

This report was issued by OCHA HQ with a coverage period from 06 to 12 August. The next report will be issued on or around 21 August 2009.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Registration of the estimated 80,000 displaced people from South Waziristan (being hosted in DI Khan and Tank Districts) will be completed by the end of the week. The first food distribution took place in DI Khan this week
- Over 21,700 IDPs still live in 947 schools as the Government's 15 August deadline approaches to vacate all schools of IDPs
- Three new camps have been established in Lower Dir and Buner Districts to house new displacements, relocations from schools or those not able to reach their areas of origin due to the conflict

II. Situation Overview

IDP Returns: According to the Government, the total number of families who have returned to their place of origin is 217,000 families (of the 329,000 families verified as Internally Displaced People (IDPs)). Since the start of the official returns process on 13 July, 119,440 families have returned to their place of origin according to the Provincial Government's Emergency Response Unit (ERU). On 12 August, the ERU also reported that 97,500 families had returned home before the official start of the returns process. An average of 1,430 families a day have left camps, schools and host communities in the five districts of Nowshera, Peshawar, Mardan, Charsadda and Swabi during the last week.

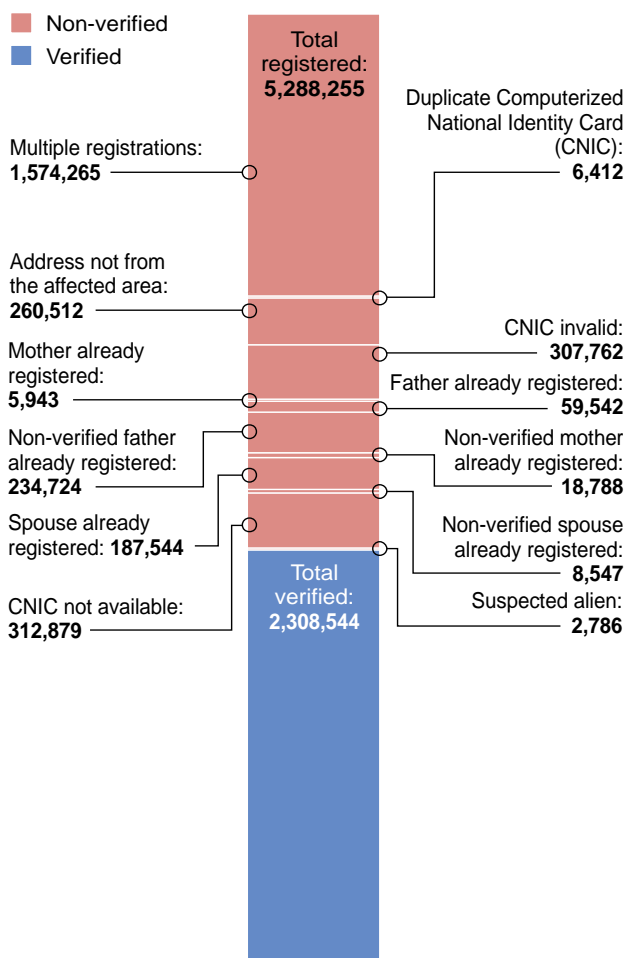
Over the last reporting period, two additional camps were closed: Larama Camp in Peshawar District and Palosa Camp in Charsadda District. A month since the Government's formal return programme began on 13 July, a total of eleven camps have closed and decommissioned.

The Government has designated Jalala Camp in Mardan District and Jaloza Camp in Nowshera District as contingency camps to house displaced people from camps marked for closure and those who are not ready to return to their homes. The need, however, remains to better inform displaced persons on the options available before their decision to return.

IDPs in Schools: Over the last week, almost 11,000 families vacated 1,850 schools, leaving 5,735 families in 947 schools. Since the Provincial Government's announcement to vacate schools by 15 August, almost 28,500 families have left primary and secondary schools in the three weeks since 24 July. The IDPs occupying schools have been given an option to stay in Jaloza and Jalala Camps, in the event they are not willing to return to their home districts. The district education authorities commenced assessments for the

IDP REGISTRATION

APPROXIMATE FIGURES AS OF 12 AUGUST 2009



SOURCE: NADRA, ERU

rehabilitation of schools in 11 districts last week. Work has started on more than 150 primary schools. Additional partners are needed to complete the rehabilitation of secondary schools before the academic session begins on 1 September 2009.

