

This report was issued by OCHA HQ with a coverage period from 15 to 23 July 2009. The next report will be issued on or around 31 July 2009.

II. Situation Overview

Returns – Since 13 July, IDPs have been returning to their communities from IDP camps in Swabi, Mardan and Charsadda Districts to Buner, southern Swat and partly to Dir Districts. As of 22 July, the Government’s Emergency Response Unit (ERU) reports that over 412,000 IDPs - or almost 59,000 families - have returned the majority to southern Swat District. As reported previously, spontaneous returns to Buner District have been ongoing for a number of weeks. According to the Government, approximately 80 percent of those displaced from Buner have now returned.

The situation in areas of return varies. Civil administration and basic services are restored in large parts of Buner District. This is less so for southern Swat District where some towns are still under curfews from 1400 hrs to 0700 hrs. Military operations continue in parts of Swat, Buner and Upper and Lower Dir Districts. New displacement is taking place from Upper to Lower Dir Districts as a result of the ongoing hostilities. Currently, humanitarian partners are responding to and assessing the immediate humanitarian needs of returnees and those who remained behind. However, early recovery and rehabilitation needs are also required in areas of return.

The next phase of the returns process includes the return of over 208,000 IDPs currently occupying almost 4,040 schools. Ramadan commences in the last week of August and may act as push factor for IDPs to return home by the second week of August.

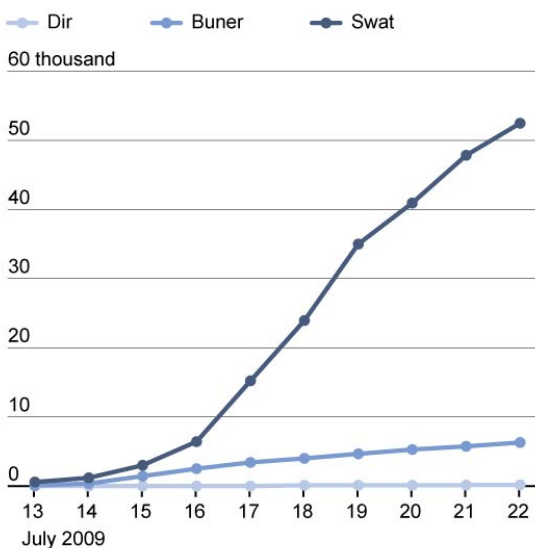
Monsoon – The meteorological forecast for monsoons this year predicts a 30 percent decrease from the normal rainfall. In NWFP, the majority of districts hosting IDPs, as well as receiving returning population, are vulnerable to flash floods, landslides and heavy rains. Vulnerable districts include Charsadda, Peshawar, D.I. Khan, Swat, Mardan, Nowshera, Lower Dir and Buner.

In collaboration with district authorities, the Clusters have made preparations to control the adverse impact of monsoon rains in camps and in host communities. More monsoon-related intervention details can be found under the relevant Clusters response (Camp Management and Camp Coordination, Shelter and Non-Food Items and WASH).

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- According to the Government, over 412,000 IDPs have returned to their homes in southern Swat, Buner and Dir Districts in NWFP.
- Two IDP camps, Sheikh Yasin and Sheikh Shahzad, have now been closed as the populations occupying the camps have returned to their areas of origin. These two camps were also the most vulnerable to flooding during the monsoon.
- IDPs in most areas of NWFP are vulnerable to flooding from monsoon rains. The six camps identified as most vulnerable are in Charsadda and Peshawar Districts.
- The NWFP Department of Education has set a 15 August deadline to vacate over 208,000 IDPs living in almost 4,040 schools.

IDPs returns - To district of origin





The depiction and use of boundaries, names and associated data shown here do not imply endorsement or acceptance by the UN.

DATA SOURCE: EMERGENCY RESPONSE UNIT (ERU)
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South Waziristan – Although independent verification has not been possible, local authorities estimate that there are approximately 60,000 IDPs in the area: approximately 40,000 located in the DI Khan District and the remainder in Tank District.

