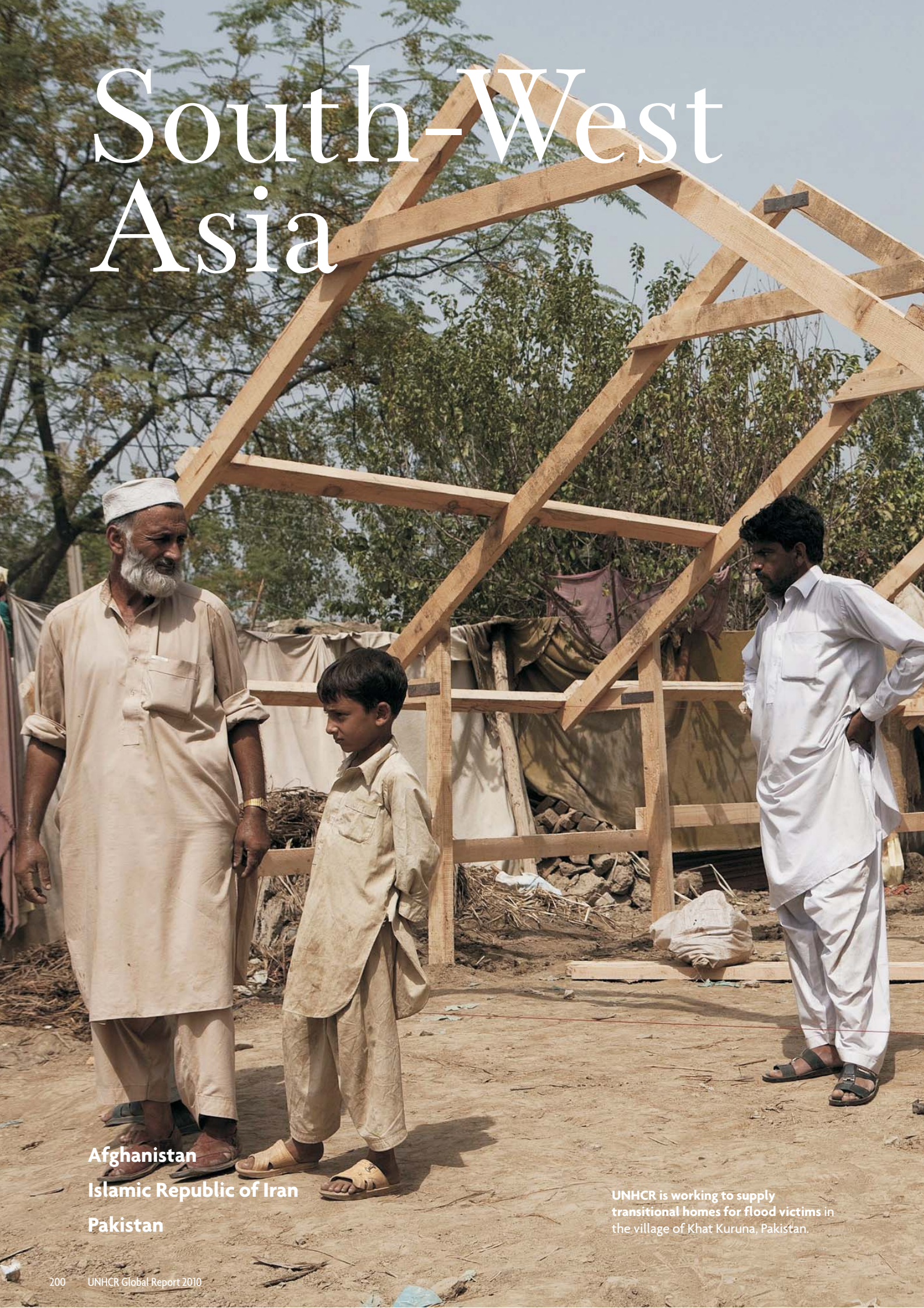


South-West Asia



Afghanistan
Islamic Republic of Iran
Pakistan

UNHCR is working to supply transitional homes for flood victims in the village of Khat Kuruna, Pakistan.



| OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS |

- In South-West Asia, UNHCR's priorities were to support the voluntary repatriation of refugees and the reintegration of returnees; monitor conditions among all people of concern, including asylum-seekers and internally displaced persons (IDPs); and provide basic assistance where necessary.
- The Government of Pakistan formally approved a Management and Repatriation Strategy for Afghan Refugees in Pakistan for 2010-2012.
- Wide dissemination in 2010 of the IDP Strategy for Afghanistan boosted IDP protection in all the regions of the country. In close collaboration with government departments and NGOs, the strategy improved the identification of IDPs, enabled more accurate assessments of their needs and provided optimal responses.
- The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced the provision of universal health insurance to registered Afghan refugees in the country. The Government proposed to continue providing free insurance coverage for three chronic diseases, while UNHCR would subsidize premiums, or cover the costs for very vulnerable individuals, and cover a part of hospitalization costs.
- UNHCR constructed 17,000 shelter units for vulnerable returnee and IDP families in Afghanistan. In Pakistan, it provided almost 2 million people with emergency shelter in the aftermath of the devastating floods.
- Almost 113,000 persons of concern, comprising over 104,000 from Pakistan, more than 8,000 from the Islamic Republic of Iran and some 100 from other countries, returned voluntarily to Afghanistan. All received UNHCR assistance and cash grants to support their initial reintegration.
- UNHCR improved coordination with other United Nations and non-UN agencies, as well as donors, to make relief assistance and reintegration initiatives as effective as possible.



Working environment

All countries in the South-West Asia subregion experienced political and socio-economic uncertainties in 2010. Both Pakistan and Afghanistan suffered from major security challenges. In July, Pakistan was devastated by the worst floods in its history.

Official restrictions on movements, as well as general insecurity, made it difficult for humanitarian agencies to reach people of concern. Militancy, terrorist acts, anti-governmental activities and a surge in the number of national and international troops on the ground greatly reduced access to the Field.

Achievements and impact

UNHCR dealt with complex challenges in the region. These included the protracted Afghan refugee and returnee operations; internal displacement arising from natural disasters; conflict and armed militancy; and an emergency flood response in aid of more than 20 million people.

In Pakistan, UNHCR helped the Government to develop a management strategy for Afghans in the country. It also advocated successfully for the inclusion of the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) project and Afghan refugee populations in the national development agenda, as well as in development programmes supported by other UN agencies and the United Nations' Delivering as One initiative. These achievements paved the way for a more comprehensive approach to durable solutions for the Afghans in Pakistan.

The extension of the Proof of Registration Cards and the Population Profiling, Verification and Response projects also

facilitated the search for durable solutions. Furthermore, the issuance and updating of identification documents by the Government helped ensure the sustainability of refugees' legal stay in Pakistan.

Despite the increase in security incidents, the number of voluntary returns to Afghanistan was relatively high in 2010, at almost 113,000 individuals, double the figure for the previous year. However, military activities in southern Afghanistan generated a substantial number of IDPs. Restrictions on humanitarian access made it difficult for UNHCR to respond, resulting in some secondary displacements.

Despite these complications, UNHCR was able to deliver reintegration assistance and provide cash grants for transportation and initial reintegration to a considerable number of returnees. It was also able to implement projects to support the longer-term reintegration of refugee returnees and IDPs; to respond to emergency shelter needs, including for over 25,000 shelter units; to provide water supplies for almost 4,000 communities; and to run income-generating projects in 360 areas.

In the Islamic Republic of Iran, the strain of international sanctions had an impact on the direct subsidies provided by the Government to Afghan refugees. However, efforts to solicit support from donors, coupled with continued advocacy and collaboration with the Government, helped UNHCR gain greater access to refugees and focus on finding durable solutions for them. At the same time, UNHCR advocated with the Government to create an environment conducive to refugees' continued stay in the country and to boost their earning capacity.

These efforts led to the establishment of a Contact Group, through which interested donor countries support

humanitarian assistance for refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran—including by increasing resettlement quotas for vulnerable and eligible refugees.

