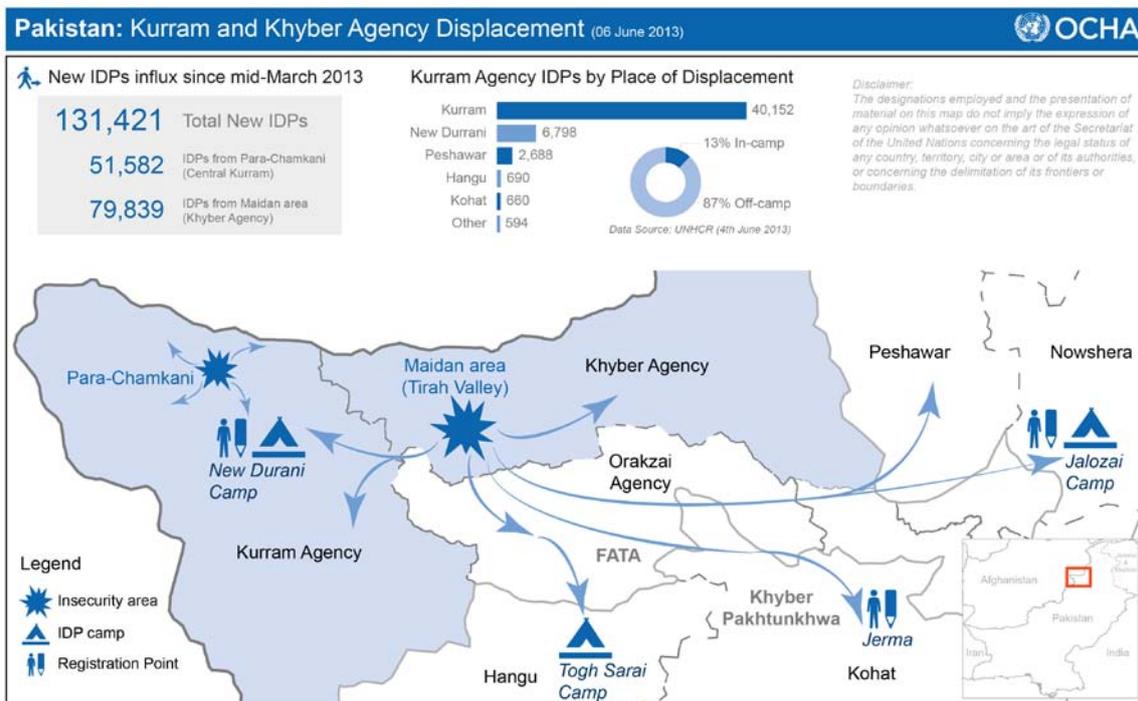


# Pakistan: FATA Displacements

## Situation Report No. 2 (as of 6 June 2013)



This report is produced by OCHA Pakistan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Pakistan. It covers the period from 1 to 6 June 2013. The next report will be issued on or around 13 June.



## Highlights

- Humanitarian partners have registered 51,582 of the 60,000 people estimated to have been displaced from central Kurram Agency, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), since mid-May due to ongoing security operations against non-state armed actors.
- All the registered internally displaced people (IDPs) are receiving basic assistance comprising food, relief items and critical life-saving services, although security concerns and funding constraints are affecting humanitarian partners' response to the IDPs' needs. Forty-five per cent of the IDPs from Kurram Agency are females and 87 per cent of the displaced families are living in off-camp locations.
- Due to security and movement restrictions to the affected areas, OCHA conducted an "observations exercise" with its partners to determine the priority humanitarian needs of the IDPs from Kurram Agency. Food, shelter, safe drinking water and health-care support are the critical needs according to key informants. Additional needs and concerns include security, money, livelihoods and education. Humanitarian partners will conduct a detailed assessment of the needs in Kurram Agency in the coming days, subject to the security situation.
- Meanwhile, 79,839 people displaced from the Tirah Valley in Khyber Agency, FATA, in March and April continue to receive relief assistance as part of the overall response to the complex emergency in north-west Pakistan. More than 1 million people are now displaced in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and FATA due to insecurity dating back to 2008 and require continued humanitarian assistance.

**51,582**

registered people displaced from Kurram Agency since mid-May are receiving assistance.

**60,000**

people have reportedly been displaced from Kurram Agency due to ongoing security operations.

**79,839**

registered people displaced from the Tirah Valley in Khyber Agency since mid-March are receiving assistance.

