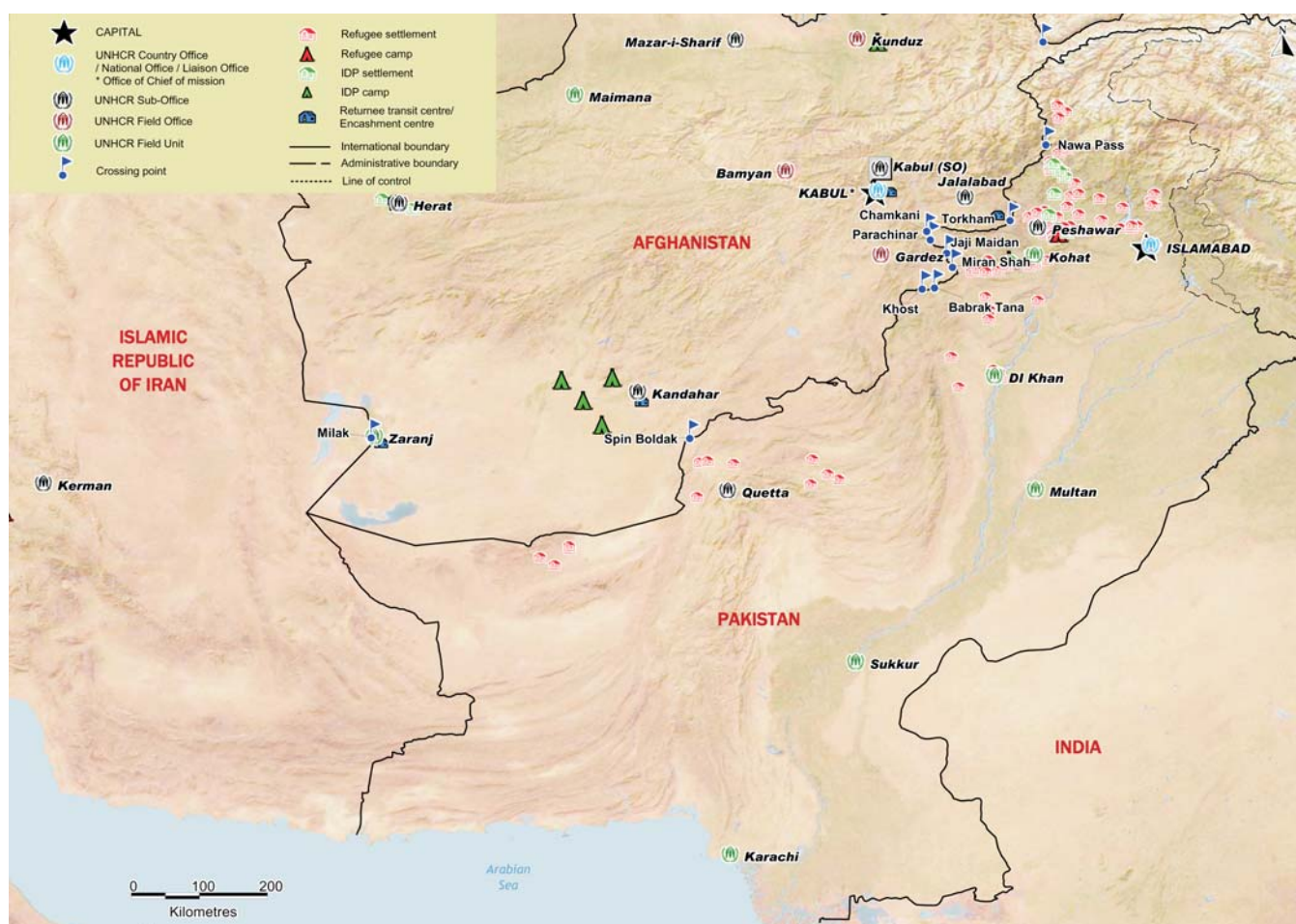


# PAKISTAN



## Working environment

### The context

The floods that hit Pakistan in the summer of 2010 were the worst in almost a century. According to Government figures, they claimed the lives of more than 1,600 individuals and

affected more than 20 million people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), Balochistan, Sindh and Punjab provinces. The Government of Pakistan and the humanitarian community vastly expanded their aid operations to cope with the unprecedented escalation in the number of those needing assistance.