Waziristan: As of 12 August, a total of almost 6,500 families have been registered by district authorities in DI Khan and Tank Districts. The registration process is expected to be completed in the next few days. A verification process by the National Database Registration Authority (NADRA) will follow. WFP has started food distribution in DI Khan District. Food distribution will begin in Tank District next week.

Ramadan: Preparations are under way to meet the needs of IDPs during the holy month of Ramadan which expected to commence in the third week of August. ERU is planning to deliver food baskets in Swat and Malakand Districts consisting of wheat, pulses, dates and other products. The general public has been asked to make monetary and in-kind donations to WFP's food banks and bank accounts. WFP is trying to distribute as much as possible before Ramadan starts to offset reduced working hours during the holy month, and will complement the food basket with dates.

Security: The security situation in Pakistan remains largely unchanged, with continuing instability and volatility in some areas, including in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Balochistan Province.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

Protection

Needs: Security measures in the areas of return are hindering monitoring of the conditions and of the returnee population to assess humanitarian assistance and protection requirements. There is also a need to extend assistance to unregistered and unverified IDPs who have not returned to their areas of origin.

Response: To strengthen monitoring, reporting and advocacy on child rights violations, a Partnership and Cooperation Agreement has been signed between UNICEF and Handicap International. The agreement will provide monitoring of the return process to ensure that the conditions of return are safe and that there are no child violation incidents. In the reporting period, 17 new Child Protection Committees were formed in host communities in Swabi and Mardan Districts. There are now 96 such committees in camps and host communities in these two districts which regularly meet to discuss child protection issues and find local solutions.

A mass information campaign for IDPs has begun to draw attention to the dangers of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) during the return and post-return process and to disseminate information on the conditions in return areas. There will also be social mobilization, orientation and sensitization sessions in communities to raise awareness of the Mine Clearance Cooperation Agreement with the Government which helps ensure the physical safety of returnees. From 27-29 July, UNICEF and Handicap International organized an introductory training course in Islamabad on mine risk education and UXOs for 30 participants from local and international NGO's. In addition to training activities, a proposal has been drafted and circulated among local and international donors for an Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) program in areas of return. The initial phase of an ERW mass publicity campaign is expected to start next week in Peshawar, Nowshera, Mardan, Lower Dir, Buner, Swat, Malakand and Swabi Districts.

Gaps /Challenges: Funding constraints and security concerns continue to limit humanitarian operations in areas of return.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Needs: There is a need to retrieve assets from closed camps after their decommissioning. In addition, a mechanism needs to be developed to provide water to the new camp in Lower Dir District (Wali Kadow) since a reliable water source is one kilometer away. UNICEF, which is providing water and sanitation facilities in the camp, will temporarily truck the water in until a permanent solution is found.

Response: Since the last report, new camps are being set up in Lower Dir and Buner Districts due to returns and displacement in the area.

In Lower Dir District, two new camps are being established. Wali Kadow Camp has a capacity of 4,900 people and is being reserved to house IDPs needing residence from their temporary homes in professional educational institutes and schools in the area. Currently, the UNHCR-run camp has 150 tents and no occupants. UNICEF and WFP are providing food, water and sanitation facilities. The ICRC¹ and the Pakistan Red Crescent Society are also setting up the Khungi Shah Camp which is not yet open to IDPs but will have a maximum capacity of 4,200 people (500 to 600 families). It is currently outfitted with 125 tents, a temporary water supply and sanitation blocks.

Additionally, the Government has announced one new camp in Buner District. Karapa (Naway Kalay) Camp in Daggar will accommodate approximately 8,400 IDPs displaced by recent fighting in Chagharzai, Buner District. On 9 August, the Community Mobilization and Development Organization (CMDO) started pitching 1,000 tents for the camp. According to the District Coordination Officer (DCO), there are over 10,150 people or 1,450 families in residence. Registration is being done by the International Rescue Committee (IRC), water and sanitation is being provided by UNICEF through Oxfam and health services are being provided by WHO through implementing partner Medical Emergency Relief International (Merlin).

According to the Executive District Officer for Buner, Karapa is about five kilometers from Swari camp which is also hosting 6,300 IDPs or 900 families. Water and sanitation services are being provided by UNICEF through Oxfam, health services by International Medical Corps (IMC), and registration is being completed by UNHCR through their implementing partner IRC. There has been one ICRC food delivery.

