How Severe, How Many and When: Around 1.18 million people (23% of the population) in 13 newly merged areas (districts/tribal sub-divisions) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan are currently estimated to be in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and Phase 4 (Emergency). These are namely: Bajaur, Khyber, Kurram, Mohmand, North Waziristan, Orakzai and South Waziristan districts (formerly known as Federally Administered Tribal Agencies, (FATA)) and tribal sub-divisions (formerly known as Frontier Regions of Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat, Lakki Marwat, Peshawar and Tank). More than 371,000 people (7% of the population) are estimated to be in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) across the 13 newly merged areas and urgent action is required to save their lives and livelihoods. More than 800,000 people (16% of the population) are in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and also require urgent action to protect their livelihoods and reduce food consumption gaps. For the overall current phase classification, 12 newly merged areas (districts/tribal sub-divisions) are in Phase 3 (Crisis), while one tribal sub-district is in Phase 2 (Stress). The analysis of the projection period (June to August 2020) indicates that the number of people in Crisis and Emergency is expected to increase slightly to 1.24 million (25% of the population). However, overall, it’s expected the situation in the current period is likely to remain the same during the projection period (i.e. 12 newly merged areas (districts/tribal sub-divisions) in Phase 3 (Crisis) and 1 tribal sub-district in Phase 2 (Stress)).

Where: Of the 13 newly merged areas analysed during the current period, 12 have been classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis): the districts of Bajaur, Khyber, Kurram, Mohmand, North Waziristan, Orakzai and South Waziristan, and the tribal sub-divisions of Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Lakki Marwat, Peshawar and Tank, whereas one tribal sub-division, Kohat, is classified in IPC Phase 2 (Stress).
Why: The populations in most of the newly merged areas have been experiencing conflict and terrorism for nearly a decade, which has affected their food and livestock production, food consumption, damaged infrastructure and markets, and further exacerbated the already fragile food security and livelihood situation for households. Recently, security in the area has improved. However, the affected population has not been able to fully restore their livelihoods and their overall food security conditions are still poor.

CURRENT SITUATION OVERVIEW JANUARY TO MAY 2020

This IPC analysis is focused on only newly-merged areas (districts and tribal sub-divisions) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: Bajaur, Khyber, Kurram, Mohmand, North Waziristan, Orakzai and South Waziristan districts (formerly known as Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)), and tribal sub-divisions of Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat, Lakki Marwat, Peshawar and Tank (formerly known as Frontier Regions (FR)). These 13 newly merged areas were merged into Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2018. Geographically, they lie between the existing districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to the north and east, with Balochistan to the south, and Afghanistan to the west.

Overall, around 1.18 million people are classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and above, with around 371,000 people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) in these newly merged areas. Only the tribal sub-division Kohat is classified in IPC Phase 2 (Stress).

Due to limited availability of water and landholdings, most farmers in the analysed areas are engaged in small-scale subsistence-level crop production. The findings of a Comprehensive Food Security and Livelihood Assessment (CFSLA) show that 54% of households own cultivable agricultural land, whereas 41% of households cultivate land. The distribution of agricultural land ownership shows that 46% of households do not own agricultural land, 33% own up to one acre of land, 10% own between one and two acres, 7% own between two and four acres, while only 4% own more than four acres of agricultural land. In the case of land cultivation, 59% of households do not cultivate land, 27% cultivate up to one acre of land, 8% cultivate between one and two acres, 5% cultivate between two and four acres, and 3% cultivate more than four acres. The land cultivation for various food crops, pulses and vegetables varies between half to one acre in the Kharif (summer) cropping season and between one to two acres for the Rabi (winter) cropping season. Furthermore, 88% of the farming households are owners and 6% are tenants or sharecroppers.

The main cereal crops and pulses grown in the focused areas are: wheat (the major cereal crop grown in all areas), barley (cultivated mainly in Orakzai district, Dera Ismail Khan tribal sub-divisions, Kurram district and South Waziristan districts), maize (grown in all areas except the Tank tribal sub-division), and rice (grown mainly in the districts of Mohmand, South Waziristan, Kurram and Orakzai). Pulses are mostly grown in Orakzai, North Waziristan, Mohmand, Bajaur, Kurram districts, and Peshawar and Lakki Marwat tribal sub-divisions. Vegetables are mostly grown in South Waziristan, Orakzai and Kurram districts, as well as Lakki Marwat, Peshawar and Tank sub-divisions. Different varieties of fruits are also grown in these areas.

