

HIGHLIGHTS

- 82 attacks against aid workers including polio workers recorded in 2014.
- SIDA contributed an additional US\$3.7 million late December to begin ERF 2015 allocations.

FIGURES

Estimated IDPs in KP and FATA (UNHCR)	1.6 m
Expected returnees to FATA in 2015	750,000
Estimated returnees to FATA since 2009 (FDMA)	1.4 m
Registered Afghan refugees	1.6
Registered non-Afghan refugees	600,000
Food insecure nationally (National Nutrition Survey 2011)	58.1%

FUNDING

SP 2014

285 million
requested for KP and FATA (US\$)

64% funded

170 million
Received/committed as of January 2015

PRP 2014

99 million
requested for KP and FATA (US\$)

61% funded

60 million
Received/committed as of January 2015



Credit: OCHA/H. Mehmood

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2014: challenges and opportunities

Families leave homes in north-western Pakistan

In 2014, Pakistan faced several humanitarian challenges: internal displacements, floods and drought-like situations in some areas. These challenges continue to pose difficulties for a large number of communities. In close cooperation with the international community, the Government of Pakistan's responded to emergencies and dealt with the humanitarian impact on populations.

In 2014, security operations forced over 1 million people to leave their homes, mainly in North Waziristan Agency (NWA) and Khyber Agency in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). In January and March 2014, an estimated 45,000 people fled their homes in NWA fearing a deterioration in security. The affected population subsequently returned to their areas of origin, however this improvement was temporary.

As a response to a breakdown in security and growing challenges posed by non-state armed militants, the Government launched two security operations in 2014. The operations—*Zarb-e-Azb*, launched in June in NWA and *Khyber One* in Khyber Agency in October—mainly focusing on Bara and Tirah Valley resulted in displacing over 233,000 families¹ (1.4 million people). This makes 2014 the year with most displacements since 2009, taking the total number of the displaced to approximately 1.6 million. Displaced people continue to need education, food, health, non-food items, shelter, protection services, water, sanitation and hygiene assistance.



Credit: OCHA/H. Mehmood
Jalozai Camp, Nowshera District, KP, 24 November 2014

Humanitarian Programme Cycle

The Government and the humanitarian community continue to collaborate in supporting people in need. The humanitarian community, through the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) coordinates activities within the [sector/cluster approach](#). The Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) is a global effort to improve in-country humanitarian coordination and is part of the Transformative Agenda which contributes to a larger global effort to improve coordination and timely and predictable humanitarian funding. The cycle starts with the HCT and inter-cluster members who identify and outline all humanitarian needs in the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) which started in Pakistan in August 2014. Based on the HNO, the HCT details its

¹ The HCT uses a family size of six people per family.

The Norwegian-funded Capacity Building Programme 2013-2015 has trained 2,311 participants (1,904 men and 407 women)—1,649 government and 1,162 humanitarian NGO personnel—and continues to provide institutional support to the National Institute of Disaster Management until June 2015.

humanitarian response and activities in a Strategic Plan. Currently, the HCT has finalized the Strategic Plan 2015.

Natural disasters

Monsoon floods in September in Pakistan-administered Kashmir, southern Punjab and Sindh affected 3.5 million people². Government disaster management authorities led the humanitarian response at national and provincial levels, as has been the case when dealing with natural disasters since 2012. The humanitarian community supported the Government in humanitarian assessments following a request by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). A Multi-sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) was conducted jointly by the humanitarian community, UN and NGOs, in coordination with NDMA and the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) in five affected districts of Punjab. Findings showed major losses in housing, crops, livestock, livelihoods and public infrastructure. The assessment played an important role in framing an appropriate humanitarian response and planning for a development response.

Emergency preparedness

The annual HCT multi-hazard planning exercise begins in February by compiling stock lists and developing plans in preparation for any potential emergency. Stock lists are updated as needed for real-time planning, and shared with Government authorities.

