

This report was issued by OCHA HQ with a coverage period from 13 to 19 August. The next report will be issued on or around 28 August, 2009.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Government figures show that 1.6 million IDPs have now returned to their areas of origin
- Flash floods caused 14 deaths and destroyed 900 houses in Mardan and Swabi Districts of NWFP
- Registration of IDPs from Waziristan was completed this week, and approximately 126,300 individuals have been registered in Districts Tank and D.I. Khan

II. Situation Overview

IDP Returns: According to the Government, the total number of families who have returned to their places of origin is almost 229,000 families or about 1.6 million individuals (of the 329,000 families or 2.3 million individuals registered and verified by the NWFP Government as Internally Displaced People (IDPs)). The average return has dropped from 1,430 families per week to 560 families this week. Families have returned from camps, schools and host communities in the five districts of Nowshera, Peshawar, Mardan, Charsadda and Swabi. Over half of the returnees – or 55 percent – have returned to Swat District; over 70,000 families or 490,000 individuals (30 percent) to Buner District; and 26,000 families (12 percent) to Dir District. Another 8,000 families (three percent) have returned to Shangla District.

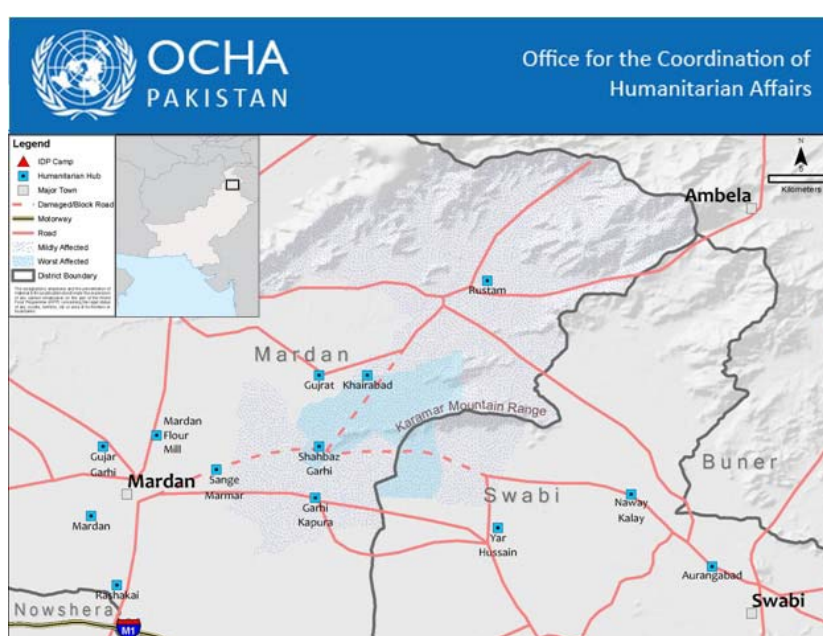
Over the last reporting period, two new camps have closed. To date, 13 camps have now closed and been decommissioned. Seventeen camps still remain open in the NWFP.

IDPs in schools and school reconstruction - The Education Cluster has rehabilitated 377 IDP-vacated Government primary schools in Abbottabad, Mardan, Swabi, Peshawar, Nowshera and Charsadda Districts, while work is in progress in a further 517 schools.

