



In this issue

Funds needed to continue relief P.2

Early recovery gaps persist P.4

Monsoon preparedness intensifies P.5

Fight against polio stepped up P.6

HIGHLIGHTS

- Fresh displacements have been reported from Tirah Valley in Khyber Agency.
- If more funds are not provided, partners will have to discontinue life-saving services in KP and FATA in all key sectors.
- Nearly 200,000 people have been affected by a water crisis in Gwadar District, Balochistan.
- Pakistan making progress in the fight against polio.

FIGURES

Total registered displaced families in KP/FATA (UNHCR)	156,473
Families in camps, KP/FATA (UNHCR)	17,456
Families outside camps, KP/FATA (UNHCR)	139,017

FUNDING

Complex emergency in KP and FATA

169 million (US\$)
required for relief activities

222 million (US\$)
required for early recovery

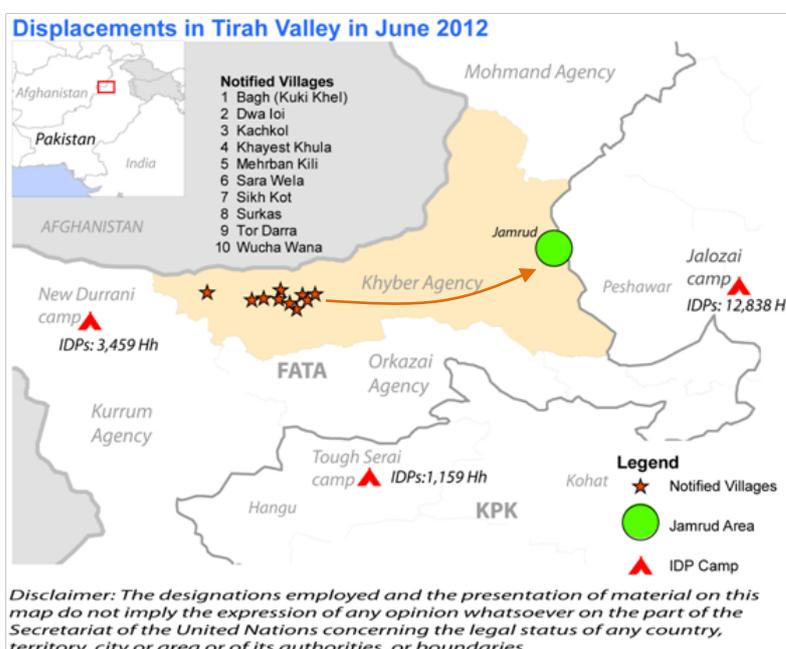
Floods Early Recovery Framework

440 million
requested (US\$) for 2012

52 million available
(April 2012)

Fresh displacements in north-west Pakistan

More than 1,900 families displaced from Tirah Valley



As of 11 July, local authorities had registered more than 1,900 families (about 13,300 people) displaced from 10 villages in Tirah Valley to Jamrud sub-district (*tehsil*) in Khyber Agency (in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)).

Affected families left their homes due to planned security operations against non-state actors in the area. According to local authorities, up to 5,000 families

may be displaced to Jamrud in the coming weeks if and when security operations commence. Humanitarian partners estimate that up to 18,000 families (50 per cent of the population) could be displaced from Tirah Valley this year due to security operations.

Local authorities and Red Crescent provide assistance

In Jamrud, local authorities provided 2,000 bags of wheat flour and food packages to all the displaced families. The Pakistan Red Crescent distributed packages of non-food items (tarpaulin sheets, blankets, mosquito nets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, kitchen stoves and hygiene kits) to 250 vulnerable families. Other humanitarian partners stand ready to provide additional assistance to the internally displaced people (IDPs).

Ongoing displacement from other parts of Khyber Agency

Overall, the total registered IDP population in Khyber Pakhtukhwa (KP) and FATA stood at 156,473 families (730,618 people) as of 10 July, according to UNHCR. Most of the IDPs – some 89 per cent – are living in host communities, outside camps. The population of Jalozei camp in KP stood at 12,838 families as of 10 July, while Togh Sarai camp in KP and New Durrani camp in FATA had 1,159 and 3,459 families respectively, according to UNHCR. More displacements are expected in the coming months due to security operations.

