

PAKISTAN



UNHCR's planned presence | 2014

Number of offices	3
Total personnel	327
International staff	45
National staff	212
JPOs	2
UN Volunteers	5
Others	63

Overview

Working environment

- Pakistan currently hosts some 1.6 million registered Afghans, the largest protracted refugee situation globally. Since March 2002, UNHCR has facilitated the return of 3.8 million registered Afghans from Pakistan in the world's largest voluntary repatriation operation.

- Efforts to promote durable solutions for Afghans are being pursued through the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR), launched at an international conference in Geneva in May 2012, complemented by the Government of Pakistan's national policy on Afghan refugees adopted in July 2013. UNHCR will continue to advocate for Pakistan to adopt national legislation on refugees.

- At the end of July 2013, over 1 million internally displaced individuals (170,000 families) were estimated to be affected by the ongoing security operations in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). In 2013, there are still three camps for the internally displaced population supported by UNHCR, accommodating more than 80,000 individuals.

- The security situation in Pakistan remains fragile. Instability in many of the locations in which UNHCR operates limits its movements and presence. In order to improve outreach, the Office maintains close working relationships with its local partners, enabling the provision of assistance to people of concern in areas where UNHCR does not have access.

- Thanks to the generous support provided by the Government of Pakistan, some refugee villages in the provinces of Balochistan, KP and Punjab are established on government-owned land; refugee children have access to public schools; and refugees have access to public health clinics.

People of concern

The main groups of people of concern planned for in 2014 under the Pakistan operation are:

- Afghan refugees who have fled Afghanistan due to violence and persecution at various times since 1979, of which close to 40 per cent are living in refugee villages and close to 60 per cent in urban and rural host communities throughout Pakistan; and asylum-seekers and individually recognized refugees from various countries, who are living mainly in urban areas, and once recognized by UNHCR under its mandate, are channelled through the resettlement procedures;
- Three major groups thought to be at risk of statelessness in Pakistan, namely Bengalis and Biharis, as well as people from Myanmar; and
- Internally displaced families who have relocated within and outside the tribal areas, due to the military operations in FATA.

Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Dec 2013		Dec 2014		Dec 2015	
		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	1,509,190	1,509,190	1,382,590	1,382,590	1,257,190	1,257,190
	Somalia	500	500	500	500	500	500
	Various	180	180	250	250	250	250
Asylum-seekers	Various	3,400	3,400	1,600	1,600	170	170
Internally displaced	Pakistan	701,190	521,190	551,190	371,190	371,190	191,190
Returnee arrivals during year (ex-IDPs)	Pakistan	330,000	330,000	240,000	240,000	270,000	270,000
Total		2,544,460	2,364,460	2,176,130	1,996,130	1,899,300	1,719,300

| Response |

Needs and strategies

The Office's priorities for 2014-2015 include: supporting the Government of Pakistan in the implementation of the SSAR and the new national policy on refugees; increasing the potential for durable solutions by preserving asylum space and supporting host communities.

Voluntary repatriation remains one of the key elements of the SSAR, with a planning figure of 150,000 individuals repatriating with UNHCR's assistance in 2014. However, voluntary repatriation depends on the sustainability of reintegration and on positive developments in relation to the transition period in Afghanistan, including the withdrawal of international security forces and the upcoming elections. As Pakistan is a pilot country for UNHCR's global education and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) strategies, the Office will develop dedicated and integrated programmes in both areas in 2014.

The Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) programme, a key element of the SSAR, will continue to be expanded to

enhance support to host communities. About 300,000 Afghan refugees will benefit from this programme in the areas of education, health, livelihood, social and environmental protection and capacity building efforts.

Regarding asylum-seekers and individually recognized refugees, UNHCR will focus on improving registration, protection needs assessments and refugee status determination, together with increasing the resettlement options for those unable to repatriate or facing serious protection challenges.

The main needs of IDPs include the maintenance of the existing three camps and protection activities, such as registration, legal aid and civil documentation support, monitoring and interventions. The Office also has cluster lead coordination responsibilities.

Furthermore, UNHCR will advocate for Pakistan's accession to the Statelessness Conventions, and analyze the statelessness issues in Pakistan.

Main objectives and targets for 2014

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2014. Using a selection of objectives from UNHCR's programme plans for the 2014-2015 biennium, it is designed to illustrate:

- what – under the global needs assessment planning and prioritization process – has been planned (**Planned activities**) for particular groups of people of concern (**People of concern**);
- the identified needs that can be covered if full and flexible funding is made available (**2014 comprehensive target**); and
- the needs that may not be met if funding falls short of the ExCom-approved budget (**Potential gap**). The estimation of a potential gap is based on the country operation's own assessment of the likely impact of a global funding shortfall. Calculations are based on various criteria, including the particular context, strategic priorities and

experience of resource availability for the respective area of activity in previous years.