The Iranian Government undertook the re-registration (Amayesh VI) and registration of some 2 million undocumented Afghans. At the same time, it considered providing registered Afghan refugees with a subsidized health insurance scheme on a par with that available to Iranian nationals, in addition to temporary work permits.

| Constraints |

Unimpeded humanitarian access remained a major challenge throughout 2010 in South-West Asia. The volatile security situation hindered access to certain areas, which in turn affected the delivery of humanitarian assistance and contributed to secondary displacements. The floods in Pakistan created further challenges, particularly with access.

The unprecedented scale of these emergencies and the prevailing insecurity affected UNHCR's ability to ensure the full and effective implementation of a number of planned activities in 2010. Nonetheless, UNHCR focused on reaching as many in need as possible and providing them with the most critical assistance.

| Operations |

UNHCR's operations in **Afghanistan**, the **Islamic Republic of Iran** and **Pakistan** are covered in separate chapters.

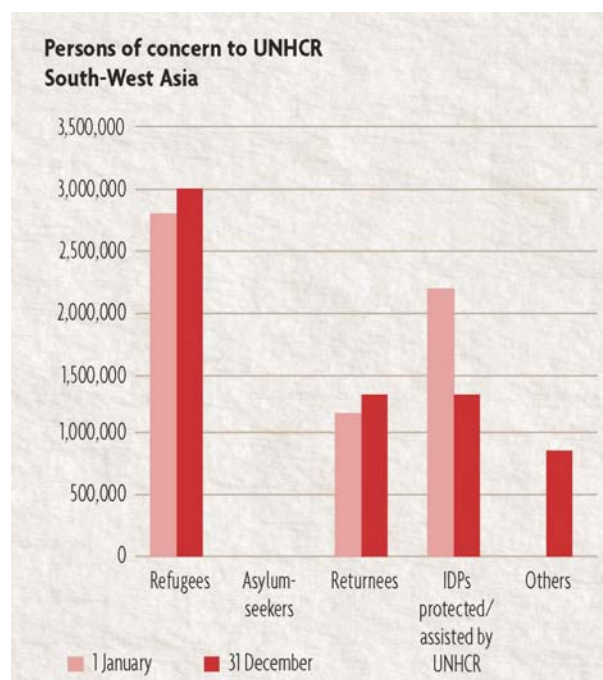
| Financial information |

On the whole, the South-West Asia operations were well funded, but additional resources would have enabled UNHCR to reduce the growing backlog of vulnerable

returnees awaiting shelter assistance, income-generation or water support.

Expenditures have increased steadily over the past five years, in keeping with efforts to address the gaps indicated by improved assessments and better articulation of the needs of people of concern

The increase in the number of natural and man-made disasters in the region has led UNHCR to become involved in non-traditional areas, but donor support to supplementary programmes remained strong. However, donor support for the regular programme (refugee and IDP operations) was not as robust. As a result, UNHCR was unable to implement all planned activities in 2010.



Budget and expenditure in South-West Asia | USD

Country		PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
Afghanistan	Budget	51,093,485	46,829,610	11,812,591	109,735,686
	Expenditure	28,829,678	27,639,064	11,572,590	68,041,332
Islamic Republic of Iran	Budget	36,534,955	0	0	36,534,955
	Expenditure	20,746,348	0	0	20,746,348
Pakistan	Budget	95,459,274	0	206,854,620	302,313,894
	Expenditure	39,957,808	0	121,939,059	161,896,867
Total budget		183,087,714	46,829,610	218,667,211	448,584,535
Total expenditure		89,533,834	27,639,064	133,511,649	250,684,547