Essential services cut amid funding shortages

If more funds are not provided, partners will discontinue life-saving services in all key sectors, including emergency obstetric and neonatal care; nutrition, education and protection services; as well as food security and agriculture support.

Partners running out of funds to continue life-saving services

Humanitarian partners are seeking funds to continue ongoing relief activities for IDPs and returnees in KP and FATA. These funds are urgently required for the remainder of the year as partners grapple with increased needs amid strained and decreasing resources. The humanitarian caseload is increasing not only because of the influx of IDPs, which is likely to continue, but also because of the slower rate of returns than originally expected.

Funding status of relief activities in KP and FATA				
Cluster	Funds required in 2012 (US\$)	Funds available (US\$)	Funds available in %	Gap (US\$)
Food Security	167,678,094	102,079,762	61%	65,598,332
Health	20,558,513	3,182,600	15%	17,375,913
Nutrition	11,575,697	1,283,430	11%	10,292,267
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	25,602,718	6,779,176	26%	18,823,542
Camp Coordination and Management/Non-Food Items	42,145,053	15,143,437	36%	27,001,616
Education	5,138,905	1,109,741	22%	4,029,164
Protection	17,686,964	3,283,750	19%	14,403,214
Shelter	15,255,784	5,605,850	37%	9,649,934
Coordination	1,729,683	448,420	26%	1,281,263
Total	307,371,411	138,916,166	45%	168,455,245

Source: KP/FATA Humanitarian Operational Plan as of April 2012

Lack of funding cuts food rations in half for over 1 million people

Fresh displacements have strained the commodity pipeline. In May, WFP reduced by half its rations of pulses and high energy biscuits for beneficiaries in KP and FATA due to lack of funding. Other commodities, such as cereals, vegetable oil, salt and ready-to-use food for prevention of malnutrition among infants, are available but, from July, rations of pulses and high energy biscuits will have to be reduced.

In September, cereal stocks will also be depleted (as rice arriving in July will only fill the August requirements) along with the three other commodities. If the Government's planned contribution of 500,000 tons of wheat is confirmed, the September break for cereals will be avoided.

WFP needs donors to confirm their contributions now to avoid breaks in the pipeline. If the Food Security Cluster is unable to meet the basic food needs of vulnerable families, food insecurity will likely increase and coping mechanisms erode, trends which may further destabilize the fragile socio-political and security environment.

Basic health services face potential interruptions

Funding for round-the-clock free emergency obstetric and neonatal care in KP and FATA will run out between mid-July and September, raising the risk of morbidity and mortality.

If more funds are not secured, the Disease Early Warning System (DEWS) will be stopped in September, impacting disease control and outbreak response for IDPs in camps. Ten health posts and women-friendly clinics providing primary health care services to the IDP population will be closed down, impacting the provision of emergency rapid primary health care, including emergency assistance to mothers, newborns and children.

In addition, routine vaccinations (including polio and measles vaccinations) will not be provided to almost 80,000 women and children (including newborn babies) and water quality samples will not be collected and tested for prevention of water-borne diseases.

Reduction of life-saving nutrition services will affect thousands

If additional funds are not received, partners will not be able to provide life-saving nutrition services to 144,254 children and 97,947 pregnant and lactating women in KP and FATA.

Of these, around 40,000 malnourished children (26,000 moderately acutely malnourished and 14,000 severely acute malnourished) and 25,000 malnourished women are still in need of supplementary and therapeutic foods and medication for underlying medical complications. Unavailability of nutrition services will have life-threatening consequences for them.

Nutrition services have not been possible in any of the host communities other than in Hangu. However even there, nutrition services to off-camp families will cease in mid-September, putting 5,200 acutely malnourished children at risk of death, permanent stunting, developmental delay or infectious diseases.

In Peshawar and Nowshera districts, UNICEF funds are sufficient to provide services to only half of the off-camp population until the end of the year. WHO has not been able to establish stabilization centres and nutrition surveillance sites due to the lack of funding. Nutrition assessment surveys of IDPs and host communities have also not been possible due to lack of funding.