The Provincial Government's Department of Social Welfare is expected to begin the official registration process next week. Since the last report, humanitarian supplies have been prepositioned and staff hired to respond to the next wave of IDPs in Pakistan. Findings from a multi-sectoral planning mission to Bhakkar, Punjab Province between 22-24 July, will help inform implementation of humanitarian response activities for IDPs originating in D.I. Khan and Tank Districts. A final report is expected next week.

Security – The UN is reviewing overall security arrangements in all IDP camps after the deaths on 16 July, of a UNHCR staff member and a camp guard in Peshawar in an attempted kidnapping.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Needs: As a result of some IDPs leaving camps to return home, there is a need to map where the remaining in-camp IDPs are located and ensure that proper infrastructure is in place. Assistance and services also need to be provided to new arrivals and continue for those IDPs who opt to remain in camps and ensure that basic infrastructure is in place in designated contingency camps.

Response: According to the Provincial Government's ERU, since 13 July, more than 46,300 families have returned to Swat, Buner and Dir Districts from host communities and IDP camps in Mardan, Swabi, Charsadda and Nowshera Districts. Returns have not started from Jalozai Phases 10-12 (Familo or Khund) camps in Nowshera District as the registration and cash grant distribution have not yet been completed.

On 20 July, Sheikh Shahzad and Sheikh Yasin Camps were officially closed as the majority of the 21,000 IDPs living there returned to their homes in Swat and Buner. Other camps are gradually being vacated and some IDPs are being moved to Government-designated contingency camps: Yar Hussain Camp in Swabi District, Jalozai Camp in Nowshera District as well as Jalala Camp in Mardan District. ICRC¹ teams are monitoring the departure of about 1,400 families out of Shah Mansoor Camps.

In addition, monsoon preparedness plans are on-going although adjustments are expected after the return process is completed. The ongoing activities under the contingency plan include drainage and maintenance work, setting up emergency staff teams by implementing partners and preparing, distributing and mobilizing community hand tools to IDPs. One low-lying camp vulnerable to flooding, Sheikh Yasin in Mardan District, is already closed and Palosa (I and II) Camp in Charsadda District is being prepared by having tents relocated within the camp. Similarly, relocation of tents within Larama and Sugar Mill camps will take place as necessary.

Gaps /Challenge: While the NADRA data verification process continues, unverified, non-eligible IDPs do not have access to the government cash grant, food and other humanitarian assistance. This makes living conditions very difficult for them, in the camps, in host communities and upon return.

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Need: Distribution points are needed in the areas of return where IDP families who did not receive NFI packages may opt to receive them.

Between 14-18 July, UN-Habitat completed an assessment of Sultanwas in Buner District. The assessment explored the feasibility of establishing a multi-agency presence, delivering community skills training and setting up temporary shelters for returning IDPs. The eight-person team reported that the town has been

reduced to rubble and that the existence of unexploded ordinance and the prevailing security situation, would not make it conducive for agencies wishing to operate in the area.

Response in camps: In the camps that have been closed, the Emergency Shelter and CCCM clusters are completing a mapping exercise to identify remaining structures such as: NFI distribution centers; to relocate NFI stocks still available in camps; to ensure delivery of services where needed; and to phase-out construction projects.

From 13-16 July in Katcha Gari Camp, UNHCR and Relief International constructed 400 of the 2,000 tent insulation structures needed for shading and relief from the intense heat. A storm in Peshawar on 18 July caused heavy damage to a large number of tents in Jalozai Camp which is home to over 120,000 IDPs. Exact tent figures are unavailable due to the temporary relocation of staff to Islamabad last week. UNHCR/Pak-Community Development Programme is following up with repairs and/or replacement of the tents.

Response outside camps: UNHCR through the Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP) has distributed NFI packages to over 60,220 families in the humanitarian hubs in Charsadda, Nowshera and Mardan Districts since 22 June. UN-Habitat distributed over 570 tents to IDPs living in host communities in Swabi District.

