

This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Pakistan. It covers the period from 24 April to 15 May 2012. The next report will be issued on or around 31 May 2012.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Displaced families from Khyber Agency continue to arrive at Jalozai camp for humanitarian assistance. About 3,000 people are arriving at the camp daily.
- Shelter and food are the top needs of displaced families living outside the camp according to an April inter-agency assessment. Food distributions are scheduled to commence next week at two off-camp humanitarian hubs established in Nowshera District.

II. Situation Overview

Displaced families continue to arrive at Jalozai camp for registration, from Bara sub-district in Khyber Agency due to ongoing security operations. About 3,000 people are arriving at the camp daily, down from 10,000 people two months ago. Over 90 per cent of the registered families opt to reside outside the camp. The camp currently hosts 10,425 families (50,900 people).

As of 15 May, UNHCR had registered 52,839 families (232,390 individuals) displaced since January, when security operations began.

Some displaced families living outside Jalozai camp are relocating from host communities to the camp for humanitarian assistance, with 40 to 50 off-camp families arriving at the camp daily.

Shelter and food are the top needs of the off-camp families according to an April inter-agency assessment. The needs of the camp population include food, shelter, water and sanitation services, health services and education.

Returns from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) are also ongoing. In April, 16,000 people returned from Jalozai camp and host communities to Mohmand, Bajaur, South Waziristan and Orakzai agencies in FATA.

According to UNHCR, 149,440 families (683,550 individuals) remain displaced in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) due to ongoing security operations and sectarian violence.

The humanitarian community has developed a strategic operational plan that includes all relief activities planned for this year. The plan, which was developed together with the Government officials, covers support to both in-camp and off-camp displaced families, as well as support for their return home when the security situation allows.

The initial plan was revised in April to include the needs of the people displaced from Khyber Agency since January. Humanitarian agencies need US\$169 million to meet outstanding needs of the displaced population until the end of the year. Without greater support, key organizations providing relief to the displaced people are due to run out of funds at the end of May on a number of important relief activities after which the continuation of critical humanitarian assistance may be seriously at risk.



III. Humanitarian Needs and Response



FOOD SECURITY

WFP continues to distribute monthly food rations to displaced families in and outside Jalozai camp through three distribution points at Jalozai camp managed by partner Basic Education and Employable Skill Training. It has so far provided 1,670 tons of food to 18,856 families as part of May distributions. In total, WFP has provided 9,966 tons of food to 55,020 registered families since January, all of whom receive a monthly ration. WFP cut yellow split peas and high energy biscuits rations by 50 per cent due to a reduction in stocks during the past two weeks.

WFP will soon commence food distributions at two off-camp humanitarian hubs established in Nowshera District, which are expected to be operational next week. A third off-camp humanitarian hub is under construction.

Agriculture is a leading source of livelihoods for nearly 80 per cent of the people in KP and FATA. They have suffered significant livestock losses since security operations commenced in 2008. Distress sales of livestock and reduction in productivity have been noticed. Humanitarian agencies are focusing on protecting and restoring the productivity of surviving livestock among displaced populations. FAO is assessing needs in Jalozai camp and in Nowshera and Peshawar districts (for off-camp IDPs). It will focus on providing feed, medication and temporary shelter for the surviving livestock of the affected families.



EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Intensification in security operations in Shalobar, Bara sub-district of Khyber Agency has resulted in more in-camp displaced families. During the past week, UNHCR pitched 620 tents to accommodate new arrivals in Jalozai camp. Since January the camp has been expanded to provide emergency shelter to 4,940 families. All families opting to stay in the camp receive emergency shelter and tents. Some of the newly displaced families were accommodated in the vacated tents of the families who returned to Mohmand and Bajaur agencies.

During the past week, NRC distributed non-food item (NFI) kits to 4,296 families, bringing the total NFI beneficiaries since January to 49,795 families. UNHCR, after distributing available stocks of 38,000 NFI kits through NGO SRSP, switched to meeting NFI needs by complimenting an NRC package with plastic sheets, plastic mats, jerry cans and buckets.



NUTRITION

The table below illustrates the cluster's interventions and beneficiary figures since January:

Beneficiary groups	Total	By Gender
Children under five years screened	10,058	4,837 boys; 5,221 girls
Severely acutely malnourished children admitted for treatment	277	97 boys; 180 girls
Moderately acutely malnourished children admitted for treatment	1,449	472 boys; 698 girls
Pregnant and lactating women screened	5,781	
Pregnant and lactating women admitted for treatment	630	
Mothers and caretakers benefiting from awareness sessions on infant young child feeding, community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) and hygiene education	22,022	



WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

Since January, UNICEF has provided hygiene kits, water buckets and jerry cans to 41,215 recently displaced families in Jalozai camp and clean drinking water to the entire camp population. In addition, UNICEF has provided the same WASH items to 590 families that have returned to Mohmand and 644 families that have returned to Bajaur since January.

UNICEF has constructed 907 toilets, 439 washrooms, 228 water tanks and 257 washing pads in Jalozai camp since January. UNICEF also collects and disposes solid waste and conducts hygiene promotion activities in the camp. Since January, UNICEF and its humanitarian partners have conducted 16,100 hygiene sessions in the camp. The families receiving WASH NFIs at the time of registration receive awareness on hygiene issues through these sessions.



PROTECTION

During the past week, UNHCR and its humanitarian partners registered 4,065 families (16,986 individuals). Special desks established to handle grievances continue to provide assistance to 50 to 60 people daily, prioritize vulnerable families and individuals and to identify special needs.

