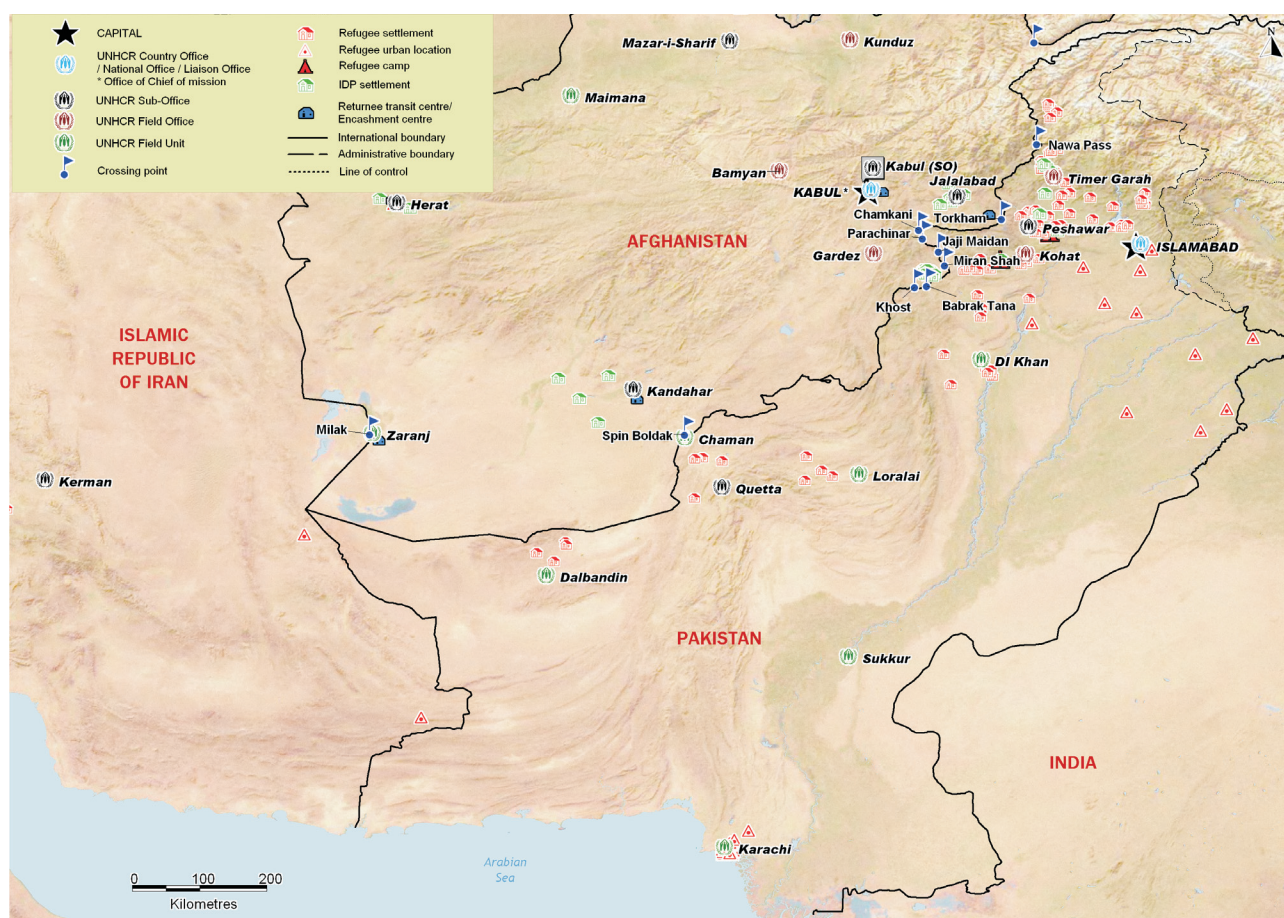


# PAKISTAN



## Operational highlights

- Through a unique quadripartite consultative process established in 2011, UNHCR and the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan agreed on a multi-year regional solutions strategy for Afghan refugees and returnees in the three countries concerned.
- The facilitated voluntary repatriation of some 49,200 registered Afghan refugees from Pakistan in 2011 was the largest UNHCR return operation of the year. Efforts to increase voluntary repatriation, with cross-border coordination to aid reintegration in Afghanistan continued, as did projects to increase awareness among refugees in Pakistan.
- Military and counter-terrorism operations by the Pakistan Army in and around the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), which commenced in 2008, continued to precipitate large-scale temporary displacement. In 2011, UNHCR remained the Humanitarian Country Team's cluster lead for camp coordination and camp management (CCCM), emergency shelter and protection.
- In August 2011, a second wave of monsoon floods inundated vast areas in Sindh and Balochistan provinces, affecting more than 7.4 million people, of whom some 1.7 million required immediate life-saving assistance. UNHCR co-led the Protection Cluster with the National Disaster Management Authority and the International Rescue Committee in all affected areas, and led the Shelter Cluster in Balochistan in the emergency phase.

## Persons of concern

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
<b>Refugees</b>	Afghanistan	1,701,900	1,701,900	47	55
	Somalia	500	500	54	27
	Various	220	220	42	33
<b>Asylum-seekers</b>	Afghanistan	1,500	1,500	55	48
	Various	80	80	57	31
<b>IDPs</b>	Pakistan	452,900	452,900	-	-
<b>Returnees (IDPs)</b>	Pakistan	620,400	620,400	-	-
<b>Returnees (refugees)</b>	Afghanistan	3,400	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,780,900</b>	<b>2,777,500</b>		



## | Working environment |

Pakistan continued to host one of the world's largest protracted refugee populations - approximately 1.7 million Afghan refugees. UNHCR supported the Government of Pakistan in ensuring protection and assistance for refugees and asylum-seekers; populations temporarily displaced by military operations; and communities affected by monsoon floods. UNHCR also worked closely with the Government to implement the Afghan Management and Repatriation Strategy.

