

*This Humanitarian Update covers the period from 12 November to 25 November 2009. The next Update will be issued on or around 11 December.*

## HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- The humanitarian community continues to face difficulties to have regular and sustained access to conflict-affected and hosting areas.
- About 2,000 IDP families will need to be relocated as the Provincial Authorities decided to close the camp in Kacha Garhi.
- Due to military operations in Orakzai Agency, around 500 families are reported to have fled to the neighbouring district of Hangu.

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

**South Waziristan:** Even though the influx of civilians fleeing the military operations in South Waziristan has slowed down over the past few weeks, between 20 and 22 November 1,622 families (approx. 11,800 individuals) were newly registered in the two hosting districts of D.I. Khan and Tank. This brings the total number of registered families in the two districts to almost 58,700 (approx. 428,000 individuals). The National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) finalised its verification process, and to date 36,787 families (approx. 260,000 individuals) have been verified as internally displaced persons (IDPs). The displaced civilians from South Waziristan are still staying in rented accommodation or with host families, however, the need for extra shelter is growing. Therefore, apart from receiving food and non-food items (NFIs), more than 14,000 IDP families have received tents to ease the strain on the hosting families.

**Other displacements in FATA:** As a result of other military operations in the Federal Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), there are also displacements from Bajaur, Khyber and Orakzai Agencies. IDPs from Bajaur are staying in camps or with hosting families in Lower Dir and Nowshera Districts, while Khyber IDPs are accommodated in Nowshera District. Displaced persons from Orakzai are mostly living with host families in the neighbouring district of Hangu. According to local authorities, some 500 IDP families have arrived in Hangu and need to be registered and assisted.

**Re-screening:** The desk review exercise for the re-screening of the displaced population from Malakand Division has been completed. The data is currently reviewed in the seven humanitarian hubs in Lower and Upper Dir,

Mardan, Nowshera and Swabi Districts. The Social Welfare Department, with support from UNHCR, has started conducting surveys at the humanitarian hubs to collect more information from IDPs about their plans, including whether they are intending to return to their areas of origin, or not.

**Security:** The volatile security situation across areas of operation continues to impede some of the humanitarian activities. To provide the assistance and services needed, the humanitarian community needs continuous and sustained access to all affected areas (conflict-affected as well as hosting areas).



## HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND GAPS

### Needs

- IDPs in camps need to be able to get their food rations from a distribution point on site without having to travel outside the camp.
- Winterisation of the camps needs to be completed quickly.
- IDPs from Bajaur and Khyber Agencies continue to arrive at Jalojai Camp. While the camp is trying to cope with these new arrivals, authorities have announced the closure of

Kacha Garhi Camp. This means that another 2,000 IDP families are due to be moved to Jalojai Camp within the coming weeks. All humanitarian services in the camp need to be extended to these newly arriving IDPs.

- To properly plan for shelter assistance in Swat, a house damage assessment needs to be done in the district.
- The registration criteria for IDPs still needs to be discussed and reviewed with the relevant authorities on district and provincial level, to ensure the inclusion of all genuine IDPs in line with the internationally recognised Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

QUICK STATS			
	This Report	Last Report	Trend
<b>IDPs:</b> Source : UNHCR	*1.3 million 206,641 Families	*1.27 million 196,560 Families	↑
<b>Returnees:</b> Source : PDMA/PaRRSA	1.66 million 237,180 Families	1.66 million 237,180 Families	↔
<b>Camps:</b> Source: CAR	11 110,359 IDPs 20,777 Families	11 103,500 IDPs 19,081 Families	↑
<b>Funding:</b> Source: FTS	71% of PHRP	71% of PHRP	↔

\* This includes the old caseload of reviewed IDPs from Malakand Division and the newly registered IDPs from South Waziristan

### Gaps

- Humanitarian partners, in particular international NGOs, are complaining that they still face major difficulties with regular and sustained access to vulnerable populations displaced from South Waziristan.
- Displaced families from certain areas of Bajaur Agency are still waiting for government authorisation for registering as they are not from the government-notified areas.
- The Food Cluster is facing a shortfall of approximately US \$31.7 million, or 11 percent of their total requirements in the 2009 Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (PHRP). The Cluster is able to meet all needs until the end of 2009, but if the funds remain unmet, rations will have to be cut or prioritised at the beginning of 2010.
- To make sure that humanitarian services are not duplicated, all humanitarian organisations need to better coordinate their activities through the Clusters.