Voluntary contributions to South-West Asia | USD

Earmarking / Donor	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	All pillars	Total
SOUTH-WEST ASIA SUBREGION					
Finland				1,443,001	1,443,001
Sweden				7,670,851	7,670,851
United States of America				37,500,000	37,500,000
South-West Asia subtotal	0	0	0	46,613,852	46,613,852
AFGHANISTAN					
Australia		270,441		4,943,639	5,214,080
Austria				663,130	663,130
Belgium		1,233,046			1,233,046
Canada				2,814,259	2,814,259
Denmark		4,546,669	444,050	252,000	5,242,718
European Commission	2,553,814	4,237,488		2,411,463	9,202,765
France				404,858	404,858
Germany	1,064,488		1,894,212		2,958,700
HQ online donations				241	241
Japan	9,230,000	8,825,232	1,338,800	3,499,968	22,894,000
Netherlands				4,150,000	4,150,000
Norway				4,416,977	4,416,977
Russian Federation				200,000	200,000
Sweden				7,644,916	7,644,916
Switzerland			235,405		235,405
USA for UNHCR	4,687			128,875	133,562
Afghanistan subtotal	12,852,989	19,112,875	3,912,467	31,530,326	67,408,658
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN					
Australia	100,000			1,748,252	1,848,252
Brazil				500,000	500,000
Czech Republic	82,595				82,595
European Commission	3,915,183				3,915,183
Germany	1,233,046				1,233,046
Japan	6,800,000				6,800,000
Norway	1,023,716				1,023,716
Islamic Republic of Iran subtotal	13,154,539	0	0	2,248,252	15,402,791
PAKISTAN					
Andorra				35,014	35,014
Arab Gulf Programme for UN Development	50,000				50,000
Australia	189,860		929,368	2,710,027	3,829,255
Australia for UNHCR	431			919,589	920,019
Austria				544,218	544,218
Belgium	1,849,568				1,849,568
Brazil				500,000	500,000
Canada				4,658,435	4,658,435
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	967,100		4,399,257		5,366,357
Charities Aid Foundation				29,283	29,283
Denmark	1,365,188			3,166,227	4,531,415
Deutsche Stiftung für UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe (Germany)			133,869	1,651,842	1,785,711
España con ACNUR (Spain)				142,645	142,645

Earmarking / Donor	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	All pillars	Total
European Commission	3,212,398		16,651,771		19,864,168
Finland				1,339,589	1,339,589
France				607,287	607,287
Germany	2,886,003		2,442,002	4,624,603	9,952,608
HQ online donations				137,417	137,417
Japan	4,850,000			4,152,853	9,002,853
Japan Association for UNHCR			3,604	116,777	120,380
Luxembourg				1,082,251	1,082,251
Norway			8,870,968	2,637,218	11,508,185
Private donors in Belgium				127	127
Private donors in Canada				193,129	193,129
Private donors in China				83,264	83,264
Private donors in Congo				454	454
Private donors in France				1,311	1,311
Private donors in Greece				16,273	16,273
Private donors in Italy				470,353	470,353
Private donors in Jordan				2,028	2,028
Private donors in Nepal				916	916
Private donors in Pakistan				15,062	15,062
Private donors in Sri Lanka				327	327
Private donors in Sweden				73,716	73,716
Private donors in Switzerland			3,500	2,506,979	2,510,479
Private donors in Tanzania				413	413
Private donors in Thailand				14,391	14,391
Private donors in the Republic of Korea	5,050			2,490	7,540
Private donors in Ukraine				849	849
Private donors in United Kingdom				47,179	47,179
Private donors in USA				65,100	65,100
Saudi Arabia	1,214,154		18,785,846		20,000,000
Spain			3,954,116	1,924,895	5,879,011
Stichting Vluchteling (Netherlands)			26,529		26,529
Sweden			2,857,143	2,643,313	5,500,456
Swedish Postcode Lottery				270,490	270,490
Switzerland	141,243		329,567		470,810
UN Delivering as One	880,784				880,784
UN Development Programme	1,928,985				1,928,985
UNHCR Staff				2,912	2,912
United Arab Emirates ¹			3,919,207		3,919,207
United Kingdom			1,443,001	2,329,193	3,772,194
United States of America	1,000,000		35,000,000	31,250,000	67,250,000
USA for UNHCR			70,400	1,893,415	1,963,815
Pakistan subtotal	20,540,764	0	99,820,147	72,863,852	193,224,763
Total	46,548,292	19,112,875	103,732,614	153,256,282	322,650,064

Note: Includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) reserve.

¹The contribution of USD 3,919,207 is from the UAE Red Crescent.