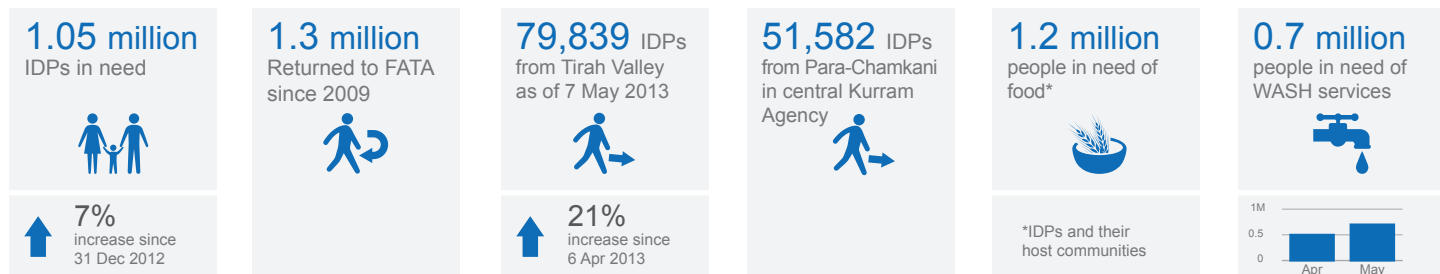


SITUATION OVERVIEW

Following the March/April displacement and registration of almost 80,000 people from the Tirah Valley, Kyber Agency, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), an estimated 60,000 more people began to flee their homes in Para-Chamkani in Kurram Agency in mid-May due to the Government's military operations against armed non-state actors. Registration for those from Kurram Agency began on 17 May in New Durrani Camp in Kurram Agency; as of 04 June, 8,597 families (51,582 people) had been registered. In total, 175,030 registered families with more than 1 million individuals are currently displaced in Kyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA as a result of insecurity that began in 2008. There are also more than 1.3 million people who have returned to FATA since 2009 and 1.64 million Afghan refugees, many of whom who require humanitarian assistance.

