

# PAKISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

AUGUST 14, 2017

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**45,954**

Displaced Households in FATA and KPk  
UNHCR – June 2017

**259,571**

Households Voluntarily Returned to FATA and KPk Since March 2015  
UNHCR – June 2017

**39,049**

Registered Afghan Returnees in 2017  
UNHCR – July 2017

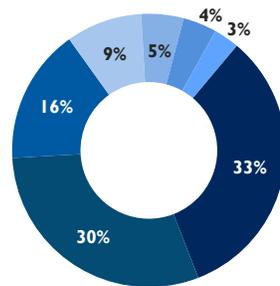
**73,790**

Undocumented Afghan Returnees in 2017  
UNHCR – July 2017

**1.4 million**

Registered Afghan Refugees in Pakistan  
UNHCR – June 2017

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2017



- Shelter & Settlements (33%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (30%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (16%)
- Health (9%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (5%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (4%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (3%)

## USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup> FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2017



- Local and Regional Food Procurement (82%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (17%)
- Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods (1%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- GoP repatriation program assists nearly 260,000 displaced households to return to FATA
- Recent polio vaccination campaigns reach 92 percent of targeted children countrywide
- Flooding results in nearly 50 deaths and displaces at least 11,200 people

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PAKISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017

USAID/OFDA	\$6,898,809
USAID/FFP	\$30,043,714
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$14,700,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$51,642,523</b>

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Nearly 260,000 conflict-displaced households in Pakistan voluntarily returned to areas of origin in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province through the Government of Pakistan (GoP) repatriation program between March 2015 and June 2017, according to the UN.
- More than 112,800 registered and undocumented Afghan refugees have returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan since January. Changing refugee policies in Pakistan and the reduction of the repatriation grant—provided by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)—from \$400 to \$200 per person have contributed to a decrease in the number of households returning to Afghanistan following a spike in returns during the latter half of 2016, according to State/PRM.
- Heavy rains in June and July resulted in nearly 50 deaths and displaced at least 11,200 people in Balochistan, KPk, Punjab, and Sindh provinces, as well as Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) and FATA.
- In FY 2017, USAID/FFP contributed \$30 million to the UN World Food Program (WFP) to meet the urgent food needs of conflict- and disaster-affected households in Pakistan.

<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)

## POPULATION DISPLACEMENT AND RETURNS

- As of July, approximately 39,000 registered and 73,800 undocumented Afghan refugees had returned to Afghanistan in 2017, according to the UN. In comparison, in 2016, more than 370,000 documented and nearly 250,000 undocumented Afghans returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan. New GoP policies, including efforts to register undocumented Afghans in Pakistan and the reduction of UNHCR repatriation grants from \$400 to \$200 contributed to the decrease in the number of returns, according to State/PRM. Despite ongoing returns, approximately 1.4 million registered Afghan refugees remained in Pakistan as of late June, reports the UN.
- In July, the GoP launched a pilot program to register undocumented Afghans and provide Afghan Citizen Cards, allowing refugees to continue sheltering in Pakistan until the Government of Afghanistan issues key documentation, including passports.
- Conflict between GoP forces and militant groups in FATA and KPk between 2008 and 2014 displaced more than 5 million people, according to the UN. Under the GoP repatriation program for internally displaced persons (IDPs) launched in March 2015, nearly 260,000 households had voluntarily returned to areas of origin in FATA and KPk as of late June. According to the UN, approximately 46,000 conflict-affected households remained displaced throughout Pakistan. As of May, the GoP had distributed \$78 million to support returning households since 2015.
- Through \$3.5 million in FY 2017 funding, USAID/OFDA provides support to a non-governmental organization (NGO) to manage the Responding to Pakistan's Internally Displaced (RAPID) Program, a countrywide response mechanism designed to provide targeted assistance to conflict- and disaster-affected individuals, including the provision of health, livelihood, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services, among other assistance. Between September 2013 and June 2017, RAPID partners assisted more than 2.5 million individuals, including 1.2 million IDPs and 428,000 returnees, across Pakistan. Through RAPID, USAID/OFDA partners in 2017 installed solar electric systems in several health centers, benefitting approximately 15,600 people; distributed shelter materials to at least 400 returnee households; constructed nearly 320 transitional shelters; and supported the provision of WASH services to nearly 5,000 IDPs in FATA.