In 2011, Pakistan suffered from socio-economic, political, humanitarian and security challenges that contributed to a sense of instability and unpredictability. UNHCR had difficulty gaining access to some populations of concern, which complicated the delivery of protection, assistance and durable-solutions. The difficulties of the operational environment were exacerbated by recurring natural disasters in 2011, which came on top of the continuing response to the major floods of 2010.

## | Achievements and impact |

### • Main objectives and targets

UNHCR's main objective in Pakistan was to advance the Government's Afghan Management and Repatriation Strategy. This included voluntary repatriation and resettlement, alternative stay arrangements for residual populations, and support for the refugee-affected and hosting areas (RAHA) programmes, complemented by UN agencies as part of the UN Delivering as One initiative. In the case of

people displaced by military operations, the aim under the inter-agency cluster approach was to provide humanitarian assistance by establishing camps, provide non-food items (NFIs), support host communities and facilitate voluntary return to areas of origin, while coordinating protection responses. UNHCR's objective for the 2011 flood response was to provide emergency shelter (tents) and NFIs, and ensure protection needs were addressed.

### Fair protection processes

- Pakistan is not party to the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol. In the absence of a national refugee law and relevant government procedures, UNHCR conducts refugee status determination (RSD) under its mandate. Some 700 protection needs assessments, the preliminary stage in assessing applicants for refugee status, were conducted in 2011, and some 300 individuals registered as asylum-seekers. Decisions were taken on some 500 cases (some 1,500 individuals) with a recognition rate of 34 per cent, which was an increase from the 2010 recognition rate of 28 per cent. The rise was attributed to broader outreach and better targeting of refugees and asylum-seekers for RSD.
- The National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) issued some 1.6 million Secure Cards for Afghan Citizens (SCAC), replacing or extending Proof of Registration (PoR) cards, which will expire in December 2012. In addition, some 104,900 unregistered members of registered Afghan families also received SCAC cards. NADRA issued some 769,300 birth certificates for Afghan children.