An analysis of the recent influx from Khyber Agency reveals that 11 per cent of the displaced families (5,779 families) are female-headed households, of whom 1,676 families (29 per cent) are residing in Jalozai camp, while the remaining 4,103 families are residing with host communities. Humanitarian agencies are providing protection services to the families. Protection issues include lost registration forms, dual addresses (both conflict affected and safe areas) on Computerized National Identity Cards (CNIC) indicating that the person may not actually be a resident of the notified conflict area, persons holding NADRA issued tokens in place of CNICs, registered IDPs facing problems in receiving WFP food assistance.



EDUCATION

With UNICEF support, IRC established two primary school structures (one for boys, one for girls) in Jalozai camp during the past week. Enrolment in the 21 schools in the camp has increased from 6,036 to 6,288 children (2,698 girls) during the past week. According to the Cluster estimates, nearly 20,000 children are in need of education services in the camp. The schools are supported by UNICEF, IRC, Save the Children and Muslim Aid.

Save the Children established six Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in Peshawar during the past week, increasing the number of such spaces operational in off-camp locations in Peshawar to 16. The TLSs provide learning opportunities to 1,569 children, including 824 girls. More than 1,000 of the children are displaced from Khyber Agency while the rest are from host communities.

Out of six districts in KP with displaced populations, education services are available only in Peshawar, leaving a huge gap. Additional schools, educational supplies and necessary teaching and learning material are required to bridge the gap.



HEALTH

WHO, with the support of health cluster organizations, monitors and updates partners on daily disease consultations (an average of 3,484 per week) for the displaced population; disease trends, include upper respiratory infections, pneumonia, bloody diarrhea, other acute diarrhea, malaria, scabies and other diseases. WHO also monitors and responds to health partners' needs for essential medicines and other supplies.

UNICEF is maintaining support to mother and child healthcare and immunization services in the camp through local NGO Centre of Excellence for Rural Development (CERD) and the Department of Health. Two mother and child healthcare centres established by CERD are providing round-the-clock emergency medical services. Seven centres supported by UNICEF are providing routine immunization services at registration and enlisting points.

UNFPA has established two Women Friendly Health Spaces for integrated reproductive health services in Jalozai camp to provide family planning services and management of sexually transmitted infections. In addition, UNFPA has provided reproductive health kits to Pabbi Satellite Hospital to strengthen the health facility and address basic emergency obstetric and newborn care referrals from Jalozai camp.

There is a need to map all available health resources in off-camp locations and improve access to government-provided health services for the displaced people. In addition, vector control interventions need to be scaled up within and outside Jalozai camp. The health cluster partners include Islamic Relief, Johanniter International, IRC, Save the Children, Merlin, CAMP, CERD, UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO.



CAMP COORDINATION/MANAGEMENT

UNHCR is coordinating the activities of five UN agencies and 10 NGO implementing partners as well as working closely with two government entities in the camp. UNHCR site planning and development has kept pace with new requirements with expansion and consolidation in two new phases; coordinating the siting of two new administrative areas, Women Friendly Spaces, a food distribution point along with school and a basic health unit. Identification of a new off-camp registration and distribution point is underway. Areas vacated by displaced people who have returned to Bajaur and Mohmand agencies are being used to accommodate new arrivals at Jalozai camp.

V. Coordination

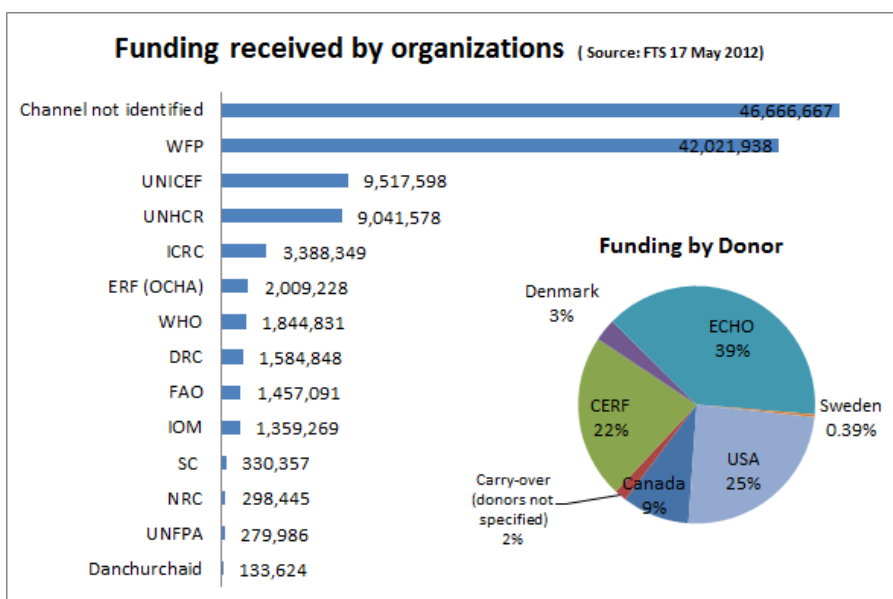
OCHA is working with humanitarian partners to finalize the development of projects under the Humanitarian Operational Plan (HOP) to guide donors on responses and outstanding humanitarian needs in KP and FATA and inform their support for ongoing and planned programmes. The process will be finalized this week.

Humanitarian partners plan to review and update the HOP in July to ensure it remains relevant to the changing situation and to extend its coverage through to mid-2013.

V. Funding

Humanitarian agencies require an additional \$169 million to provide assistance to the people affected by the complex emergency in KP and FATA. Since January 2012, donors have contributed more than US\$119 million for the humanitarian response in KP and FATA.

The Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan expired in December 2010. Humanitarian partners have highlighted the need for a consolidated response plan to facilitate effective mobilization of resources to meet outstanding needs.



Source: Financial Tracking Service (<http://fts.unocha.org>) as of 11 April 2012. Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

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