Gaps /Challenges: As a result of the recently killing of a UNHCR staff member, UNHCR staff in the field have been temporarily relocated and as a result, camp managers are finding it a challenge to monitor population movements and make necessary logistical arrangements. Displaced families leaving by bus are taking with them NFI packages, tents, kitchen materials, insulation structures (shading), including bamboo and green shade materials. In the Government-selected contingency camps, the challenge remains to sensitize displaced families to leave behind construction materials for use by incoming IDPs from other camps, outside camps or conflict zones.

Food Security

Needs: With 36 hubs outside camps and eight distribution points inside camps, there is a need to open new hubs in Swat District to serve the food needs of the returning population. An increased number of hubs decreases the distances IDPs and returnees need to travel to access food assistance.

Response: During the reporting period, WFP distributed 9,280 MT of food to over 1.4 million individuals of which 115,000 were in camps and 1,330,000 were in host communities. More than 21,000 MT of food has been distributed to over 1.5 million IDPs between 8-20 July. According to WFP, no food supply disruptions are expected in the next few months. ICRC distributed 1,000 MT of food to over 60,000 people IDPs (8,620 families) in Lower and Upper Dir, Buner, Swat, Swabi and Malakand Districts.

On 18 July, WFP started pre-positioning food in the Bhakkar hub in Punjab to support displaced families in Tank and D.I. Khan Districts from South Waziristan. The cluster will discuss food distribution with the District Coordination Officer during the operational mission in Bhakkar, Punjab this week.

Gaps /Challenges: With one food distribution hub already operational in Daggar, Buner District, two additional hubs at Pir Baba and Jawur, Buner District are yet to begin operations to meet the food needs of the growing number of people returning.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs: The Cluster is awaiting an official notification from the Government to start decommissioning WASH facilities in those camps that have seen their IDP populations return. In addition (and based on initial assessments in Buner District) the Cluster is prioritizing key interventions in areas of return such as repairing water drainage system in towns and supporting the district government and the Public Health and Engineering Department to restore basic services in the district.

Response: The Cluster partners are providing WASH services to about 168,000 IDPs living in camps. In view of the returns, the Cluster is preparing a plan to decommission WASH facilities in camps and host communities such as latrines, bathing places, water storage tanks, water points in an environmentally friendly manner.

The WASH Cluster is assisting in monsoon preparations in camps by improving existing drainage facilities and installing new facilities as required; decommissioning WASH facilities as people leave camps or relocate to others; and providing safe drinking water with regular water quality monitoring. An increased number of plumbing and sanitary staff will be deployed to monitor and clean sanitation facilities. Equipment such as de-watering pumps and de-sludging machines are also being procured.

Measures are also in place to help those IDPs living in makeshift and overcrowded accommodation in host communities to avoid water-borne diseases during the monsoon season. These measures include increasing the number of hygiene promotion activities, constructing additional latrines and solid waste management, providing water purification tablets, establishing new water points and rehabilitating existing ones. Due to a lack of basic WASH services in the areas of return, returning families will need water storage containers as well as personal hygiene items.

WHO conducts daily water quality tests in all the camps and shares this information with the WASH Cluster on a weekly basis. Last week's data indicated that water provided by the Cluster is safe to drink however, hygiene promotion activities need to focus on household water consumption. To address this, WASH has increased hygiene promotion activities on safe water storage in camps and host areas and is providing storage containers such as jerry cans and covered buckets.

Gaps /Challenges: Interventions in areas of return remains challenging for WASH Cluster partners because of the prevailing security situation. The Cluster is finding it challenging to assess the needs in camps and host communities with the situation constantly changing due to returns.