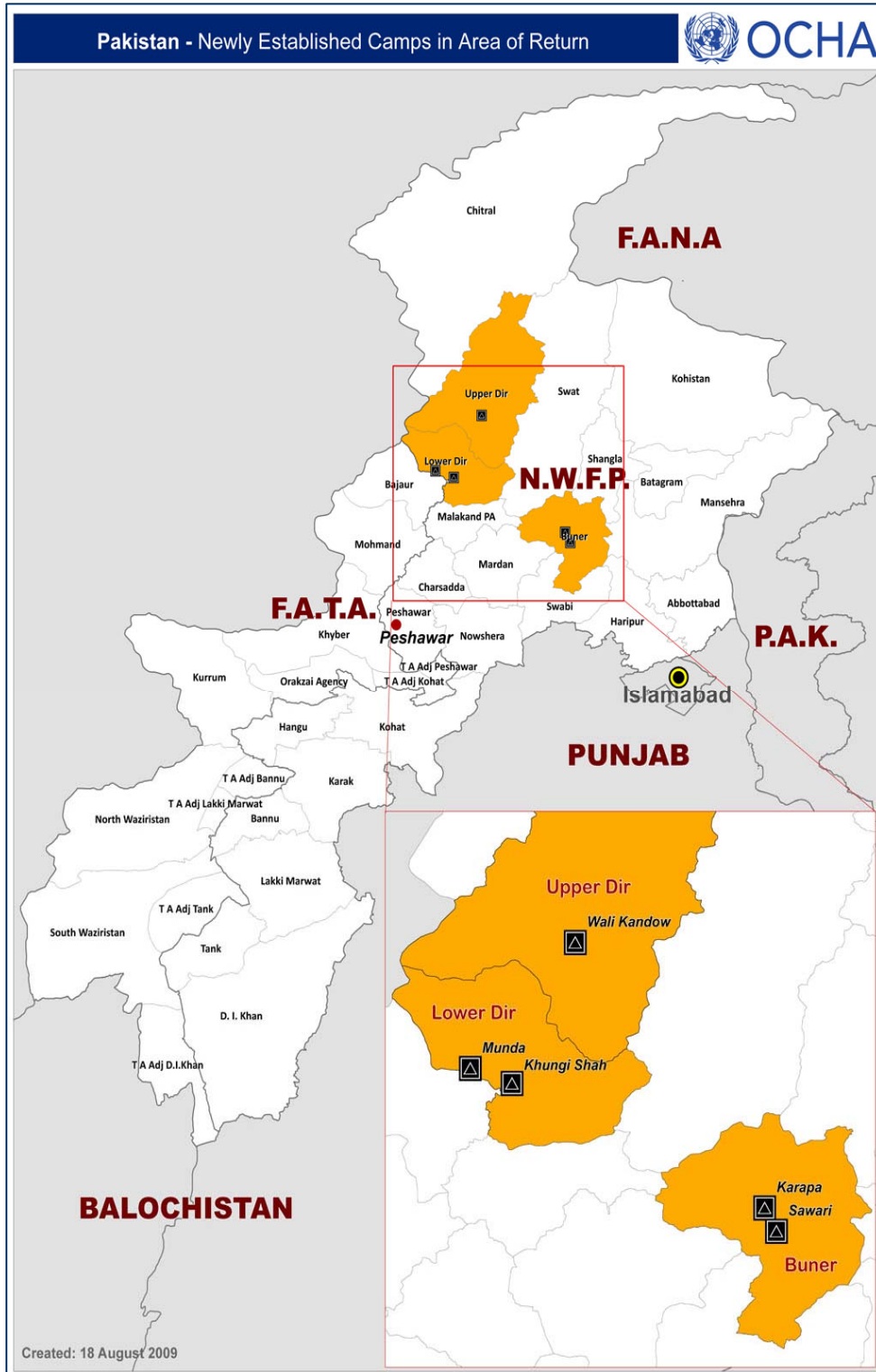
According to the Provincial Department of Education, the number of IDP-occupied schools has decreased from 947 to 454 over the last reporting period with 2,340 families still living in schools. More than 32,500 families have returned from over 4,370 schools since the second phase of school returns started in the last week of July. The Education Cluster reports that all the remaining 454 schools housing IDPs are expected to be vacated by 1 September. The Cluster has suggested that rehabilitation work in girls' schools and schools needing major repairs should have priority.

NWFP Floods: Heavy rainfall on 16 August caused flash floods originating from the Karamar

Pakistan - Map Showing Areas Affected by Recent Flooding



Mountains in Swabi and Mardan Districts in North West Frontier Province (NWFP). According to the District Government, 14 deaths (down from the original 27 reported as having been killed) were reported in 16 Union Councils across Swabi and Mardan Districts. The worst affected Union Council was Garyala (Mardan District) with eight reported deaths. According to an OCHA assessment of the flooded areas, approximately 84,300 individuals were affected by the floods. An estimated 2,300 houses were damaged while 900 were completely destroyed. In addition, there was significant impact on stored grain and livestock.