Drought in southern Pakistan

Severe malnutrition issues continue to challenge people, with an estimated 58.1 per cent of households across Pakistan are food insecure³. In Tharparkar and adjoining areas in Sindh, an estimated 2 million people remain food insecure in chronic drought or drought-like situation in effect since 2012. The Government continued to distribute food and other items while humanitarian partners support various Government initiatives such as the establishment supplementary feeding programmes. Although drought is a chronic issue, a collaborative approach involving both humanitarian and development actors enables a holistic approach.

2 million
People food insecure in chronic drought areas since 2012

Capacity building, towards readiness

The Norwegian-funded Capacity Building Programme 2013-2015 was developed to strengthen local authority's capacity for disaster preparedness and response, training government officials and local humanitarian partners in high-risk areas, as well as providing institutional support. This programme contributes to the HCT's long-term commitment to enhance disaster management through national institutions in Pakistan implemented through inter-agency capacity building coordination team working in OCHA.

2,311
People trained on disaster preparedness and response and humanitarian coordination

By mid-January, 2,311 participants were trained (1,904 men and 407 women): 1,649 government and 1,162 humanitarian NGO personnel. Four courses were offered in Disaster Preparedness and Response training, humanitarian coordination and response course, Emergency Response Fund (ERF) training for NGO partners, and Multi-sector Initial Rapid Assessment. Institutional support provides equipment and website development to the National Institute for Disaster Management.

By June, the institutional support will be complete is greatly appreciated by Government.

² Government figures.

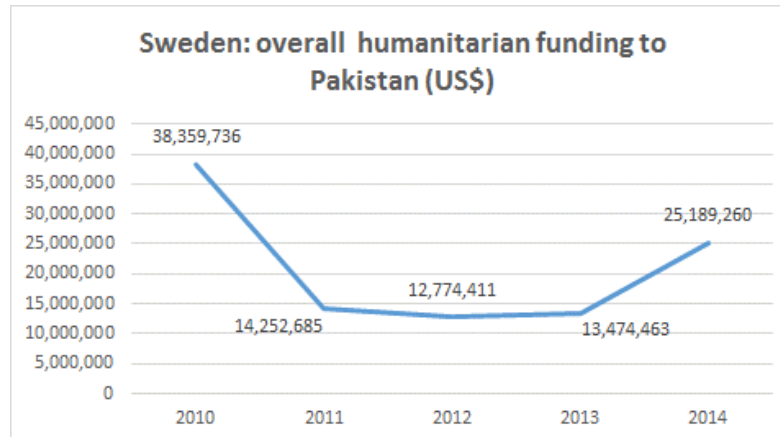
³ National Nutrition Survey 2011.

“My family and I are happy and eating fresh vegetables and now getting a healthier life”, said Lasharan, an ERF beneficiary.

SIDA contributions changes lives

In late December 2014, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) approved US\$3.7 million to the OCHA-managed Emergency Response Fund (ERF) in Pakistan. This was the third contribution SIDA made in 2014. This contribution jumpstarts ERF allocations in 2015. The funding will support projects providing urgent needs of the people affected by humanitarian crisis. While the Humanitarian Coordinator has final approval on ERF allocations, the ERF Advisory Board provides first approval on recommendations made by the ERF Review Board based on cluster/sector priorities.

Since 2013, Sweden has contributed over \$13 million to ERF in Pakistan. In 2014, SIDA contributions funded 50 projects. In terms of overall humanitarian funding, SIDA



Source: Financial Tracking System, OCHA

has consistently contributed since 2010, ranging from a high of \$38 million in 2010 to a low of \$12.77 million in 2012.

Since its establishment in 2010, ERF Pakistan has disbursed over \$56 million to 270 projects supporting

education, food security, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, non-food items, water and sanitation hygiene activities. In 2014, ERF-funded projects benefitted approximately 3 million people: IDPs, vulnerable people among the host communities and people in catchment areas where the affected communities live.

