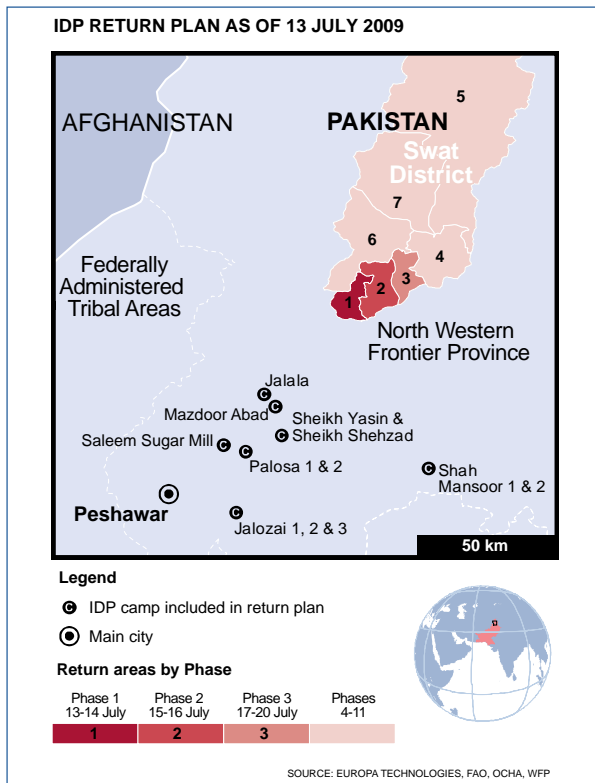


*This report was issued by OCHA Headquarters in New York with a coverage period from 8 to 16 July 2009. The next report will be issued on or around 24 July 2009.*



## I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- As of 15 July, over 20,000 IDPs have returned to Swat and Buner districts as part of a voluntary returns process announced and organised by the Government.
- In the absence of proper mechanisms to determine the voluntary nature of return, UNHCR will, together with the International Rescue Committee, monitor returns and re-deploy UNHCR staff to IDP camps.
- The monsoon rains begin this week, according to the meteorological agency in Pakistan. Relevant clusters continue contingency planning.
- A UNHCR staff member was shot and killed in Kacha Garhi IDP Camp outside Peshawar.

## II. Situation Overview

**Returns** - On 9 July, the Government of Pakistan officially announced the start, by 13 July, of an organized voluntary returns process for internally displaced people (IDPs). IDPs from camps, government buildings and in host communities are planned to return to Swat and Buner Districts in eleven phases over 19 days. The Government of North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and the humanitarian community have agreed on a Returns Policy document which provides the framework for voluntary, informed and dignified, safe and sustainable returns of IDPs. For each day's operation, specific points of departure have been identified and IDPs have been informed in the camps. At each point of departure the IDPs are being provided with the necessary documentation, drinking water, a free medical check and other relevant services related to their return. The District Government will be responsible for the registration of the returning IDPs and maintenance of relevant records. As of 15 July, the Provincial Government's Emergency Response Unit (ERU) reported that 2,885 families or 20,195 individuals have returned to Swat and Buner Districts.

**Registration** – As of 15 July 2009, according to the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) the number of verified IDP registrant stands at 289,251 families or 2.024 million persons. Both the notification and the registration processes are being analysed and monitored to ensure that those with legitimate claims to IDP status are not excluded. ERU in Peshawar has indicated that new NADRA registration lists will be available in the next "two or three days".

**Monsoon** – According to Pakistan's Meteorological Department, the 2009 monsoon season is set to begin this week. The rains, which are expected to impact both the northern and southern parts of the country, usually continue until 15 September.

The clusters have developed a monsoon response plan to mitigate monsoon-related hazards such as flash floods caused by heavy precipitation and inconsistent rain pattern. Several low-lying IDP camps as well as tents have been moved to prepare for the upcoming rains. According to the National Disaster Management Authority, despite having an effective early warning system for river floods, there are still gaps in warning communities and vulnerable people about flash floods originating in mountainous areas.