Health

Needs: A Health Cluster assessment conducted on 9-10 July in Buner District found that medicine availability is a critical concern for 12 out of the 32 health facilities that could be assessed in the area. A full 75 percent of the assessed health facilities have stock for only one or two weeks, 16 percent had only one month's stock and many had no stock at all. The assessment also found that there is limited access to quality maternal and reproductive health services in the district. Daggar Hospital is the only district health facility that provides comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care services and it takes an average of 52 minutes by ambulance to access the hospital from other health facilities.

Response: The health situation in camps and in host communities remains stable. In the last week, there was a 17 percent increase in family planning consultations and deliveries conducted by skilled birth attendants at Health Cluster-supported Government health facilities, as well as in camp-established maternal, new born and child health clinics.

Health Cluster partners continue to provide services in IDP hosting districts. More than 55 mobile clinics are serving the IDPs and hosting communities outside the camps while 36 fixed clinics are providing services inside the camps. Depending on security considerations, the Health Cluster plans to expand services to the areas of return within the next week.

Between 13-20 July, the ICRC Surgical Hospital in Peshawar admitted 18 new weapons-wounded patients bringing the total to 382 patients from April 2009.

Gaps /Challenges: There is a large gap in the availability of a trained health workforce, and adequate medicine, equipment, supplies and ambulances for IDPs in areas of return. Additionally, the IDPs situation exacerbated the already deprived health services particularly prenatal care, assisted deliveries and

emergency obstetric care, in the hosting districts, mainly due to a shortage of female medical staff, equipment and supplies.

Protection

Needs: As a cross-cutting issue, there is a need for protection elements such as human rights, child protection and gender related issues to be included in the ongoing Conflict Early Recovery Initial Needs Assessment (CERINA) in potential areas of return. The returns process will require a more decentralized approach from the protection actors. The network of local partners needs to be strengthened, capacity building and awareness activities for authorities and civil society needs to be developed, a community-based approach needs to be encouraged for a better ownership, and the use of broadcasting media needs to be further explored.

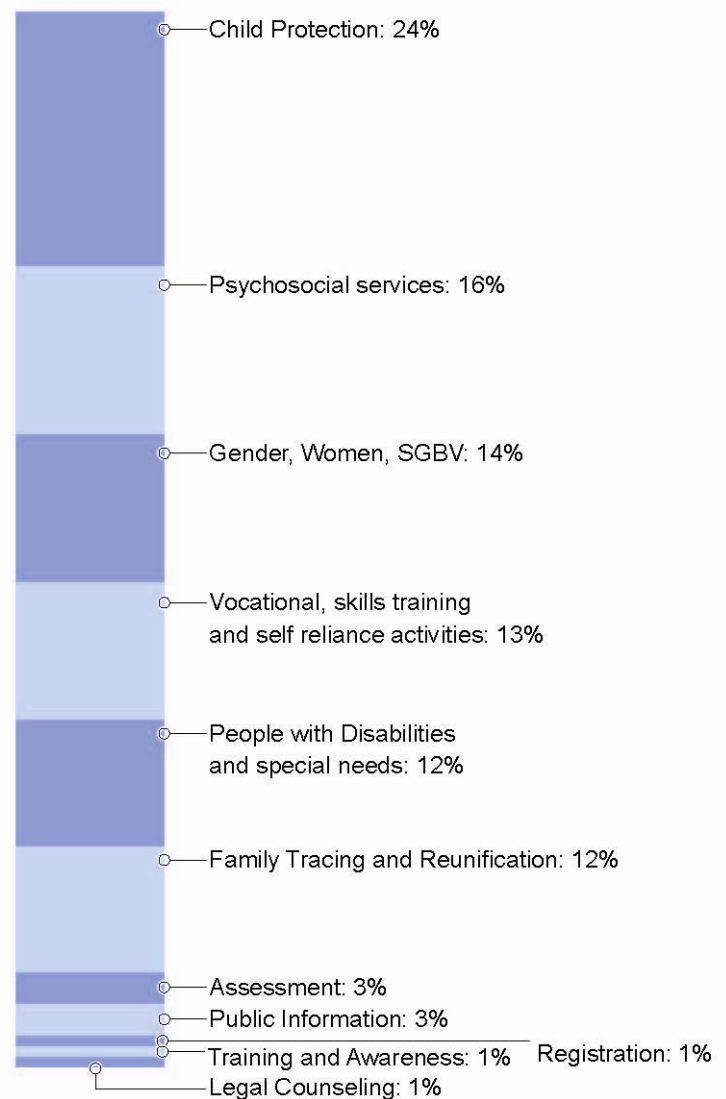
Response:

Formalized procedures are now in place to help children who are found to be unaccompanied and/or separated. Basic information about the child, including their name, place of origin, and parent's names are provided to humanitarian hubs where the information is consolidated by the INGO staffing them for referral to UNICEF and ICRC. These procedures, and the resulting background, check ensures these vulnerable children are not claimed by strangers, which could raise the risk of trafficking and forced recruitment. During the reporting week, 111 separated children out of 1,275 were monitored by Child Protection Monitors to ensure the children are protected, cared for, and treated equally by extended family members. Over 120 orphaned children and 59 missing children were also linked with different services in the camps.

ICRC facilitated the process of having family members reestablish family links by providing telephones in four camps (Palosa-Charsada, Jalozei-Nowshera, Shah Mansoor 2 and Chota Lahore in Swabi District). In total, IDPs made 158 phone calls including 22 international calls.

Gaps /Challenges: A stronger mass information campaign would improve information dissemination on returns and how to access assistance. There is also a lack of sufficient disaggregated data on women. According to International Rescue Committee (IRC) reports, a significant proportion of families registered in camps are female-headed households however, this information is not adequately reflected in Government data.

Protections Activities - Percentage of projects implemented by type (July 2009)



There is also a need to strengthen protection activities outside camps, including in areas of return. The Protection Cluster and the Child Protection sub-Cluster are engaged in outreach activities in host communities in return areas to find valid partners and networks to improve response to this under-served group. More regular and systematic training activities for Government officials and civil society on the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* is also required. In addition, there is a need to develop more protection activities for IDPs in host communities. At present, protection members report that 83 percent of projects are carried out in camps while only 17 percent are geared to IDPs outside camps.

Nutrition

Needs: There is a need to start nutritional services in the areas of return. The Cluster is in the process of setting up nutritional programmes (Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition) for returnees to Swat, Buner and Dir Districts.

Response: Nutrition interventions continue in the remaining IDP camps and IDPs residing among host communities of Peshawar, Mardan, Nowshera, Charsadda, Swabi and Malakand Districts.

Cluster organizations offer infant and young child feeding (IYCF) sessions to pregnant and lactating women attending Supplementary Feeding and Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes. Female health educators describe the importance of exclusive breast feeding; explain how to introduce nutritious food beyond six months; discuss feeding frequency; and how to prepare nutritious food. In the last week, over 1,300 mothers received key messages on feeding children bringing the total to more than 18,000 mothers trained since October 2008.

Gaps /Challenges: The Cluster is looking to identify experienced partner organizations to provide nutrition services in Swat, Buner and Dir Districts.

Education

Needs: The Cluster is concerned by the upcoming 15 August deadline set by the Department of Education to vacate the 4,040 schools currently being used as shelter by IDPs. It is not clear whether there will be enough time to vacate and rehabilitate the schools before the start of the academic session on 1 September 2009. There is also a need to support the Buner and Swat District Education Departments. Subject to the availability of funds, the Cluster plans to provide the Departments with technical support for conducting damage assessments, computer technical support and equipment to strengthen the data management system, office repairs and assisting with coordination and monitoring.

Response: Eight primary and six secondary schools have closed to coincide with the closure of Sheikh Shehzad and Sheikh Yasin Camps in Mardan District. The number of children affected by these closures is currently being ascertained. From 15-21 July, over 1,750 primary school children - more than half of them boys - enrolled in camp schools, and 300 children in host communities enrolled in primary education.