IDPs and returnees require more shelter and non-food items

More funding is required for the provision of shelter and non-food items to IDPs in KP and FATA, without which they will face difficulties in starting a new life in camps and host communities. An influx of IDPs from Khyber Agency has led to diversion of stocks of shelter and non-food items allocated for off-camp returnees.

Off-camp displaced families planning to return to Kurram Agency require support as they do not have access to goods and services available to displaced families in camps. The support is key to facilitating dignified, informed, voluntary and sustainable returns. Lack of support will result in negative coping mechanisms by potential returnees, including selling assets, taking loans and prolonged displacement.

Disruption of WASH services may cause disease outbreaks

Current funding for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services in KP and FATA will run out in mid-September. Without additional funding, displaced families in camps and host communities will not have access to safe drinking water, resulting in drinking contaminated water, leading to outbreaks of water-borne diseases. Access to safe and clean sanitation facilities will also be restricted, resulting in open defecation, which can lead to outbreaks of fatal diseases.

In addition, the displaced families will not be able to learn safe hygiene practices. Collection and disposal of solid waste will be disrupted, resulting in disease outbreaks.

Due to the lack of funds, WASH partners have had to stop services for off-camp families of Khyber Agency, South Waziristan and Orakzai Agency, and are not able to provide WASH returnee packages to the more than 552,000 returnees of South Waziristan, Kurram and Orakzai Agency. In addition, water quality surveillance activities have been affected.

Funding gaps may end education of displaced children

Current funding for education activities in host communities will run out in July, while funds for education support in camps will run out in December.

Without additional funding, the Cluster will not be able to ensure access to education for 38,264 children in camps and 74,142 children in host communities originally targeted and in need of education.

A gap in schooling for these children, who live in an environment where education is not a priority, will probably result in their education being permanently terminated. In addition, the lack of education may increase the chance of child abuse, trafficking and child labour.

Education is considered among the foremost and basic rights that can help achieve other Millennium Development Goals such as health, gender equity and the elimination of poverty.

Funding shortage threatens key protection services

Without additional funding, the Protection Cluster will be forced to reduce key activities beginning at the end of September, and may not be able to implement planned activities, specifically for off-camp IDPs. The level of protective services for children in camps will decrease, and children in host families risk being further affected by lack of support in the Peshawar Valley and other locations of protracted displacement. Other important services, such as psychosocial support through individual and group counselling sessions, response to gender-based violence (GBV), family planning and treatment of sexually transmitted infections will decrease significantly.

By the end of September, the Cluster will likely have to reduce GBV response for IDPs from Khyber Agency. Beyond September, only life-saving GBV services in KP and FATA will continue until December, though with limited capacity. Discontinuation of these activities may result in lack of referral services for domestic violence cases and disruption of reproductive health services.

At the same time, there will be less capacity to continue protection monitoring in areas of displacement and return, to ascertain safety and sustainability. Remedial actions through “desks” for handling grievances, including on documentation needs and assistance, may not expand into new locations where there is demand for these services. Lack of funding for local NGOs is a particular concern, considering the important role that they play in monitoring and delivery of services to vulnerable people in camps and less accessible areas.

Funds for agriculture support only available until September

Humanitarian partners will not be able to continue providing emergency livestock feed, vaccinations and treatment, and transitional shelter for surviving livestock and vegetable gardening support to vulnerable IDPs beyond September if they do not receive additional funds. These programmes play an essential role in maintaining beneficiaries’ self-reliance and preventing entrenched aid dependence.

Lack of funds will have an overall negative impact on food security for the affected populations. Discontinuation of feed supplement will decrease the productivity of surviving animals, resulting in less milk production for the displaced households. In addition, animal vaccination activities will be affected. Some planned activities such as construction of semi-permanent animal shelters for protection from harsh weather conditions and provision of agricultural input packages for transitional return are not being implemented currently due to the lack of funds.

Funding gaps hamper early recovery

Projects remain severely underfunded in Sindh and Balochistan

Gaps in funding continue to severely restrict early recovery activities in areas affected by the 2011 floods in Sindh and Balochistan. Funding for projects seeking to re-establish livelihoods and restore communities remains severely limited – only \$52.4 million (12 per cent) of \$440 million required for projects under the Early Recovery Framework has been received. Huge gaps in assistance persist across all clusters.

