

This report was issued by OCHA HQ with a coverage period from 10 September to 16 September. A report will not be available next week because of a national holiday. The next report will be issued on or around 2 October 2009.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Military operations in Khyber Agency have caused new displacement. The number of IDPs ranges from 56,000 to 84,000 individuals.
- Three additional humanitarian hubs were set up, bringing the total to 29
- Security concerns in some areas of return make it difficult to conduct humanitarian needs assessments, and deliver humanitarian assistance.

II. Situation Overview

New Displacement from Khyber Agency: Between 8,000 and 12,000 families (56,000 to 84,000 individuals) have been internally displaced as a result of military operations which began on 1 September in the Bara area of Khyber Agency, in the Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA).

A UNHCR assessment estimates that about 87 percent of the displaced have moved in with relatives and 13 percent have rented separate accommodations in other areas of Khyber Agency as well as in the Peshawar area, 15 kilometres from Bara.

Two relief camps have been established by the charity wings of two political parties. The government is also planning to set up a camp, according to the Information Minister of North West Frontier Province (NWFP). The Social Welfare Department of the Provincial Government and the government's Special Support Group (SSG) have agreed to begin registering these IDPs immediately after Eid (around the last week of September). Humanitarian assistance in the form of food, non-food items (NFIs), protection and health services are required. The population of Bara is over 286,000 people.

Re-Screening: The NWFP Government and SSG announced last week the re-screening of IDPs living inside camps and in host communities. Rescreening will help clarify the discrepancies found in the original registration exercise conducted by the government and provide accurate data to help humanitarian agencies target remaining beneficiaries. Both the government and UNHCR are developing methodologies on how and when this exercise will be conducted. A final government decision is expected after Eid.

Situation in Jalozai Camp: An OCHA field visit to Jalozai, a transition camp in Nowshera District, took place on 11 September to assess registration and humanitarian services in the camp. The desk for grievance redressal set up by National Database Registration Authority (NADRA) was functional and was reportedly addressing 350 cases per day with long queues. Most cases were due to original registration entry errors. Participants observed that off-camp IDPs residing in Mardan and Nowshera Districts also visited the NADRA desk and were not well informed about the remaining humanitarian hubs for off-camp IDPs. It was also observed that water and sanitation facilities were in need of maintenance.

| QUICK STATS | | | |
|-------------|--|---|--------|
| | This week | Last week | Trend |
| IDPs: | 147,622 fam. 1.03 million ind. Source: NADRA (11 Sept.). | 148,031 fam. 1.03 million ind. Source: NADRA | ↓ |
| Returnees: | 235,568 fam. 1.64 million ind. Source: PDMA/ PaRRSA (11 Sept.) | 235,159 fam. 1.65 million ind. Source: PDMA/ PaRRSA | ↑ |
| Camps: | 20 24,687 fam. 138,741 ind. Source: CAR | 20 25,267 fam. 142,085 ind. Source: CAR | → ↓ |
| Funding: | 68% of PHRP Source: FTS | 68% of PHRP Source: FTS | → |

NADRA: National Database and Registration Authority
PDMA: Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PaRRSA: Provincial Relief Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority
CAR: Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees
FTS: Financial Tracking Service

Assessment: The first multi-cluster mission to Bajaur Agency took place this week, led by OCHA. Further information will be available in the next Situation Report.

Security: There was a slight increase in security incidents in the country last week largely owing to a greater number of arrests made by security forces in NWFP. The overall security situation remains volatile. Pakistan remains at a UN Level 3 security phase.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

Protection

Needs: The process of re-opening registration in North West Frontier Province (NWFP) for new IDPs needs to be facilitated. The immediate protection concerns of the remaining displaced population should also be identified to ensure that IDPs' rights are not violated in any way.

Response: Last week, the NWFP Government made a decision to conduct a re-screening exercise for the remaining IDP population living in camps and with host families. A start date has not yet been identified. Re-screening would generate accurate and up-to-date data of the displaced population. It would also better identify their protection needs. UNHCR is developing a concept note and methodology.

NADRA operated a grievance desk in Jalojai Camp from 1 to 11 September to address registration-related problems of the registered IDPs in the camp. The majority of the problems were caused by incorrectly-written Identity Card numbers on the original registration forms, and by registration records that had not been included in the NADRA database. Community services partners requested NADRA to provide the same service in the other camps.

The government has agreed to rescreen the remaining IDP population.