The returns process has led to two more camp closures in the reporting week: Larama Camp in Peshawar District and Palosa Camp in Charsadda District. This has brought the total number of camps closed to 11 since the start of returns process on 13 July. These camps are: Sheikh Shahzad, Sheikh Yasin, Mazdoor Abad in Mardan District; Yar Hussain (Chota Lahore), Shah Mansoor 1 & 2, Anbar and Kund in Swabi District; Sugar Mill in Charsadda District and Sakhakot in Malakand District. Jalala Camp in Mardan District and Jaloza Camp in Nowshera District are transitional camps to be used by the displaced who are not yet able or ready to return home. In the reporting week, 49,200 IDPs or 7,030 families returned to their areas of origin from camps as well as from host communities.

Three closed camps are being dismantled with the support of the local authority. Two containers of equipment were retrieved from Sheikh Yasin and Sheikh Shahzad Camps in Mardan District while the mobile storage tents in both camps will be dismantled this week and warehoused in Peshawar. Assets from Yar Hussein Camp in Swabi District have already been retrieved. A decision will be made on asset relocation from all three camps once dismantling is complete.

Gaps /Challenges: In spite of earlier agreements, difficulties were encountered with land owners in releasing the assets on the land where camps had been established. The landowners agreed to cooperate following Government intervention. Establishing the Wali Kadow Camp in Lower Dir District has proved to be slow as the site selected by the Government was not suitable. UNHCR implementing partner Pakistan Community Development Programme (Pak-CDP) required extra time and heavy machinery to clear and level the site.

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Needs: There is a need to know the number of required tents and buildings for families returning to urban areas.

Response: In camps: Since 26 July, Relief International has constructed 1,150 structures out of the 2,300 required to insulate tents from the sun in Katcha Gari Camp in Peshawar District. Community Mobilization and Development Organization (CMDO) constructed 1,450 structures out of 3,000 targeted for 10,150 IDPs in Jalojai Camp in Nowshera District.

To respond to initial shelter needs for the new Karapa (Naway Kalay) Camp in Daggar, Buner District, UNHCR provided 1,000 tents during the reporting week. UNHCR also provided, through the District Coordination Officer (DCO), some 600 tents for displaced families relocated from schools to Wali Kandow camp in Lower Dir District.

Outside camps: Since 9 August, some 9,100 people (1,300 IDP families) received NFIs in Peshawar District through the efforts of implementing partner Sarhad Rural Support Program (SRSP). The organization opened two additional humanitarian hubs in Peshawar on 11 August to increase the number of beneficiaries to be assisted daily. Distribution will begin on 13 August.

Since 30 July, UN-HABITAT has identified and assisted more than 1,400 vulnerable IDPs living with host families in Charsadda District through the organization's Host Families Programme. Vulnerable IDPs in this district were provided tents and housing repair kits this week.

Since 23 June, more NFIs were distributed by Japan Emergency NGO (JEN) to over 8,400 registered IDPs living with host families in Swabi and Mardan Districts. More than 350 IDPs (50 families) will be assisted this week and another 350 IDPs will be distributed in Narai Union Council in Swabi District.

Gaps /Challenges: Authorities have not defined rural and urban areas which make it difficult for the Cluster to design shelter assistance based on the distinct needs of these areas.

Food Security

Needs: A new humanitarian hub is needed at Daggar in Buner District to provide food and NFIs to the newly displaced population of over 5,600 people (800 families) there.

Response: This month's IDP food distribution began on 6 August. Since this date, a total of almost 9,300 MT of food has been distributed to 635,500 persons (85,000 families) including 39,000 people in camps. To date, 33 percent of the off-camp IDP population is covered against a planned target of over 1.7 million people or 251,300 families.

WFP has also provided food rations to over 17,000 people who have returned to their areas of origin in Buner District and Bajaur Agency. Food deliveries to the six newly established humanitarian hubs (four in Swat District and two in Buner District) have started. In total, eight humanitarian hubs are operational in the IDP areas of return in Swat and Buner Districts as well as Bajaur Agency. Over the reporting period, WFP has commenced distribution from its new hubs in Dera Ismail Khan for South Waziristan IDPs and have distributed food to 5,000 persons (500 families).

During the last week, ICRC distributed food rations to 9,330 IDPs in host communities, in areas of return and IDP camps in Lower Dir, Upper Dir, Buner and Malakand Districts. ICRC also provided over 500 food rations to as many IDP families displaced from Waziristan and living with host families in Zhob District, Balochistan Province.

