

PAKISTAN



Working environment

The context

The humanitarian situation changed dramatically in Pakistan in the first half of 2009, with approximately 2 million people uprooted by the emergency in the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and the Federally-Administered Tribal

Areas (FATA). The speed and magnitude of the crisis was unprecedented, prompting the Government of Pakistan and the humanitarian community to expand the existing humanitarian operation plan. Within months of the emergency, the Government initiated a return strategy, shifting the emphasis from providing immediate humanitarian assistance to supporting return, early recovery and reconstruction efforts.

Planning figures

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2010		DEC 2010 - JAN 2011 ¹		DEC 2011	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Afghanistan	748,300	748,300	699,800	699,800	651,300	651,300
	Somalia	580	580	600	600	610	610
	Various	300	300	320	320	330	330
People in refugee-like situations	Afghanistan	972,200	972,200	870,800	870,800	769,300	769,300
Asylum-seekers	Afghanistan	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
	Somalia	160	160	160	160	160	160
	Various	170	170	170	170	170	170
Internally displaced		2,500,000	2,500,000	800,000	800,000	500,000	500,000
TOTAL		4,224,310	4,224,310	2,374,450	2,374,450	1,924,470	1,924,470

¹The planning figure of 800,000 displaced persons is subject to change and includes those displaced from NWFP, both those currently residing in camps and with host families, as well as new arrivals, and those displaced from South Waziristan. This does not include local residents of concern who have remained in conflict areas.

In addition to assisting some 2 million people who have fled their homes, Pakistan continues to host some 1.7 million registered refugees, one of the largest populations of its kind in the world. Almost all are from Afghanistan, and live in refugee villages and urban areas. A very small number of refugees and asylum-seekers, primarily from Somalia, Iraq and Iran, also live in the country.

Since March 2002, approximately 3.5 million Afghans have repatriated from Pakistan with UNHCR's assistance. More than 270,000 Afghan refugees returned home in 2008, and in the first half of 2009 some 50,000 Afghans repatriated. The reduced numbers are largely due to the profile of the remaining Afghans and the deteriorating security situation, as well as

uncertainty around the elections in Afghanistan. The Government of Pakistan's commitment to the extension of the Proof of Registration (POR) card for Afghans until 2012 will enable Afghans to remain living in Pakistan until return becomes a more viable option.

Security imperatives have also changed the way UNHCR and the humanitarian community operate in Pakistan. In 2010 UNHCR will continuously review the operating environment and adjust its programmes accordingly.

● *The needs*

UNHCR will facilitate voluntary repatriation in 2010 for all Afghans with a valid PoR card. It is estimated that some

Key targets for 2010

- Some 150,000 Afghans repatriate voluntarily from Pakistan.
- Under the RIPAC project, Smart cards are issued to Afghans, replacing the PoR cards, and individuals and groups will be identified for assistance as a result of the household surveys.
- Up to 30 projects are implemented under the RAHA initiative.
- UNHCR will continue to provide humanitarian assistance to persons of concern through registration, the provision of non-food items and emergency shelter.
- UNHCR will assist some 800,000 individuals affected by the humanitarian situation with registration, shelter, non-food items, protection support through legal and social referral centres, transportation and temporary shelter in areas of return although the numbers may change due to the evolving situation.
- More effective safety measures enhance staff security.

IDPs leaving Jalozai camp to return to their homes in the Swat valley.



150,000 Afghan refugees will repatriate, taking into account the absorption capacity in Afghanistan.

Under the Registration Information Project for Afghan Citizens (RIPAC), three initiatives were considered for registered Afghans in 2009 and these will be pursued in 2010. The first is the Smart Card for Afghan Citizens project which will allow refugees to have a formal identity document. The second is the conducting of community and household surveys, aimed at identifying short- and long-term protection needs and solutions for different groups, with a focus on resettlement. Based on the outcomes of the surveys, the third initiative—the Special Assistance Fund (SAF)—will target in-country assistance to identified individuals and groups.

RIPAC will also ensure that all registered Afghans under the age of 18 are issued with birth certificates. It is expected that some 1 million Afghan children will receive these documents under the project.

The Refugee-Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) initiative was officially launched by the Government with the support of UNHCR and UNDP in 2009 in the context of the UN Delivering as One programme. This five-year development programme, which aims to address social, economic and environmental factors, will be implemented initially in Baluchistan and the NWFP. Its aim is to promote the peaceful co-existence of Afghan refugees and the local communities that have hosted them for more than three decades.