Due to small landholdings and subsistence-level crop production, the personal production of cereals for household consumption is merely sufficient for four months on average. This makes households more dependent on markets for their food needs. Although food is generally available in the markets, the purchasing power of households is considerably low and the distance to food markets is far, thus having adverse impacts on people's access to food.

Official data from the Crop Reporting Services of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Agriculture and Livestock Department shows that, except for Bajaur, Khyber and Kurram, wheat production at a district level typically covers less than 10,000 hectares and yields 10,000 tons. As a result, households often depend on wheat production from other parts of Pakistan.

Livestock is one of the core assets for households in the analysed areas, which has been adversely affected by the region’s prolonged conflict. Livestock holders either lost their animals in the fighting or sold them under distress. Currently, 59% of the households (85% in Bannu tribal sub-division, 80% in Bajaur district and 73% Mohmand district) keep livestock such as cattle, buffalo, goats, sheep, donkeys and camels. However, poultry is the most commonly owned animal in this area. Due to the prolonged conflict, agricultural lands have remained unattended for several years, which has resulted in low production of fodder for livestock. Overall, 9% of households that keep cattle reported the deaths of one or more cows during the past 12 months, 7% reported deaths of goats, 3% reported deaths of sheep and 11% reported deaths of poultry. In the Bannu tribal sub-division, the death of cattle was reported by 42% of households, the death of goats was reported by 29% of households, the death of poultry was reported by 31% of households, while the death of sheep was reported by 7% of households in North Waziristan district.

1 The Merged Areas Bureau of Statistics, Planning & Development Department, KP with the support of World Food Programme (WFP) and in close collaboration with the and Food Security Cluster/Working group conducted the Comprehensive Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment (CFSLA) in the 13 newly merged areas (districts/tribal sub-divisions) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in July/August 2019.
Currently, Pakistan is also facing high inflation, including food prices. The current wave of inflation in the country is likely to have adverse effects on the purchasing power of populations and their access to food, particularly poor and middle-income groups. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation data released by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) and the National Statistical Organization in February 2020 shows that the CPI inflation in Pakistan increased by 14.6% on a year-over-year basis in January 2020. CPI inflation for urban consumers increased by 13.4%, whereas it increased by 16.3% for rural consumers. On the other hand, inflation based on the Sensitive Price Index (SPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI) increased by 18.3% and 15.4% respectively on a year-over-year basis in January 2020. Food prices went up by 19.5% for urban consumers and 23.8% for rural consumers, on a year-over-year basis in January 2020. In particular, prices of essential food items, such as wheat flour, rice, pulses and vegetables, have spiked. In the area’s two most accessible major markets of Peshawar and Bannu, the price of wheat and wheat flour rose between 15 and 22%, and the price of pulses rose between 20 and 75%. However, the price information should be interpreted cautiously as households might be paying higher prices in the newly merged areas due to high transportation costs.

Based on the Food Consumption Score (FCS), the majority of the surveyed households, 69% had ‘acceptable’ food consumption, 23% had ‘borderline’ food consumption, and 8% had ‘poor’ food consumption. The proportion of households with poor food consumption is highest in Dera Ismail Khan tribal sub-division with 34%, followed by 24% in Orakzai district and 23% in Lakki Marwat tribal sub-division. Those with borderline food consumption are highest in Orakzai district with 40% followed by 34% in Lakki Marwat tribal sub-division, 33% in Dera Ismail Khan tribal sub-division and 28% in Bajaur district. The households with borderline food consumption are at risk of deteriorating to having poor food consumption if access to food worsens due to any unexpected shocks.

The Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) revealed that 76% of households were consuming five or more food groups, with the highest being 96% in Bannu tribal-sub-division and the lowest being 52% in Tank tribal sub-division. 19% of households were consuming between three and four food groups, with the highest being 41% in Tank tribal sub-division and the lowest being 4% in Bannu tribal sub-division. Only 5% were consuming two or less food groups, with the highest being 11% in South Waziristan district and the lowest being 0% in Bannu tribal sub-division.