SWAT Assessment - On July 15, a mission took place in Swat District to assess security conditions for humanitarian aid in this area of return. The mission observed that Mingora, the largest city in Swat, had a large number of security checkpoints and is under 24-hour curfew.

A UNHCR staff member died in Kacha Garhi IDP Camp outside Peshawar on 16 July, following a failed kidnapping attempt. Despite this incident, humanitarian operations continue in support of those in need.

### III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

#### **Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)**

**Needs:** Procedures for the return of IDPs from the camps to their areas of origin must uphold the principles of informed voluntary return in safety and dignity with specific attention paid to vulnerable groups. This will be done by monitoring IDP return and taking into consideration any special needs. During this time, it is important to ensure that populated camps retain all facilities and services while vacated ones are properly decommissioned.

**Response:** On 9 July, the Prime Minister of Pakistan announced its IDP return plan. Beginning on 13 July, the first phase involves IDPs returning to Swat and Buner from the following seven camps: Jalozai, Jalala, Sheikh Yasin, Yar Hussain, Sugar Mill, Palosa 1 and 2. Two other camps, Kund Park and Familo otherwise known as Jalozai Phases 10-12, are temporarily excluded to ensure continuation of the registration process.

As of 14 July, the ERU states that there are a total of 216,173 IDPs in 30 official camps. As of 14 July over 18,500 IDPs have applied to return to their area of origin. To assist the IDPs, especially the very vulnerable, the CCCM Cluster monitors the return process from camps through informal discussions to gauge willingness to return, to obtain information about security conditions in their area of return, and to ensure correct registration and distribution of NFIs before departure. A UNHCR team met with elders of the 25 camp committees in Jalala and Yar Hussain camps to seek their views on return. The majority expressed willingness to return if the government provides them full security in their place of origin and the cash grant of Rs 25,000.

The exit strategy and decommissioning of camps and facilities/services still remain to be discussed. A question is whether IDPs can take NFIs with them upon their return. Camp decommissioning will be done in phases and these items might be needed by the IDPs left behind or those newly arrived. Since many IDPs may be unable or unwilling to return immediately, construction of camp facilities such as latrines, fencing and lighting will continue until the number of IDPs remaining or leaving the camps is further clarified.

**Gaps /Challenges:** It remains a challenge to identify the populated and vacated areas/blocks to ensure delivery of adequate services and facilities to the remaining camp population. A comprehensive record of official and spontaneous camps from the government district level would also be of benefit to the humanitarian community.

#### **Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

**Needs:** There is a need to finalise the details on assisting IDPs in areas of return. These include scheduling transportation, making special arrangements for the extremely vulnerable for comfortable transport, medical checkups, as well as providing other assistance to those living in and outside camps. The Emergency Shelter Cluster (ESC) Leads are coordinating with the Government Return Task Force on these issues.

**Response:** The monsoon contingency plan in preparing camps is being continually reviewed to accommodate the remaining IDPs in the camps. The return plan will also affect all construction projects ongoing in the camps: kitchen, *purdah* (privacy) walls and shading structures for tents. Returning families (except families living in three camps: Jalala, Jalojai, Yar Hussain) will be able to take their tents, NFI packages and insulation structures with them. For now, the three camps noted above will not be dismantled and will be used to accommodate IDPs currently living with host families or unwilling / unable to return at this time.

During the reporting period, UNHCR through Sarhad Rural Support Program distributed NFI packages to 296 families in Sheikh Yasin camp and 501 families in Jalojai camp. The partners also distributed NFI packages in humanitarian hubs outside camps to over 11,700 families in Charsadda, Nowshera and Mardan Districts. Since 22 June, over 37,500 families (262,500 IDPs) have been assisted in these same areas. In the Mardan and Swabi Districts, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) has been working in seven Union Councils in each district since 18 May, providing shelter, NFIs and water sanitation assistance to 2,560 families. During the reporting period, CRS distributed 600 NFI packages, 180 shelter kits, and built 150 flush latrines and 142 shelters.