Gaps /Challenges: Meeting the needs of non-IDPs in the conflict areas is still a challenge as they are equally vulnerable. Another operational challenge is assisting the registered returning IDPs in the areas of origin while not being able to assist non-registered people who had stayed back during the conflict.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs: WASH services need to expand for the population returning to Lower Dir District, Bajaur and Mohmand Agencies as there is no return plan yet for these areas. Services continue to be required for IDPs still living in NWFP camps and host communities. Decommissioning WASH facilities from the five remaining vacated camps is an ongoing commitment.

Response: WASH facilities were completely decommissioned in Sheikh Yasin and Sheikh Shehzad Camps in Mardan District last week while decommissioning is ongoing in Yar Hussain, Larama and Sugar Mill Camps located in Swabi, Peshawar and Charsadda Districts respectively. To date, all facilities in six camps namely Kund, Shah Mansoor, Mazdoor Abad, Sakhakot, Sheikh Shehzad and Sheikh Yasin have been decommissioned while services are continuously being provided in the remaining camps.

Since the first week of August, UNICEF through its implementing partner Oxfam, has been providing WASH services to 6,335 individuals (905 families) in a new camp, Swari in Buner District. So far 115 latrines, 50 bathing spaces and four laundry points have been constructed along with 15-300 gallon water tanks, 30 tap stands along with 16 solid waste drums for waste management. The organization will begin servicing a second new camp, Naway Kaley, in Buner District as of 12 August.

Gaps /Challenges: The cluster faces a challenge of protecting WASH items from theft after camps are vacated. Once the WASH structures are decommissioned, they will be transferred for reuse in other areas of need such as in host communities and areas of return.

Health

Needs: There is a need to strengthen public health services especially Mother and Child Health, new born vaccinations, the disease surveillance system and the capacity of secondary care facilities to provide treatment of chronic illnesses in areas of return. Health Cluster partners will start a health assessment on 17 August to identify the needs of displaced people from South Waziristan into D.I. Khan, Bannu, Tank and Bhakkar Districts.

According to the Director General of the NWFP Department of Health, about 55 percent (or 42 of 76 health facilities) in Swat District are functional, six health facilities are completely damaged and 19 are partially damaged. He based this information on a Government health assessment in Swat District undertaken between 29 July-5 August and also stated that eleven health facilities in Buner District and 2 in Upper Dir District are non-functional. Tents could be needed for damaged health facilities.

Response: During the week, 200 Government health facilities reported 66,400 patient consultations in Peshawar, Mardan, Swabi and Charsadda Districts through the Disease Early Warning System (DEWS) network. Major diseases reported were acute respiratory infections (19 percent) followed by diarrhea at eight percent. Steps are being taken to improve the quality and sensitivity of DEWS by building the capacity of available health staff and providing logistical and transport supports.

On 10 August, the Health Cluster established a Diarrheal Treatment Centre (DTC) in Pabbi Satellite hospital in Nowshera District. On 6 August, the third round of vaccinations against Hepatitis B ended in Kacha Garhi Camp in Peshawar District with 63 percent of individuals vaccinated against the disease (6,210 of 9,800 individuals).

Gaps /Challenges: The complex nature of the conflict is making it difficult to determine the actual population at risk and the morbidity trends in IDP hosting districts. The health interventions are still stalled due to security conditions in NWFP southern districts including DI Khan, Tank, Bannu and Bhakkar Districts.

Nutrition

Needs: IDPs who were registered in IDP camps and host communities for malnutrition programmes such as Supplementary Feeding and Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes need proper follow up and nutritional care in their places of return in Swat, Buner and Lower Dir Districts.

Response: Nutrition treatment services at supplementary and outpatient therapeutic feeding centers are now being offered in eight camps after camp closures this week. Nutrition services continue for IDPs residing in host communities of Peshawar, Mardan, Nowshera, Charsadda, Swabi and Malakand Districts.

More than 2,000 mothers took part in awareness sessions in Global Breastfeeding Week celebrations in the camps and host communities from 1-7 August. They were provided with a free month's ration of Fortified Blended Food, the minerals, vitamins and calories of which help to improve nursing mothers' nutritional status. Merlin organized sessions in Katcha Garhi Camp 1 & 2, Jaloza 1, 2, 3 & 4 Camps and in Mardan District. CERD and Community Development Organization (CDO) arranged sessions in 10 health facilities each in Nowshera and Swabi Districts. Johanniter International arranged sensitization workshops in Charsadda and Peshawar Districts. More than 500 mothers volunteered to be ambassadors of promoting breastfeeding in their respective communities.