A resident of Ferozai Kan village in Balochistan checks two solar panels which power the area's water supply.



- UNHCR registered some 13,900 families of internally displaced persons (IDPs), or some 69,000 individuals, living in camps. At the end of 2011, the total IDP population in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa/FATA area was some 94,300 families (452,900 individuals).
- As part of preparedness for the 2011 monsoon season, UNHCR, as protection cluster lead, mobilized and trained some 100 enumerators (including national staff of UN agencies, NGOs and local authorities) for a stand by roster for emergency response, in order to conduct a Rapid Protection Assessment (RPA). These enumerators were immediately mobilized and transported to conduct RPAs for flood-affected people in Sindh and Balochistan and the findings were used to prepare response activities.

### Favourable protection environment

- Legal assistance and counselling were provided to some 13,600 Afghans on issues related to return, such as identity documents, tenancy rights, family disputes and interaction with local bodies. Afghan PoR card holders were also assisted to make informed decisions on when to repatriate.
- As a result of continued dialogue with all government agencies and humanitarian actors and the training of relevant authorities on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, IDPs continued to have freedom of movement, were able to return home in an informed and dignified manner, and had access to administrative and social assistance.

### Security from violence and exploitation

- UNHCR programmes addressing sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) adopted a multi-sectoral approach, providing security, safe houses, legal advice, psycho-social support and health services.

### Basic needs and services

- UNHCR, in collaboration with the Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CAR) and NGO partners, provided primary health care, including reproductive health services, to around 750,000 Afghans through basic health units and community labour rooms in more than 80 refugee villages throughout the country.
- Close to 200 refugee schools were operational throughout the year.
- UNHCR assisted some 4,200 refugee families who had been affected by the floods in 2010 by providing one-room shelters that included a kitchen and toilet. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, some 200 community infrastructure projects were completed, including construction and rehabilitation of classrooms, basic health units, refugee administration offices, water and sanitation facilities, drainage systems and pedestrian bridges.
- The IDP camps of Jalozei and Togh Sarai were maintained, and camps were set up for the first time inside FATA, in order to respond to the displacement of some 15,000 families since July. As areas in Mohmand became safe for return, camps in two areas were closed.

- UNHCR distributed 11,000 tents, set up 20 emergency kitchens and provided some 14,500 NFIs, 8,200 propane kits, 10,000 Ramadan food packages and 9,000 winter relief kits. Purdah walls in all camps provided some dignity and privacy for the displaced families.
- The response to the 2011 flood emergency assisted 500 Afghan refugee families affected by the floods in Balochistan and 42,000 Pakistani families in the provinces of Sindh and Balochistan. UNHCR distributed some 16,200 tents, 25,900 plastic sheets, 15,300 NFI packages, 9,500 winter kits and 4,300 sanitary kits.

### Community participation and self-management

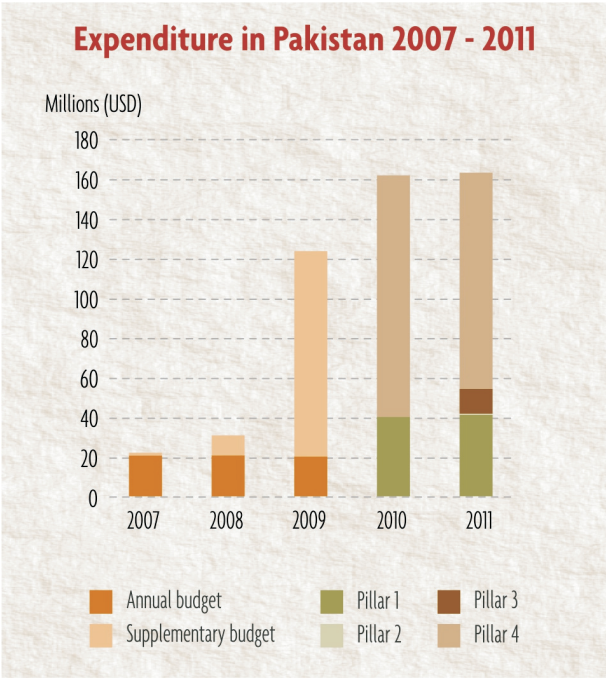
- The Population Profiling, Verification and Response (PPVR) project, a major household survey to assess the needs of Afghan refugees was completed by December 2011. The PPVR project gathered information on 130,000 Afghan refugee households, enabling the Government and UNHCR to have more accurate and detailed information on their vulnerabilities, return intentions, living conditions, livelihood opportunities and movements.