Projects in the Framework aim to support livelihoods and build resilience among 5.2 million people affected by the floods. Donors have provided an additional \$28.4 million for projects outside the Framework, while Framework projects remain severely underfunded, leaving critical needs unmet.

All clusters are severely underfunded and need more support to meet outstanding early recovery needs and build resilience among flood-affected communities.

The funding gaps in the flood-prone areas affect preparedness capacity ahead of the monsoon season starting in July, due to reduced humanitarian presence and cuts in human resources.

Funding by cluster within the 2012 Early Recovery Framework (in US\$)			
Cluster (% funded)	Requirements	Funding	Gap
Coordination (55%)	\$1,905,009	\$1,055,901	\$849,108
Protection (5%)	\$11,647,545	\$533,334	\$11,114,211
Education (2%)	\$21,581,765	\$456,622	\$21,125,143
Nutrition (41%)	\$24,756,638	\$10,185,567	\$14,571,071
CR/ER (1%)	\$42,500,000	\$336,115	\$42,163,885
Health (6%)	\$52,069,693	\$3,250,000	\$48,819,693
WASH (5%)	\$61,108,455	\$2,982,460	\$58,125,995
Food Security (35%)	\$69,474,818	\$24,065,866*	\$45,408,952
Shelter/NFIs (6%)	\$154,769,136	\$9,562,743	\$145,206,393
TOTAL (12%)	\$439,813,059	\$52,428,608	\$387,384,451

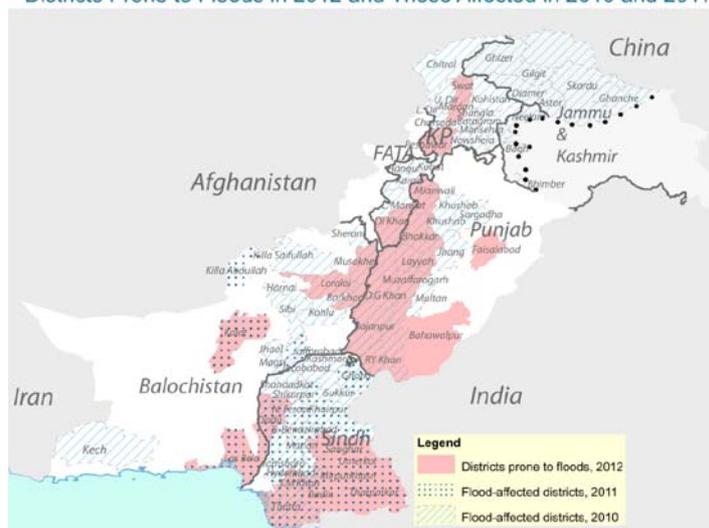
Sources: Financial Tracking Service; FAO*

Monsoon season preparedness intensifies

Government and humanitarian partners finalize response plans

Ongoing monsoon preparedness and response planning activities by the humanitarian community and the Government are focused on mapping available stocks, capacity building and improvement of emergency response structures at district, provincial and national levels.

Districts Prone to Floods in 2012 and Those Affected in 2010 and 2011



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The monsoon season in Pakistan begins in July, and according to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), 29.2 million people could be affected in the worst-case scenario. Other possible scenarios include torrential rains, which could cause flash flooding, as a result of erratic monsoon patterns.

Government authorities have identified 29 flood-prone districts, established early warning systems, set up search and rescue teams, assigned roles and

responsibilities, prepositioned stocks, and identified locations for provision of humanitarian assistance.

Emergency stocks remain low due to funding constraints

Unlike in 2011, there are few emergency stocks available in the country, as those distributed in the 2011 response have not been replenished due to lack of funding. Government support for an appeal process and a timely request for support from the international community would help to mobilize resources for an effective response in case of a flooding emergency.

The **Food Security Cluster** has no contingency stocks due to pipeline breaks to meet the needs of existing 1.2 million beneficiaries. About 400,000 cubic metre storage space and nearly 1,000 trucks used by WFP transporters across the country are available for logistical support.