Upper Dir District Education Coordination Unit (DECU), with the Cluster's support, has provided education services to primary school children in Gandigar Camp and has also made arrangements for establishing schools in the remaining four camps in the District (Government Technical College Wari, Government Degree College Wari, Rural Health Centre Barawal, Sharingal University). Over 3,000 children live in the five camps. Last week, one primary school opened in Shakahakot in Malakand District and two in Shah Mansoor IDP camps in Swabi District with a total enrolment of 790 (450 boys, 340 girls). Five schools are already operational in Shah Mansoor Camp.

Ed Links distributed 6,630 school bags to children in 10 camps located in Peshawar, Charsadda, Lower Dir and Mardan Districts (Larama, Palosa, Samarbagh, Technical College, Commerce College, Government Degree College, Sadbarkalay, Jalala and Sugar Mills Camps).

Gap /Challenges: Additional textbooks for all grades, stationery, school bags, recreational materials, uniforms, tarpaulin sheets, and shoes are needed to assist children to resume education at their areas of return in Swat and Buner Districts.

Logistics

Needs: As part of monsoon season preparedness, the Logistics Cluster continues to coordinate with Cluster participants on pre-positioning stocks in distribution hubs. NFI goods include tarpaulins, pallets, and mobile storage tents.

Response: There continues to be 36 humanitarian hubs serving IDPs in NWFP host communities. Distribution centers within camps however, have decreased from ten to eight with the closure of two camps (Sheikh Shehzad and Sheikh Yasin in Mardan District), which were also used as distribution points.

There were a number of radio and newspaper advertisements published last week to raise awareness on Relief Bank activities. Funds for this project were provided by IOM.

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

Gaps /Challenges: Funding remains a challenge for the cluster with only seven percent of the total requirement of US \$6.5million funded received so far.

Agriculture

Needs: Over four-fifths of the population in the conflict areas depend on agriculture for almost half of their family income. According to the Government and the Cluster's preliminary estimates, two-thirds of the total standing food and cash crops may have been lost as IDPs needed to leave their homes before the harvesting season. This has weakened IDP's coping mechanisms and made them increasingly vulnerable and dependent on food aid.

The Cluster reports that many IDP families were not able to take their livestock when they left their communities. One in three animals (cattle, sheep and goats) in NWFP has reportedly died due to a lack of care. Losses have also occurred among poultry and buffalo. The farmers returning to Swat and Buner Districts need immediate assistance to buy feed supply, tools, fertilizers and veterinary medicine.

Since the last report, the Pakistan Agriculture Research Council (PARC) completed an assessment to appraise agricultural damage in the Buner District and provide a baseline for a recovery plan. The Cluster reviewed damages to the loss of crops, seeds, fruit, tools and livestock. A draft report is due next week.

Response: The fast approaching winter crop season will soon give rise to the implementation, by various Cluster members, of agriculture and livestock sector projects for food security and livelihoods recovery.

Gaps: The Agriculture Cluster has proposed projects in the Revised Humanitarian Response Plan 2009 to assist returning IDPs in four districts (Swat, Bajaur, Lower Dir and Buner). This sector is the third worst-funded cluster with only 11 percent funding of the US \$21 million requested so far.

Early Recovery

Needs: With a growing number of families returning, early recovery efforts also need to address the areas of return. This includes addressing the needs of those who have remained in their communities during the conflict. Simultaneously, a more systematic approach is needed to assist host communities and IDPs who have not yet returned.

Response: Individual projects and interventions continue to be implemented within early recovery components in different sectors. The results of the CERINA early recovery needs assessment covering all affected populations will provide a better understanding of cross-sectoral needs. The assessment results are expected by early August.

Gaps /Challenges: Security incidents in past weeks also pose a challenge to early recovery activities such as the ongoing CERINA early recovery needs assessment. In addition, the Cluster requires urgent funding to start projects. This sector is the worst-funded cluster with only three percent of the US \$28 million required funding so far.