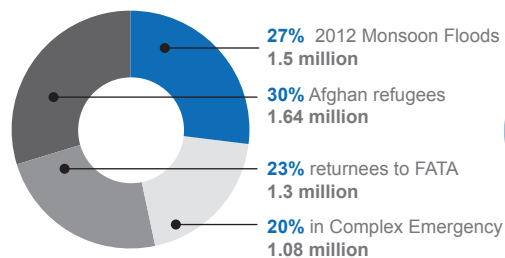
KEY FIGURES



TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED



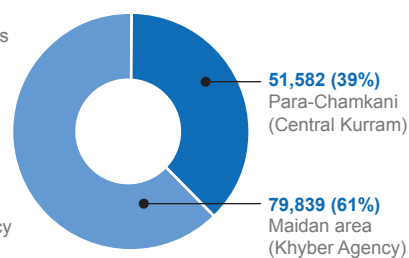
By type



NEW IDPs INFLUX since mid-March 2013



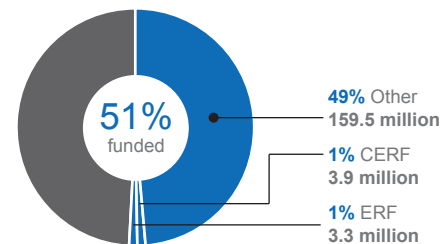
Kurram and Khyber Displacement



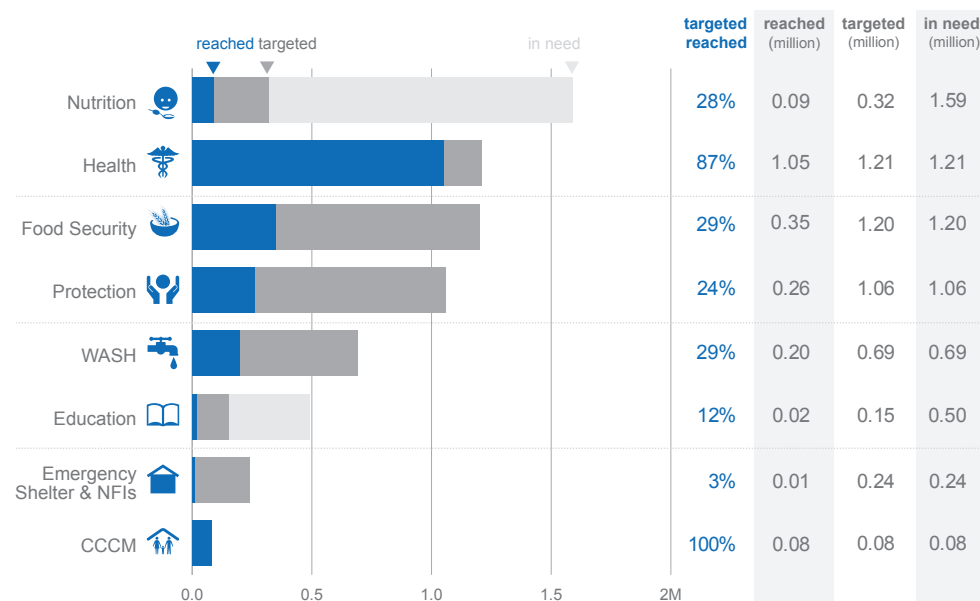
FUNDING



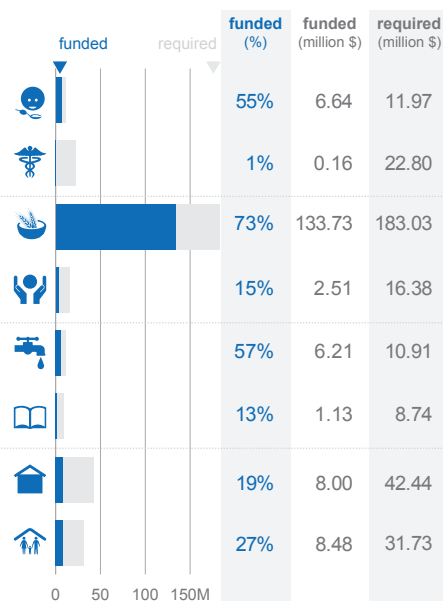
By type








PEOPLE IN NEED, TARGETED, REACHED



FUNDING NEEDS AND GAPS



Sector	Situation	Targets	Responses	Gaps
<p>Camp Coordination and Camp Management</p> 	<p>Displacement has disrupted social safety networks, thus affecting community participation in camp activities. Involvement of women in decision-making committees also needs to be bolstered.</p>	<p>83,740 people</p>	<p>Humanitarian partners have erected 740 additional tents in New Durrani camp to accommodate IDPs from the Tirah Valley in April and May.</p>	<p>\$23.3 million is required to provide emergency tents and kits of non-food items (NFIs) to meet the outstanding needs of in-camp and off-camp IDPs and returnees between May and December 2013.</p>
<p>Education</p> 	<p>Learning and teaching materials are required for the 49,383 children (including 25,678 girls) in Jalozaï, Togh Sarai and New Durrani camps. Another 448,453 children (including 233,196 girls) living in host communities also need continued educational support.</p>	<p>152,915 School children</p>	<p>18,566 beneficiaries were reached through various education activities in and outside camps.</p>	<p>\$7.6 million is required to increase schools for the enrollment of the displaced children, provide school uniform, books, teaching and learning material for students and teachers.</p>
<p>Food Security</p> 	<p>Insecurity has affected agriculture and livestock production. All the displaced families require food assistance, livelihoods support and cash assistance.</p>	<p>1,200,000 people</p>	<p>1,051,200 people (180,574 displaced and returnee families) received food and livelihoods support.</p> <p>7,274 IDPs in camps, 163,300 IDPs in off-camp and in host communities and returnee families received livelihoods support.</p>	<p>\$49.4 million is required to continue providing in-camp and off-camp IDPs and returnees with food rations, livestock support and cash assistance.</p>
<p>Health</p> 	<p>The incidence of diseases is likely to increase due to disrupted health services and weak health infrastructure, increased pressure on health facilities in hosting districts due to the recent influx of displaced families from FATA, and low medical stocks.</p>	<p>1,207,032 people</p>	<p>80,560 people received emergency primary health care services. 467,861 people received medicines provided to cover some emergency health needs.</p> <p>Government health workers vaccinated 5,959 displaced children and provided health care to 5,096 adults.</p>	<p>\$22.6 million is required to continue critical health services in camps and host communities. Stocks of necessary medicines and supplies are urgently needed to provide lifesaving medical aid. Vaccination/immunization coverage needs to be increased in the IDP camps and host communities. Mosquito nets are urgently needed to prevent malaria and others vector-borne diseases.</p>
<p>Nutrition</p> 	<p>The vulnerability of acutely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) has been further increased by frequent interruptions to infant feeding practices due to displacement, poor hygienic/sanitation environment, and limited access to health facilities.</p>	<p>318,097 people including 190,960 Children and 190,960 PLW</p>	<p>IDPs are benefitting from nutritional services offered in camps and host communities.</p>	<p>\$5.3 million is required to continue life-saving nutritional services, especially for acutely malnourished children and pregnant and PLW. Children and PLW also need multiple micronutrient supplements and deworming services (for children) to control and avert micronutrient deficiency.</p>