In the reporting week, the International Rescue Committee ran an information desk in Jalojai Camp's administration compound. The desk provided information to IDPs on the cash distribution programme, the registration and verification procedure, and service delivery.

The ICRC¹ facilitated the re-establishment of family links through 184 free phone calls (27 international) in the following IDP camps: Palosa (Mardan District), Jalojai and Familo (Nowshera District), Pitaw (Malakand District), and Sringale, Wari and Dhora (Lower and Upper Dir Districts).

Gaps/Challenges: Humanitarian organisations still have no access to some parts of the return areas due to a difficult security situation.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Needs: In parallel with return intention assessments, awareness-raising and mass information activities about the conditions in return areas are needed in communities to ensure that IDPs are well informed about relocation options.

Response: The number of camps remains at 20 with an estimated population of 24,687 families (138,741 individuals) as of 16 September, according to CAR. There are seven camps in hosting areas and 13 in the areas of return. Jalala and Jalojai Camps in Mardan and Nowshera Districts respectively, remain the contingency camps for new arrivals and for relocations from other camps.

During the reporting week, UNHCR implementing partner Community Excellence and Rural Development (CERD) mapped Jalozai, Jalala and Katcha Garhi Camps for the number and location of tents, and water and sanitation facilities. The information was shared with service providers in the camps to help them plan and coordinate facility maintenance and service delivery. In response to the increase in water-borne diseases in Jalozai Camp, UNHCR requested the WASH Cluster to complete a sanitation assessment and asked the Health Cluster to ensure continuity of medicine and health services. ICRC has almost completed fencing the Khungi Shah IDP Camp in Lower Dir District. Work in the camp is ongoing.

*CCCM partners
mapped several camps
to provide better
services.*

Training continued in the camps to build capacity, mobilise communities and raise awareness of cleaning and maintaining water and sanitation facilities, pitching and repairing tents, preventing and treating skin diseases and enrolling children in schools.

Gaps/Challenges: Less frequent presence of camp administration personnel at sites makes it more difficult for partner organisations and IDPs to address their problems.

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Needs: Protection monitoring activities and transitional shelter implementation need to be linked and coordinated in the areas of return.

UNHCR is currently making an assessment plan to identify the winterisation needs in the camps. This could include upgrading or replacing tents, and providing winter clothes and additional non-food items (NFIs), such as blankets and plastic sheets.

Response: Planning is underway to implement a programme providing up to 30,000 transitional shelters. During last week, Cluster members included kitchen and toilet items in the transit shelter kits and agreed on procedures and technical design. ACTED and *Salik* Foundation have conducted assessments in areas of return to identify needs, and UNHCR, in consultation with the government, is currently identifying partners and allocations for programme implementation.

Last week, Sarhad Rural Support Program distributed 9,744 NFI kits in the areas of return in Swat District and 6,371 kits in Buner District. Since the start of the distribution on 9 September, 112,800 people have benefited from the distribution of 16,115 NFI kits in these two areas.

Gaps/Challenges: Security and accessibility are major concerns in some parts of the return areas for the presence and functioning of humanitarian agencies.

Food Security

Needs: Given the large number of returnees and affected non-IDP families, it is important to maintain regular food distribution through an effective network of strategic hubs, distribution points and implementing partners.

Response: From 9 to 15 September, WFP distributed 12,096 MT of food to 119,085 families (833,595 individuals) in camps, host communities and areas of return. More than half of these beneficiaries are returnees. Between 7 and 13 September, ICRC distributed a total of 931 MT of food to 8,094 families (56,658 individuals) in both hosting communities and camps: 250 MT in Lower Dir District and in Khungi Shah Camp; 266 MT in Upper Dir District and in Wary Camp; 401 MT in Swat District and 14MT in Khyber Agency.

From 9 to 13 September, UNHCR distributed 4,020 Ramadan/Eid packages in Jalala, Jalozai and Katcha Garhi Camps with another 2,000 more packages being distributed this week to the remaining IDPs in the camps.

Identifying implementing partners to help feed IDP returnees in Lower Dir and Shangla Districts as well as in Bajaur Agency has been initiated. Food distribution continues in D.I. Khan and Tank Districts for Waziristan IDPs. The October WFP distribution of food rations will be based on a NADRA-confirmed family size of seven instead of ten, a figure derived from the 1998 Census.

IOM has financed a series of FM radio public service announcements (PSAs) expected to be aired this week to inform registered IDPs in areas of return on humanitarian hub locations, food entitlements, and quality and availability of food. The 10-day radio campaign in areas of return will also cover the process of getting food from designated hubs on specified dates/days.