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## NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- Pakistan is prone to a variety of natural disasters, including avalanches, cyclones, drought, earthquakes, floods, and tsunamis. To address vulnerability to different types of natural events, USAID/OFDA and humanitarian partners support programs that provide humanitarian assistance to communities while strengthening local capacity to prepare for, mitigate, and respond to natural disasters.
- Since FY 2014, USAID/OFDA-supported programs have reached 2.2 million people in disaster-affected Sindh, establishing disaster management committees, providing disaster risk management training, conducting hazard assessments, and developing disaster risk reduction plans and policies in vulnerable communities.
- Flash flooding from June 26 to July 7 resulted in nearly 50 deaths, approximately 65 injuries, and more than 60 damaged houses in Balochistan, KPk, Punjab, and Sindh provinces, as well as AJK and FATA, according to GoP provincial authorities. In addition, local authorities evacuated at least 1,000 people following flooding in KPk's Chitral District on June 29 and 30, according to local media. Additional flooding in Chitral killed five people and destroyed 150 houses in late July, reports Flood List. In Punjab, local media reported that at least 240 villages were affected by the floods and 120 relief camps were established to house more than 10,200 displaced individuals, as of July 23.
- In coordination with federal agencies, provincial authorities, and humanitarian organizations, the KPk Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) developed a monsoon contingency plan to mitigate the impact of flood-related disasters in June. Following risk assessments, the KPk PDMA declared that 11 districts were particularly vulnerable to flooding. In response, the USAID/OFDA-supported RAPID Program provided assistance to the KPk PDMA, as well as district-level disaster management authorities, to support the GoP's potential response activities to rain-related hazards. In addition, to prepare for seasonal flooding, USAID/OFDA partners supported local disaster management units through the provision of flood response equipment, including boats, life jackets, and water pumps, with previous fiscal year funding.

## **AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, AND LIVELIHOODS**

- Following two consecutive productive harvests, prices for staple commodities, such as rice, wheat, and wheat flour, remain stable in Pakistan, according to WFP. However, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reports that food insecurity persists in northern and southeastern areas of the country.
- Approximately 15 percent of Pakistan's population is acutely malnourished and nearly 6 percent suffer from severe acute malnutrition, according to the UN. With USAID/FFP support, WFP is targeting more than 2.7 million people for assistance in Pakistan through the provision of monthly food supplies to IDPs and returnees in FATA and KPk, as well as livelihood support to returnees and people in drought-affected areas. In addition, WFP provides specialized nutrition products to support programs in Balochistan, KPk, and Sindh provinces, as well as FATA. In FY 2017, USAID/FFP has provided \$30 million to WFP to deliver food and cash assistance to support IDPs, returnees, and populations affected by drought and floods in Pakistan.
- Ongoing drought in Sindh since 2014 has contributed to below-average cereal production for the third consecutive year, resulting in deteriorating food security, health, and livelihood conditions, as well as acute malnutrition levels, in Sanghar, Tharparkar, and Umerkot districts, according to FAO. As a result of the drought, the UN had confirmed approximately 270,000 cases of malnourishment in children younger than five years of age in Sindh as of May. In addition, many households lack livestock fodder and resources to purchase agricultural inputs. With USAID/OFDA support, NGO partners assist drought-affected households to protect assets through provision of livestock fodder, management trainings, and livestock vaccinations. In May and June, NGO partners provided livestock support to more than 4,600 vulnerable households across several villages and conducted approximately 60 livestock management trainings in Tharparkar.