**1.05 million**

displaced people are currently in need of ongoing humanitarian assistance in KP and FATA.

**US\$160m**

is required for humanitarian assistance in KP and FATA between June and December 2013.

+ For more information, see "background on the crisis" at the end of the report

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## Situation Overview

### Kurram Agency Displacements

Humanitarian partners were scheduled to conduct a detailed multi-sector assessment of the needs of IDPs from Kurram Agency on 26 May but have not been able to do so due to security and movement restrictions. While initial data has been received from key informants, partners are planning a detailed assessment in the coming days, subject to the security situation. Some affected areas are currently inaccessible due to insecurity, but partners continue to provide assistance comprising food, relief items and critical life-saving services where possible.

Key informants in 15 locations in Kurram Agency have reported that many of the displaced people were forced to flee without notice and as a result were unable to move with personal belongings or family assets. The majority of the affected people have moved to areas in lower Kurram, especially Saada and Durrani, where they are living either with relatives, in rented accommodation, or in tents/open air locations.

### Tirah Valley Displacements

Humanitarian partners continue to provide life-saving assistance to 79,839 people displaced from the Tirah Valley in Khyber Agency in March and April. Ninety per cent of the IDPs are living with host communities, while 10 per cent are living in Jalozai, New Durrani and Togh Sarai camps. Nearly 90 per cent of the displaced people from the Tirah Valley surveyed in April identified food, shelter and livelihoods support as their top priorities, with assessment data and observation reports also indicating significant protection needs.

The assessment showed the families had insufficient money to buy food and resorted to negative coping mechanisms, including relying on help from friends, purchasing food on debt, eating cheaper basic foods, limiting portion size at meals, decreasing expenses on health care, skipping meals for entire days and selling household items. In addition to food assistance, the assessment also revealed that the families require basic relief items, health care, cash and clean water.

## Funding

The Central Emergency Response Fund and the Emergency Response Fund have together allocated a total of \$4.9 million to support the initial humanitarian response to the displacements in FATA, but more funding is required to address the basic needs of the new IDPs and sustain assistance to more than 1 million displaced people in north-west Pakistan.

Under the 2013 Humanitarian Operational Plan (HOP), \$167 million has so far been contributed by donors for relief activities. However, partners still require another \$160 million to address the most pressing needs and bring temporary relief to the displaced families and their host communities between June and December 2013. Requirements will increase when the Kurram Agency caseload is included in the HOP.

## Humanitarian Response

Clusters' humanitarian response to the displacements from Khyber and Kurram agencies is part of the ongoing overall assistance to over 1 million IDPs in KP and FATA. Specific response information is ordered alphabetically by cluster below:



### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

#### Needs:

- As of 4 June, humanitarian partners had registered 8,597 families displaced from Kurram Agency, of whom 1,133 opted to stay in New Durrani camp, while 7,464 are living in off-camp locations across Kurram Agency.
- Most of the people displaced from Kurram Agency are living either with relatives, in rented accommodation, or in tents/open air locations and require assistance.
- Sixty-one per cent of surveyed families displaced from the Tirah Valley were found to be living in poor conditions and in need of assistance, and 18 per cent identified rental assistance or shelter support as their primary need.

**87 per cent**  
of IDPs from Kurram Agency are living in off-camp locations.

#### Response:

- Cluster partners are scaling up existing services to cater to the new IDPs from Kurram Agency and Tirah Valley.

- The Cluster is coordinating humanitarian services in camps to ensure the IDPs have access to life-saving assistance and that cross-cutting issues, including protection services, are mainstreamed.
- Cluster partners are set to support 400 displaced families from Bajaur Agency scheduled to return to their areas of origin by mid-June 2013. The families will receive basic return packages comprising relief items and transportation support.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Partners require more resources to improve basic services in New Durrani camp for the new arrivals, especially for vulnerable groups, e.g., people with disabilities.

### Education

#### Needs:

- According to the Education Cluster's target, 29,687 children displaced from the Tirah Valley and Kurram Agency require education services.
- Teaching and learning materials, including school tents for the establishment of temporary learning centres (TLCs) in camps and overcrowded government schools, are urgently required.
- Additional teachers are needed in government schools and those in camps, where the displaced children will be enrolled.
- Parent-Teachers Committees need to be activated and supported.