Protection	 <p>Registration data indicate 54 per cent of the displaced population are male, 46 per cent female; 54 per cent children (31 per cent boys, 23 per cent girls), of whom 18 per cent are under five years, and 3 per cent elderly (under 60 years). The presence of separated children and reports of missing children, linked to recent displacements signal the need for family tracing and reunification activities. Also, high levels of psychological distress have been reported, particularly among women and children as a consequence of conflict and displacements. Additional needs include information and civil documentation assistance, especially for women, and protective spaces with integrated services for women and children to improve their well-being and prevent or mitigate negative coping mechanisms, exploitation and abuse.</p>	1,080,840 people	<p>Registration of newly displaced families from the Tirah Valley and Kurram, with specific arrangements for female IDPs, with 13 grievances desks functioning and 2,557 cases addressed. Ongoing protection monitoring and consultations: since April more than 240 consultations with new IDPs (2,870 IDPs, 20 per cent women) and regular monitoring of old IDPs (5,886 individuals consulted); 161 protective spaces for children and women established in IDP camps and host communities, benefitting 46,824 displaced children (27,373 boys: 19,451, girls) and 8,866 women; 3,054 displaced children (including 1,244 girls) from the Tirah Valley registered in child-friendly spaces in host communities within Peshawar, and 231 children enrolled in Protective Learning and Community Emergency Services' (PLaCES) spaces and outreach locations in Jalozai and Togh Sarai camps and host communities in Hangu. In addition, 22 women protective spaces are operational (16 in Jalozai), supporting 4,201 women.</p>	<p>So far, \$3.07 million has been received, but \$13.2 million is required to continue protection activities, with particular attention on 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; specific activities for persons with disabilities and older people in-camp and off-camp.</p>
Emergency Shelter and NFIs	 <p>Families choosing to stay in camps require tents, while off-camp families need rental support. Absence from premises for a prolonged time by the owners has contributed to the degradation of the mud-brick traditional structures, rendering many dwellings uninhabitable.</p>	237,990 people	<p>Displaced families received shelter and nonfood items (NFIs) distributed in camps and off-camp locations. Cluster partners have distributed 19,125 NFI kits to displaced families in Hangu, Jalozai, Kohat, Kurram, New Durrani, Nowshera and Peshawar.</p>	<p>\$34.5 million is needed to provide families choosing to stay in camps with tents and off-camp families with rental support. Both in-camp and off-camp displaced families require NFIs, including cooking utensils.</p>
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	 <p>There is limited access to safe drinking water and limited knowledge on household water treatment among the displaced families. Outbreaks of waterborne diseases continue to occur in the affected areas, leading to loss of life, disease and economic burden for vulnerable affected communities.</p>	600,000 people	<p>662,118 individuals in camps and 57,131 families outside camps benefited from WASH related NFIs, safe drinking Water, sanitation facilities, hygiene education, collection and disposal of solid waste. 625,000 returnees received hygiene kits.</p>	<p>\$4.6 million is required to continue critical WASH services, such as fixing non-functional drinking water systems to increase access to safe drinking water. Water quality monitoring, treatment and sanitation activities need to be scaled up to avert waterborne diseases. WASH-related relief items such as jerry cans and soap are also required.</p>