Activities under objectives on child protection (including best interest determination), education and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are core areas which are given priority in the allocation of funding (**priority area**). In order to ensure the necessary flexibility in the allocation of funds, UNHCR relies on unrestricted contributions from its donors.

It should be understood that in some cases, targets for activities or delivery of services may not be reached for reasons other than a funding shortfall, e.g. lack of access to people of concern, cases not reported, changing circumstances, security problems, insufficient capacity to implement all programmes planned, etc. In the Global Report 2014, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES	PEOPLE OF CONCERN	2014 COMPREHENSIVE TARGET	POTENTIAL GAP
Durable solutions			
Comprehensive solutions strategy developed, strengthened or updated			
Within the frameworks of the SSAR and the national policy on Afghan refugees, UNHCR will work towards achieving comprehensive solutions for Afghan refugees. Regular meetings with Government counterparts at national and provincial levels will be held and support provided to the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions to lead the inter-departmental dialogue for effective and consistent progress towards the full implementation of both frameworks.			
Extent to which comprehensive solutions strategy is identified and agreed	Afghan proof of registration (PoR) card holders	100%	5%
Potential for voluntary return realized			
Successful repatriation helps contribute to a more favourable protection environment and enhanced asylum space for the refugees remaining in Pakistan. UNHCR will support the Government to uphold its commitment to respecting the principles for voluntary, safe and dignified return. Refugees will have access to information to facilitate informed decision-making, and UNHCR will continue to operate voluntary repatriation centres to facilitate the return process. In Pakistan, UNHCR will support IDPs returning to areas of origin with information and return assistance.			
Percentage of people of concern with intention to return who have returned voluntarily	Afghan PoR card holders	100%	0 gap
Percentage of people of concern with intention to return who have returned voluntarily	IDPs	100%	0 gap
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Level of individual documentation increased			
UNHCR will assist the Government with issuing renewals of PoR cards of some 1.3 million Afghans at the end of 2014. UNHCR will assist IDPs in accessing identification and other legal documentation, as they face challenges in obtaining civil documentation and require legal aid and individualized support to get essential documents in order to access services.			
Percentage of people of concern who have a valid identity document	Afghan PoR card holders	100%	0 gap
Percentage of people of concern provided with individual protection documentation	IDPs	100%	50%

Basic needs and essential services

Population has optimal access to education

UNHCR will continue to provide free primary education in refugee villages to 73,000 refugee children (grades 1-8) and continue to work with school management committees to increase enrolment and reduce drop-out rates, particularly for girls. RAHA education projects aim to increase overall access to education for refugees and host communities and will include the construction and rehabilitation of schools, the provision of school furniture and supplies, and training and capacity-building for school management committees and parent-teacher associations.

Percentage of primary school-aged children enrolled in primary education	Afghan PoR card holders	60%	priority area
Extent to which people of concern have access to national education systems	Afghan PoR card holders	50%	20%

Health status of the population improved

The provision of primary health care will continue through a network of 62 basic health units (BHU) and sub-health units with basic medical and para-medical staff, medicines and medical supplies for the outpatient services. The RAHA initiative will improve health services in selected areas, thereby enhancing peaceful co-existence as health care services for Afghan refugees in host communities have been limited, resulting in increased pressure on local communities.

Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 population per month)	Afghan PoR card holders	0.5	0 gap
Extent to which people of concern have access to primary health care	Afghan PoR card holders	100%	0 gap

Supply of potable water increased or maintained

The use of scarce and depleted water resources has often been the cause of disputes between refugees and local host communities, requiring interventions of the refugee water and sanitation committees, UNHCR, the Government and implementing partners. The RAHA initiative will improve water sources in identified target areas through developing water supply sources.

Average number of litres of potable water available per person per day	Afghan PoR card holders	20 litres	0 gap
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Population has sufficient basic and domestic items

As the lead agency for protection, emergency shelter and camp coordination and camp management clusters in conflict-induced displacement in FATA and KP, UNHCR will continue to support the Government in coordinating, as well as providing protection and humanitarian assistance to IDPs and returnees upon request from the Government. Through the provision of core relief items and sanitary materials for women and girls above the age of 12 years, UNHCR will ensure that the basic needs of IDPs are met. Since asylum-seekers and individually recognized refugees have limited access to public services and income generation opportunities, the Office will support those in financial need with living allowances and cash grants.