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

Waziristan: According to the Government, almost 12,630 families displaced from Waziristan have been registered by district authorities in Tank and D.I. Khan Districts. The National Database Registration Authority (NADRA) will verify the registration. The Government has declared two Tehsils, Ladda and Sarbakzai in South Waziristan, conflict-affected. People displaced from these Tehsils were registered at Kote Azam in Tank District. Government food distribution is being carried out at Kote Azam for approximately 2,930 families. WFP continues to distribute food in D.I. Khan District.

Security: The security situation remains fluid in the country, with increased security measures to counter reprisals after the killing of an important insurgent leader. Elsewhere, security operations continued in some areas of Dir and Swat Districts and in Waziristan Agency.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

Protection

Needs: There is an urgent need to finalise the returns policy to support and protect IDPs remaining in camps; in host families; IDPs who have returned; and those who are from areas that are not on the Government's list of conflict-affected zones and who are therefore not registered.

Response: Needs-based assistance, including NFIs, shelter and protection activities will be provided until the end of the year to vulnerable populations.

In the reporting period, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) continued to provide individual legal/protection counselling to camp residents with the major issues being registration problems linked to accessing assistance.

During the week, two training sessions on protection, human rights, and protection standards for displaced women and children were held in Jalojai Camp for 50 people. Participants raised concerns about diverse issues, including delays in the provision of food, as well as maintenance and security in the camps. Participants were also of the opinion that they would face many problems upon their return as they fear that their houses are destroyed or damaged due to heavy fighting. Some IDPs reported that they keep abreast of the status of their houses through phone contacts with their relatives and neighbours.

Gaps/Challenges: Monitoring of returnees and return conditions in return areas is difficult due to security restrictions, and a complete assessment of damage to the infrastructure cannot be carried out. Without such an assessment, protection related gaps, such as health and shelter cannot be ascertained.

IDP complaints about non-registration remain unresolved. Some IDPs are not registered since they come from areas not declared conflict-affected or have arrived in camps after the 5 August close of the Governmental registration. IDPs also face registration issues due to lost Identity Cards, missing data in the NADRA data base or dual registration due to movement from one camp to another, or from registration transfers between camps and host families.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Needs: Facilities need to be established in Wali Kandow Camp (Lower Dir District) and Karapa Camp (Buner District) including mobile storage tents for food distribution, kitchens, latrines and water provision. There is also a need to assess the damages caused by the recent flash floods in the Jalala and Jalojai Camps. To this end, UNHCR's implementing partner, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), is assessing the camps to identify the number of damaged tents, the number of new tents needed and the number of tents that need to be re-erected.

Response: As of 18 August, the number of closed camps in the NWFP hosting districts stands at 13. Two more camps, Pitao (Dargai) and Ragmaia were closed during last week. According to the Commissionerate of

Afghan Refugees (CAR), these were spontaneous camps not administered by CAR or UNHCR. The other closed camps include Palosa 2, Jaloza 2, Sheikh Shahzad, Sheikh Yasin, Mazdoor Abad, Yar Hussain, Shah Mansoor 1 and 2, Shakhakot, Kund Park, Larama and Sugar Mill. According to the CAR, 17 camps remain for IDPs in the NWFP with a combined population of approximately 145,200 IDPs.

As of 18 August, about 200 tents had been erected and 30 families had moved into Wali Kandow Camp in Lower Dir District. The camp is managed by UNHCR through CAR and the District Coordination Officer (DCO). Some space has also been set aside in the camp for a WFP mobile storage tent for food distribution. A request for more land has been made to the DCO in Lower Dir as more camp capacity is required.

Khungi Shah in Lower Dir District, a camp run by ICRC¹ with the Pakistan Red Crescent Society, is housing over 1,000 people, the majority of whom have moved from schools in Lower Dir District. ICRC is providing food, WASH and health services.