The **Education Cluster**'s existing supplies include 425 school-in-a-box kits for teachers and students, 264 school tents, and 438 recreation items sufficient to meet the needs of about 20,000 children.

Nutrition Cluster partners have the capacity to provide life-saving services to 100,000 people for a month. While the **WASH Cluster** only has relief items that could be distributed during the first few weeks of a response, they could be augmented by supplies prepositioned outside the country.

Capacity building activities benefit officials

Humanitarian partners continue to facilitate capacity building activities and simulation exercises on humanitarian response and disaster management for Government officials and local NGO representatives in flood-prone districts as part of preparedness planning activities. So far, more than 250 officials in Punjab and Sindh provinces have been trained in camp management and registration of affected populations; relief distribution; warehouse and inventory management; information management and coordination; mass communication; integration of protection in relief activities and beneficiary selection; rapid damage assessment and information sharing. These skills will enable them to better respond to an emergency.

"All the sessions were very informative but I found the protection session to be the most useful," said Gul Baig Majeedario, an assistant director of the Provincial Disaster Management Authority in Sukkur District, Sindh. Majeedario added: "It was new to us and for field officers it was very informative and interesting to know the most important protection issues and how we can factor them in our everyday work. I also learned a lot about the guidelines of camp management and how to link protection issues in camp management."

Partners enhance polio eradication efforts

Working to preserve humanitarian space and protect frontline workers

Humanitarian partners are planning to reach 35 million children under-five during the upcoming National Immunization Days scheduled for 16 to 18 July. With the monsoon season fast approaching, it is more important than ever that every child be reached as inadequate sewage and contaminated water greatly increase the risk of polio transmission.

Led by the Prime Minister's polio monitoring cell and Rotary International, polio partners have enlisted the help of Pakistani cricketing star Shahid Afridi to boost the anti-polio campaign in the country ahead of the immunization days.

Afridi is from Khyber Agency in FATA and is of Pashtun descent. The Pashtun population is a priority as they accounted for 75 per cent of the cases in 2011, but make up only 15 per cent of the population. "Every child in Pakistan to me is like my own child," he said at the media launch of the campaign. "It is a matter of pride to be part of a global effort that reaches out to every child and knocks at every door."



Credit: UNICEF/Asad Zaidi
A polio team member administers polio drops to a young child in Kamber ShahdadKot District in Sindh Province.

The priority in FATA and the rest of the country is to preserve the humanitarian space so that polio vaccinations can be delivered to every child.

The national campaign where Afridi asks parents, “Do you want a bat or crutches?” (“Balla ya besaakhi?”) is expected to reach over 95 per cent of the country through TV and radio spots, billboard advertising, bus branding, outdoor posters and even 3,000 rickshaws in Lahore will deliver Afridi’s polio eradication message. Forty per cent of the total outdoor advertising will target the high-risk areas of Karachi, Quetta Block, FATA and KP.

WHO, UNICEF, the Prime Minister’s polio monitoring cell with other partners continue to work in some of the most difficult to reach areas of the country. In FATA, non-state actors declared bans on polio vaccines in North and South Waziristan, presenting challenges to reaching every child with the vaccine. Polio partners continue to work closely with local authorities, local leaders, religious communities and non-governmental organizations in these areas to re-establish free access so that every child is vaccinated.

Pakistan is one of only three countries in the world where polio is endemic. There is no cure for polio, but there are effective vaccines. Therefore, the strategy to eradicate polio is based on preventing infection by immunizing every child.

Pakistan making progress in the fight against polio

Pakistan is making progress in its polio eradication efforts. In the first six months of 2012 there were less than half as many cases than in 2011: 22 cases from 13 districts by the end of June compared with 58 cases in 24 districts during the same period in 2011.

The June 2012 Report by the Independent Monitoring Board of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative also praised Pakistan’s polio programme for its improved performance, highlighting impressive communications drives and improved supervision and management of polio teams. The report said that Pakistan “appears increasingly well placed to reach the end.”