ERF plays a crucial role in providing funds to bridge gaps in delivery of humanitarian assistance in Pakistan. ERF funds can be drawn down in situations of underfunding of urgent needs in the country.

In 2014, ERF funding assisted people like Lasharan*. She lives in Kandhkot District, Kashmore. Under an ERF-funded Catholic Relief Services (CRS) project, she and other women in the community received a two-day training, different types of vegetable seeds and a tool kit in kitchen gardening. Although she and her family do agricultural work in the fields, they had never thought about personal household vegetable production. The training taught the women that a kitchen garden could produce vegetables for their family that would meet dietary needs and decrease household costs associated with vegetable shopping. “My family and I are happy and eating fresh vegetables and now have a healthier life”, said Lasharan.



Credit: CRS

Ms. Lasharan harvesting vegetables from her garden with skills and seeds from the ERF-funded kitchen garden

ERF funding also assisted Gulnaz with psychosocial support and in treating baby Afaida for malnutrition introduced her extended family and community with healthy nutritional practices and the benefits of sound medical advice. (ERF Update, Issue 12.)

* Names have been changed.

In 2014, Pakistan received over \$14 million from CERF: \$4.9 million under the rapid response and \$9.5 under the underfunded emergency windows.

CERF in Pakistan

In 2014, Pakistan received over US\$14 million under two grant allocations from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the global pooled fund based in New York City: \$9.5 million under the Underfunded Emergency window and \$4.9 under the Rapid Response window.

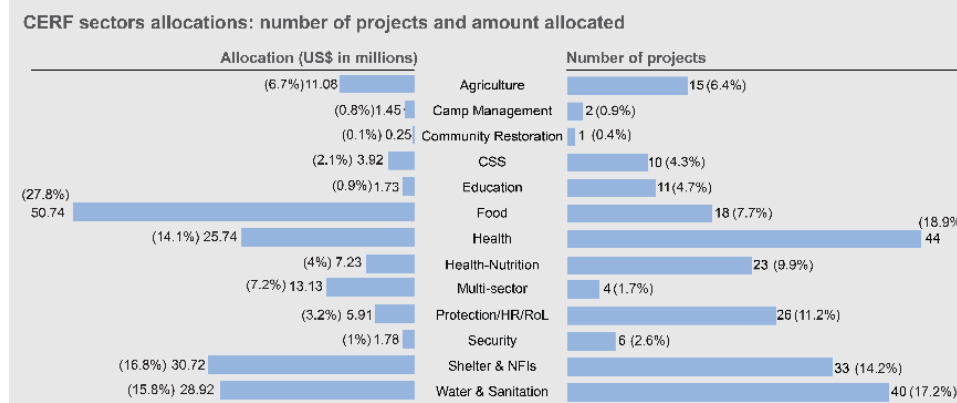
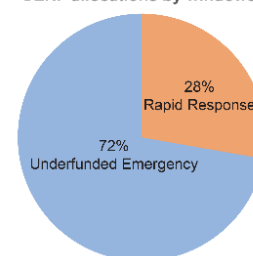
CERF, in its current form, came about in 2006 under [GA Resolution 60/124](#) to improve timely and predictable humanitarian funding. Although CERF funds are only granted to UN agencies and the International Organization for Migration, UN agencies should ensure non-governmental organization partners are consulted and reflected in the process. Project prioritization are led and coordinated within clusters/sectors.

CERF is managed by the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC), also the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs. The CERF secretariat within OCHA manages CERF on a daily basis. Allocation decisions are approved by the ERC with advice from the advisory board, comprised of CERF donors and chaired by the ERC.

There are two windows for CERF grants: the Underfunded Emergency and the Rapid Response windows. The Underfunded Emergency window reviews funding allocation of countries twice a year as reflected in the [Financial Tracking Sheet](#). For those emergencies deemed to have high needs but low levels of funding they may then receive CERF funding under this window. The rapid response window is for any unforeseen emergency that arises throughout the year.