### Durable solutions

- The repatriation programme continued from 1 March until 31 December 2011, assisting some 52,100 Afghan refugees to voluntarily repatriate to their country.
- UNHCR assisted some 31,200 Pakistani families (both camp-based and host community-based IDPs) to return home to FATA. Return was coordinated through the Return Task Force (RTF), a coordinating body jointly chaired by the Government's FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) and UNHCR, to ensure that return was informed, secure and voluntary. The return assistance included documentation, transport, food for the journey and, in some cases, hot meals on arrival.
- In some areas, up to 80 per cent of homes were completely destroyed by the conflict. In addition to some 12,800 emergency shelters distributed to returning families, 3,100 people were assisted with materials, tools and cash-for-work to build one-room shelters, helping some 1,500 families to consolidate their return.
- UNHCR also assisted 23,700 families affected by the 2010 floods with one-room shelters. A landmark achievement was UNHCR's construction of the "Boat Model Town" in Punjab for 400 "Boat People", one of the marginalized ethnic communities in the country whose inhabitants had been affected by the 2010 floods.

### | Constraints |

UNHCR's operations were challenged by the absence of legal frameworks for refugee protection, and lack of a national policy on health and education. The volatile and unpredictable security situation impeded operations by limiting access to Balochistan and the FATA region, including areas of return. The inability to repair or reconstruct social infrastructure, such as basic health units, schools, pedestrian bridges and market spaces, and dwellings that were destroyed during the conflict, posed challenges for anchoring the return of IDPs to their original habitats.



Financial information

Overall, the Pakistan operation received strong support from donors, and was funded at 74 per cent. There were two supplementary budgets (SB) in Pakistan-the continuation of the 2010 floods SB, as well as one newly created for the response to the floods in 2011. UNHCR's emergency shelter assistance was included in the 2011 Pakistan Flood Emergency Response Plan, but protection activities, which were not included in the flash appeal due to delays in approval of activation of a protection cluster by the Government, remained unfunded in 2011, and were included in the Early Recovery Framework in 2012.

Organization and implementation

UNHCR's presence in 2011

Number of offices	3
Total staff	322
International	41
National	272
JPO	1
Others	8

Working with others

UNHCR worked closely with the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON), the Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CAR), National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) and National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), as well as provincial authorities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh.

Overall assessment

Despite the volatile and unpredictable security situation, complex humanitarian responses and policy challenges, UNHCR helped the Government of Pakistan to protect and

assist 1.74 million refugees, 452,000 IDPs and some 294,000 persons affected by the monsoon floods.

