex Emergency and Floods	\$62,753,400
State/PRM Assistance to Pakistan for Complex Emergency	\$3,863,000
Total USAID and State Assistance to Pakistan for Complex Emergency and Floods	\$78,581,557

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

² Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

Context

- Since August 2008, conflict between the GoP and militants in KPk Province and northern FATA has displaced more than 4 million individuals. Although large-scale spontaneous and GoP-assisted returns to areas of origin have occurred each year, as of March 5, 2012, an estimated 108,000 conflict-affected families remained displaced. Nearly 90 percent of all internally displaced persons (IDPs) resided with host families in KPk Province and FATA, while the remaining 10 percent lived in organized camps. While returns continue, the overall 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.
- 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. In addition, heavy rainfall caused water to breach river banks and irrigation canals, destroying up to 1.6 million houses and 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 approximately 18 million people countrywide, one of the worst disasters in Pakistan's history.
- On October 4, 2011, U.S. Ambassador Cameron P. Munter redeclared a disaster for FY 2012 due to the persisting humanitarian needs resulting from the floods. To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided \$11.7 million to support programs in agriculture and food security, health, humanitarian coordination and information management, livelihoods, and shelter to meet the needs of Pakistan's flood-affected population.

Displacement and Shelter

- Between January and March 2012, GoP security operations in the Shalobar area of Khyber Agency, FATA, displaced an estimated 6,900 families, with approximately 4,700 families residing in host communities and 1,900 families in the Jalojai camp, according to U.N. agencies. As of March 5, an estimated 7,500 families in total were residing in the Jalojai camp. Approximately 1,000 families were living in the Togh Sarai camp, while more than 3,000 families resided in New Durrani camp.
- As of mid-February, nearly 35 percent of displaced families originated from South Waziristan Agency in FATA, according to UNHCR. Approximately 31 percent of families were displaced from Kurram Agency, another 20 percent from Orakzai Agency, and approximately 10 percent from Khyber Agency. The total also included families displaced from Bajaur and Mohmand agencies, as well as Tank District.
- In Sindh and Balochistan provinces, more than 1.2 million people displaced by floods—out of an original 1.8 million—have returned to home areas. The Shelter Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian shelter activities in Pakistan—continues to assess conditions in temporary settlements and areas of return. The Shelter Cluster's Temporary Settlement Support Unit reported that approximately 2,500 families remained in 95 temporary settlements as of February 27. Factors preventing returns to home areas include standing water, a lack of resources to rebuild houses, and limited means to restart livelihoods.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA continued to support short-term emergency activities benefiting individuals displaced by conflict and floods through the Responding to Pakistan's Internally Displaced (RAPID) fund, managed by a USAID/OFDA grantee. RAPID grants to local non-governmental organizations funded the distribution of emergency winter supplies, such as fuel efficient stoves, sleeping mats, and quilts, for returnees and IDPs in FATA and supported temporary shelter projects for flood-affected individuals in multiple districts throughout Pakistan.
- To address the humanitarian needs of flood-affected individuals in Sindh Province, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$1.5 million to an implementing partner in February 2012 to distribute transitional shelter materials and provide shelter assistance in flood-affected areas. State/PRM also provided funding to UNHCR to support shelter activities for Pakistan's conflict-affected individuals.

WASH

- Preventing the spread of and reducing the health risks from water- and vector-borne disease remain priority activities, particularly in flood-affected areas. Through the Pakistan Floods 2011 Early Recovery Framework, the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster is targeting 2.5 million beneficiaries for the provision of safe drinking water and sanitation services, in addition to hygiene skills and supplies.
- As of February 29, WASH Cluster members had provided safe drinking water to more than 1.6 million people in Sindh and Balochistan provinces primarily through household water treatment and the installation of hand pumps,

according to UNICEF and OCHA. In Sindh Province, WASH cluster members have constructed more than 22,000 temporary latrines and approximately 3,000 bathing facilities, while in Balochistan Province, WASH partners have constructed 1,500 latrines and bathing facilities for more than 5,400 people.

- USAID/OFDA, through implementing partners and RAPID fund grantees, continues to support WASH activities in Sindh Province by restoring access to water through the repair of hand pumps for wells and hygiene promotion classes to develop basic skills to prevent the outbreak and spread of disease among flood-affected communities.

Economic Recovery and Market Systems

- The Pakistan Floods 2011 Early Recovery Framework emphasizes that many flood-affected individuals who have returned to areas of origin continue to require support to restore livelihoods. Approximately 40 percent of households were completely unable to continue their main economic activity following the floods, while the floods disrupted but did not eliminate the economic activities of approximately 48 percent of flood-affected households.
- In February, USAID/OFDA provided an additional \$1.1 million through USAID/Pakistan to the Rural Support Program Network (RSPN) to support economic recovery activities for returnees in Balochistan and Sindh provinces. The additional funding will assist RSPN to implement temporary employment programs to repair community infrastructure—such as roads, paths, water systems, and drainage structures—damaged or destroyed by floods.

Emergency Food Assistance

- USAID/FFP continues to support WFP's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) for conflict-affected populations in KP 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 nearly 35,000 metric tons (MT) of Title II emergency food assistance, valued at nearly \$38 million.
- To meet the emergency food needs of communities affected by floods, USAID/FFP has provided \$20 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 2012¹

ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY PROVIDED IN 2012

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE²			
	Program and Administrative Support Costs	Countrywide	\$253,797
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$253,797
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE³			
WFP	34,810 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	FATA and KP Province	\$37,753,400
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$37,753,400
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Management, Protection, Relief Commodities, Shelter	Countrywide	\$3,863,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$3,863,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY			\$41,870,197

ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR 2011 FLOODS PROVIDED IN 2012

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE²			
Implementing Partner	Agriculture and Food Security, Shelter and Settlements	Sindh Province	\$2,230,734
Implementing Partner	WASH	Sindh Province	\$1,777,894
Implementing Partner	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements	Affected Areas	\$3,500,000
Implementing Partner	WASH	Sindh Province	\$299,995
RSPN	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, WASH	Balochistan and Sindh Provinces	\$1,502,737
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Affected Areas	\$300,000
U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, WASH	Affected Areas	\$2,100,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$11,711,360
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE³			
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement of Food	Affected Areas	\$20,000,000
Implementing Partner	Food Vouchers	Sindh Province	\$5,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$25,000,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE 2011 FLOODS			\$36,711,360

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN IN FY 2012	\$78,581,557
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¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of March 19, 2012.

³ 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.
- 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 or +1.202.821.1999.
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/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/