The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is an important indicator to assess people’s experience of hunger and food insecurity. Based on the HHS, 83% of households in the area did not experience hunger during the month (30 days) preceding the survey, with the highest level of 97% in South Waziristan district and lowest level of 46% in Dera Ismail Khan tribal sub-division. 8% of households analysed experienced slight hunger, with the highest level of 35% in Lakki Marwat tribal sub-division and the lowest level of 1% in Tank tribal sub-division and South Waziristan district. 9% of households experienced moderate hunger, with the highest being 36% in Dera Ismail Khan tribal sub-division and the lowest being 1% in Orakzai district. Only 1% of households experienced acute hunger, with the highest level of 19% in Peshawar tribal sub-division.

While analysing the adoption of food-based coping strategies, also known as the Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI), 6% of the households had a score greater than 19 (19% in Kurram district, followed by 13% in Bajaur district and 8% in Dera Ismail Khan tribal sub-division), 29% of households had a score of 4-18 (55% in Dera Ismail Khan tribal sub-division, 52% in Mohmand district and 50% in Lakki Marwat tribal sub-division), whereas 65% of households had a score of 0-3 (90% each in Orakzai and South Waziristan districts, 89% in Tank tribal sub-division, and 84% in Kohat tribal sub-division). An rCSI score of 4-18, and 19+ indicates that food gaps exist in this area and households are adopting short-term coping strategies to meet their food needs.

Households also resorted to livelihood-based coping strategies to meet their food needs. Overall, 12% of households adopted ‘emergency’ livelihood coping strategies (32% in Kurram district, 24% in Peshawar tribal sub-division and 19% in South Waziristan district), 10% adopted ‘crisis coping strategies’ (33% in Lakki Marwat tribal sub-division, 22% in North Waziristan district and 20% in Kurram district), around 29% adopted ‘stress coping strategies’ (49% in Mohmand district, 42% in Dera Ismail Khan tribal sub-division and 33% in Orakzai district), and 50% of households did not adopt any coping strategy (82% in Kohat tribal sub-division, 74% in Tank tribal sub-division and 64% in Orakzai district).

The household members have to travel considerable distances to access markets: around 26% have to travel more than 10 kilometres (km) to buy food and non-food items from the nearest markets (79% in Bannu tribal sub-division, 69% in South Waziristan district and 55% in Dera Ismail Khan tribal sub-division). Around half of the households (45%) reported that markets are easily accessible (highest of 71% in Tank tribal sub-division), whereas 54% of households said they face problems reaching the market (highest of 90% in Bannu tribal sub-division). The most common problems faced by households in accessing the markets are long distances and poor road infrastructure, along with the low availability and high cost of transportation.

The households have also accrued debts to meet basic household needs. Overall, around half (47%) of households accumulated new debts (61% in Kurram, 59% in Bajaur and 57% in North Waziristan districts) during the last six months preceding the survey. This was mainly to: cover health needs (41%), cover food needs (24%), repay other debts, purchase livestock/agricultural inputs, and pay for education expenses and business costs, etc. On average, 148,278 Pakistani Rupees (PKR) is the outstanding debt against each household, which is nearly five times the average monthly income in the area.
The highest amount of debt was in North Waziristan district at PKR 228,616, followed by Orakzai district with PKR 199,392 and Kurram district with PKR 174,263. Considering the already limited household income in the area, people are likely to remain in a debt trap for some time, as their monthly income is not enough to pull them out of it. Seasonal migration to nearby areas in search of livelihood opportunities is also a common strategy practiced by people to find employment in both agriculture and non-agriculture.

Overall, 13% of the households (58% in Bannu tribal sub-division, and 29% in Kurram and 25% in North Waziristan districts) experienced a shock during the last six months preceding the CFSLA survey. For example: 32% of households experienced a livestock disease outbreak and severe sickness or natural death of a breadwinner, 18% of households were affected by flooding or heavy rains, and 6% of households reported physical insecurity or conflict. Among these shocks, severe sickness or the natural death of a breadwinner was reported by 66% of households in Kohat district, 58% in Bannu sub-division and 56% in Khyber district. Livestock disease outbreak was reported by 77% of households in Mohmand district, 73% in Peshawar tribal sub-division and 63% in Dera Ismail Khan tribal sub-division. Flooding or heavy rains were reported by 33% of households in South Waziristan, 26% in Khyber and 23% in Orakzai districts.