## Planning figures for Pakistan

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2011		DEC 2011	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Afghanistan	702,000	702,000	604,200	604,200
	Somalia	600	600	800	800
	Iraq	110	110	140	140
	Various	210	210	230	230
People in a refugee-like situation	Afghanistan	1,075,400	1,075,400	1,074,000	1,074,000
Asylum-seekers	Afghanistan	2,600	2,600	2,200	2,200
	Somalia	220	220	170	170
	Islamic Rep. of Iran	70	70	80	80
	Various	100	100	40	40
IDPs	Pakistan	1,096,000	1,096,000	896,000	896,000
Returnees (IDPs)	Pakistan	800,000	800,000	200,000	200,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,677,310</b>	<b>3,677,310</b>	<b>2,777,860</b>	<b>2,777,860</b>

## Main objectives and targets

### Fair protection processes

- Improve or maintain the standard of registration and profiling of Afghan refugees.
  - ☞ All Afghan refugee PoR card holders are issued a new card on an individual basis.
  - ☞ The profiling of persons of concern informs the formulation of durable response strategies.

### Security from violence and exploitation

- Mitigate the impact of refugees on host communities.
  - ☞ Some 50 per cent of refugee-hosting communities are assisted in supporting the continued presence of refugees among them.
  - ☞ Development projects that benefit both the host and displaced communities are implemented in areas affected by the floods.

### Basic needs and services

- Improve or maintain the health of Afghan refugees.
  - ☞ Eighty per cent of refugee women receive complete antenatal coverage (at least four antenatal consultations during pregnancy).
  - ☞ The crude mortality rate of people of concern stays below 10 deaths per 1,000 people per month.

- Provide IDPs and those affected by natural disasters with sufficient supplies of basic domestic and hygiene items.
  - ☞ Some 65 per cent of needs for clothing and household items are met.
- Improve the provision of shelter and infrastructure to displaced communities.
  - ☞ Shelter is provided, with no more than six persons per shelter.

### Community participation and self-management

- Improve the level of self-reliance among Afghan refugees.
  - ☞ Some 60 per cent of the refugee population has the right to work.

### Durable solutions

- Realize the potential for the voluntary return of internally displaced Pakistanis.
  - ☞ All returns are voluntary, and conducted in safety and dignity.
  - ☞ Provide support to the rehabilitation and reintegration of displaced communities, and to the search for durable solutions for Afghans, based on the Government's 2010-2012 Management and Repatriation Strategy for Afghan Refugees.

Within this context, Pakistan continues to host some 1.7 million refugees, one of the largest populations of its kind in the world. Most are from Afghanistan and live in refugee settlements and urban areas. Since March 2002, approximately 3.6 million Afghans have repatriated from Pakistan with UNHCR's assistance. By mid-year in 2010, UNHCR had facilitated the return of some 95,000 Afghans.

In a major step towards finding solutions to the protracted Afghan refugee situation, the Government of Pakistan has instituted a new and comprehensive Management and Repatriation Strategy for Afghan Refugees. The new strategy will explore, among other issues, migration and other alternative status options.

Afghan refugees were severely affected by the floods near Peshawar in northern Pakistan.



## UNHCR's presence in 2011

□ Number of offices	9
□ Total staff	241
International	37
National	204

In addition to the approximately 1.7 million refugees in the country, there are currently 1 million people still displaced due to the 2009 emergency in KPK and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). UNHCR will continue its efforts to address the protection and other basic needs of this group. It will also help to implement a return strategy for those who wish to go back to their areas of origin.

The socio-political and security situation in Pakistan remains unstable, and security is weak in many locations where UNHCR operates, thus limiting the effectiveness of its "protection by presence" strategy. In such a high-risk environment, UNHCR endeavours to strike a balance between providing assistance to those in need and ensuring staff security by working more closely with local partners and community networks.

### | The needs |

In 2011, UNHCR will work with the Government to assist registered Afghan refugees or those holding Proof of Registration (PoR) cards; asylum-seekers and recognized refugees, mainly from Afghanistan, Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Somalia; stateless people; conflict-induced IDPs; and people displaced by natural disasters.

In 2011, the Office plans to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of 150,000 Afghan refugees with a valid PoR card. Also in 2011, the issuance of approximately a million birth certificates to Afghan children will be completed through the PoR card reissuing process started in 2010.

The Refugee-Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) and Population Profiling, Verification and Response (PPVR) projects will continue to support Afghans and local communities in Pakistan. Through the PPVR project, detailed information on Afghan individuals and communities will be analysed and durable solutions tailored accordingly.