**29,687**  
displaced children  
require education  
services.

#### Response:

- In total 1,643 children displaced from the Tirah Valley have been enrolled in schools in Togh Sarai camp, New Durrani camp, TLCs in Peshawar District and Kurram Agency. The children have also received educational supplies including school tents, notebooks, stationery and other learning material.
- Partners are seeking to assist an additional 2,500 children displaced from the Tirah Valley and living in Kohat, Hangu and Kurram Agency.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- The education needs of 25,544 displaced children in and outside camps remain unmet due to funding constraints and security concerns, which have led to limited coverage of educational activities on the ground.

### Food Security

#### Needs:

- Most of the displaced families require continued food assistance, livelihoods support and cash assistance.

#### Response:

- Food distributions to IDPs from Tirah Valley and Kurram Agency continue. By 3 June, 6,706 families from Kurram Agency (782 in New Durrani camp and 5,924 off-camp) had received food assistance.
- By the same date, 16,502 families from the Tirah Valley (92 per cent of the registered population) had received food – 8 per cent of the assisted families were female-headed households.
- Partners are preparing to provide livestock support to about 9,000 families displaced from the Tirah Valley.

**23,253**  
families from the Tirah  
Valley and Kurram  
Agency had received  
food rations by 3 June.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- More resources are required to continue life-saving food assistance and provide agriculture and livelihoods support to the displaced families.

### Health

#### Needs:

- Primary health-care and reproductive health services need to be scaled up to cater to the needs of in-camp and off-camp IDPs in Kohat and Hangu districts and Kurram Agency.
- Measles vaccination activities are required in New Durrani camp, where measles cases have been reported.

#### Response:

- The Cluster is working with district health authorities to ensure availability and rational utilization of essential medicines.
- Partners are commencing primary health care and reproductive health services for displaced families in Kohat, New Durrani camp and other locations in Kurram Agency.
- The Cluster is conducting environmental health activities in Jerma, Kohat, in partnership with WASH Cluster partners.
- Government health workers have vaccinated 7,000 displaced children and provided health care to 7,126 adults from the Tirah Valley.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Funding constraints are limiting the provision of life-saving health services, especially in off-camp locations, and security constraints are hampering the activities of humanitarian partners.



## Nutrition

#### Needs:

- Establishment and continuation of life-saving nutrition services for acutely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) among IDPs and hosting communities in KP and FATA.
- Multi-micronutrient supplementation for children and PLW to control and avert micronutrient deficiencies in the affected communities.
- Comprehensive nutrition assessments are needed in target areas to determine the extent and severity of acute malnutrition and establish baseline information for impact assessment and follow-up surveys.

**13,294**  
acutely malnourished children have so far benefitted from nutrition activities.

#### Response:

- Humanitarian partners have established nutrition services for IDPs in all camps and almost 70 percent of IDPs outside camps in the hosting communities. So far, partners have established 72 nutrition centres and 15 more will be established by mid-June.
- Partners have so far screened 115,981 children (61 per cent of target) and 44,835 PLW (35 per cent of target) for acute malnutrition in 2013.
- A total of 3,434 severely acutely malnourished children and 12,022 moderately acutely malnourished children have benefitted from feeding programmes, while 26,781 children and 23,396 PLW have received multi-micronutrient supplements.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Lack of funding for the establishment of stabilization care services for treatment of complicated severely acutely malnourished children.



## Protection

#### Needs:

- Recent conflict and displacements have increased the need for specific protection assistance and dedicated services, including referral mechanisms, for the displaced population. Women (46 per cent average), children (54 per cent average with 24 per cent under 5 years), older persons (3 per cent are over 60) and people with disabilities represent segments of the population with specific needs.
- Inter-cluster and cluster assessments have revealed the presence of separated and missing children linked to the recent displacement, signalling the need for family tracing and reunification activities. Assessments have also highlighted frequent psychological distress as a consequence of the conflict and the flight, particularly among women and children.
- Assessment findings have also highlighted the need for information and civil documentation and information on assistance, especially for women; and the need to reinforce existing protective spaces with integrated services (education, WASH, awareness/information, skills development) for women and children to improve their well-being and to prevent and mitigate negative coping mechanisms, exploitation and abuse.

**46,824**  
and 8,866 women have benefitted from protective spaces in IDP camps and host communities.

#### Response:

- The registration of newly displaced families continues, with specific arrangements for female IDPs in place.