Percentage of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met	IDPs	100%	10%
Percentage of targeted households whose basic needs are met with multi-purpose cash grants or vouchers	Asylum-seekers and individually recognized refugees	90%	40%

Community empowerment and self-reliance

Peaceful coexistence with local communities promoted

The gradually deteriorating socio-economic environment is having an adverse effect on the peaceful coexistence of refugee and host communities. The RAHA initiative aims at improving the natural environment; supporting individuals with specific needs in the identified target areas; and strengthening the capacities of the Government, community organizations and vulnerable groups, leading to social cohesion among refugees and hosting communities.

Extent to which local communities support continued presence of people of concern	Afghan PoR card holders	70%	15%
Number of projects benefitting local and displaced communities implemented	Afghan PoR card holders	46	33

Self-reliance and livelihoods improved

The RAHA initiative will improve the livelihood opportunities for both the hosting and refugee population in targeted areas by enhancing the skills of the communities through training, the provision of tools, the strengthening of community-based organizations in identifying vocational training needs, and training of trainers. The support to the host community would secure asylum space to refugees and assist refugees returning voluntarily to sustain livelihood opportunities in the country of origin.

Percentage of people of concern (18-59 years) earning at least minimum wages for more than 6 months per year	Afghan PoR Card Holders	24%	23%
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| Implementation |

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Afghan Refugees and Repatriation Cell (Karachi), Balochistan Forest and Wildlife Department, Chief Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees in Islamabad, Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, and FATA, Disaster Management Authority, Khyber Teaching Hospital, Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation, Ministry of States and Frontier Regions, National Database and Registration Authority, Provincial Disaster Management Authority

NGOs:

Agence d'Aide à la Coopération technique et au Développement, Alfalah Development Foundation, Alisei – Italy, American Refugee Committee, Awaz Welfare Organisation, Azat Foundation, Balochistan Rural Development and Research Society, Basic Education and Employable Skill Training, Basic Education for Afghan Refugees, Centre for Excellence for Rural Development, Church World Service, Council for Community Development, Courage Development Foundation, Danish Refugee Council, Dost Welfare Foundation, Drugs and Narcotics Educational Services for Humanity, Foundation for Rural Development, Gender and Reproductive Health Organisation, Hujra Village Support Organisation, Innovative Development Organisation, International Catholic Migration Commission, International Rescue Committee, Legend Society, Muslim Aid, Naveed Khan Foundation, Organisation for Community Services and Development, Pakistan Community Development Programme, Sarhad Rural Support Programme, Save the Children, Society for Community Support to Primary Education, Society for Empowering Human Resources, Society for Humanitarian Assistance, Research, Empowerment and Development, Society for Humanitarian Rights and Prisoners, Struggle for Change, Tamer-e-Khalq Foundation, Taraqee Foundation, The Frontier Primary Healthcare, Union Aid for Afghan Refugees, Water Environment and Sanitation Society

Others:

UNOPS

Operational partners

Government agencies:

National Disaster Management Authority, Ministries of the Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Human Rights, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Social Welfare

NGOs:

Norwegian Refugee Council

Others:

FAO, ICRC, ILO, UN HABITAT, UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNV, WFP, WHO

Coordination

UNHCR will continue to expand its strategic relations in Pakistan at the federal and provincial levels, with both Government and non-government stakeholders. The RAHA programme will continue to be the link to the UN Delivering as One framework (One-UN), which will further strengthen the partnerships with unilateral and multilateral donors.

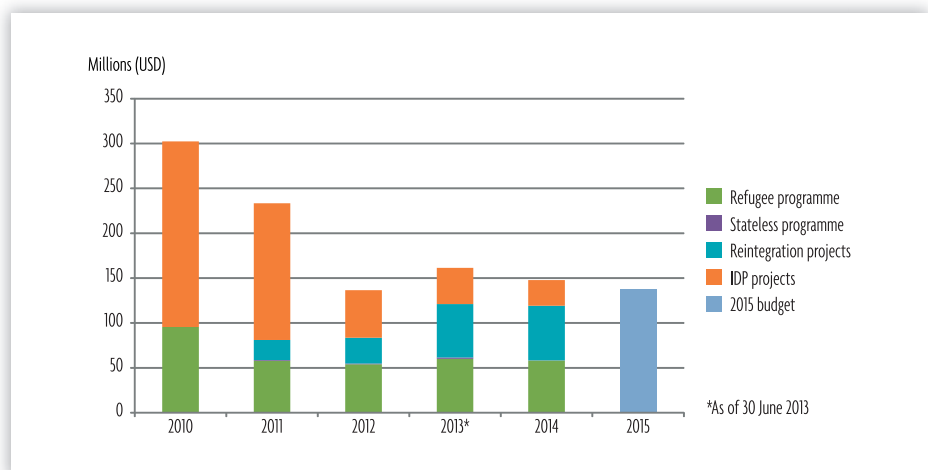
Given the protracted nature of the Afghan refugee situation in Pakistan and the funding constraints, UNHCR will build synergies between the care and maintenance assistance provided to refugees, the RAHA initiative and the wider involvement of One-UN interventions. The Office will focus on burden-sharing strategies with UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, the Government and relevant non-governmental operational partners.