Gaps/Challenges: The Cluster is finding it difficult to identify local partners to start nutrition services in Swat, Buner, Lower Dir and Shangla Districts due to the uncertain security situation. Proposals have been requested from partners this week.

Education

Needs: Additional partners are needed to start rehabilitation work in middle and secondary schools used as IDP shelters. There is also a need to vacate four schools currently being occupied by the Army in Buner District. In addition, 5,735 IDP families residing in 947 schools in 11 Districts are requesting transport to their areas of return to Swat and Lower Dir Districts.

To resume education services, there is a need to provide transitional structures to damaged schools in the areas of return. The Executive District Officer (Education) in Swat District has requested urgent school supplies for 240 damaged and partially damaged schools. In addition, tents are required for 1,700 classrooms which will benefit almost 56,400 students. Similarly, the Executive District Officer for Buner District has requested school supplies, tents and construction of transitional structures for the 26 damaged secondary schools of which seven are completely damaged, 15 partially damaged and four have been occupied by the Army.

Response: Due to IDP returns, the total number of primary schools has decreased in both camps and host communities by three and 20 respectively leaving 42 schools in camps and 84 schools for IDP children in host communities. In camps, primary education enrolment has decreased from 27,750 to 12,440 children (7,180 boys, 5,260 girls) after three primary camp schools closed in Larama and Shakhakot Camps in Peshawar and Malakand Districts last week. Meanwhile, the closure of 20 primary schools in host communities in Charsadda District has affected over 1,600 children.

NUMBER OF IDPs IN SCHOOLS - APPROXIMATE FIGURES AS OF 12 AUGUST 2009

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN SCHOOLS
Peshawar	149	6,345
Swabi	153	5,166
Charsadda	280	10,624
Nowshera	170	6,307
Battagram	5	175
Mansehra	1	14
Malakand	5	98
Mardan	79	2,721
Lower Dir	70	1,477
Abbottabad	3	131
Haripur	32	1,108

SOURCE: EDUCATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (EMIS) OF THE PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

During the reporting period, IDPs have vacated an additional 1,850 schools, leaving 21,800 individuals (or 5,520 families) in the remaining 947 schools. The deadline imposed by the Government for complete vacancy of all schools is 15 August. Based on the damage assessment by the Provincial Education Department, UNICEF has completed the rehabilitation of 60 (33 girls, 27 boys) Government primary schools vacated by IDPs while work is ongoing in another 92 schools in Mardan, Swabi and Charsadda Districts.

UNESCO supported a Youth Resource Centre to conduct a two-day training course on Life Skills Based Education at Kacha Garhi Camp for 16 secondary school teachers from 31 July-1 August. The Life Skills Based Education gives psycho-social training to teachers who can then convey messages on peace to the children displaced by the conflict.

Gaps: UNICEF will provide school bags and stationary for 12,000 out of 20,000 displaced children from Waziristan in DI Khan and Tank District. Partners are needed to provide school supplies for another 8,000 children starting their academic session on 1 September.

Logistics

Needs: WFP is currently looking to further upgrade the Logistics Base in Piripai near Peshawar District to respond to future potential storage requests from the humanitarian community. The maximum potential storage capacity is around 50,000 MT.

Response: As of last week, the number of humanitarian hubs serving IDPs in NWFP increased from 35 to 37 after two new hubs (Pir Baba and Jawar in Buner District) became operational. These hubs have storage capacity of 500 MT each. With the closure of Larama IDP camp in Peshawar District last week, the number of distribution points within camps now stands at five.

Supplies have been pre-positioned at the satellite logistics base in Bhakkar, Punjab District which opened last week with a storage capacity of 3,000 MT. WFP has set up three distribution points in DI Khan District and two in Tank District. Facilitated by a local NGO PEACE, the first food distribution in DI Khan District took place on 9 August at Dinpur distribution point to approximately 250 families.

For Ramadan, Azakhel Relief Bank in Peshawar District received 28 MT of dates donated by the Punjab Government and gifted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Relief Bank also received 1,100 MT of wheat flour donated by the Government of Brazil on 11 August. WFP will include these items as part of the regular

food rations to be distributed outside the conflict zone. Some of the items have been handed over to the Provincial Relief Commissioner who will distribute these items to IDPs inside the conflict zone.

Gaps /Challenges: The Logistics Cluster has only received 30 percent of its funding against the total requirement US \$6.5million.