- Thirteen grievance desks functioning in Jalozai, Togh Sarai and New Durrani camps, Peshawar Valley, Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat and central Kurram have so far addressed 2,557 cases.
- Partners continue protection monitoring and consultations with newly displaced people from the Tirah Valley and Kurram Agency to better inform the humanitarian response. Since April, partners have conducted 250 consultations with more than 3,100 new IDPs (25 per cent women) and 5,900 old IDPs.
- A total of 46,824 displaced children (27,373 boys; 19,451, girls) and 8,866 women have benefitted from 161 protective spaces for children and women established in IDP camps and host communities. In addition, 14,115 children were referred to social service providers by child protection monitors. Of those assisted, more than 3,000 are displaced children from the Tirah Valley (41 per cent girls) registered in child protective spaces in host communities within Peshawar, while more than 230 children have been enrolled in Protective Learning and Community Emergency Services' (PLaCES) in Jalozai and Togh Sarai camps and host communities in Hangu.
- More than 4,200 women have received support from 22 women protective spaces (16 in Jalozai camp).

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- More resources are urgently required to continue protection activities for the displaced population.
- Particular attention needs to be directed to protection presence and monitoring, linked with vulnerability assessments and registration; child protective spaces with integrated services, including psychosocial support; protective spaces and services for women, including survivors of gender-based violence and strengthening of the referral mechanisms; specific activities for persons with disabilities and older persons in camps and off-camp.



### Shelter

#### Needs:

- Families choosing to stay in camps require tents, while off-camp families need rental support.
- Both in-camp and off-camp displaced families require non-food items (NFIs), including cooking utensils.

#### Response:

- By 4 June, Cluster partners had distributed 770 tents and 7,745 kits comprising NFIs such as jerry cans, buckets, cooking utensils, blankets and hygiene kits to IDPs from Kurram Agency.
- By 3 June, partners had distributed 27,880 NFI kits and 893 tents to IDPs from the Tirah Valley in Jalozai, Kohat, Kurram and Peshawar.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- More resources are urgently required to scale up assistance to the displaced population.



### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

#### Needs:

- Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services need to be scaled up to meet the needs of 44,133 displaced people and avert WASH-related diseases
- Non-functional drinking water systems need to be fixed in host communities where there is a high concentration of IDPs to increase their access to safe drinking water
- Displaced families require basic WASH kit such as jerry cans, buckets, soaps and female hygiene clothes to address their water, sanitation and personal hygiene needs.

**16,098**  
displaced people have  
received WASH  
services.

#### Response:

- Humanitarian partners have provided safe drinking water facilities to 13,516 IDPs, sanitation facilities to 16,098 IDPs, conducted hygiene sessions and distributed WASH relief items to 5,860 IDPs.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- There is limited access to safe drinking water and limited knowledge on household water treatment among the IDPs.
- An estimated 38,000 IDPs living in host communities are still in need of WASH facilities.
- Tracking IDPs in host communities remains a challenge to WASH Cluster members.
- Security concerns and funding constraints are affecting humanitarian partners' response to the IDPs' needs.

## General Coordination

Humanitarian partners are working with local authorities to coordinate relief activities and ensure effective delivery of life-saving assistance to the displaced people from Khyber and Kurram agencies in a principled manner.

In addition, partners are preparing to conduct a detailed multi-sector inter-agency assessment in Kurram Agency, subject to the security situation. Some of the affected areas are currently inaccessible due to insecurity. The findings of the assessment will inform joint strategic planning, priority setting, coordinated humanitarian response and resource mobilization efforts in response to the displacements.

### Background on the crisis

By 4 June, humanitarian partners had registered 51,582 of the 60,000 people estimated to have been displaced from central Kurram Agency in FATA since mid-May due to ongoing security operations against non-state armed actors. About 87 per cent of the displaced families are living off-camp.

The internally displaced people from Kurram Agency add to the 79,839 people displaced from the Tirah Valley in Khyber Agency, FATA, in March and April 2013, due to an escalation of hostilities between rival armed groups and the Government's security operations against non-state armed actors.

These displacements worsen the already grave humanitarian situation in north-west Pakistan, and stretch the limited resources available to provide assistance to now more than 1 million people displaced in north-western Pakistan due to insecurity dating back to 2008. In addition, there are 1.64 million registered Afghan refugees receiving humanitarian assistance, and more than 1.3 million people who have returned to FATA since 2009, who require humanitarian assistance.

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