ICRC<sup>1</sup> distributed tents and monthly rations of firewood to the 500 households in Pataio Camp, Malakand District and to 1,714 households in Shah Mansoor Camp in Swabi District.

**Gaps /Challenges:** The challenge is to both provide and ensure basic services and facilities to registered IDPs living in the camps while return and other movement in and out of the camps is taking place.

### **Food Security**

**Needs:** The main need is to establish additional hubs in Bajaur District to provide food to the returning IDP population. The identification of hubs in Buner District is also underway to store the additional food items needed in the District.

**Response:** During the reporting period, WFP distributed 10,907 MT of food for 781,326 people; 44,898 in camps and 736,428 in hosting communities. Food distribution in Bajaur Hub is proceeding smoothly and safely. As at 13 July, 2,305 families received food entitlements when they returned to Bajaur District, mainly from Lower and Upper Dir Districts and fewer from Malakand, Jalojai, Swabi, Charsadda, and Mardan Districts.

Between 6 and 12 July, ICRC distributed over 7,000 monthly food and soap rations in Lower Dir, Swabi and Malakand Districts to IDPs in camps and host communities. A second round of food distributions to over 7,000 families took place in Shah Mansoor Camp in Swabi District, Rang Mela Camp in Malakand Division and in Lower Dir. The ICRC standard food package feeds one family for one month and consists of 50 kg wheat flour, 20 kg rice, 25 kg split peas, 15 kg ghee, 5 kg sugar, 1 kg tea, 1 kg salt, 1 kg laundry powder and 5 bars of washing soap.

Apart from food assistance to returning IDPs, WFP is planning to activate projects such as school feeding, maternal and child health and income generation.

**Gaps /Challenges:** The cluster has received 64 percent of funding of the US \$182 million required.

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

**Needs:** Insecurity is a major hurdle to conduct a comprehensive assessment in rural areas of Buner, Lower Dir and Swat Districts. Government authorities are still not fully functional in the rural areas to conduct the needs assessment. As well, on 13 July, the Cluster began a two week Knowledge Attitude Practices assessment in all camps to evaluate latrines for women, and issues related to their usage.

**Response:** The cluster is providing around 6.5 million liters of water daily to 216,173 IDPs in 30 official camps. In the last week, 2,000 latrines and 1,000 bathing places have been built in IDP camps. This brings the total number built since September 2008 to over 12,000 latrines and 6,000 bathing places. As part of the monsoon preparation, the WASH Cluster has started pre-positioning mechanical de-sludgers in

more vulnerable camps where the ground water table is high such as Sheikh Yasin, Sheikh Shehzad, Larama and Sugar Mill camps. De-sludging will start in camps as and when required.

Since the last report, UNICEF, Oxfam and Mercy Corps increased WASH interventions in over 400 schools and now reach 600 schools currently being used to house IDPs in Mardan and Swabi Districts. IDPs in schools are being provided additional latrines, hand pumps, hygiene kits, jerry cans and buckets.

The NWFP Department of Public Health and Engineering as well as the Tehsil Municipal Administration are preparing a detailed damage estimate for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of water and sanitation systems in the affected districts of Buner, Swat, Lower and Upper Dir. The Departments are also doing WASH needs assessments in D.I. Khan and Tank to take into account the increased number of IDPs in the districts. The Cluster is looking at an estimated planning figure of around 100,000 IDPs.

**Gaps /Challenges:** WASH planning is very challenging given IDP returns and the subsequent fluctuating IDP numbers in camps and outside camps.