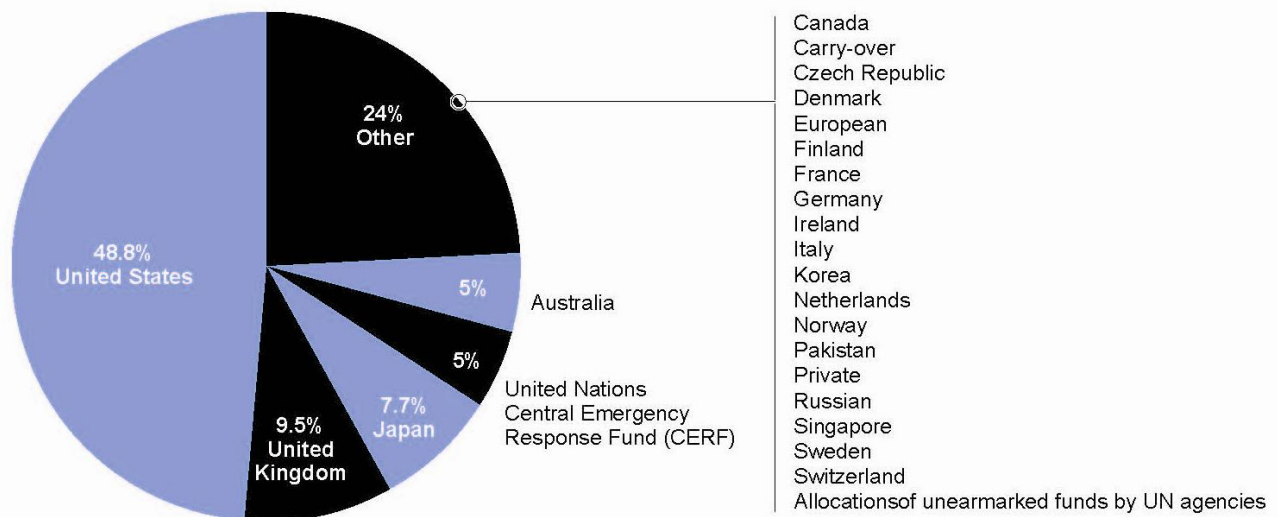
IV. Coordination

Coordination is ongoing amongst UN agencies to deploy emergency security telecommunication and data communication services to proposed locations in Swat and Buner Districts. These systems will help support the humanitarian community in assisting the returnee population. With the collaboration of the Security Telecommunication Working Group, the UN Department of Safety and Security (DSS) is currently setting up a radio room in Buner District.

Inter-cluster meetings are now taking place on a regular basis in both Islamabad and Peshawar to improve coordination between national and provincial processes.

V. Funding

Donor Funding by Country - Revised Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (as of 23 July 2009)



Pakistan has the distinction of being both the fourth largest displacement crisis in the world as well as the fourth worst funded humanitarian appeal in the world according to the United Nation’s Mid-Year Review of Humanitarian Appeals released earlier this week.

Humanitarian funding for Pakistan still lags behind other appeals with the Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (PHRP) just 43 percent funded of the required \$542 million. This, despite the positive news that

The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.

humanitarian appeals have received the best funding of all time by mid-2009 with more than 49 percent of funds received so far and the most in dollar terms.

The largest donor against the appeal for Pakistan remains the United States, which has provided nearly half of the funds, followed by the United Kingdom, Japan, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), and Australia.

PHRP funding reveals that certain clusters such as nutrition, food and camp coordination are relatively well-funded compared to other clusters. Many clusters remain seriously underfunded such as early recovery (three percent), agriculture (11 percent) and protection (21 percent). The Mid-Year Review document can be found here: <http://ochaonline.un.org/humanitarianappeal/webpage.asp?Page=1757>

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.

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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>

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Situation reports can also be found on:

OCHA's Pakistan humanitarian website:
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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.