Pakistan has received \$182.63 million since 2007 to provide 43 million people with life-saving activities in natural disasters and the complex emergency in the FATA and KP. Pakistan is the fifth largest overall CERF funding recipient and the third largest recipient from the Rapid Response window. (See [CERF Factsheet](#) for more information.)

CERF allocations by windows



Challenges in return areas

With the onset of the new year, the Government of Pakistan announced the Bara Operational Return Plans for almost 171,000 families (estimated to comprise 6 people per family) to their areas of origin in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in 2015. This returns plan commences with return to the Bara area in Khyber Agency. Some of the returning families were displaced for over four years due to the series of security operations against non-state armed forces. Some 80,000 families from Akka Khel, Kamar Khel, Malik Din Khel, Shalobar and Stori Khel are scheduled to return starting in mid-March 2015. These areas were denotified⁴ in December.

⁴ Notification is a Government declaration by a relevant department at the secretary officer-level. Colloquially in Pakistan, Government will notify an area for a natural disaster (also termed "calamity-hit),

In 2015, 125,000 families expected to return in to the five denotified areas in FATA: Akakhiel, Kamar Khel, Malikdin Shalobar, Sturi Khel.



Credit: WFP/L. Castro
Damaged market place in Miranshah, Bara, Khyber Agency, FATA.

Infrastructure in these areas has been badly damaged. Homes, schools, markets, health facilities and government buildings are either partially or completely damaged, rendering over 40 per cent unfit for use. In addition, roads, water sanitation and irrigation lines need immediate attention to facilitate families in returning to their lives at home. Livelihoods have taken the hardest blow as commercial areas were completely shut down because of security

operations. Although opportunities exist in rebuilding the region's economy, assistance will be required to restart the economic resources.

Providing education and health facilities was a challenge even before fighting started in FATA. Following the security operations of the past few years, facilities are either destroyed or lack staff, equipment, medicines and education material. The challenge has increased substantially as the need for immediate and long-term health and education facilities is quite significant.

Psychosocial counselling is urgently required for families to help them settle back into their home areas. Many have lost their loved ones, their properties and livelihoods, and need help to cope. (Read about [Gulnaz's story](#).)

The FATA Secretariat and the Ministry of State and Frontier Regions (SAFRON) are leading the return processes. In addition to the Return Intention Surveys conducted before the returns begin, the humanitarian community will provide relief assistance required by the returning families to facilitate their return.



Credit: UNOPS
Housing damage in Bara.



Credit: UNOPS
Infrastructure damage in Bara. The inter-cluster assessment team to Bara found at least five schools totally damaged.

Actors supporting the return have been involved in the development of complementary plans. The first is the humanitarian plan, which provides for the preparation for return, support in getting back to the area of origin, and the initial life-saving needs in that first six months. In order to ensure the longer term recovery, the FATA Secretariat has developed a two-year recovery plan, the Sustainable R&R Strategy, which helps to make return sustainable by addressing the needs of

security operation requiring evacuation, or spread of a disease. Notifying an area fast-tracks humanitarian assistance procedures and entitles people in or from notified areas to government assistance such as cash compensation, tax relief for a year or loan repayment relief. In an area notified for security operations people must leave the area. Government will declare an area denotified to indicate it is safe to return for spontaneous or organized returns.

In 2014, there were 82 incidents of attack against aid workers including polio workers in Pakistan; a slight decrease from 93 in 2013. This covers a range of incidences: injured, deaths and kidnapping

people returning at different stages of reintegration. The assistance period will overlap with the humanitarian assistance; however, each plan provides complementary services, such as the provision of food assistance in the humanitarian plan and support to market development and livelihood growth under the recovery plan.

An inter-cluster assessment mission of humanitarian agencies and Government authorities visited the de-notified return areas of Bara to identify the existing needs required to provide immediate and long term assistance to the returning families.

The mission to Bara identified locations for hubs and relief distribution points. Two embarkation points were established to provide returning families with assistance. The situation in the return areas will require considerable attention beyond food and non-food items in the medium to long-term.