### Health

**Needs:** With returns taking place, there is an urgent need to revitalise the disrupted health system in Buner and Swat Districts. The Executive District Officer Health for Buner reported that out of 36 health facilities in the district, one health facility is destroyed while 21 are partially damaged. The NWFP Department of Health reports that a minimum of 18 health facilities have been destroyed and 21 are partially damaged from the 80 health facilities in Swat District.

The destroyed health facilities need to be reconstructed immediately with temporary structures while partially damaged facilities require repair and upgrades. Medical equipment, essential medicine and supplies, ambulances, and human resources are all needed. The Disease Early Warning System (DEWS) also requires activation in these districts along with training of healthcare providers.

More medical and especially female medical staff is also needed. According to an April 2009 assessment of Swat, there were 33 male doctors and only 7 females against 125 available jobs. In Buner District there are only two female doctors against ten available positions.

**Response:** Between 27 June and 3 July, 198 health facilities reported over 67,000 consultations in IDP hosting districts. Acute respiratory infections continue to be the leading cause of morbidity, accounting for 21 percent of medical visits, followed by acute diarrhea, accounting for eight percent of the total consultations.

The health cluster has sent a set of three Mini Emergency Health Kits (MEHK), one Cholera Kit, one Italian Trauma Kit and one surgical supply kit each to the District Health Department in Buner and Swat on 13 and 14 July respectively. Nine MEHKs were sent to different IDP camps and mobile clinics in Mardan and Charsadda Districts between 8 and 14 July.

**Gaps /Challenges:** Mobilizing medical staff and doctors, especially female doctors, is a challenge due to security concerns.

### Protection

**Needs:** The government's planned return process for IDPs needs to adhere to the principles of informed, voluntary, safe and dignified return, especially for vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, widows, the elderly and the disabled. Many women require National Identity Cards and follow up with NADRA to ensure cards are issued swiftly and appropriately. For example, most women from Bajaur District do not have identity cards and are often omitted from registration lists. As a result, they cannot receive food, hygiene items or the government cash grant. Widows and multiple wives are in a similar position.

Women also require improved access to sanitation facilities for increased privacy and security. The situation is so dire that women are digging their own latrine areas close to, and even inside tents, such as

in Kacha Gari camp, which has resulted in an increase in reported cases of health problems such as scabies and urinary tract infections.

**Response: Returns** - The Protection Cluster submitted recommendations on the IDP Return Plan announced by the Government of Pakistan. In the absence of proper mechanisms to determine the voluntary nature of return, the Protection Cluster will systematise the monitoring of the return process. This is done mainly UNHCR, through its partner the International Rescue Committee, and by redeploying UNHCR staff to IDP camps. UNHCR will also liaise with Community Services and other protection actors to monitor the needs of vulnerable people during the return. A number of Protection Cluster members are monitoring or stand ready to monitor movement to and in areas of return. They include UNICEF, Save the Children, Handicap International, World Vision, UN HABITAT and ICRC.

With the Government's previously unannounced plan to include the return of IDPs from Swat District in addition to those from Buner District, with no changes/amendments to the return process, the Protection Cluster reiterated to the Government its recommendations on the mass information campaign, the return application process, mechanisms for adequate support of the vulnerable and the registration policy. The NWFP Government and the humanitarian community signed a statement to uphold the key humanitarian principles as contained in the framework submitted to the Returns Task Force.

**Women** - Save the Children UK, IRC and national partner NGOs are offering livelihoods and skill-training activities through women-friendly spaces in host communities. Psychologists are also present and offer counselling services in all camps. The UN Population Fund (UNFPA) is supporting government psychiatrists for weekly visits to all camps.

**Children** - UNICEF and NGOs have adapted their programmes in camp child friendly spaces to help children remain safe during the returns process. The NGOs include Hayat Foundation, Centre for Excellence in Rural Development (CERD), Sustainable Peace and Development Organisation (SPADO), Aurat Foundation and Save the Children.

By providing access to telephones in Jalozai camp, ICRC facilitated the process of allowing family members to re-establish family links. During the reporting period, eight families were reunited in Swabi and Mardan Districts.