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

### Protection:

Registration of IDPs from Bajaur Agency living outside camps in Lower and Upper Dir started on 19 November, while the registration of Bajarees arriving in Wali Kandow Camp continued. Since the camp was re-opened on 18 October, 462 families (2,744 individuals) have been registered. In the reporting period, some 380 families in Jalojai Camp were identified with having problems collecting food as their assigned distribution point is in Pabbi, about 10km away from the camp. The list of affected families was passed on to WFP and the camp administrator, who will make sure the IDPs can collect their provisions inside the camp in the future.

UNHCR has raised concerns over the relocation of IDPs from Kacha Garhi to Jalojai Camp without proper consultations with the IDP community. The respective authorities promised that there will be further consultations with IDPs and the relocation process, which is due to start after Eid, will follow the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for camp closure.

### Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

The re-screening exercise of the remaining IDPs from Malakand Division, who are living in camps, has been completed. As of 25 November, the total number of IDP families living in the remaining 11 camps in Peshawar, Nowshera and Lower Dir stood at 20,777 (approx. 110,359 individuals).

The Community Services (CS) team at Familo Camp in Nowshera has established information/facilitation desks at the registration points. The information provided includes registration and tent collection procedures, food and NFI collection points. People with specific protection needs (unaccompanied children, women heading households, handicapped people, elderly, etc.) are given special consideration. The CS team assisted about 325 such persons during the reporting period.

On 18 November, a joint mission of UNHCR and the Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees (CAR) visited Jalojai Camp to prepare a plan to strengthen the management and administration of the camp. This is necessary to avoid any gaps that could occur due to the continued influx of IDPs and large number of the total camp population.

### **Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items**

UNHCR is in the process of acquiring temporary shelter materials for the emergency shelter programme for returnees. Around 30,000 temporary shelters will be constructed under the programme, which is due to start in the second week of December.

Since May, more than 350,000 NFI kits have been distributed to IDPs in the displacement as well as return areas – 87 percent were delivered to off-camp IDPs, whereas 13 percent went to IDPs inside camps.

During the reporting period, UNHCR's implementing partner FIDA distributed 7,342 NFI kits in D.I. Khan, bringing to 37,615 the total number of kits for the newly displaced families from South Waziristan. In addition, more than 14,000 tents have been distributed in D.I. Khan and Tank so far.

UNHCR's implementing partner Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP) distributed more than 1,400 NFI kits in Swat and Buner Districts, which means that more than 100,000 kits have been distributed to IDPs, who did not receive any during their displacement.

### **Food Security**

From 10 to 19 November, WFP distributed more than 33,200MT of food to 2.6 million IDPs, returnees and vulnerable individuals through their 42 humanitarian hubs and camp distribution points. During the same period, ICRC distributed 3,115MT of food to about 26,600 households, mainly in Buner and Swat.

Since the South Waziristan displacement started in mid-October, WFP has provided around 337,000 IDPs with almost 5,000MT of food through three humanitarian hubs in D.I. Khan and one in Tank. Following the findings of a recent OCHA-led Cluster mission to D.I. Khan, it is likely that the Food Cluster will continue to provide food assistance despite the introduction of the cash-card scheme.

### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

UNICEF, through its implementing partners Oxfam, Muslim Aid, Society for Sustainable Development (SSD), Rural Development Initiative (RID) and Human Development Organization Doaba (HDOD) is providing WASH services to the new influx of IDPs in Jalozi Camp.

Mercy Corps and Muslim Aid are in the process of repairing 10 and 25 tube wells (water systems) respectively in Mingora in Swat District.

### **Health**

During the reporting period, more than 200,000 patients (56 percent women) were treated in 377 health facilities supported by the Health Cluster in the hosting districts of Nowshera, Mardan, Charsadda, Peshawar and the return districts of Buner and Swat. Additionally, more than 1,500 other cases, such as ante-natal, chronic non-communicable disease and injuries were treated in 59 healthcare sites in these districts.