Assistance will be carried out through local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Many international NGOs have difficulty obtaining security clearances to travel or work in those areas. No Objection Certificates (NOCs) are required for project implementation and travel by international staff in or through restricted areas.

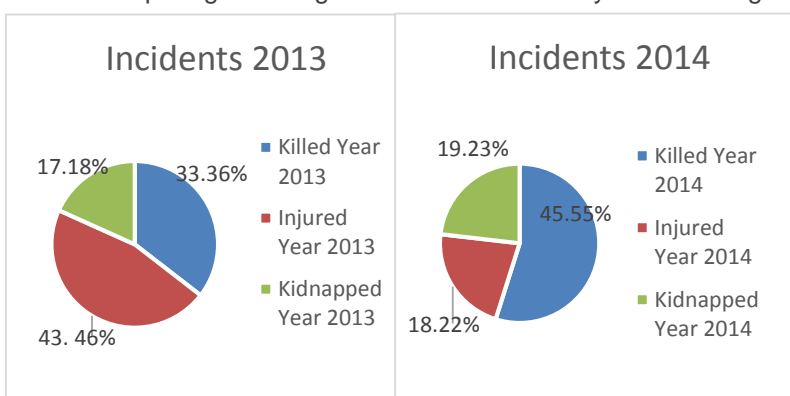
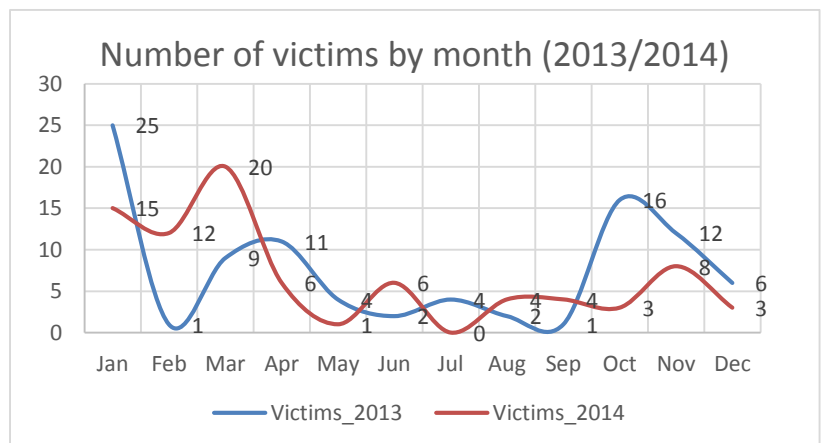
Immediate relief assistance might help the families in the short run but the challenge in to plan for medium to long-term assistance in WASH, rebuilding the infrastructure, irrigation systems and health facilities can would pave the way to rehabilitation. The Humanitarian Coordinator and the HCT are working with Government to fast-track No Objection Certificates.

Attacks against aid workers

In 2014, there were 75 incidents of attack against aid workers including polio workers in Pakistan; a slight decrease from 86 in 2013. This covers a range of incidences: injuries, deaths and kidnapping⁵.

In Pakistan, attacks against aid workers includes UN and NGO

personnel, and polio worker who are government-employed and their police escorts. When comparing this to global trends of security incidents against aid workers it is



difficult to make a straight comparison to figures as listed in the [Aid Worker Security Database \(AWSD\)](#)⁶ which maintains a global tracking of security incidents. AWSD defines aid workers as