In Karapa Camp in Daggar (Buner District) run by UNHCR, over 1,820 tents (1,470 by the Shelter Cluster and 350 by the Government) have been erected as of 18 August. Over 2,300 families are staying there. Swari Camp (Buner District) run by UNHCR is reported to house 950 families. The District Administration is providing food to both camps.

Gaps/Challenges: Additional land is needed in the new Karapa Camp in Daggar (Buner District) and Wali Kandow Camp (Lower Dir District) to accommodate more IDP families. The estimated number of IDPs to be transferred from public schools is far higher than the current camp accommodation capacity. In addition, there is a need in the camps to provide electricity for fans during the month of Ramadan.

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Needs: The Shelter Cluster needs to develop a standardised classification system to map out damage caused by the conflict in areas of return. The standardised information would help Cluster members carry out assessments and set up transitional shelters.

Response: In camps: Between 1 May-14 August, about 45,700 NFI kits were distributed in camps and almost 168,300 NFIs outside camps. (A standard NFI kit contains a sleeping mat, one bucket, a plastic sheet, a jerry can, blankets, kitchen set and soap.)

Outside camps: According to the Government, about 30,000 houses in areas of return have been destroyed. UN Habitat, the Norwegian Refugee Council, Relief International and UNHCR have pledged to provide shelter assistance to about 10,000 families whose houses were damaged. The Cluster will adjust the *Transitional Shelter Technical Plan* to adapt to varying climatic conditions and terrain. (The standard shelter kit is for a family of seven and consists of timber, corrugated galvanised iron, tools, plastic sheets, binding materials and a cash grant for the most vulnerable.)

Gap/Challenges: The Cluster needs to consolidate and analyse activity reports and assessments by Cluster members made in Lower Dir, Swat and Buner Districts to obtain a more comprehensive overview of the shelter/ NFI situation.

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.

Food Security

Needs: In view of the food needs of non-IDPs who had stayed behind during the conflict in their areas, WFP has requested that NADRA register and verify these families/individuals, so that humanitarian and recovery assistance can be initiated.

Response: WFP started distributing the food on 1 August in the camps and on 6 August to host families. As of 17 August, WFP had distributed over 20,860 MT of food for approximately 1.4 million individuals of whom over 67,440 were in camps and 1.35 million with hosting communities. Between 6-17 August, 930 MT food was distributed to 46,650 IDPs in D.I. Khan.

Food distribution is picking up momentum in the four newly established hubs in Swat District and two in Buner District as registered IDPs receive information about the new hubs in their own areas.

During the past week, ICRC/PRCS provided over 900 MT of food and approximately 1,650 NFIs to 65,750 people in Upper and Lower Dir, Malakand, and Buner Districts.

Approximately 28 MT dates, donated by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia through the Punjab Government, will be distributed in Swat District for the month of Ramadan.

Gaps/Challenges: Security issues continue to pose the biggest challenge to existing operations, particularly in the areas of Tank and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. Two proposed humanitarian hubs in Tank District are yet to be made operational due to unfavourable security conditions. Expansion of operations to the western side across the Swat River in Swat District also remains a challenge.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs: New camps for displaced communities in Buner and Lower and Upper Dir Districts need urgent WASH intervention. Transit camps for returnees will require assistance. Temporary WASH facilities in temporary schools in areas of return are also needed.

Response: WASH Cluster members are active in 125 Union Councils across nine districts, reaching over 230,000 affected people, in addition to camp residents who also receive WASH assistance.

WASH facilities in closed camps have been decommissioned. The Government has initiated the rehabilitation of nine WASH schemes in Buner and Swat Districts with UNICEF support. In addition, UNICEF, through Oxfam, is providing WASH services in the newly established Naway Kaley and Swari Camps in Buner District. With the shift of focus from hosting areas to areas of return, district level WASH coordination meetings in Mardan and Swabi have been stopped, and the Cluster is planning to establish coordination mechanisms in Swat and Buner Districts and other areas of return.