Gaps/Challenges: Security concerns hinder the travel of national/international staff members to some areas, such as Swat District, particularly for overnight stays. Regular monitoring in places like D.I. Khan District is also a challenge for the same reason.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs: Last week, the government's Special Support Group shared the WASH needs in D.I. Khan District with the WASH Cluster. The plan included support for water supply system rehabilitation.

Response: The Tehsil Management Administration of D.I. Khan and Tank Districts completed the WASH assessments and received a cash advance from UNICEF to provide WASH facilities. During last week, UNICEF's implementing partner Oxfam removed WASH facilities from Chota Lahore Camp in Mardan District and is continuing to decommission Swari and Karapa Camps in Buner District. The ICRC installed new showers in Ghandigar Camp in Upper Dir District and constructed washing points by the streams.

Since the last report, the Public Health Engineering Department (Works & Services Department) in Buner District has repaired eight additional water supply systems, while work is in progress on another. This is in addition to the seven schemes that were completed last week. Repair and maintenance work is also in progress in Jalala, Jalozaï and Katcha Gari Camps.

Gaps/Challenges: Security still remains a major concern not only for carrying out interventions, but also for completing needs assessments in Lower and Upper Dir Districts. Lack of detailed IDP data from Tank and D.I. Khan Districts is impeding planning WASH interventions for Waziristan IDPs in those districts.

Health

Needs: According to the Department of Health in Swat District, 17 out of the 75 health facilities are non-functional. Thirteen of those are basic health units, three are civil dispensaries and one is a rural health centre. Five health facilities are completely damaged, 21 are partially damaged and 32 are fully intact.

Response: With permission from the Provincial Government, Health Cluster members have started working in 58 health outlets of Swat District to provide primary health care, mother and child health care, reproductive health and family planning, outpatient consultations, referrals. Ambulances and equipment are also provided. Health Cluster partners have also established a tuberculosis control unit with a laboratory and staff in Nowshera District.

During the reporting period, 70,950 patients accessed 234 health sites supported by the Health Cluster, 40,484 (57 percent) of which were females. These consultations include 574 ante-natal care cases and 617 visits for chronic non-communicable diseases.

The Health Cluster environment health team responded to separate outbreaks of acute watery diarrhoea triggered by unclean and unprotected water sources in Swat and Buner Districts. Over 2,000 aqua tabs for

The Health Cluster responded to two outbreaks of acute watery diarrhoea in Swat and Buner Districts. PSAs are expected to be aired this week to inform IDPs in areas of return.

household water treatment and 500 leaflets on clean drinking water were distributed in Swat District while the Basic Health Unit in Cheena in Buner District received 1,400 aqua tabs to distribute in affected communities.

The Health Cluster has completed anti-malaria spraying campaigns in Kacha Garhi I and II in Peshawar District and Jalozai Camp in Nowshera District. Awareness sessions are being conducted in these camps on how to prevent malaria and other mosquito-related infections. Awareness sessions have also started for health and hygiene in Palosa Camp, Charsadda District and Jalozai Camp in Nowshera District. Cluster partners trained 18 hygiene promoters and four hygiene supervisors on diarrhoea prevention and management and provided information and communication material for community health education and awareness.

Gaps/Challenges: The much needed Health Cluster assessment in Tank District is still pending due to the area's high-security alert status maintained by the government and security forces. The Health Cluster does not have sufficient funds to sustain the current momentum and cope with health expansion to new districts in D.I. Khan, Tank, Bhakkar, Swat, Buner, and Lower and Upper Dir.

Nutrition

Needs: There is a need to establish more supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres in Swat, Buner, Lower Dir, D.I. Khan and Tank Districts to cover the maximum number of malnourished children, and pregnant and lactating women. There is also a need to train government health staff and Lady Health Workers to identify and treat cases of acute malnutrition.

