

PAKISTAN – FLOODS AND COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

MARCH 29, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

4.8 million

People affected by floods in 2012
Government of Pakistan (GoP) National Disaster Management Authority – December 2012

757,996

Registered conflict-displaced people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – December 31, 2012

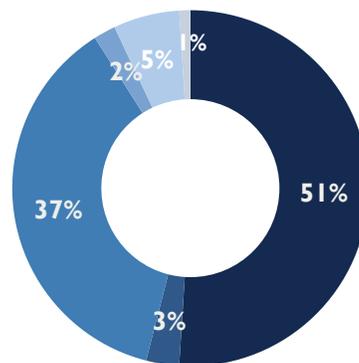
58,000

Returns from KPk Province to FATA since January 2012
UNHCR – December 31, 2012

1.3 million

Returns from KPk Province to FATA since 2009
FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) – July 12, 2012

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2013



- Shelter & Settlements
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (WASH)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (ERMS)
- Health
- Logistics & Relief Commodities

HIGHLIGHTS

- Thousands of families remain in need of humanitarian assistance in conflict- and flood-affected areas
- Conflict displaces 40,600 people from Khyber Agency, FATA, in March
- U.S. Government (USG) commits an additional \$40 million to support humanitarian activities in Pakistan

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO PAKISTAN IN FY 2013

USAID/OFDA	\$8,049,360
USAID/FFP ²	\$63,087,600
STATE/PRM ³	\$5,650,000
\$76,786,960	
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Water has receded in most flood-affected areas of Balochistan, Punjab, and Sindh provinces, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). However, standing water in some areas of Jacobabad, Qamber Shahdadkot, and Dadu districts in Sindh Province continues to prevent returns and affect livelihoods.
- As of March 25, recent clashes in the Bagh Maidan area of Tirah Valley in Khyber Agency, FATA, had displaced more than 5,200 families—or approximately 40,600 people—according to the FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA). Displaced families are reportedly moving toward neighboring Kurram Agency, as well as Kohat, Hangu, and Peshawar districts in KPk Province. Local authorities estimate that up to 10,000 families from several villages in Bagh Maidan could be affected by the clashes. The FDMA is registering displaced families and providing food, shelter support, and relief commodities to affected populations.
- To date in FY 2013, the USG has provided nearly \$77 million for humanitarian activities in Pakistan, of which nearly \$67 million targets populations affected by the complex emergency. The remaining \$10 million supports humanitarian activities benefitting flood-affected families in Pakistan's southern provinces.

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)

DISPLACEMENT AND INSECURITY

- As of December 31, 2012, nearly 758,000 people remained displaced in KPk Province and FATA as a result of conflict, according to UNHCR. An estimated 10 percent of the displaced population—approximately 76,000 people—is residing in three camps: Jalozai, Togh Sarai, and New Durrani. The remaining 90 percent of internally displaced persons (IDPs) are living outside of camps in host communities, including approximately 320,400 in Peshawar District, 135,700 in Dera Ismail Khan District, and 125,200 in Kohat District in KPk, as well as other areas of KPk and FATA.
 - OCHA reports that nearly 58,000 people returned to areas of origin in FATA in 2012. The FDMA estimates that more than 585,000 displaced people—or approximately 97,600 families—could return to six FATA agencies in 2013, with the majority of families expected to return to Khyber, Orakzai, and South Waziristan agencies.
 - On March 21, a bombing occurred at the Jalozai IDP camp—Pakistan’s largest displacement camp—resulting in at least 11 deaths and injuring dozens of people, according to the U.N. The fatalities included residents of the camp, as well as an aid worker from a local non-governmental organization. Following the bombing, all humanitarian agencies suspended services in the camp due to the insecure operating environment, UNHCR reports.
 - Humanitarian organizations and media sources report an increase in attacks against aid workers in Pakistan in recent months. In January, 20 attacks against aid workers were reported, representing nearly 50 percent of the total number of attacks reported in all of 2012. Attacks against aid workers and insecure operating environments threaten the provision of lifesaving assistance to vulnerable populations.
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HEALTH

- Between January 2012 and mid-February 2013, measles resulted in 485 deaths throughout Pakistan, with 175 of the reported deaths—or approximately 36 percent—occurring in the first six weeks of 2013, according to the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO). Of the more than 20,600 cases of measles reported during the time period, nearly one-half of cases and 64 percent of deaths occurred in Sindh Province.
 - In January and February 2013, GoP health authorities and humanitarian partners vaccinated approximately 5.9 million children against measles in Balochistan and Sindh provinces to prevent the spread of the disease, which particularly affects children.
 - USAID/OFDA recently provided \$500,000 to support WHO’s Disease Early Warning System (DEWS), which works to prevent avoidable deaths and illness through early detection and response to disease outbreaks in Pakistan.
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SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS

- While flood-affected populations continue to return to home areas, approximately 43,000 people remained displaced in Balochistan and Sindh provinces in December 2012, according to an assessment of seven flood-affected districts conducted by the Shelter Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian shelter activities in Pakistan. The majority of these IDPs—approximately 82 percent—are unable to access home areas, primarily due to standing water. In addition, an estimated 1.1 million people in the seven flood-affected districts were residing in temporary shelters or with host families near their damaged or destroyed houses. Overall, the assessment identified acute shelter needs in both temporary settlements and returnee areas.
- To date in FY 2013, USAID/OFDA has contributed more than \$4 million for shelter activities in Pakistan, including the provision of shelter materials and transitional shelters benefitting flood-affected populations in Balochistan, Punjab, and Sindh provinces. USAID/OFDA also supports populations in KPk Province and FATA through an initiative to provide emergency shelters to conflict-displaced families.

EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE

- Between December 6 and 14, 2012, the Food Security Cluster conducted an assessment in the seven most flood-affected districts in southern Pakistan, finding that less than half of surveyed households consumed an adequate amount of food. On average, the assessment found that flood-affected households have sufficient food stocks to last only one week. As of late February, humanitarian organizations had provided food rations to approximately 200,000 flood-affected households, according to the Food Security Cluster.
 - The GoP has approved the release of 75,000 metric tons (MT) of wheat grain from federal reserves to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) to support populations displaced by conflict in northwestern Pakistan. WFP will require a total of \$23 million from donors to cover the processing, storage, and distribution costs of the food assistance.
 - USAID/FFP recently provided \$3 million to WFP to support livelihoods recovery activities in flood-affected districts of Sindh and Balochistan provinces. USAID/FFP-supported cash-for-work activities will provide additional income-generating opportunities for communities recovering from the 2012 floods.
 - To respond to food needs resulting from the complex emergency, USAID/FFP recently provided an additional contribution of Title II emergency food assistance—valued at \$30 million—to WFP to support its Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) for conflict-affected populations in KPk Province and FATA, as well as other areas of the country prone to food insecurity. To date in FY 2013, USAID/FFP has provided more than \$60 million to the PRRO in Pakistan, which provides food assistance to individuals for relief and recovery from a protracted emergency, such as conflict.
 - In March, USAID/Pakistan provided \$5 million to WFP to replace vegetable oil and yellow split peas borrowed from food stocks allocated to the complex emergency response for use during the floods response in late 2012. The food supplies complemented wheat grain provided by the provincial governments of Sindh and Balochistan provinces as part of flood relief efforts.
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OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The GoP has approved the first phase of the Early Recovery Assistance Framework (ERAF) for FATA, which links relief, recovery, and development activities, according to OCHA. Under the ERAF, humanitarian partners will respond to the recovery needs of conflict-affected populations in FATA using a multi-sectoral response strategy, which focuses on community restoration, education, food security, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH.
- State/PRM recently provided nearly \$5.7 million to two humanitarian organizations to address the needs of conflict- and disaster-affected populations throughout Pakistan. State/PRM funding will support health, livelihoods, protection, shelter, and WASH activities, as well as camp coordination and management and the provision of relief supplies.
- In January, USAID/OFDA provided \$200,000 to OCHA to improve humanitarian coordination and information management in Pakistan. The support will help ensure appropriate, adequate, and timely delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance to populations affected by conflict and floods.
- As of February 28, donors had committed approximately 21 percent of the total \$374 million requested by U.N. agencies and humanitarian partners to respond to humanitarian needs resulting from the complex emergency in Pakistan. In addition, donors had provided 32 percent of the \$169 million requested for the 2012 Monsoon Floods Response.

CONTEXT

- Since August 2008, conflict between the GoP and militants in FATA and KPk Province 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, primarily Khyber Agency, displaced nearly 412,000 people in 2012, according to the U.N. 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 3, 2012, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Richard E. Hoagland reissued a disaster declaration 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. In FY 2012, the USG provided nearly \$92 million to support humanitarian activities in northwest Pakistan.
- Heavy seasonal rainfall between August and October 2012 triggered flooding in Pakistan for a third consecutive year, primarily affecting districts in Balochistan, Punjab, and Sindh provinces. At the height of displacement in early October, approximately 350,000 people were residing in evacuation centers. The 2012 floods were not as extensive as those in previous years but affected populations that were still recovering from the 2011 and 2010 floods.
- On October 5, 2012, Chargé d’Affaires Hoagland issued a disaster declaration due to the effects of the floods. USAID/OFDA is responding to flood-related humanitarian needs with programs that build upon progress made through nearly \$43 million in FY 2012 USG funding provided to assist people affected by previous floods.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY PROVIDED IN FY 2013¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Implementing Partner	Shelter and Settlements	Balochistan, KPk, Punjab, and Sindh Provinces	\$500,000
U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF)	WASH	Affected Areas	\$500,000
	Administrative and Support Costs		\$50,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY			\$1,050,000
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	23,130 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	KPk Province and FATA	\$30,087,600
WFP	Title II Emergency Food Assistance	KPk Province and FATA	\$30,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY			\$60,087,600
STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Health, Livelihoods, Protection, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Management, Protection, Relief Commodities, Shelter	Countrywide	\$2,650,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY			\$5,650,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY			\$66,787,600

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

² USAID/OFDA funding represents actual or obligated amounts as of March 29, 2013.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR FLOODS PROVIDED IN FY 2013¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Implementing Partner	WASH	Sindh Province	\$1,000,000
Implementing Partner	ERMS, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Affected Areas	\$1,000,000
Implementing Partner	Shelter and Settlements	Sindh Province	\$1,199,360
Implementing Partner	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Balochistan, Punjab, and Sindh Provinces	\$100,000
Implementing Partner	Shelter and Settlements	Balochistan, Punjab, and Sindh Provinces	\$2,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$200,000
UNICEF	WASH	Balochistan, KPk, Punjab, and Sindh Provinces; FATA	\$1,000,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$500,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE FOR THE FLOODS			\$6,999,360
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	Cash-for-Work	Balochistan and Sindh Provinces	\$3,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE FOR THE FLOODS			\$3,000,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE FLOODS			\$9,999,360
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN IN FY 2013			\$76,786,960

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

² USAID/OFDA funding represents actual or obligated amounts as of March 29, 2013.

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/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>