**Gaps /Challenges:** Protection monitoring mechanisms need to be strengthened outside camps and especially in areas of return where organizations will have to find new partners and build new networks. Another gap continues to be a lack of gender mainstreaming strategies in cluster plans. In addition, more awareness needs to be raised and support provide to Cluster members in order to allow IDP women secure access to privacy and sanitation facilities.

## Nutrition

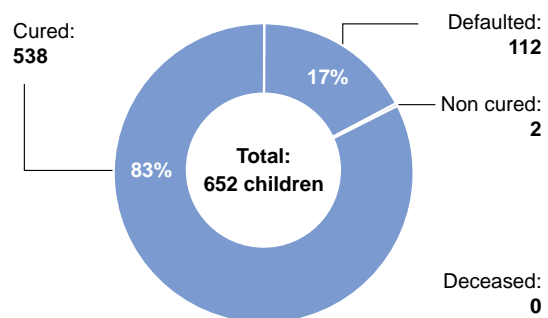
**Needs:** There is a need to set up nutrition services in the areas of return to continue treating malnutrition and reduce drop-outs from Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes.

OCHA does not have a monopoly on reporting and **Response:** Nutrition interventions continue in all camps and for IDPs residing among host communities of Peshawar, Mardan, Nowshera, Charsadda, Swabi and Malakand Districts.

Last week, Frontier Primary Health Care (FPHC) conducted a four-day training course for 20 field staff on community based management of acute malnutrition. The FPHC is currently providing nutritional services in Jalala, Sheikh Yasin, Sheikh Shehzad, Palosa-1, and Benazir camps.

Since October 2008, 70,459 children and 28,508 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) have been

## OUTPATIENT THERAPEUTIC CARE OUTCOME INDICATORS\*



\*February-June 2009

SOURCE: NUTRITION CLUSTER

screened to assess their nutritional status of which 4,601 children and 1,899 PLW were screened in the last week. In the last week, over 1,000 children and 300 PLW were admitted into the Supplementary Feeding Programme while 171 severely malnourished children were admitted into the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme.

During the report period, 1,304 mothers were trained on best feeding practices for feeding infants and young children (IYCF). Since October 2008, more than 17,500 mothers have been reached with messages on best IYCF practices.

**Gaps /Challenges:** The number of people dropping out of Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes has increased because of clients moving residence or returning to their homes without notifying the responsible health clinic. The largest increase of 91 drop-outs took place between May and June from a total of 652 children in the programme.

## **Education**

**Needs:** A damage assessment is needed of schools in conflict-affected districts and of those occupied by IDPs in host communities.

**Response:** Eight new schools opened last week of which six were primary schools located in host communities in Mardan District. The number of primary schools in host communities increased to 166 from 160. One secondary school also opened in Yar Hussain camp in Mardan District as well as one in Technical College camp in Lower Dir District. The overall enrolment of secondary education in camps has increased by 30 percent with 885 children admitted during the reporting period (2,931 in total) whereas primary school enrolment in host communities increased by 11 percent with 1,411 children (12,632 in total).

A draft Education Cluster strategy has been developed and shared with partners for review. The strategy outlines interventions for both IDP children staying back in the camps and host communities and those who return to their areas of origin.

**Gaps /Challenges:** There is a need to expand educational services in host communities as well as for the newly displaced from Waziristan. In addition, more school age children from camps need to be enrolled in primary and secondary education. To date, approximately, 50 percent of the 50,786 primary school children are enrolled and 11 percent of the 36,263 secondary school children.

## **Logistics**

**Needs:** As part of monsoon season preparedness, the Logistics Cluster is coordinating with cluster participants on pre-positioning stocks in hubs. NFI goods include tarpaulins, pallets and mobile storage tents.