Response: The Cluster focus is to improve the quality and effectiveness of Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programmes under implementation for longer than six months by enhanced monitoring and capacity building support to the implementing partners. CMAM intervention is under implementation in all the IDP camps and hosting communities in the IDP districts. Save the Children, in partnership with the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) and Research and Awareness for Human Development and Benefits and Rights (RAHBAR) have started nutrition services in 13 Union Councils (UC) each in Swat and Buner Districts.

| | This Week | Last Week | Difference |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Screening for Nutritional Status | | | |
| Children | 4069 | 4599 | -12% |
| Pregnant and Lactating Women | 1190 | 1551 | -23% |
| Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) | | | |
| Children | 584 | 623 | -6% |
| Pregnant and Lactating Women | 139 | 213 | -35% |
| Mothers Trained in Infant and Young Child Feeding | 938 | 1163 | -19% |

Source: Nutrition Cluster

The negative trends indicate that the IDPs have started moving back to their areas of origin. Once Nutrition Cluster intervention is established and fully functional in the districts of origin, it is possible that an opposite trend of increasing numbers will occur.

Gaps/Challenges: Trained staff is not available in D.I. Khan and Tank Districts to implement Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition programmes.

Education

Needs: School supplies and winterised school tents are needed for schools in conflict-affected districts. The Education District Officer in Peshawar has requested learning materials and the *School in a Box* tool to meet

the needs of the additional children being registered in Peshawar government schools due to displacement from Khyber Agency. The Cluster has requested detailed information before responding.

Response: Since the last report, a further 247 IDP-vacated schools have been rehabilitated and work on an additional 61 schools has begun in nine hosting districts of Abbottabad, Mansehra, Battagram, Haripur, Mardan, Swabi, Peshawar, Nowshera and Charsadda. There are now 1,438 rehabilitated schools with 1,186 schools in progress. Planning is taking place for the rehabilitation of the remaining 1,368 schools of the 4,830 that had previously been occupied. The Cluster is waiting for the NWFP Government to provide a list of schools needing rehabilitation out of the 138 previously occupied in Lower Dir District and 700 in Malakand District.

The Education Cluster is ensuring that material for the Protection Cluster's mine risk information campaign reaches schools. Mine risk education teacher training modules and school materials for agencies and the government are being prepared by the NWFP Provincial Institute for Teacher Education (PITE) while manual review and development is in progress and will be completed by the end of September. Teacher training will start in November for the government and the private sector.

During last week, enrolment in 35 primary camp schools in seven districts decreased from 9,094 to 8,420 (boys: 5017, girls: 3403) while enrolment in 15 secondary schools in camps also decreased from 2,529 to 2,375 (boys: 1950, girls: 425).

*Rehabilitation of 1,438
schools completed
while work on 1,186 in
progress*

Gaps/Challenges: Continued insecurity in the mountainous areas of Swat District has affected over 29,600 primary school children, who cannot attend the 148 primary schools that are closed in 15 Union Councils. The prefabricated structures, provided by the NGO Ed Links, to be used as temporary schools in NWFP have not yet been constructed. As a result, the government has requested Ed Links to expedite the provision of transitional structures and 825 winterised tents for Swat District and 50 for Buner District.

Logistics

Needs: There is a need for assessments in areas of return for the establishment of additional hubs. Storage remains a concern in areas of returns as well. On 16 September, a WFP assessment mission, consisting of Logistics and Programme staff, visited Lower Dir and Swat Districts to identify locations for new humanitarian hubs.

Response: During the week, three additional humanitarian hubs were established in Swat District and Bajaur Agency for more efficient food and NFI distribution for returning IDPs. There are now 29 operational hubs - up from 26 last week. Eight hubs are in host communities and 21 are in areas of return. The previously non-operational hubs in the hosting districts of Mansehra and Abbottabad have now been permanently closed due to IDP return while operations at the hub in Malakand District continue to be suspended.

There are still nine distribution points: five in camps and four in schools in hosting districts. During last week, the Logistics Cluster facilitated the transport of UNHCR-funded NFIs to the Bhakkar Distribution Base for storage and eventual distribution to IDPs from Waziristan staying in D.I. Khan and Tank Districts.

Gaps/Challenges: Security remains a concern and continues to affect access in the areas of return.

Agriculture

Needs: The winter wheat planting season starts in October and the farmers, who have returned and those who stayed behind need assistance to restore food security and re-establish crop production practices. It is difficult for farmers to access seeds, fertilisers and pesticides because of disrupted markets in the conflict-affected areas.

*Three additional hubs
opened in areas of
return*

Response: In the last week, FAO, with the assistance of Relief International, started identifying beneficiaries in Buner District to receive wheat, vegetable and lentil seeds, along with fertiliser, to be distributed before the planting season begins in October.

Gaps/Challenges: With a total requirement of US\$21.9 million, the Agriculture Cluster requires further funding to restore food security and rebuild agriculture livelihoods for the conflict-affected farming households.

