The PCMA is a modified version of Emergency Market Mapping Analysis (EMMA) and used for both slow onset disasters (like drought) and rapid onset disasters (like floods, earthquake, and typhoon) in pre-crisis situations. The PCMA is a detailed market baseline assessment and information generated by the PCMA assists in planning emergency responses.

The PCMA was conducted in three districts of Sindh including Jamshoro, Umerkot and Tharparkar from 30 November - 11 December, 2016. In total, 76 households, 80 market actors, 3 Government key informants were interviewed and 22 FGDs were conducted across 14 Tehsils or Talukas of the three targeted districts. After extensive consultations at national and provincial levels in Islamabad and Karachi with stakeholders, including Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA, Sindh) and Bureau of Statistics (BoS) Sindh, two critical commodities, wheat flour and goats, were finalized to focus in PCMA, including supplementary analysis of the fodder and water markets. Further, drought was considered as reference crisis scenario for Umerkot and Tharparkar districts, whereas both floods and drought in case of Jamshoro.

Two separate reports on wheat flour and goat markets have been prepared by international consultant with inputs from local experts. Both reports focus on situation of drought affected households and the role of market actors in both normal and emergency periods. The findings of both reports showed that households have experienced a considerable change in wheat and goat production, wheat flour and water consumption, earnings and livelihoods in normal and emergency periods. The reports recommend several response options for drought and flood affected communities and functioning of markets in case of any future emergency.

For wheat flour market, the response options proposed include distribution of wheat or wheat flour directly to households, unconditional cash distribution to households, wheat flour vouchers, support to government and the private
sector to improve storage and provision of wheat seed and fertilizers to poor and very poor farming households. In case of goat market, the response options suggested are livestock medication and vaccination voucher program for goats, provision of fodder vouchers to poor and very poor communities, provision of in-kind fodder assistance for goats, Cash Transfer Programming for goat owners, De-stocking: purchase of livestock from vulnerable households and technical support and training on livestock management. The PCMA also developed capacity of FS Working Group member organizations and departments representing provincial departments (PDMA and BoS Sindh), FAO, WFP and local organizations.

The Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) exercise was undertaken during the last quarter where affected population and priority locations were identified by engaging all cluster partners including FDMA. A rigorous exercise that involved constant consultation resulted in a much clearer picture of the needs and vulnerable population to be targeted under the HSP 2017. Of the 1.75 million people affected by complex emergency in the northwestern Pakistan, an estimated 1.2 million people (including 46% of unregistered FATA returnees in 2016 and the projected to return in 2017) remain in need of life-saving food assistance and livelihoods revitalization for a sustained return & rehabilitation process.

The main Food Security related needs include: 1. lifesaving food assistance; 2. sustainable livelihoods support and income generation activities, linking relief & recovery to development in return areas specifically; and 3. Strengthened preparedness and resilience to future disasters across vulnerable parts of the country. Vulnerable people in Pakistan who are in need include returnees in Khyber, Kurram, Orakzai, North Waziristan and South Waziristan in FATA Agencies and IDPs in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa hosting districts. Of the 1.75 million people affected an estimated 1.2 million people remain in need of urgent lifesaving humanitarian assistance in 2017.

Essential life-saving food assistance remains critical for the affected people (currently displaced and those returning). Due to protracted displacement and returning after 2 to 6 years, besides initial food assistance, the affected people will need diversified livelihood support and additional income sources to reduce their dependency on humanitarian assistance. Nutritious food support especially for children under five, pregnant and lactating women will remain a high priority.

Transitioning from life-saving food assistance to cash assistance for resilient and sustainable livelihood rehabilitation, the ‘Do No Harm’ principle will be key factor in helping people regain normalcy.

The complex FATA scenario requires a sound understanding of the situation to enable appropriate programmatic response both for immediate humanitarian needs as well as medium to longer term recovery. The objective of the study is to generate evidence to inform programme and policy decision for sustainable recovery of the households considering the return situation, livelihoods and food security and prevailing market situation in FATA. In particular it will; a) assess the food security situation in 7 Agencies of FATA of Pakistan, in particular, the number, location, and characteristics of food insecure households, b) identify the nature of food insecurity (acute vs. chronic), its main causes including shocks and severity in terms of coping mechanisms, c) develop a profile on the market situation in FATA including functioning of markets, linkages, their capacity and constraints, & how market affect food security and d) Provide evidence for informed decision making for improving household food security and livelihoods, market functionality and related basic services.