In terms of access to water, 78% of households have improved water sources (93% in Mohmand district, 90% in Tank tribal sub-division and 89% in Peshawar tribal sub-division). The majority of households (38%) rely on water from boreholes or tube wells, while 18% access their water from pipes, and 13% fetch water from protected wells. Three-fourths (76%) of households have water available throughout the year (94% in both Dera Ismail Khan and Tank tribal sub-divisions, 89% in South Waziristan district and 88% in Kohat tribal sub-division). However, 91% of these households do not purify the water before use (100% in Kohat tribal sub-division, and 98% in both Dera Ismail Khan and Lakki Marwat tribal sub-divisions, along with Mohmand district).

Around half of households have water facilities within their homes or compounds. While considering how far households in the area have to travel to fetch water, 22% of households have to walk for under 10 minutes, 19% of households walk 10-30 minutes and 12% have to walk longer than 30 minutes (43% in Bannu tribal sub-division, 40% in Dera Ismail Khan tribal sub-division and 34% in South Waziristan district).

With regards to accessing improved sanitation, 32% of households have flush toilets for men and 37% have flush toilets for women inside the home. Whereas 32% of households have a dry pit latrine for men and 52% have one for women, and 35% of households reported open field defecation by men and 9% by women. Open defecation practices are highest in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan tribal sub-divisions at 85% for men and 52% for women.

Access to healthcare facilities/providers is also a critical issue in the analysed areas. Households face challenges such as: high cost of healthcare services, unavailability of medicines at healthcare facilities, poor road infrastructure, limited modes of transportation and long distances to healthcare providers. On average, 67% of households travel up to 10 km to access healthcare, 14% of households travel 11-20 km, 9% travel 21-30 km, while 10% travel more than 30 km. It’s particularly challenging for people in Bannu sub-division where 82% of households travel more than 10 km to access healthcare. South Waziristan district follows, with 66% of households traveling over 10 km to reach facilities, while access to healthcare is also more than 10 km away for 56% of households in Dera Ismail Khan tribal sub-division. Overall, 32% of households mainly rely on the nearest functional private clinic, while 26% use District Head Quarter (DHQ) hospitals, 16% frequent Tehsil Head Quarter (THQ) hospitals, 10% go to Basic Health Unit (BHU) centres and 6% attend Rural Health Centres (RHC).

The analysis areas also have very high rates of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months. The preliminary results of the National Nutrition Survey (NNS) conducted in 2018 revealed ‘Critical levels of acute malnutrition overall, with a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate (calculated by weight for height) of 23.2%. According to the NNS 2018 results, Khyber district has the highest malnutrition rate at 42.6% among children aged 6-59 months, followed by Mohmand district with 28.6%, and Kurram district with 23.4%.

Regarding the housing status of households, 72% live in non-cemented (Kaccha) structures, followed by 16% living in semi-cemented homes (Semi Pakka), 10% in cemented (Pakka) houses and 1% living in temporary shelters. The proportion of households living in Kaccha structures is the highest in Orakzai district at 95%, followed by 88% in South Waziristan district and 86% in Bannu tribal sub-division. Overall, 73% of households have access to electricity. However, power is accessible to only 10% of households in Lakki Marwat tribal sub-division and 27% of households in South Waziristan district.

Due to the prolonged conflict, most of the analysed areas remained in a volatile situation for more than a decade, with some of the southern regions experiencing the largest displacement in the history of Pakistan. The return and resettlement process of displaced people was ongoing until mid-2018. In some parts of the districts and tribal sub-divisions, the Federal and Provincial Governments, United Nations, along with international and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), have been providing support to help improve the livelihoods and food security situation of vulnerable communities.

The Government of Pakistan has been providing different types of financial support for livelihood restoration. Under the supervision of the Recovery and Rehabilitation Unit (RRU) of the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, three programs are running in parallel: 1) Immediate Rehabilitation, 2) Permanent Reconstruction, and 3) Citizen Losses Compensation Programme (CLCP).
During 2019, the PDMA, through an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) program, provided two types of cash assistance: 1) Livelihood Support Grants of PKR 16,000 to 64,483 households; and 2) Cash Wellness Grants of PKR 12,000 to 332,245 households. This assistance was provided in the Khyber, Kurram, Orakzai, North Waziristan and South Waziristan districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Similarly, during the same period, the RRU, through the Citizen Losses Compensation Programme (CLCP) and Immediate Rehabilitation program, provided PKR 8,004.7 million for all the newly-merged districts and tribal subdivisions. That resulted in a total of 1,334 multi-sectoral projects in agriculture, livestock, irrigation and road infrastructures. It is an ongoing program run by the Government of Pakistan under the 10-year-development program for Newly Merged Districts (NMDs) that will continue in 2020.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has also been providing support in these areas with agriculture inputs and tools, capacity building trainings for crop cultivation and production, land preparation, livestock production and horticulture/value chain development. During 2019, agriculture inputs were provided to 18,178 households, while 5,676 households benefited from land protection. Under the livestock component, a total of 8,759 households benefited from deworming and Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) vaccinations, which were provided to 36,707 small and 26,503 large animals. This assistance was provided in the Khyber, Kurram, Orakzai, North Waziristan and South Waziristan districts. The World Food Programme (WFP) also provided general food and cash assistance to 75,640 beneficiaries, while 42,170 beneficiaries were given livelihood support under the Food for Assets (FFA) initiative. This assistance was provided in Khyber, Kurram, Orakzai, North Waziristan and South Waziristan districts.