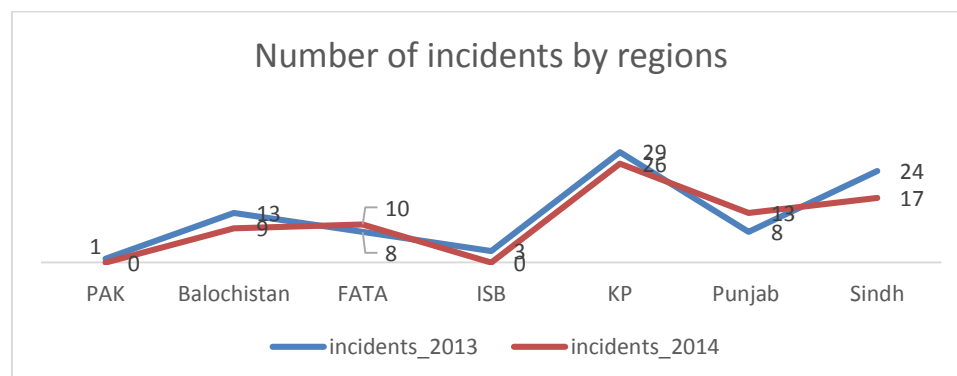
⁵ OCHA.

⁶ A project of Humanitarian Outcomes.

Rescue 1122 Lahore has applied for INSARAG accreditation after working with OCHA since 2013 and an INSARAG accredited mentor in 2014.

UN and NGOs personnel and only includes polio workers who work for or are contracted by the UN or NGO. According to AWSD, there were 19 victims in Pakistan in 2014; 7.36 per cent of the 258 global number of victims. This is a slight decrease compared to 2013, with 41 victims in Pakistan or 8.65 per cent of the global 474 victims. Although the numbers differ the trend reflect a slight decrease in the number of victims, from 82 victims in 2014 compared to 93 in 2013.

In 2013 and 2014, three-fourths of all attacks on humanitarian workers were in FATA and KP.



INSARAG accreditation for Rescue 1122

On the request of the Director General of Punjab, OCHA has supported Punjab's Emergency Services/Rescue 1122 since 2013 to obtain accreditation with the [International Search and Rescue Advisory Group \(INSARAG\)](#) for urban search and rescue. INSARAG is a global network of over 80 countries and organizations under the United Nations umbrella. INSARAG deals with urban search and rescue-related (USAR) issues. It aims to establish minimum international standards for USAR teams and methodology for international coordination in earthquake response based on the INSARAG Guidelines endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 57/150 of 2002 Strengthening the effectiveness and coordination of International Urban Search and Rescue Assistance.

OCHA has been working closely with Punjab's Emergency Services-Rescue 1122 to help them build their skills and competencies to reach international standards. Support has included On-Site Operations Coordinator Centre (OSOCC) refresher training; Reception and Departure Centre (RDC) training; exercises practicing skills required in the OSOCC and RDC; finalized the application letter to start the IEC process; updated the IEC draft application portfolio; and discussed the proposed action plan and agreement on the way forward. As part of the accreditation process, Rescue 1122 has an accredited international INSARAG mentor to guide them through the accreditation process and regularly visits Pakistan.