| Financial information |

UNHCR's operation in Pakistan is complex and faces serious resource mobilization challenges in a context of frequent emergencies related to both conflicts and natural disasters.

In 2010, the financial requirements for Pakistan peaked due to the emergency assistance provided in response to the devastating floods. Following this, the budget declined and increased once more in 2013, mainly due to the additional requirements for relief-to-development activities under the RAHA project. In 2014, the financial requirements for Pakistan are set at USD 147.7 million, a decrease of USD 13.6 million when compared to the 2013 revised budget, mainly due to an expected reduction in the number of IDPs. Within the 2014 budget, USD 58.1 million is allocated for the refugee programme, USD 28.6 million for the protection and assistance of conflict-related IDPs and USD 60.8 million for development projects aimed at the peaceful coexistence of refugees and host communities.

Budgets for Pakistan | 2010–2015



2014 budget for Pakistan | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
2013 revised budget (as of 30 June 2013)	59,970,189	1,489,108	59,679,718	40,215,307	161,354,322
Favourable protection environment					
Law and policy	297,247	0	0	0	297,247
Access to legal assistance and remedies	2,307,995	0	0	526,086	2,834,081
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	530,636	0	0	0	530,636
Public attitude towards people of concern	458,778	0	0	0	458,778
Subtotal	3,594,657	0	0	526,086	4,120,742
Fair protection processes and documentation					
Identification of statelessness	0	160,420	0	0	160,420
Registration and profiling	0	0	0	1,155,538	1,155,538
Status determination procedures	1,794,661	0	0	0	1,794,661
Individual documentation	8,669,389	0	0	485,077	9,154,465
Subtotal	10,464,050	160,420	0	1,640,615	12,265,085
Security from violence and exploitation					
Prevention and response to SGBV	2,933,053	0	0	0	2,933,053
Protection of children	1,988,386	0	0	0	1,988,386
Subtotal	4,921,439	0	0	0	4,921,439
Basic needs and essential services					
Health	8,919,531	0	12,062,904	0	20,982,435
Reproductive health and HIV services	2,003,778	0	0	0	2,003,778
Nutrition	743,061	0	0	0	743,061
Water	2,000,815	0	6,040,979	0	8,041,793
Sanitation and hygiene	761,389	0	7,699,622	0	8,461,011
Shelter and infrastructure	0	0	0	8,630,106	8,630,106
Basic and domestic items	1,337,960	0	0	2,416,086	3,754,045
Education	7,843,155	0	7,316,779	0	15,159,934
Subtotal	23,609,688	0	33,120,283	11,046,192	67,776,163
Community empowerment and self-reliance					
Community mobilization	2,149,063	0	0	408,086	2,557,148
Coexistence with local communities	0	0	3,977,479	0	3,977,479
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	2,452,389	0	19,712,111	190,547	22,355,047
Subtotal	4,601,451	0	23,689,590	598,633	28,889,674
Durable solutions					
Comprehensive solutions strategy	1,819,389	0	2,009,979	0	3,829,368
Voluntary return	3,873,194	0	0	12,257,162	16,130,356
Resettlement	2,278,219	0	0	0	2,278,219
Subtotal	7,970,802	0	2,009,979	12,257,162	22,237,943
Leadership, coordination and partnerships					
Coordination and partnerships	0	0	0	170,547	170,547
Camp management and coordination	0	0	0	1,232,038	1,232,038
Emergency management	0	0	0	170,547	170,547
Donor relations and resource mobilization	681,025	0	0	0	681,025
Subtotal	681,025	0	0	1,573,133	2,254,158
Logistics and operations support					
Logistics and supply	969,042	0	0	350,547	1,319,589
Operations management, coordination and support	1,309,289	0	2,029,162	623,689	3,962,141
Subtotal	2,278,332	0	2,029,162	974,236	5,281,730
2014 total budget	58,121,443	160,420	60,849,014	28,616,056	147,746,934