In addition, local and international NGOs (including Islamic Relief, WHH, Care International, SRSP, FRD, SIF, ACTED, ACF, Muslim Hands, and Human International Appeal) are also engaged in implementing interventions, in addition to the support mentioned above. Considering the devastation caused by conflict and terrorism in the analysed area, support for the population still needs to be scaled up.

The limiting factors for the key dimensions of food security (Availability, Access and Utilization) vary across the districts. Overall food availability is the major limiting factor for Bajaur district, and Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan tribal sub-divisions due to decreased production of major crops and vegetables. For instance, in Bajaur district, the production of maize declined by 28% during 2015-19, while the production of wheat reduced by 8%. Access remains a major limiting factor for a majority of the analysed districts and sub-divisions. Accessibility was considered a minor limiting factor for only the Bannu and Kohat tribal sub-divisions. The major limiting factors in term of accessibility are attributed to a number of factors such as: low income, very limited sufficiency of cereal crops, high cost of transportation, long distance to markets and rising food prices. Similarly, utilization was considered a major limiting factor for seven districts and sub-divisions, namely: Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan districts, and Dera Ismail Khan, Lakki Marwat and Tank tribal sub-divisions. For the rest of the six areas, utilization was considered a minor limiting factor. The major limiting factors are defined by less availability of clean drinking water, excessive use of firewood as an energy source, and limited access to improved sanitation.
CURRENT IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY FOR JANUARY - MAY 2020

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and as a result they may be in need of continued action. This IPC classification met the Medium evidence level (**).

### Population Table for Current Period (Jan-May 2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District / Tribal Sub-Division</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Phase 1 #people</th>
<th>Phase 1 %</th>
<th>Phase 2 #people</th>
<th>Phase 2 %</th>
<th>Phase 3 #people</th>
<th>Phase 3 %</th>
<th>Phase 4 #people</th>
<th>Phase 4 %</th>
<th>Phase 5 #people</th>
<th>Phase 5 %</th>
<th>Area Phase</th>
<th>Phase 3+ #people</th>
<th>Phase 3+ %</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and as a result they may be in need of continued action. This IPC classification met the Medium evidence level (**).
The projected period coincides with the harvest season for wheat, other staple crops and vegetables in June 2020. Sowing of Kharif (summer) crops will also be completed during June/July 2020. During this season, some household members typically migrate to nearby areas to earn an income by harvesting and sowing crops and vegetables. There is also an expected increase in non-agriculture labour activities during the projected period.

Religious festivals and events, such as Ramazan, Eids and Moharram, will be celebrated and observed towards the end of the current analysis period and during the projection period. That means livestock sales are expected to peak around Eid-ul-Azha, which takes place the first week of August 2020. Family members are also expected to send remittances to their families during these religious festivals, which gives households a temporary spike in income.

Based on the factors mentioned above, it’s expected that more opportunities for agriculture and non-agriculture based livelihoods and market-related activities will arise throughout the projection period. That suggests more income, higher food consumption and lower food insecurity during June-August 2020. However, rising inflation is likely to offset the positive effect as rising prices are expected to reduce the purchasing power and income of already vulnerable households in the area. Furthermore, personal production of wheat, other cereals and pulses are not expected to meet sufficient levels to ensure adequate household consumption. Therefore, the majority of households will likely remain dependent on markets to access food during the projected period. Livestock diseases also typically occur during June-August, which could also have adverse impacts on the health, production and sale of livestock.

According to data from the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, only Dera Ismail Khan, Tank and Peshawar tribal sub-divisions have either a high or very high risk of flooding. Furthermore, Orakzai, Kurram and South Waziristan districts are also at risk of landslides.

