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## HIGHLIGHTS

- Organizations providing relief and logistical support to returning families in FATA and working with the Government to ensure the returns are safe, well-informed and voluntary.
- Partners implementing various preparedness and response planning activities and making preparations for stock procurement in advance of this year's monsoon season starting in July.

## FIGURES

Registered displaced families in KP/FATA (UNHCR)	152,828
Returns in KP/FATA (Government)	1.3m
Population affected by floods in 2011 (UN)	5.2m

## FUNDING

### Complex emergency in KP and FATA

169 million (US\$)  
required for relief

222 million (US\$)  
required for early recovery

### Floods Early Recovery Framework

440 million  
requested (US\$)

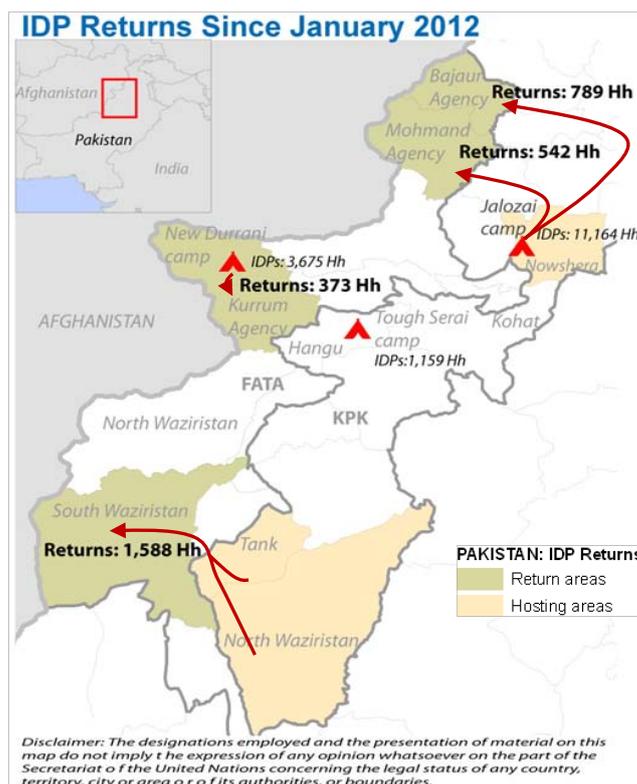
9% funded

## Supporting returns in north-west Pakistan

### Over 3,000 families have returned to four agencies in FATA since January

Humanitarian partners in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) are working closely with the Government to ensure returns of displaced families to their homes in various FATA agencies are safe, well-informed and voluntary.

Partners are providing documentation, transportation, information, relief items, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services to the returning families.



*Disclaimer: 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 boundaries.*

Since January, more than 3,000 families have returned to their homes in Bajaur, Kurram, Mohmand and South Waziristan agencies.

Preparations are underway to support the return of 7,900 families to the Masozai area of Kurram Agency starting late June.

An inter-cluster assessment has been undertaken and site development is underway for the establishment of a temporary return centre for internally displaced people (IDPs), closer to New Durrani camp, where documentation, assistance and transportation will be facilitated.

During an assessment by the Protection Cluster in Kurram Agency in May, returnees expressed their need for more advanced notifications on the return process from the

authorities. Restrictions to freedom of movement were reported to be in place and the need for service support due to destroyed facilities was in high demand among the returnees.

The Government has requested humanitarian support for the return of another 10,000 families displaced by sectarian violence. However, due to limited resources, humanitarian agencies can only provide the requested support once the return of the families displaced by insecurity is complete. Preparations to provide this support are underway.