Partners
<b>Implementing partners</b>
<b>Government agencies:</b> ARRC - Karachi, Chief Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees - Islamabad, Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees - KPK, Balochistan, Punjab, Directorate of Social Welfare, Peshawar, Fata Disaster Management Authority, National Database and Registration Authority, Provincial Disaster Management Authority - KPK, Balochistan
<b>NGOs:</b> Alisei - Italy, American Refugee Committee, Catholic Relief Services - USA, Church World Service - USA, Danish Refugee Council, International Catholic Migration Commission, International Medical Corps - UK, International Rescue Committee, InterSOS - Italy, Norwegian Refugee Council, <i>Premiere Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale</i> , Relief International, Response International, Save the Children Federation - US, Asian Development Organization, <i>Awaz</i> Welfare Organization, <i>Azart</i> Foundation Balochistan, Balochistan Foundation for Development, Balochistan Rural Development and Research Society, Balochistan Rural Support Programme, Basic Education for Afghan Refugees, Blue Veins, Centre of Excellence for Rural Development, Chaghi Development Organization, Change through Empowerment, Children First, Citizens' Commission for Human Development, Community Development Organization, Community Motivation and Development Organization, Council for Community Development, Courage Development Foundation, <i>Dost</i> Welfare Foundation, <i>Fiza</i> Social Welfare Organization, Foundation for Rural Development, Health and Nutrition Development Society, <i>Hujra</i> Village Support Organization, Humanitarian Assistance and Facilitating Organization, Initiative for Change, Initiative for Development and Empowerment Axis, Innovative Development Organization, Islamia Educational and Welfare Society, <i>Koshan</i> Welfare Society, Kurram Welfare Home, Legend Society, <i>Mojaz</i> Foundation, Motto to Empower the Health, Education and Rights, National Commission for Human Development, National Rural Support Programme, National Rural Support Programme-Institute of Rural Management, Naveed Khan Foundation, New Ray of Hope, Pakistan Community Development Programme, Participatory Efforts for Healthy Environment, Regional Institute Of Policy Research and Training, Samaj Welfare Council, <i>Sangtani</i> Rural Women Development Organization, <i>Sarhad</i> Rural Support Programme, Sindh Radiant Organization, Society for Awareness, Advocacy and Development, Society for Community Support to Primary Education, Society for Empowering Human Resources, Society for Human Advancement and Disadvantaged Empowerment, Society for Human Advancement for Out Reach Resources, Society for Humanitarian Assistance, Research, Empowerment and Development, Society for Humanitarian Rights and Prisoners, Struggle for Change, Pakistan, <i>Takhleeq</i> Foundation, <i>Tameer-E</i> Khaliq Foundation, <i>Taraqee</i> Foundation, Pakistan, The Frontier Primary Health Care, The Needs Balochistan, Union Aid for Afghan Refugees, Water, Environment and Sanitation Society, Wing for the Awareness and Development of Dir Area Natives, Wish International, Women Development and Community Organization, Women Development Organization, Women Welfare Organization, Yar Muhammad Samejo Educational Society Development Organization, Youth Action for Pakistan
<b>Operational partners</b>
<b>Government agencies:</b> Ministry of States and Frontier Regions
<b>Others:</b> ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNV, UN Habitat, UN Women, WFP, WHO

Unmet needs

- The RAHA projects did not reach all of the affected areas. Infrastructure and other facilities, such as schools, basic health units, roads, pedestrian bridges and water and drainage systems, in the hosting areas remained in a dilapidated state.
- Assessment findings have indicated that between 9 and 16 per cent of Afghan refugees were unable to attend school due to insufficient primary education facilities, and a lack of secondary and higher-education institutions. UNHCR supported primary education in a limited number of refugee villages, but the teacher/student ratio in these institutions was approximately 1:60, resulting in a rising number of primary school children dropping out of school. Afghan refugee children forced to discontinue

education are at risk of child labour, exploitation and SGBV.

- The lack of skills-development training for vulnerable refugees contributed to the exploitation and exposure to SGBV of female-headed refugee households.

- HIV and AIDS outreach was insufficient in 2011, and programmes covered only 10 per cent of the refugee population. The resulting lack of awareness among refugees made it difficult for them to gain access to medical assistance and other support services for those living with HIV and AIDS.