The analysed areas are located in mountainous regions and do not receive adequate rainfall during the monsoon season (usually from July-September), resulting in low production of cereals and vegetables. Therefore, the population in these areas typically have to rely on cereals, pulses and vegetables produced in other areas of the country.

Furthermore, recent outbreaks of Desert Locusts in Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan districts, and the Dera Ismail Khan, Lakki Marwat, Tank and Kohat tribal sub-divisions, are also likely to have adverse impacts on crop production and subsequent food security in the affected areas.

The ongoing support for conflict-affected communities by Pakistan’s government, FAO and WFP will continue in 2020. FAO will provide households with varieties of cereal and fodder crop seeds, vegetable kits, vaccinations to protect livestock from disease (PPR and FMD), as well as training support on crop production, livestock maintenance, kitchen gardening and horticulture throughout 2020. WFP has also planned food relief assistance for 94,512 beneficiaries in 2020.

If the country’s poor macroeconomic situation seen in 2019 continues, factors such as rising inflation, increasing food prices, and high fuel and electricity costs will place further stress on vulnerable households.

Based on all the factors listed above, a change in the phase classification from the current period (January-May 2020) to the projected period (June-August 2020) is not expected. However, it is likely there will be a slight increase of around 68,000 people in the number of people facing Crisis levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) during the projected period.
### PROJECTED IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY FOR JUNE TO AUGUST 2020

#### Population Table for Projected Period (June-Aug 2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District / Tribal Sub-Division</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
<th>Phase 3</th>
<th>Phase 4</th>
<th>Phase 5</th>
<th>Area Phase</th>
<th>Phase 3+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#people</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>#people</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>#people</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>#people</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bajaur</td>
<td>920,979</td>
<td>414,441</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>276,294</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>138,147</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>92,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khyber</td>
<td>956,146</td>
<td>573,688</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>191,229</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>143,422</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>47,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurram</td>
<td>458,204</td>
<td>160,371</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>160,371</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>91,641</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>45,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohmand</td>
<td>565,442</td>
<td>226,177</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>226,177</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>84,816</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>28,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Waziristan</td>
<td>682,547</td>
<td>307,146</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>238,891</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>102,382</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>34,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orakzai</td>
<td>294,929</td>
<td>132,718</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>58,986</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>73,732</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>29,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Waziristan</td>
<td>693,927</td>
<td>312,267</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>173,482</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>138,785</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>69,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Sub Division Bannu</td>
<td>64,277</td>
<td>25,711</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>22,497</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>12,855</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Sub Division Dera Ismail Khan</td>
<td>115,459</td>
<td>46,184</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>34,638</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>28,865</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Sub Division Kohat</td>
<td>98,779</td>
<td>44,451</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>39,512</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>9,878</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Sub Division Lakki Marwat</td>
<td>19,876</td>
<td>5,963</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5,963</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4,969</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Sub Division Peshawar</td>
<td>127,235</td>
<td>57,256</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>31,809</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31,809</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Sub Division Tank</td>
<td>22,634</td>
<td>12,449</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>5,659</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3,395</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,020,434</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,318,822</strong></td>
<td><strong>46</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,465,508</strong></td>
<td><strong>29</strong></td>
<td><strong>864,696</strong></td>
<td><strong>17</strong></td>
<td><strong>371,411</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

Response Priorities
In response to the Crisis and Emergency food insecurity situation in the analysed districts, the restoration of livelihoods needs to be scaled up. The following immediate response actions are suggested in order to help save lives and livelihoods:

• Provision of seeds for high-yielding crops and vegetables, and toolkits especially to subsistence level farmers.
• Enhancement of agro-forestry activities in analysed areas.
• Establishment of certified fruit nurseries since fruit production is common in most parts of the analysed areas.
• Capacity building trainings for agro-based activities to help existing nurseries scale-up businesses for a chance to be included in the government’s Green Pakistan Project.
• Inclusion of women in economic growth activities (agriculture and non-agriculture) to improve their livelihoods.
• Livestock protection and management interventions such as vaccination campaigns for prevailing diseases.
• Provision of livestock/poultry to vulnerable households.
• Provision and rehabilitation of animal shelters for needy and vulnerable populations.
• Training on climate-smart crop and fodder production, including guidance on kitchen gardening.
• Seeding of rangelands to produce quality fodder.
• Construction and rehabilitation of water infrastructure for agriculture and livestock such as tube-wells, water channels and reservoirs for better conservation and management.
• Introduction of livelihood diversification activities for local communities to increase income generation and employment opportunities.
• Improvement of immediate access to food through appropriate modalities such as cash and voucher assistance aimed at the restoration of livelihood opportunities.
• Encouraging agro-based cross border trade.
• Urgent nutrition support is required for the most vulnerable populations such as, complete Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition Model (CMAM) programme/packages, including a Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) component for Moderately Acute Malnourished (MAM) children aged 6-59 months.