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## **HEALTH, SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS, AND WASH**

- Although Pakistan is one of two remaining polio-endemic countries, the GoP and humanitarian actors made significant gains in polio prevention in 2017. More than 38 million children younger than five years of age received a polio vaccination through five national campaigns from October 2016 to May 2017, according to the UN World Health Organization (WHO). The campaigns increased vaccination rates in KPk and Sindh provinces from 84 percent to 95 percent and 77 percent to 93 percent, respectively. Countrywide, 92 percent of targeted children received vaccinations. However, efforts fell short of the 95 percent national threshold required to eradicate polio in Pakistan completely. As of July, WHO reported three cases of polio in Pakistan in 2017, compared to 13 cases documented in January–July 2016.
- Protracted displacement and recurrent natural disasters continue to restrict access to health care in Pakistan. In KPk, approximately 70 percent of women and children do not have access to health care, according to Médecins du Monde. From February–April, NGO partners, with USAID/OFDA funding, established two health facilities in FATA and provided medical consultations and treatment for approximately 4,150 returnees.
- In FY 2017, USAID/OFDA-supported programs provided shelter and WASH assistances to displaced and vulnerable populations in FATA. As of June, NGO partners had provided 400 households with shelter materials and tool kits and constructed approximately 320 transitional shelters. In addition, NGO partners conducted 210 health and hygiene sessions, more than 85 of which specifically targeted women, from February to May. NGO partners also installed more than 20 hand pumps and 10 pressure pumps in FATA, providing 12,600 individuals with WASH services from February–June.

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## **HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION**

- From February to May, USAID/OFDA-supported NGO partners strengthened humanitarian coordination and information management between the FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) and five GoP Agency Disaster Management Authorities (ADMAs) by developing a data management and information system to process and distribute information to relevant humanitarian actors. The program also facilitated humanitarian coordination meetings with FDMA, relevant ADMAs, and NGOs to discuss program updates and humanitarian access constraints. In addition,

RAPID improved programming coordination between provincial and district disaster management authorities by forming coordination committees, collecting and disseminating humanitarian updates, and conducting monitoring and evaluation trainings for government personnel from September 2016 to February 2017.

## OTHER INTERNATIONAL DONORS

- In March, the Government of Japan provided \$7 million to UNHCR and WFP to support humanitarian programs in four districts in KP—Hangu, Kohat, Nowshera, and Peshawar—that host the highest number of Afghan refugees. With \$4 million in new funding, WFP plans to provide food assistance to treat acute malnutrition among women and children.

## CONTEXT

- Since 2008, conflict between the GoP and militants in FATA and KP has displaced millions of Pakistanis. Spontaneous and GoP-assisted returns to areas of origin are ongoing; however, the overall security situation in Pakistan remains volatile, with security incidents and sectarian violence contributing to 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 has hosted Afghan refugees for nearly 40 years, and approximately 1.4 million Afghans holding GoP-issued Proof of Registration cards were residing in Pakistan as of June 2017. Since 2002, UNHCR has facilitated the return of more than 4 million refugees from Pakistan to Afghanistan.
- On November 3, 2016, U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan David Hale reissued a disaster declaration for FY 2017 due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from conflict and displacement in Pakistan, as well as recurring natural disasters. USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP staff based in Islamabad continue to work closely with partners to respond to urgent humanitarian needs.

### USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PAKISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$6,679,018
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$100,000
	Program Support		\$119,791
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$6,898,809</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
WFP	Local and Regional Food Procurement; Cash Transfers for Food	Countrywide	\$30,000,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods	AJK, Balochistan	\$43,714
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>			<b>\$30,043,714</b>

STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Protection	Regional	\$14,700,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$14,700,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PAKISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$51,642,523</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents obligated amounts as of August 14, 2017.

<sup>3</sup> 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](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).