Early Recovery

Needs: The District Coordination Officer in Swat District stated that approximately 95 percent of the government offices in the district have re-opened. However, to resume basic services, most of them need equipment, furniture and pre-fabricated office structures to replace those damaged and fully or partially looted during the conflict.

Response: As of 15 September, IOM distributed house repair tool kits to 4,500 families in Buner District to repair their damaged houses.

The Cluster has agreed to standardise cash grants at \$250 per family and daily wages at PKR300 (approximately \$3.50) to provide assistance to the most vulnerable households in conflict-affected districts. Families working on rehabilitating their own house as part of a community infrastructure programme are given Cash for Work, both as an incentive and a relief for having to fend for their families' daily needs. A cash grant is a one time unconditional monetary support to help vulnerable families with their basic needs during early recovery.

As a member of the Early Recovery Cluster, the Pakistan Initiative for Mothers and Newborns (PAIMAN) has developed a peace group for social cohesion, conflict management and peace building. Male and female activists work in PAIMAN's nine offices in the conflict-affected district of Charsadda and in Mohmand and Bajaur Agencies.

Gaps/Challenges: Early Recovery activities are hindered given that the Cluster is funded only at two percent of its requested need in the PHRP.

Emergency Telecommunications

Needs: There is a need to extend VHF coverage in Malakand and Swat Districts. An assessment mission is planned this week for Malakand District to identify an appropriate location for the installation of a VHF repeater.

Response: UN common radio rooms are operational 12/7 with three radio operators each in Buner and Bhakkar Districts. Additional telecommunications equipment is being procured to enhance existing security telecom services.

Gaps/Challenges: The delay in obtaining a license to import telecommunications equipment has slowed down the import of communications equipment and the completion of the radio rooms.

IV. Coordination

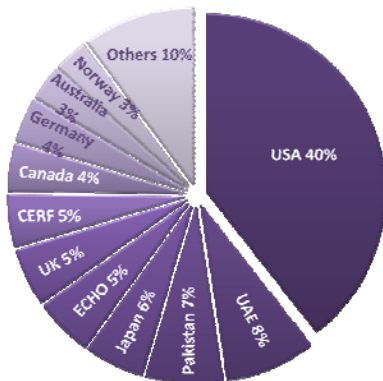
A planning workshop was held in Islamabad on 14 and 15 September for the 2010 Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan. More than 150 representatives of the 11 clusters (from 11 UN agencies and 43 national and international NGOs) contributed to the discussions, facilitated by OCHA and WFP.

V. Funding

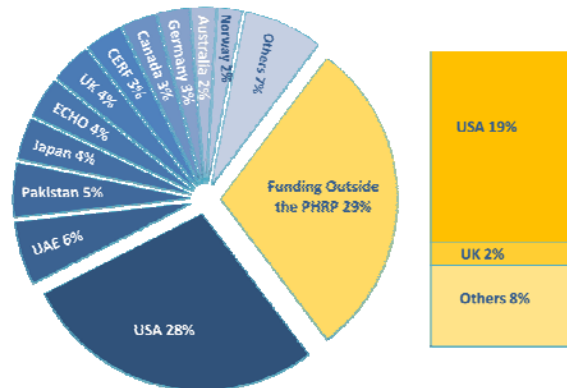
Funding outside the Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (PHRP) has increased by 27 percent and is currently at US\$ 152.9 million. In the reporting period, there were no changes in the funding situation inside the PHRP, which is currently covered at 68 percent or \$367 million. Some \$26 million of the funds are pledged. Donors are encouraged to turn their pledges into commitments as soon as possible.

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

PHRP Humanitarian Funding



Total Funding (PHRP and outside PHRP)



(Source: Financial Tracking System)

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VII. For Reference

Cluster information and meeting minutes can be found the Humanitarian Affairs section of
<http://unportal.un.org.pk> or www.un.org.pk

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Situation reports can also be found on:

OCHA's Pakistan humanitarian website:
<http://unportal.un.org.pk> or www.un.org.pk

OCHA's Pakistan site for humanitarian information on complex emergencies and natural disasters
<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/dbc.nsf/doc108?OpenForm&emid=AMMF-7HUDG8&rc>

¹ The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral and independent humanitarian organization that attends the cluster coordination process in an observer capacity. The information included by ICRC in this OCHA situation report is provided in accordance with the ICRC's commitment to promote the complementary roles of the various humanitarian organizations working in Pakistan, to avoid duplication and gaps in the delivery of assistance.