Situation monitoring and update
• The food security situation in the analysed areas needs to be monitored regularly due to the high levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition, in addition to the high incidences of poverty and vulnerability of households.
• Regular monitoring of food security and livelihoods could be done through seasonal household surveys/assessment such as Livelihood and Food Security Assessments.
• IPC analyses should be carried out regularly to monitor the food security situation in these areas and other vulnerable districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. To do this, improved mechanisms for regular data collection needs to be put in place.
• If macroeconomic trends persist in Pakistan with rising inflation, there could be more adverse effects on the food security situation in the coming months. Projections may also be revised to reflect those changes.
PROCESS, METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

Process and Methodology

The IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis was conducted for two time periods: the current period (January-May 2020) analysis was mainly based on Comprehensive Food Security and Livelihood Assessment (CFSLA) data conducted in August 2019 along with other secondary information sources. The projected period (June-August 2020) was based on CFSLA, other secondary information sources and forward-looking assumptions on rainfall, food prices and crop harvests. The analysis covered the 13 newly merged areas (districts and tribal sub-divisions) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, namely: Bajaur, Khyber, Kurram, Mohmand, North Waziristan, Orakzai and South Waziristan districts, and tribal sub-divisions of Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat, Lakki Marwat, Peshawar and Tank.

A joint training and analysis workshop was held from 20-27 January 2020 in Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. The workshop was attended by 37 professionals representing Federal and Provincial government departments (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), UN organizations, and international and local NGOs. This analysis has been conducted in close collaboration with IPC stakeholders at national and provincial levels, including the Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MINF&SR), Pakistan Agriculture Research Council, Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiative (MPD&SI), National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Bureau of Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Agriculture and Livestock Department of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, UN Organizations (FAO, WFP, UNICEF and IOM), and International and National NGOs (including: WHH, Concern Worldwide, ACTED, Islamic Relief, SRSP, Care International, Action Against Hunger, Secours Islamique France and FRD). The active participation and support of officials/staff from the above ministries/departments/organizations is highly acknowledged.

The data used in the analysis was organized according to the IPC analytical framework and includes food security contributing factors and outcome indicators. The data was collected from multiple sources: Household assessment data of CFSLA, Crop Reporting Services (CRS) of the Agriculture Department of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Livestock Department of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), and international organizations.

Sources

- The Comprehensive Food Security and Livelihood Assessment (CFSLA) was carried out in rural areas of these districts and tribal sub-divisions. The CFSLA provided information on a wide range of indicators: both outcome and contributing factors. The outcome indicators included in the analysis are Food Consumption Score (FCS), Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS), Household Hunger Scale (HHS), Reduced Coping Strategy index (rCSI), Livelihood Coping Strategies, Cereals production data from the CRS, Agriculture Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa;
- Livestock population data from the Livestock Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa;
- Food prices data from PBS;
- Food and cash assistance, agriculture support, livelihood support/other distribution from PDMA KP, FAO, WFP;
- Precipitation/rainfall from PMD;
- Poverty incidence from UNDP/Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives.

Limitations of the Analysis and Recommendation for Future Analyses

The projection analysis could have been more detailed if more indicators had been available.

It is recommended to conduct regular or seasonal IPC Acute Food Insecurity analyses to inform policy makers on the food security situation in these vulnerable areas and other regions of interest. The next IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis is suggested to take place in November or December 2020.

Background and Context

The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is the third largest province of Pakistan in terms of population, but the smallest in terms of physical area. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is located in the north-western region of Pakistan and shares borders with Punjab, Balochistan, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Afghanistan. The estimated population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is around 32.3 million.