Water crisis affects 200,000 in Gwadar

Government and humanitarian partners seek to alleviate shortage

Nearly 200,000 people (including 100,000 children and 49,000 women) have been affected by a water crisis in Gwadar District, Balochistan, where water sources have dried as a result of silting and reduced rains over the past three years.

A joint Government-UN (UNICEF, WHO and OCHA) team conducted a rapid assessment in the district from 29 June to 3 July to determine needs and appropriate response. Safe drinking water is the priority need of the affected population.

Local authorities used tankers to provide clean water through various distribution points in Gwadar town, but the tankers could only supply water to about 40 per cent of the affected population.

WHO provided 200,000 aqua tabs, six buckets of chlorine, 10 water tanks and 15,000 jerry cans to the Gwadar Public Health and Engineering Department and UNICEF provided related WASH items. Humanitarian partners continue to work with local authorities to increase access to clean drinking water among the affected population.

Restoring hope in Sindh through sunflowers

Flood-affected farmers receive assistance to rebuild livelihoods

Maryam Bibi is a sharecropper in a small village outside the town of Badin in rural Sindh Province. Her family (her husband, five children and 10 siblings) had not yet recovered from the devastation of the 2010 floods when the 2011 monsoon floods occurred.

Badin was one of the severely affected districts, where it took several months for flood waters to recede. Bibi and her family were unable to plant any crops during the winter (*Rabi*) season (October – January), leaving them without any income to help them survive the coming months.

It was during this time that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) helped 58,500 farming families to get back on their feet through sunflower cultivation, thanks to financial support from the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) and the UK's Department for International Development (DFID).

Local implementing partners of the two projects included the National Rural Support Programme, the Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai Welfare Society and Plan International.

AusAID provided \$4.8 million to FAO in sunflower seed assistance to support flood-affected communities in Sindh, while DFID contributed \$3.1 million. Each family received two kilograms of hybrid sunflower seeds and fertilizers (50 kilograms of diammonium phosphate and 50 kilograms of urea). The projects also provided sunflower production technology and post-harvest training to male and female beneficiaries, and assisted them in establishing market linkages to help with the sale of their produce.

Each family was able to produce at least 500 kilograms of sunflower seeds for sale as well as home consumption.

Crop provides much-needed income after losses caused by floods

The earnings were about \$250 per acre, providing the necessary capital for families to afford agricultural inputs they needed to plant important staple crops such as rice during the summer (*Kharif*) planting season, which commenced in April.

Another farmer, Amman Chattan, a mother of eight, walked several kilometres to join her friends and family to celebrate Sunflower Day in a small village called Koriani, located just outside the town of Badin.

Chattan's family lost everything in the 2011 floods and could not plant any crops in fall 2011 (to harvest in spring 2012).

She had to sell her daughters' earrings to raise money to pay a tractor owner to assist in planting and purchase other productive assets for use during the spring 2012 planting season. All her livestock died due to disease and lack of food.

Thanks to the sunflower seeds and agricultural support provided by FAO, she was able to harvest 720 kilograms of sunflowers and earn about \$412. She purchased earrings for her daughter and spent \$138 in repairs to her home, which had been badly damaged by the floods. Although farmers like Bibi and Chattan are still repaying debts incurred following the floods, mostly to purchase food, they are very thankful that they were able to cultivate during the post-winter (*Zaid Rabi*) season and reap profits within just three months. The farmers' needs remain immense and they are anxious about the upcoming monsoon season.

Projects such as these are crucial, but disaster-affected communities require longer-term, sustainable solutions to their problems. The resilience of these communities must be enhanced through disaster risk reduction and mitigation activities. FAO aims to continue helping these farmers to get back on their feet, but requires sustained donor support to do so.



Credit: FAO/ERCU Team Pakistan
Farmers remove weeds from the soil to ensure an optimal sunflower harvest.

For further information, please contact:

Dan Teng'o, Reporting and Public Information Officer, tengo@un.org, Cell (+92) 346 856 3615

Faisal Azam Khan, Reports Officer, jadoonf@un.org, Cell (+92) 302 851 9908

OCHA humanitarian bulletins are available at www.pakresponse.info | www.unocha.org | www.reliefweb.int