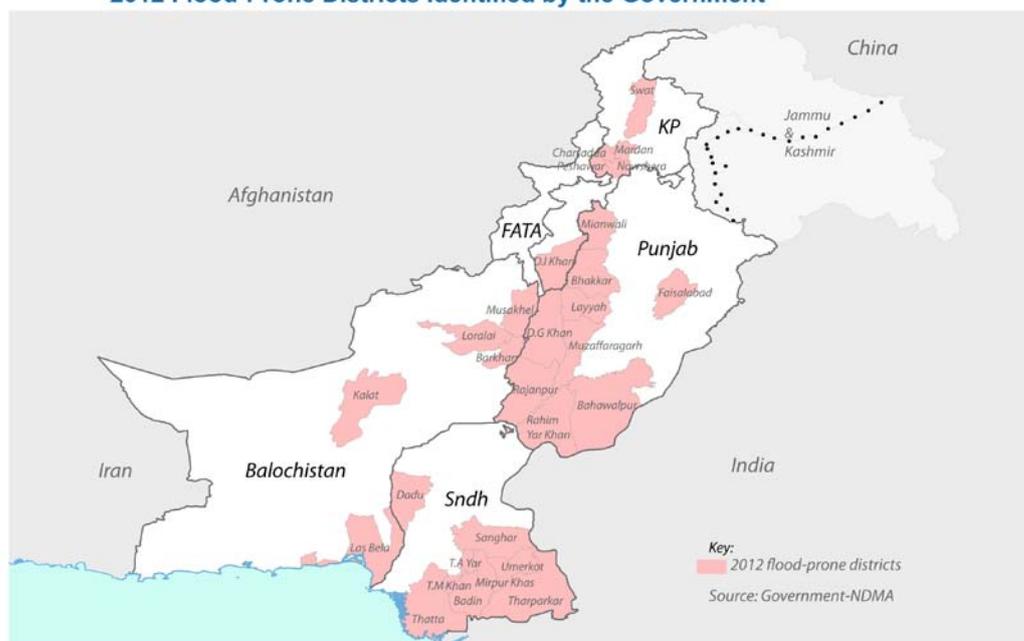
## Preparing for the next monsoon season

### Emergency stocks dwindle due to lack of funding

The humanitarian community and the Government continue preparedness and response planning activities in advance of this year's monsoon season starting in July.

Government authorities have identified 29 districts where up to 20 million people could be affected by floods this year, according to media reports.

#### 2012 Flood-Prone Districts Identified by the Government



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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.

Humanitarian agencies and clusters have pre-positioned available stocks and identified local vendors for the quick procurement of relief supplies in case of an emergency.

### Contingency plans in place

As per the Food Security Cluster's contingency plan, WFP has available food stocks to assist 350,000 families within a week in case of a disaster; boats at hand to ensure supplies to marooned people and building of 10 silos to store food grain and other supplies.

Clusters have adopted an integrated approach in their plans. For example, Emergency Shelter and WASH clusters have planned joint activities to provide shelter and WASH services at locations where affected populations may gather.

Planning activities, which commenced in January, are informed by lessons learned during the 2010 and 2011 relief responses. Humanitarian partners have mapped available resources, including human resource capacity.

### Humanitarian partners work with national and local authorities

Disaster management capacity building workshops for Government district officials are planned for vulnerable districts in Sindh and Punjab provinces. Nearly 300 officials will be trained in camp management and registration of affected populations; relief distribution; warehouse and inventory management; information management and coordination; mass communication; protection-sensitive activities; rapid damage assessment and information sharing to enable them to better respond to an emergency.

Humanitarian teams also continue to contribute to provincial and national planning. Provincial authorities are building on disaster response plans developed at the district level and feeding into the national disaster management plan, under the guidance of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

The NDMA is expected to finalize the national plan in June and share information on the support that may be required from the international community to complement Government response in case of an emergency.

An Assessment Working Group co-chaired by NDMA is developing a joint tool to be used by the Government and the humanitarian community to conduct assessments, particularly in the initial phases of an emergency.

## Insecurity in Balochistan affects aid work

### Vulnerable people are unable to access critical services

Recent attacks on aid workers in Balochistan Province, south-western Pakistan, have forced humanitarian organizations to review security arrangements and reassess the impact and criticality of their programmes.

In May, ICRC announced the suspension of its operations across much of Pakistan after the killing of one of its team members in Balochistan.

An escalation in sectarian violence, attacks on security forces and incidents of abduction and assassination, some affecting aid workers, have constrained the movements of humanitarian staff in some areas of the province, thus affecting humanitarian operations for vulnerable populations.

The restrictions have also affected the delivery of assistance and limited monitoring and evaluation activities, thus hampering the effective implementation of humanitarian projects.