During the reporting period, almost 1,300 patients were treated for reproductive health in Lower Dir, Swat and Tank Districts while nearly 500 hygiene kits for IDP women were distributed to the District Headquarters Hospital in Tank.

Last week, the Health Cluster provided weekly essential medicines to health facilities in Mardan, Swat, Swabi and D.I. Khan, sufficient for 72,000 IDPs. Furthermore, 150 anti-rabies vaccines were sent to the Health Department of D.I. Khan.

### **Nutrition**

Save the Children together with NRSP and RAHBAR started nutrition services in 13 Union Councils (UCs) in Swat and Buner. Last week, Relief International and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) launched the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) Programme in Lower Dir District. The National Program for LHWs has launched a blanket supplementary feeding and multi-micronutrient programme for IDPs in D.I. Khan, Tank and Bannu. Sawera Development Organization and Merlin have screened about 3,000 children and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) in D.I. Khan.

In the last two weeks, more than 18,000 PLWs and children were screened for their nutritional status in Swat, Buner, Lower and Upper Dir, Nowshera, Mardan and Peshawar.

In the reporting period, more than 1,500 children and PLWs joined the supplementary feeding programme, while around 1,100 children and PLWs completed it. Additionally, around 200 severe acute malnourished children registered in the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP), while around the same number of children were discharged from the programme. Around 2,500 severe acute malnourished children are currently being treated.

**Education**

Rehabilitation work has been completed in more than 2,000 primary schools and around 500 middle/secondary schools that were occupied by IDPs in the nine hosting districts of Peshawar, Mardan, Charsadda, Nowshera, Swabi, Abbottabad, Mansehra, Haripur and Battagram. In the same districts, 545 government primary schools and 138 middle/ secondary schools are currently rehabilitated.



A smile from a girl attending a class at a school in Jalojai Camp

Enrolment in primary schools in camps has increased by more than 20 percent to almost 11,000 pupils, and around 450 pupils, mainly boys, are enrolled in middle/secondary schools. Enrolment in seven (six in Peshawar; one in Nowshera) UNICEF-supported primary schools for off-camp children has also increased by almost 25 percent to more than 1,500 pupils, again mainly boys. This includes schools supported by the International Rescue Committee at Jalojai Camp, where enrolment increased by almost 35 percent to more than 4,000 pupils. The second round of evening classes has been launched, and eight more school tents have been pitched and 15 teachers have been hired.

The Education Offices in D.I. Khan and Tank have issued notifications to accommodate displaced students from South Waziristan in government educational institutes. UNICEF is due to establish a District Education Coordination Unit in D.I. Khan by 1 December. This unit is due to support implementation, monitoring and coordination of the emergency education efforts of the Education Offices in D.I. Khan and Tank.

**Agriculture**

During the reporting period, FAO together with the Spanish Development Agency AECID, started identifying female-headed, landless and vulnerable beneficiaries for the distribution of poultry and fruit plants in Buner, Lower Dir, Shangla and Swat Districts. ICRC is currently identifying widows and child-headed households

for cattle restocking in Lower Dir, Buner and Swat. As of 24 November, Oxfam GB distributed 5,000 hand-tool sets (two hand hoes, one weeding and hoeing digger, one sickle, one mattock and one spade), while 5,500 households in Buner and Swat received wheat seed with fertiliser for the winter.

**Community Restoration (former Early Recovery)**

Just Peace International (JPI) is working on dispute resolution in the seven districts of Peshawar, Nowshera, Mardan, Swabi, Haripur, Abbottabad and Manshera in NWFP. JPI is involved in a programme for capacity building of police forces and community to achieve a more rapid resolution of the conflict. So far, 12 courses with 30 participants each have been conducted.

**FUNDING**

During the reporting period, funding of the 2009 Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (PHRP) remained unchanged. With US \$479 million the plan is funded at 71 percent.

All humanitarian aid (PHRP and non-PHRP) is tracked through the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and is reliant on information provided by donors and recipient agencies. Please inform FTS of all contributions (cash and in-kind) by sending an email to: [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int)

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