UNHCR's presence in 2010

□ Number of offices	6
□ Total staff	264
International	40
National	215
JPOs	1
UNVs	6
Others	2

PARTNERS

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees
Social Welfare Department (NWFP)
Provincial Relief Commissioner
National Database and Registration Authority

NGOs:

Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement
American Refugee Committee
International Rescue Committee
Save the Children Federation
Islamic Relief
Catholic Relief Services
Church World Service
DOST Welfare Foundation
Relief International
Union Aid for Afghan Refugees
Frontier Primary Health Care
Taraqee Foundation
Basic Education for Afghan Refugees
Sarhad Rural Support Programme
Centre of Excellence for Rural Development
Pakistan Community Development Programme
Society for Humanitarian and Prisoners Rights
Struggle for Change
Society for Sustainable Development
Community Motivation and Development Organization
Initiative to Base Development on Rights and Knowledge
Society for Community Support to Primary Education
Legend Society
Basic Education and Employable Skill Training
Foundation for Integrated Development Action

Others:

UN Habitat/UNICEF/UNV

Operational partners

Others:

UNICEF
WFP
WHO
UNDP

UNHCR will continue to assist people affected by the emergency in 2009 by supporting the efforts of the Government and local NGOs in such key areas as transportation, protection monitoring (through social and legal referral centres), the provision of non-food items and temporary shelter. As some people of concern will not be able to return home in the near future, UNHCR will continue to help them through its role as cluster lead for emergency shelter, protection, and camp coordination and camp management. As the security situation is likely to remain precarious in 2010 in some areas of NWFP, Waziristan and Baluchistan, emergency preparedness and contingency planning for new displacement will be an important component of UNHCR's work.

Main objectives

Favourable protection environment

- Advocate for the inclusion of refugee-affected and hosting areas, return areas and Afghan populations in the national development agenda, development programmes supported by other UN agencies, and the UN Delivering as One initiative.

Fair protection processes

- Help the Government to manage the Afghan refugee population by implementing the Registration Information Project for Afghan Citizens (RIPAC), with particular emphasis on reducing the vulnerability of Afghans through the issuance of identification documents by the Government.

Basic needs and services

- In response to the emergency situation, continue to provide humanitarian assistance, such as shelter materials and non-food items, to persons of concern; establish camps and assist in camp management; support host communities; and protect the most vulnerable populations.

Durable solutions

- Provide international protection and solutions to refugees and asylum-seekers.
- Ensure that the returns of Pakistanis affected by the emergency in the NWFP and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) are voluntary and sustainable and support the Government's efforts to provide the necessary humanitarian

assistance to returnees and host communities.

Logistics and operations support

- Ensure the security of all staff.

Strategy and activities

As part of its overall protection strategy in Pakistan, UNHCR will continue to advocate for the Government's accession to the 1951 Refugee Convention and the subsequent development of a national legislative framework so that refugees and asylum-seekers benefit from a strengthened protection environment.

Given that the PoR card validity is expected to be extended to the end of 2012 and the security situation is likely to remain volatile in both Afghanistan and Pakistan, the number of persons opting for voluntary repatriation will be in line with the Afghan National Development Strategy in 2010.

UNHCR will also strengthen its community-based humanitarian assistance to Afghans in camps by expanding local legal and social NGO networks and advocating for the integration of services for refugees into national programmes.

Under the Cluster approach, UNHCR will continue to provide shelter, material assistance and protection to persons affected by the emergency. It will also provide transportation, material assistance and temporary shelter to groups with specific protection needs, and undertake protection monitoring through legal and social centres. UNHCR's support for those families not ready to return will continue. The Office will also consolidate camps, establish temporary accommodation closer to areas of return, and prepare for movements from Waziristan in FATA, where registration has taken place since May 2009 and is likely to continue given the developments unfolding in the area.

Constraints

In 2009, UNHCR faced the tragic loss of three staff members who were working in Pakistan. The precarious security situation in parts of NWFP and Baluchistan is a major concern, and the Office will face the difficult task of balancing the imperatives of staff security and delivering humanitarian aid to persons of concerns.

The lack of infrastructure and livelihood opportunities in Afghanistan may continue to hinder returns.

Organisation and implementation

Coordination

UNHCR works primarily with the Government of Pakistan through the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON) as well as various other ministries and provincial authorities. Both implementing and operational partners make a significant contribution to UNHCR activities, including in the management of Afghan refugee villages and the provision of basic health, education, water and sanitation and community services. Partners also work in the areas of repatriation, registration and de-registration of refugees and IDPs, protection, migration and camp management, as well as emergency response operations. As a pilot country for the UN Delivering as One programme, UNHCR works in close collaboration with other UN agencies to address common issues.

Financial information

The budget for UNHCR operations in Pakistan, particularly for supplementary programmes, has varied over the past few years to enable the Office to respond more effectively to emergencies, such as the earthquake in 2005-2006 and floods in NWFP in August 2008, as well as the current Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan.