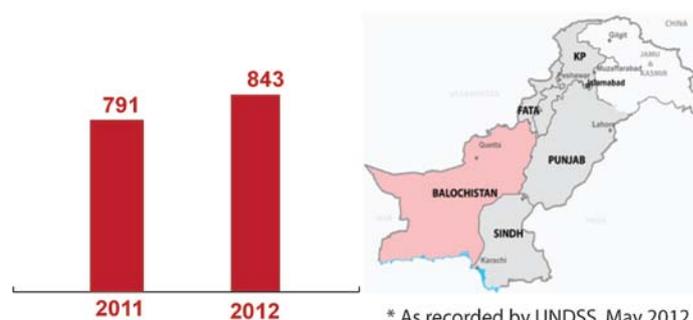
Between January and May, 843 security-related incidents were reported, including assassinations, abductions and attacks involving improvised explosive devices. The majority of the incidents did not involve aid workers or the international community.

On the whole, security incidents since January have increased by 6 per cent compared to the same period last year, according to UNDSS records.

Insecurity has not only affected the delivery of humanitarian services and the ability of populations to access those services, but also exacerbated the problem of limited and inaccurate information. Lack of adequate reliable data and information on needs of vulnerable populations has affected humanitarian response and longer-term development planning in Balochistan.

Partners are working with local authorities to improve humanitarian access in order to reach vulnerable populations in the province.

Security incidents in Balochistan for the first five months of 2011 and 2012 (January – May)\*



## Needs remain unmet in flood-affected areas

### Funding shortfalls persist in Sindh and Balochistan

Lack of funding has left many humanitarian needs remain unmet in areas affected by the 2011 floods in Sindh and Balochistan. Humanitarian partners are unable to respond to critical needs because funding for projects seeking to re-establish livelihoods and restore communities remains severely limited – only U\$41.3 million (9 per cent) of \$440 million required for projects under the Early Recovery Framework has been received.

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 \$26 million for projects outside the Framework, while Framework projects remain severely underfunded, leaving critical needs unmet.

Funding by cluster within the 2012 Early Recovery Framework (in US\$)			
Cluster (% funded)	Requirements	Funding	Gap
Coordination (0%)	\$1,905,009	0	\$1,905,009
Protection (0%)	\$11,647,545	0	\$11,647,545
Education (2%)	\$21,581,765	\$456,622	\$21,125,143
Nutrition (9%)	\$24,756,638	\$2,211,783	\$22,544,855
CR/ER (0%)	\$42,500,000	0	\$42,500,000
Health (6%)	\$52,069,693	\$3,250,000	\$48,819,693
WASH (4%)	\$61,108,455	\$2,608,225	\$58,500,230
Food Security (35%)	\$69,474,818	\$24,065,866*	\$45,408,952
Shelter/NFIs (6%)	\$154,769,136	\$8,707,954	\$146,061,182
<b>TOTAL (9%)</b>	<b>\$439,813,059</b>	<b>\$41,300,450</b>	<b>\$398,512,609</b>

Funding outside the Early Recovery Framework (in US\$)		
Donor	Recipient	Funding
ECHO	NRC	\$2,784,708
ECHO	UN Agencies, NGOs and/or Red Cross	\$14,329,349
ECHO	ACF - Spain	\$3,105,590
Germany	GMAO	\$86,681
UK	HANDS	\$6,295,707
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$26,602,035</b>

Sources: Financial Tracking Service; FAO\*; WFP\*

Humanitarian agencies need more support to meet outstanding needs as they prioritize building people's resilience before the next monsoon season, which starts in July. All clusters are severely underfunded, hampering efforts to break the cycle of flood and recovery.

The **Food Security Cluster** requires further support as it scales up cash-for-work activities to rehabilitate damaged agricultural and community infrastructure in flood-affected districts before the next monsoon season.

The **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster** needs funds to facilitate response to outbreaks of water-borne diseases in the flood-affected areas, especially in villages in Sanghar District in Sindh, where sporadic acute water-borne disease outbreaks have been reported.

The **Education Cluster** requires funds to renovate about 3,600 partially damaged schools and provide transitional school structures for 1,427 totally damaged schools in order to increase student enrolment across Sindh and Balochistan.

The **Protection Cluster** requires funds to maintain a minimum level of activities, including in critical interventions such as protective community services for children and women, documentation support, referral of persons with specific needs to service providers, return monitoring, capacity building for local authorities and community-based organisations. The lack of funding has an overall impact on the presence of actors, particularly international and local NGOs, thus affecting continuity in coordination and preparedness capacity for the next monsoon season.