**Response:** There continue to be 36 humanitarian hubs serving IDPs in NWFP host communities and 10 distribution centres within camps. The humanitarian logistics base in Piripai, outside of Peshawar, is currently increasing its capacity with mobile storage tents. Humanitarian agencies are preparing to pre-position stock, both food and NFIs at Piripai's satellite base in Bhakkar, Punjab to meet the needs of the displaced population from South Waziristan into Tank and D.I. Khan. This base is operational and has a maximum storage capacity of 5,000 MT.

The Logistics Cluster supported International Relief and Development (IRD) with the transport of 250 sets of family kits from Piripai to host communities in Mardan District. A cargo movement request has been received from CARE for NFIs from Islamabad to Piripai, as well as a storage request from UNHCR for 7,000 family kits in Bhakkar, Punjab.

To raise awareness of the four private-sector Relief Bank collection centres in Karachi, Quetta, Peshawar and Lahore, several advertisements were published in four local newspapers this week with funds provided by the IOM.

All Logistics Cluster maps and information products are available on the Logistics Cluster website at <http://www.logcluster.org/pak09a>

**Gaps /Challenges:** The cluster funding remains at seven percent against a total requirement of US\$6.6million.

### Agriculture

**Needs:** Farmers need agricultural assistance such as seeds, fertilizers, tool kits, tillage subsidy, rehabilitation of irrigation support to sow cash crops such as pulses and vegetables in place of maize, a tall crop banned in the conflict area by the Government because it could increase insecurity for the returning population.

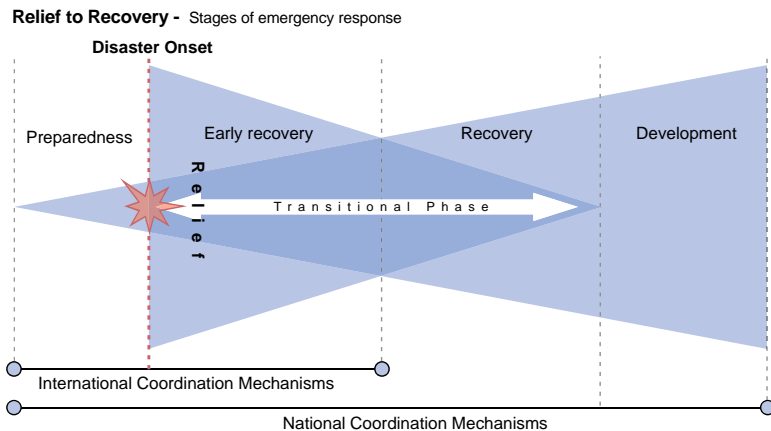
**Response:** The Pakistan Agriculture Research Council (PARC) has distributed poultry birds to 400 IDP households in Yar Hussain camp.

**Gaps /Challenges:** The Multi-Cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (McRAM) initial report indicated a 63 percent loss of standing food crops in the conflict areas of Swat, Bajaur, Lower Dir and Buner Districts. The cluster is facing a funding shortfall of US\$22 million. This emergency assistance will help IDPs become self sufficient and restore their agriculture livelihoods.

### Early Recovery

**Needs:** Early recovery activities need to start immediately in the Swat and Buner Districts where IDPs are returning. The activities outlined in the Revised Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2009 help to ensure an enabling environment for safe and sustainable returns such as basic social services, governance and rule of law. These activities also support recovery requirements including agriculture and non-farm livelihoods, community infrastructure and social cohesion.

**Response:** With participation from Government, UN agencies and civil society organisations, the Conflict Early Recovery Initial Needs Assessment (CERINA) has started training for field surveys and focus group discussions this week. The assessment will take place in Mardan, Swabi, Buner, and Swat Districts in NWFP and Bajaur Agency in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). CERINA assesses the initial needs of returning IDPs and the population that has stayed back in the conflict-affected areas to restore their livelihoods. UN agencies and NGOs are also planning rapid early recovery interventions such as agriculture and livelihood support with available resources.