The IPC analysis is focused only on newly-merged areas (districts and tribal sub-divisions) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: Bajaur, Khyber, Kurram, Mohmand, North Waziristan, Orakzai and South Waziristan districts (formerly known as Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)), and tribal sub-divisions of Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat, Lakki Marwat, Peshawar and Tank (formerly known as Frontier Regions (FR)). These 13 newly merged areas (districts/tribal sub-divisions) were merged into Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2018. Geographically, they lie between the existing districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to the north and east, with Balochistan to the south, and Afghanistan to the west.

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2 The Merged Areas Bureau of Statistics, Planning & Development Department, KP, with the support of the World Food Programme (WFP) and in close collaboration with the Food Security Cluster/Working group, conducted the Comprehensive Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment (CFSLA) in the 13 newly merged areas (districts/tribal sub-divisions) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in July/August 2019.
The population in most of the newly-merged areas have been experiencing conflict and terrorism for nearly a decade, which has affected food and livestock production, limited food consumption, damaged infrastructure and markets, and further exacerbated the already fragile food security situation and livelihoods for households. The ongoing conflict also forced an overwhelming majority of the analysed population to flee to nearby settled areas or camps set up by the Government for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). After an improvement in the security situation, many of the displaced people returned to their areas of origin while others remained in the settlements. The restoration of livelihoods and rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure is in progress, therefore, the conflict-affected population has not been able to fully restore their livelihoods, meaning their food security situation is still very poor. The overall multidimensional poverty incidence (MPI) in the newly merged areas is 74% as per available information3, which is the highest among all regions of Pakistan. The population is dependent on agriculture (labour and livestock) and non-agriculture (daily labour, trade/business and remittances) sources of livelihoods. The planting season for summer crops starts in June or July and ends in September or October, whereas the planting season for winter crops starts in November or December and ends in May or June.

Agriculture in the focused areas is heavily dependent on rain water, however, it receives little rainfall during the monsoon season. Usually the rainfall pattern varies from the northern to the southern areas, with the very northern part of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa receiving the highest amount. Rainfall is typically highest during the monsoon season (July-August) and winter season (December-January), with heavy snowfall in a majority of the analysed districts: especially Bajaur, Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan. The Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) has a rainfall observatory station in Parachinar, the capital city of Kurram district, that collects monthly rainfall data. According to PMD data for 2019, monsoon rainfall was between 50-150 mm across the areas included in this analysis.


Acknowledgements

The IPC training and analysis workshop was facilitated by Ms. Quraishia Merzouk (IPC Regional Coordinator for Southern Africa) and co-facilitated by Mr. Ajmal Jahangeer (FAO Pakistan), Mr. Aman ur Rehman Khan and Mr. Syed Khadim Shah (WFP Pakistan), Mr. Muhammad Kazim (Sindh Bureau of Statistics), Dr. Amir Ali (Nutrition Support Program Sindh), Mr. Omer Bangash (WeltHungerHilfe, Pakistan) and Mr. Saleem Abid (Pakistan Agriculture Research Council). The support of Ms. Asifa Ghani, Mr. Muhammad Afzal and Mr. Nasrullah Khan during and after the IPC training & analysis workshop and preparing this communication brief is highly appreciated.

The support of Bureau of Statistics and Planning & Development Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, for sharing the CFSLA data for this analysis and their contribution in the analysis is highly acknowledged.

What is the IPC and IPC Acute Food Insecurity?

The IPC is a set of tools and procedures to classify the severity and characteristics of acute food and nutrition crises as well as chronic food insecurity based on international standards. The IPC consists of four mutually reinforcing functions, each with a set of specific protocols (tools and procedures). The core IPC parameters include consensus building, convergence of evidence, accountability, transparency and comparability. The IPC analysis aims at informing emergency response as well as medium and long-term food security policy and programming.

For the IPC, Acute Food Insecurity is defined as any manifestation of food insecurity found in a specified area at a specific point in time of a severity that threatens lives or livelihoods, or both, regardless of the causes, context or duration. It is highly susceptible to change and can occur and manifest in a population within a short amount of time, as a result of sudden changes or shocks that negatively impact on the determinants of food insecurity.

Contact for further Information

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The analysis has benefited from the technical and financial support of the IPC Global Support Unit.

Classification of food insecurity and malnutrition are conducted using the IPC protocols, which are developed and implemented worldwide by the IPC Global Partnership - Action Against Hunger, CARE, CILSS, EC-JRC, FAO, FEWSNET, Global Food Security Cluster, Global Nutrition Cluster, IGAD, Oxfam, PROGRESAN-SICA, SADC, Save the Children, UNICEF and WFP.