## Displacements continue in north-west Pakistan

### Partners provide critical services to the IDPs

Displacements from Khyber Agency in FATA to KP have continued over the last two months, although at a reduced rate. On average, about 1,200 people are now being registered per day at Jalozai camp, in contrast to 3,000 individuals per day at the end of April and 8,000 per day in mid-March.

As of 11 June, UNHCR had registered 56,098 families displaced since security operations began in January – 87 per cent reside with host families in Peshawar, Nowshera and Kohat districts, and the remainder are in Jalozai camp. The number of registered displaced families across KP and FATA stood at 152,828 as of 11 June.

Humanitarian partners continue to provide assistance to the displaced families in and out of Jalozai camp and to 1,159 displaced families in Togh Sarai camp and 3,675 families in New Durrani camp.

### Food programmes benefit over 154,000 displaced and returnee families

WFP and its partners distributed food to 154,715 families (148,747 displaced and 5,968 returnee) in May, reaching 98 per cent of the newly displaced families from Khyber Agency. WFP reduced food rations for two commodities – yellow spilt peas and high energy biscuits – by 50 per cent due to funding constraints.

### Emergency shelter for new arrivals, non-food items for 10,000 families

UNHCR provided 1,451 tents to accommodate new arrivals in Jalozai camp in May, bringing the total tents pitched to 5,676.

Priority was given to vulnerable families and individuals with special needs, who received their tents immediately on arrival.

NRC is distributing a package of non-food items complemented with plastic sheets, plastic mats, jerry cans and buckets by UNHCR.

Through this operational partnership, they distributed relief items to over 10,000 families in May.



Credit: UNHCR/Taimur Ahmed  
Two boys outside their newly pitched tent in Jalozai camp.

### New schools for displaced children

In May, UNICEF established four new schools in Jalozai camp, while Save the Children set up five additional off-camp temporary learning spaces to scale up education activities for the displaced population.

Around 8,800 displaced children (3,596 girls) are now studying at 28 schools operational in Jalozai, Togh Sarai and New Durrani camps, while 2,076 children, including 503 from the host community, are benefiting from 16 temporary learning spaces.

### **WASH services maintained for IDPs**

The WASH Cluster continues to provide clean drinking water to all the displaced people through water trucking and pipe networking in the camp.

The cluster is also maintaining sanitation facilities, providing non-food items (hygiene kits, buckets and jerry cans) and delivering key hygiene messages. The cluster has so far established 943 latrines, 443 washrooms, 266 washing pads, 252 water tanks and 22 solid waste collection points in response to the influx from Khyber Agency since January.

### **Partners control diseases and provide reproductive health services**

Health partners conducted an average of 3,400 weekly medical consultations in Jalozai camp in May, treating acute respiratory infections (18 per cent of cases), acute diarrhoea (9 per cent), skin infections (2 per cent) and suspected malaria cases (2.2 per cent). WHO, UNICEF, CAMP, CERD and Merlin continued to implement various health activities for the displaced population in and outside the camp.

UNFPA's activities to address reproductive health and gender-based violence at Jalozai camp in May focused on family planning, management of sexually transmitted infections in women-friendly health spaces, psychosocial counselling and recreational activities for displaced families from Khyber Agency.

UNFPA is also supporting women-friendly health spaces for off-camp IDPs in Peshawar; providing clean delivery kits and hygiene kits; and supporting gender-based violence control activities across KP and FATA.

### **Protection Cluster strengthens services for children and women**

Protection Cluster partners have reinforced protective services for children and women in and outside Jalozai camp. World Vision operates five child-friendly spaces while UNICEF and CERD support 21 centres providing protective learning and community emergency services for children and women and have established 24 child protection committees.

UNFPA and UN Women's national partner, Khwendo Kor, operate 16 women-friendly health spaces, while IRC runs four women's centres in the camp. In addition, nine mobile teams of more than 30 trained child protection monitors are responding to protection needs in the camp.

Displaced children and women living outside the camp are benefiting from protection services offered through 16 child friendly spaces and two mobile play buses run by Save the Children. However, host communities remain critically under-served due to lack of resources.

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