Under the overall leadership and guidance of FATA secretariat with technical and financial support from WFP; the study will be completed by March 2017. A coordination Group has been set up to steer the surveying process comprising of; chaired

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In-Depth Survey on Food Security and Livelihoods of Returnees in FATA 2017

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A high level delegation from IPC GSU (Global Support Unit) visit to Pakistan in last week of April in order to raise awareness among key decision makers in government, UN agencies, donors and the IPC Technical Working Group Members, Food Security Cluster at national and provincial level. Resulted into positive response, support and commitment for the preparation and implementation of IPC.

Food Programme (WFP). FATA Bureau of Statistics (BoS) will take lead in collecting data in the field. The first round of training has completed in Peshawar while second round is planned for end January in DI Khan. The two weeks data collection will commence from first week of February 2017.

Food Security Humanitarian Strategic Plan (HSP) 2017

A multifaceted food insecurity situation continues for IDPs and returnees affected by the complex emergency in FATA. Considerable damage to housing, infrastructure, markets and market systems, irrigation, services and particularly livelihood opportunities have created a complex situation for the returning population. These challenges combined with access difficulties, gender dynamics, limited information and basic services increase the returning population’s vulnerability of people to food insecurity. The FSC will follow a transitory approach of relief assistance for IDPs in displacement and relief and emergency livelihood recovery to ensure food security support for the returning population.

Around 0.58 million the most vulnerable people in need will be targeted through essential life-saving food assistance for six months. Some 65,000 families will be provided with Agriculture and livestock support, while 80,000 families will also be supported through cash by engaging in livelihood activities.

The specific needs of vulnerable groups including the elderly, female-headed households and persons with disabilities, will be taken into consideration when designing and implementing activities. In case of limited responses, population with the highest level of acute food insecurity will be targeted first.

Food Programme Humanitarian Strategic Plan for 2017 was completed during the quarter. 34 organizations submitted 41 proposals to respond to the crisis in KP/FATA with a total of USD 104.4 million, out of which 20 proposals worth USD 95.6 million have been approved and recommended by FSC. Total HSP for the year is USD 338 million that includes Afghan Refugees response, making the FS response requests at 28.2% of the total strategic plan.

HSP 2016 Overall Response

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)

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Chronic analysis in Pakistan, this will feed into the development of programmes, upcoming strategies and action plans (medium and long-term) in the country.

The ‘IPC Chronic Level 1 Training and Analysis’ workshop was held from the 21st of November to the 1st of December 2016 at the Ramada Hotel in Islamabad. Ms. Sophie Chotard (Global Quality & Support Coordinator Global Programme), Ms. Nusha Choudhury (IPC Regional Coordinator as lead trainer) with her co-facilitators and IPC team including Mr. Feruz Ahmed (IPC Regional Data Analyst), Ms. Mehnaz Ajmal (IPC National Coordinator), Ms. Duua Sayed (IPC Regional Trainer and Assistant Coordinator) and Mr. Amanur Rehman Khan (VAM Policy Officer) has successfully completed the training sessions and group work.
Day first of the session was aimed at providing a general overview of IPC and differentiating between Acute and Chronic IPC based on the Information Support System (ISS). Apart from refreshing and enhancing the capacities of multi-stakeholders and food security professionals, the participants were acquainted with the purpose, tools and procedures of classifying, identifying and determining the level of Chronic Food Insecurity in an area. The training and analysis workshop was attended by more thirty five food security professionals from the Ministry of National Food Security and Research, Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms, National Agriculture Research Centre, National Institute of Population Studies, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Planning and Development Department (P&DD), Bureau Of Statistics (BoS), Food and Agriculture Departments of Sindh, ACF, Oxfam, Save the Children, Welthungerhilfe, SDPI, JEN, WFP and FAO. In Pakistan currently, IPC chronic rollout has been piloted in Sindh Province as agreed in the last IPC National Technical Working Group (NTWG), and later on will be expended in the whole country as requested by MNFS&F. The first draft results of the analysis will be shared with IPC Global Support Unit for their feedback and then will be shared with National Technical Working Group for final validation and dissemination of results.