### Budget, income and expenditure in Pakistan | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>FINAL BUDGET</b>	<b>57,877,611</b>	<b>815,199</b>	<b>22,373,910</b>	<b>152,286,455</b>	<b>233,353,175</b>
Income from contributions	19,528,921	0	10,387,782	100,201,898	130,118,601
Other funds available	24,813,059	559,759	2,130,512	8,787,082	36,290,412
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE</b>	<b>44,341,980</b>	<b>559,759</b>	<b>12,518,294</b>	<b>108,988,980</b>	<b>166,409,013</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN</b>					
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>					
International and regional instruments	103,887	0	0	0	103,887
National administrative framework	1,398,614	0	0	0	1,398,614
Policies towards forced displacement	0	0	0	709,527	709,527
Prevention of statelessness	0	260,997	0	0	260,997
Cooperation with partners	563,180	260,997	0	341,218	1,165,395
National development policies	103,887	0	0	0	103,887
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	103,887	0	0	0	103,887
<i>Non-refoulement</i>	176,845	0	0	0	176,845
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,450,300</b>	<b>521,994</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,050,745</b>	<b>4,023,039</b>
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>					
Registration and profiling	7,289,193	0	0	1,579,474	8,868,667
Fair and efficient status determination	235,518	0	0	0	235,518
Civil status documentation	210,688	0	0	0	210,688
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,735,399</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,579,474</b>	<b>9,314,873</b>
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>					
Impact on host communities	494,600	0	6,670,978	449,028	7,614,606
Law enforcement	103,887	0	0	0	103,887
Gender-based violence	241,870	0	0	339,654	581,524
Protection of children	103,887	0	0	0	103,887
Non-arbitrary detention	467,367	0	0	0	467,367
Access to legal remedies	575,738	0	0	1,249,598	1,825,336
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,987,349</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,670,978</b>	<b>2,038,280</b>	<b>10,696,607</b>
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>					
Nutrition	183,612	0	0	0	183,612
Water	537,622	0	0	0	537,622
Shelter and other infrastructure	3,102,296	0	0	44,747,907	47,850,203
Basic domestic and hygiene items	2,109,472	0	0	5,236,735	7,346,207
Primary health care	2,611,958	0	0	0	2,611,958
HIV and AIDS	247,504	0	0	0	247,504
Education	2,339,355	0	0	0	2,339,355
Sanitation services	0	0	0	224,514	224,514
Services for groups with specific needs	688,642	0	0	2,905,321	3,593,963
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,820,461</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53,114,477</b>	<b>64,934,938</b>

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>					
Participatory assessment	121,537	0	0	339,654	461,191
Community self-management	835,783	0	0	460,195	1,295,978
Camp management and coordination	0	0	0	6,806,660	6,806,660
Self-reliance and livelihoods	384,619	0	0	0	384,619
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,341,939</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,606,509</b>	<b>8,948,448</b>
<i>Durable solutions</i>					
Durable solutions strategy	1,692,957	0	0	0	1,692,957
Voluntary return	1,207,169	0	0	344,865	1,552,034
Rehabilitation and reintegration	954,150	0	0	1,237,711	2,191,861
Resettlement	171,310	0	0	0	171,310
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,025,586</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,582,576</b>	<b>5,608,162</b>
<i>External relations</i>					
Donor relations	207,774	0	0	0	207,774
Partnership	207,774	0	0	0	207,774
Public information	291,758	0	0	1,607,213	1,898,971
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>707,306</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,607,213</b>	<b>2,314,519</b>
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>					
Supply chain and logistics	786,126	0	0	9,899,402	10,685,528
Programme management and coordination	2,086,603	37,764	174,909	2,511,594	4,810,870
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,872,729</b>	<b>37,764</b>	<b>174,909</b>	<b>12,410,996</b>	<b>15,496,398</b>
Other objectives	10,064	0	0	0	10,064
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	8,140,776	0	5,672,406	27,998,707	41,811,889
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,091,909</b>	<b>559,758</b>	<b>12,518,293</b>	<b>108,988,977</b>	<b>163,158,937</b>