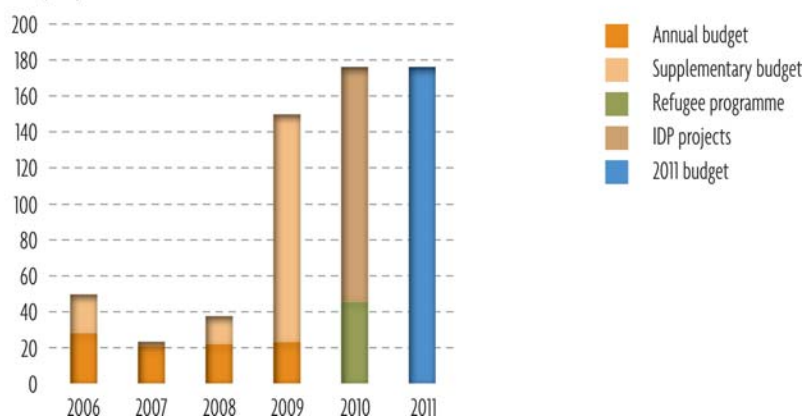
In 2009, the supplementary budget increased significantly in response to the massive humanitarian emergency in NWFP and FATA, and it is likely to remain at a similar level in 2010. There will also be an increase in funding for community-based rural development activities that support the co-existence of Afghans and their local hosts in Pakistan under the RAHA programme. UNHCR is committed to continuing its work with the Government and other partners for the protection of all people of concern in Pakistan.

Consequences of a 20 – 40 per cent funding shortfall

- Water management committees will not receive enough training in the operation, repair and maintenance of the water systems in the refugee villages.
- The basic health units (BHUs) in refugee villages receive vastly reduced quantities of essential drugs and medicines.
- Girls' attendance in schools will be reduced, drop-out rates will rise and some of the training in vocational skills provided to vulnerable refugees, including adolescents, will be discontinued.
- Not all refugee returnees will be assisted.
- UNHCR will not be able to expand legal and physical protection.
- The IDP reintegration programme to encourage returns will be restricted.

UNHCR's budget in Pakistan 2006 - 2011

Millions (USD)



2010 UNHCR Budget for Pakistan (USD)

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment			
National legal framework	684,435	0	684,435
National administrative framework	665,118	0	665,118
Cooperation with partners	439,118	0	439,118
National development policies	518,211	2,312,138	2,830,349
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	0	564,166	564,166
Non-refoulement	696,118	0	696,118
Subtotal	3,003,001	2,876,304	5,879,305

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Registration and profiling	12,754,786	10,939,190	23,693,975
Fair and efficient status determination	170,774	0	170,774
Civil status documentation	1,753,825	0	1,753,825
Subtotal	14,679,385	10,939,190	25,618,575
Security from violence and exploitation			
Law enforcement	0	313,896	313,896
Community security management system	0	753,695	753,695
Gender-based violence	877,503	399,444	1,276,948
Protection of children	624,441	0	624,441
Non-arbitrary detention	578,379	0	578,379
Access to legal remedies	1,047,379	0	1,047,379
Subtotal	3,127,703	1,467,035	4,594,738
Basic needs and essential services			
Water	1,164,620	0	1,164,620
Shelter and other infrastructure	0	10,927,232	10,927,232
Basic domestic and hygiene items	0	19,009,121	19,009,121
Primary health care	4,518,526	0	4,518,526
HIV and AIDS	652,496	0	652,496
Education	3,321,496	0	3,321,496
Sanitation services	923,840	0	923,840
Services for groups with specific needs	0	2,727,339	2,727,339
Subtotal	10,580,978	32,663,692	43,244,669
Community participation and self-management			
Participatory assessment and community mobilization	1,477,415	0	1,477,415
Community self-management and equal representation	1,271,782	0	1,271,782
Camp management and coordination	0	3,456,470	3,456,470
Self-reliance and livelihoods	2,242,428	0	2,242,428
Subtotal	4,991,626	3,456,470	8,448,095
Durable solutions			
Voluntary return	2,694,270	0	2,694,270
Rehabilitation and reintegration support	0	60,627,319	60,627,319
Resettlement	1,019,335	0	1,019,335
Subtotal	3,713,605	60,627,319	64,340,924
External relations			
Partnership	359,799	0	359,799
Subtotal	359,799	0	359,799
Logistics and operations support			
Supply chain and logistics	2,936,396	12,980,302	15,916,697
Programme management, coordination and support	2,215,184	6,069,678	8,284,863
Subtotal	5,151,580	19,049,980	24,201,560
Total	45,607,675	131,079,990	176,687,665

2011 Budget	176,687,700
--------------------	--------------------

2009 Revised budget	
Annual budget	23,241,877
Supplementary budget	126,796,208
TOTAL	150,038,085