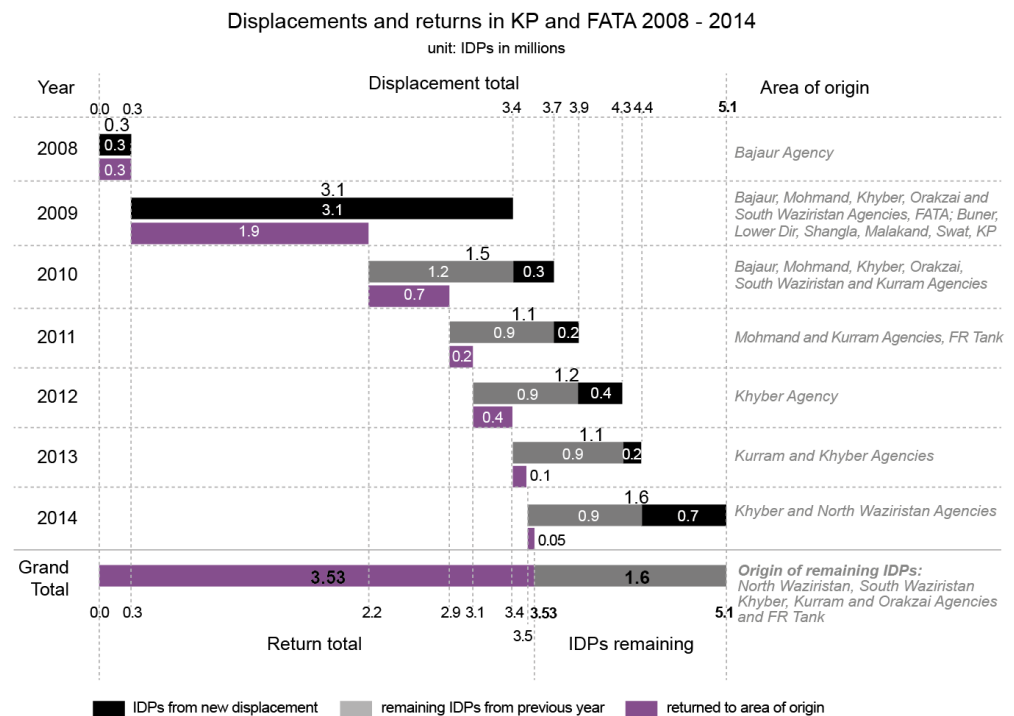
Credit: Rescue 1122
Annette Hearn, Deputy Head of Office OCHA, (centre) with Dr. Rizwan Naseer, DG Rescue 1122 Punjab, during urban search and rescue reviews with Rescue 1122 in preparation for the INSARAG accreditation application.

The Government has designated 2015 as the year of returns. They have indicated Bara will be the first return area. Approximately 80,000 families (480,000 people) will be assisted in returning to their areas of origin after the de-notification of their areas/tribes.

2015: year of returns

History of displacement in FATA and KP

Providing effective humanitarian assistance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) remains a big challenge due to several issues experienced by humanitarian actors. In most areas, security operations caused significant damage and destruction. This is particularly acute for housing and community infrastructure and in loss of livelihoods. The complex emergency, mainly affecting populations in or from FATA but also impacting on the lives of host families in KP, is dynamic and unpredictable in nature. Since 2008, the north-western province of KP and FATA have experienced population displacement due to security operations and sectarian violence which are still ongoing in parts of North Waziristan Agency (NWA) and Bara of Khyber Agency.



To date, over 1.6 million people remain displaced in KP and FATA. The emergency has been characterized by phases of displacement in response to security or sectarian violence in FATA agencies with subsequent returns when calm is restored. The scope of humanitarian support required is broad and includes reception and protection of newly displaced people, and provision of relief services such as shelter, water and protection services for IDPs. The provision of life-saving humanitarian assistance, recovery and longer-term development efforts will continue to be extremely essential.

Bara returns

The Government has designated 2015 as the year of returns. They have indicated Bara will be the first return area. Approximately 80,000 families (480,000 people) will be assisted in returning to their areas of origin after the de-notification of their areas/tribes. Returns to North Waziristan and South Waziristan Agencies are expected later in 2015. The majority of the Bara displaced caseload live off-camp with the most vulnerable families living in Jalozai Camp.

Returns to Bara are scheduled to begin in mid-March.

There are a number of potential scenarios in the returns process in 2015. One scenario would see a significant drop in the number of families in Jalozaï Camp resulting in a reduction of services in the camp. It is also possible that continued relief activities to a large number of displaced families in the return areas until early recovery activities begin and livelihoods and basic services are partially or fully restored. Or, returns may not be sustainable due to weak human and infrastructural growth indicators in the return areas coupled with potential security operations. Finally, continued instability in parts of FATA and KP that will limit regular or reliable access to areas of return.

Returns to Bara are scheduled to begin in mid-March. Prior to then the IOM-led Humanitarian Communications project will initiate information campaigns to ensure returnees are aware of the returns process and what to expect in their areas of origin.



Credit: UNOPS
Inter-cluster assessment mission with elders during a Go-and-See mission in FATA.

For further information, please contact: ochapakistan@un.org

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