Agriculture

Needs: Findings from the Conflict Early Recovery Initial Need Assessment (CERINA) indicate that 68 percent of farmers have lost seed stocks and 76 percent have lost fertilizer resources in Swat, Buner and Lower Dir Districts and Bajaur Agency. Farmers need immediate stock of seeds, fertilizers and agricultural tools to sow wheat, the main staple Rabi crop in October 2009.

Response: The National Agriculture Research Centre is distributing turnip, radish and spinach seeds to 400 farmers at subsidized rates in the conflict affected areas of Buner District. The distribution is under way and will be completed by the end of the week.

Gaps: Immediate resources are needed to provide assistance to the affected farmers. Currently, the Cluster is only 11 percent funded of the \$2.3 million required.

Early Recovery

Needs: There is a need to establish recovery coordination *fora* at the district headquarters level with possible assistance from the humanitarian community to discuss common strategies resolve issues and avoid duplication. For example, the District Coordination Officer in Buner stated that he plans to start weekly coordination meetings in Daggar, Buner District. At the Peshawar level, the NWFP government has undertaken an exercise to update the physical damage of all sectors covered by its Early Recovery Plan through updates from relevant government departments.

Response: Data collection for the early recovery needs assessment was completed last week and its findings are under final review. The conclusions of the assessment and a corresponding strategy for interventions will help guide the government as well as the humanitarian relief community for a more targeted and comprehensive response for all affected communities.

Gaps/Challenges: With only three percent funding, the Early Recovery cluster is the least funded of all clusters under the Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (PHRP). There is a need to generate more funds for urgent assistance in areas of return as well as in hosting areas.

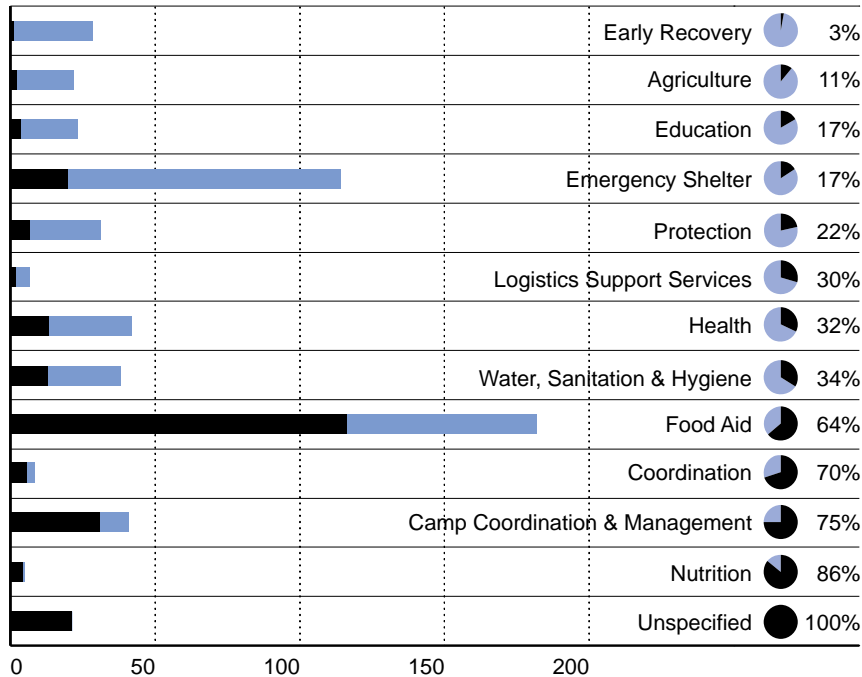
IV. Funding

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE - Revised Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (as of 12 August 2009)

■ FUNDED ■ AMOUNT STILL REQUIRED

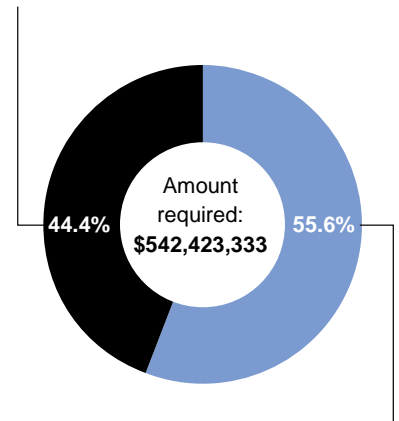
BY CLUSTER IN MILLIONS OF \$US FUNDED

% FUNDED



Overall response

Funded:
\$240,978,292



Remaining needs:
\$301,445,041

SOURCE: UN FINANCIAL TRACKING SYSTEM

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

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VII. For Reference

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

To subscribe and for more information, contact: nazir1@un.org

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.