Gaps/Challenges: Planning in areas of return remains a challenge with many agencies not coordinating with the Cluster.

Health

Need: According to the NWFP Department of Health (DoH), 42 of 76 health facilities are functional in Swat District. To restore proper health services at damaged health facilities, tents are urgently needed to provide cover for medical supplies, health workers and patients.

Response: On 18 August, the Health Cluster provided essential drugs to the DoH for Swat District in the form of one Inter-Agency Emergency Health Kit (IEHK) and four Mini-Emergency Health Kits (MEHK).

On 13 August, the Health Cluster arranged a training of trainers on basic life care for injuries, choking and artificial provision of breathing in adults and children for 20 health care providers from Government hospitals in the IDP hosting districts of Charsadda, Nowshera, Peshawar, Swabi and Mardan. Similarly, training for 22 health partners on rapid health assessment was conducted on 12 August in Peshawar District in preparation for the D.I. Khan health assessment scheduled to commence on 24 August.

The Health Cluster's preparedness plan for influenza A (H1N1) is in place. The DoH has sufficient antiviral medicines. Fourteen sentinel sites are now established in the NWFP for disease surveillance.

The number of maternal neonatal and child health care (Service Delivery Point (SDP)) is now down to seven after the closure of Palosa camp SDP.

Gaps/Challenges: A health assessment scheduled for Tank District on 17 August could not be conducted due to the security situation in the district.

Nutrition

Needs: There is a need to set up nutrition intervention for new IDPs in D.I. Khan and Tank Districts.

Response: During last week, Nutrition Cluster interventions continued in eight IDP camps, (Kacha Garhi 1 & 2, Jalozai 1, 2, 3, Palosa, Benazir Complex and Jalala camp) and six districts hosting IDPs (Peshawar, Mardan, Nowshera, Charsadda, Swabi and Malakand). The Cluster is planning to further expand Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) services to Swat, Buner, Dir Lower, Malakand and Shangla Districts.

In the same period, almost 1,270 mothers received key messages on breastfeeding, bringing the total number close to 23,500 mothers since October 2008.

In the reporting week, almost 240 moderately malnourished children and 66 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were provided a one-month return package consisting of nine kilos of fortified blended food and multi-micronutrient supplements. In the same period, 25 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were provided with a one-month plumpy nut ration. Since repatriation, 1,550 moderately acute malnourished children, 463 SAM children and 421 PLW have been provided return rations.

Save the Children and Merlin have started establishing stabilisation centres at district headquarter hospitals, out-patient therapeutic and supplementary feeding programme sites in Swat and Buner Districts. Programme implementation will start from next month.

Gaps/Challenges: Setting up nutrition services in troubled areas of Swat and Buner Districts is a challenge due to the uncertain security situation. Proper follow up and treatment of all registered cases of malnutrition for returnees are in place.

Education

Needs: There is a need to vacate 454 schools for rehabilitation before the start of the academic year on 1 September 2009. Additional partners are needed to rehabilitate over 1,080 middle and secondary schools occupied by IDPs. The construction of transitional structures for damaged schools in the conflict-affected districts of Swat, Buner, Malakand and Lower Dir Districts has also not yet started.

Response: The number of IDP-occupied schools has decreased from 947 to 454 since last week, with over 2,340 families currently living in schools. The Cluster has completed rehabilitation work in 377 IDP-vacated Government primary schools in Abbotabad, Mardan, Swabi, Peshawar, Nowshera and Charsadda Districts while work is in progress in 517 schools. The total number of occupied schools was approximately 4,740 at the time the return process started on 13 July.

Some of the many Cluster partners contributing to school refurbishment and reconstruction include the International Rescue Committee, which will start refurbishing in 16 government secondary schools in Swabi and Mardan Districts. The Catholic Relief Services (CRS) is planning to start rehabilitation work in schools in Mardan District. CRS has also provided and improved water and sanitation facilities in 13 schools in Swabi District. The Agency for Technical Corporation and Development (ACTED) plans to provide and improve water and sanitation facilities in 180 schools in Swabi, Mardan, Nowshera and Peshawar Districts. Ed-Links will set up 205 pre-fabricated transitional shelters and provide student and teacher support kits in five districts of Malakand Division for the 205 completely damaged schools there starting within three months.