**Gaps / Challenges:** The Cluster is in dire need of funds. Of the US \$28.6 million required only three percent is funded.

## **IV. Coordination**

A five-day, inter-cluster diagnostic mission completed a needs assessment of the coordination systems. The mission met with Cluster Leads, international and national NGOs, as well as government and agency

partners. A preliminary report is expected to be issued next week and a follow-up capacity-building mission is planned for late August and September.

Coordination amongst agencies to deploy emergency security telecommunication services to proposed new humanitarian hubs continues. Discussions are ongoing with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to facilitate importation procedures for incoming equipment.

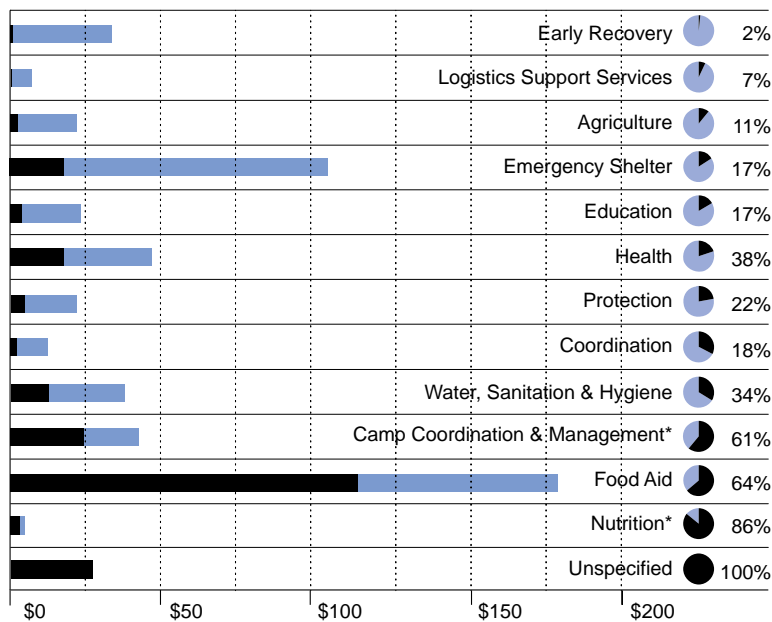
## V. Funding

### HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE - Revised Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (as of 16 July 2009)

■ FUNDED ■ AMOUNT REQUIRED

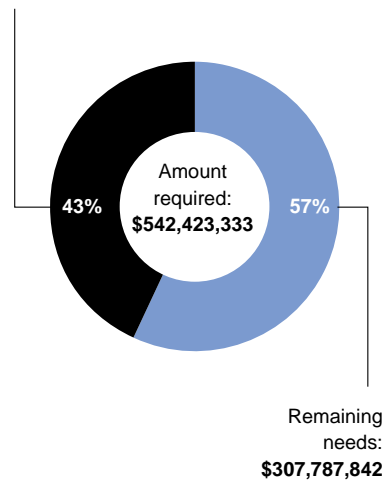
BY CLUSTER IN MILLIONS OF \$US FUNDED

% FUNDED



### Overall response

Funded:  
**\$234,635,491**



SOURCE: FINANCIAL TRACKING SYSTEM

\*As of 7 July 2009

Latest information on funds contributed and pledged towards the revised Humanitarian Response Plan is available on the Financial Tracking System (FTS) website at: <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/fts.nsf/doc105?OpenForm&rc=3&cc=pak>.

Other aid from humanitarian partners is also tracked through the FTS and is reliant on voluntary contributions of donors and recipient agencies. Please inform FTS of cash and in-kind contributions by sending an email to: [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int).

## VI. Contacts

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## VII. For Reference

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

To subscribe and for more information, contact: [nazir1@un.org](mailto:nazir1@un.org)

**OCHA's** Pakistan humanitarian website: <http://unportal.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>

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<sup>1</sup> 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.