With the closure of Palosa 2 Camp and two spontaneous camps in Mardan and Swabi Districts, the number of primary schools in camps has decreased from 42 to 37. As a result, enrolment has decreased by 317 children from 12,440 children last week. Meanwhile, the closure of 33 primary schools in host communities in Mardan, Swabi and Peshawar has affected 2,415 children.

Gaps/Challenges: Cluster partners need to start secondary schooling at Jalozei Camp (phases 4 to 7). School supplies, including stationary, school bags, shoes and uniform are also needed for children.

Logistics

Needs: WFP is planning to further upgrade the Logistics Base in Pir Piai, Peshawar District to respond to storage requests from the humanitarian community. Storage facilities are scarce due to access difficulties around Peshawar as a result of the monsoon rains. A WFP mission was also deployed to Buner District on 7 August to review new hub locations to determine their usefulness to the returnee population.

Response: As of 18 August, there were 40 humanitarian hubs in IDP hosting districts and returnee areas and five distribution points in camps. Due to the large number of IDP returns to their areas of origin, the NWFP Government has requested WFP to shift operations by relocating hubs from Peshawar, Mardan, Nowshera and Swabi Districts to Swat and Buner Districts; this will be carried out and reviewed throughout August. It was agreed that a total of seven hubs will remain in host areas - two each in Peshawar and Mardan Districts and one each in Nowshera, Swabi and Charsadda Districts. Some 23 additional hubs are planned in areas of return. During the reporting week, five new hubs became operational in Buner and Swat Districts, while five more locations were identified in these same areas to be established as soon as conditions improve. There are currently seven operational hubs in Swat and Buner Districts.

Banners calling for private donations for the Food Bank during Ramadan will be displayed during the first week of Ramadan in Karachi, Lahore and Quetta.

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

Agriculture

Needs: The winter season, in which wheat and vegetables are sown, is of critical importance for food security and livelihood revival. Immediate seed and fertilizer inputs are required to assist farmers in re-establishing food security and rebuilding their livelihoods in the areas of return.

Gaps/Challenges: The majority of the returned population in the conflict areas were unable to cultivate summer crops this year due to a lack of seeds and the Government's ban on planting maize for security reasons. Although the maize ban has been lifted, the optimum sowing season has already passed for this year. As well, with only 11 percent funding, the Agriculture Cluster is one of the least funded cluster in the revised Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2009.

Early Recovery

Needs: The conflict has disrupted IDP employment and livelihoods as IDPs return to their areas of origin. Employment generation is important to enable returning families to earn their livelihoods and prevent them from seeking refuge elsewhere.

Response: Several initiatives on IDP livelihood and employment generation in areas of return are operating. ILO has signed an agreement with the Provincial Government to establish an Employment Information Centre in Buner District. The Centre will help unemployed persons find wage labour as well as self-employment. Concern Worldwide has also launched a Cash for Work programme for public infrastructure renovation and rehabilitation in Buner District.

Gaps/Challenges: Currently, agencies need to agree on standards to ensure uniform wages for the same kind of work and working hours.

IV. Funding

During last week, a big push by the donor community meant that funding to the Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (PHRP) has increased by more than 17 percent. Of the US \$542 million required to fund emergency humanitarian projects of UN agencies, international and national NGOs, the coverage has increased from 44.7 percent to 61.6 percent or \$334 million.

The United States remains the biggest contributor to the Appeal. A contribution this week by the United Arab Emirates of \$30 million makes it the second biggest contributor to the PHRP so far, followed by the Government of Pakistan with more than \$25.5 million. Other countries or international organizations made significant contributions to the Appeal.

Several pledges still have to be turned into contributions.

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VII. For Reference

Cluster information and meeting minutes can be found
the Humanitarian Affairs section of
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