The Office will also expand its protection coverage to refugees in urban areas through community engagement and development activities under the RAHA framework. Registration and profiling of populations will be connected with RAHA projects to promote social cohesion and a favourable protection environment.

UNHCR will continue to support the Government's efforts to assist people uprooted in 2008-2009. With ongoing returns taking place in 2010, UNHCR's planning figure for IDPs in 2011 will be 896,000 persons. UNHCR's protection

strategy will be based on available information, access to the affected areas and its capacity to respond. The established protection monitoring network will be strengthened and extended to new areas of return as well as communities where IDPs remain.

Statelessness has emerged as an issue in Pakistan. There is no national legislation on statelessness. The stateless in Pakistan are primarily individuals with links to Bangladesh. While accurate data is not available, various sources put the number of affected persons in the thousands. With the aid of a study to be completed in 2011 that will highlight the causes and extent of statelessness in Pakistan, UNHCR and the Government will collaborate on a strategy to tackle the issue.

In the absence of national legislation on refugees, UNHCR will continue refugee status determination (RSD) in accordance with its mandate. It will seek durable solutions for recognized refugees, including resettlement for urban refugees. Advice and Legal Aid Centres (ALAC) will provide legal assistance to this population, including monitoring and support for persons of concern in detention who are threatened with deportation. UNHCR and its partners will monitor refugee communities and ensure basic protection is available for people with special needs, including those affected by sexual and gender-based violence.

### | Strategy and activities in 2011 |

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 development of a national legislative framework that strengthens the protection of refugees and asylum-seekers.

#### ● Constraints

Security remains a major constraint in Pakistan, especially with regard to staff safety and access to certain areas. As in previous years, UNHCR will have to balance the imperatives of staff security and the delivery of humanitarian aid to persons of concern.

The lack of infrastructure and opportunities in Afghanistan is likely to continue to hinder returns from Pakistan.

Finally, the 2010 monsoon floods created major logistical constraints due to the destruction of roads and bridges, making many areas inaccessible or difficult to reach. This is also expected to be a problem in 2011.

## 2010-2011 Pakistan Flood Response

A supplementary budget of USD 120.7 million was created in August 2010 to respond to the devastating floods that hit Pakistan. The Office was an active participant in the United Nations consolidated appeal for the Pakistan Floods Emergency Response Plan.

UNHCR will increase its requirements, to cover its activities in the context of the flood response in 2010 and 2011. However, this figure may change in line with ongoing assessments. Activities will include the provision of transitional shelter to the most vulnerable families upon return; community restoration, particularly within Afghan villages and their surrounding communities; repair of basic health units and schools in Afghan refugee communities; and support for Government authorities in

the management and planning of established temporary sites.

UNHCR has also formulated a protection strategy and a return framework in the context of the flood response, that will focus on protection monitoring and on advocacy to uphold protection principles. UNHCR will also establish Social Welfare Centres in areas of return, that will provide referral mechanisms to address protection concerns, including legal assistance to obtain documentation and assistance with land and property disputes. The Office will also support the Government in its registration and verification of flood-affected populations. As CCCM cluster lead, UNHCR will support the Government in the areas of camp management and the planning of temporary sites.

### Organization and implementation

#### • Coordination

In 2011, UN and other international agencies and NGOs will play a critical role in UNHCR operations in Pakistan. UNHCR will continue to collaborate with humanitarian actors within the cluster approach to ensure assistance is provided to IDPs and IDP returnees displaced in KPK and FATA in 2008-2009, as well as populations affected by the floods, including Afghan refugees. The Office will continue as the cluster lead for protection, shelter (including NFIs) and camp coordination/camp management (CCCM) with regard to IDPs.

Under the cluster arrangement for natural disasters, UNHCR will continue to lead the protection and CCCM clusters. Under the Inter-Agency Standing Committee arrangement for natural disasters, IOM was designated as the national lead in Pakistan for the emergency shelter/NFI cluster. However, given UNHCR's strong presence in KPK and Balochistan, UNHCR will lead the cluster in these two provinces and support the Government and other cluster partners in Punjab and Sindh.

The Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON) remains UNHCR's key governmental partner. UNHCR will also work to increase and strengthen the capacity of the local NGOs which, owing to security constraints, have better access to persons of concern.

### Financial information

While there have been increases in requirements under Pillar 1 and the creation of operations under Pillars 2 and Pillar 3, the overall budget has dropped from USD 190 million in 2010 to USD 112 million in 2011. The decline is primarily due to the reduction of activities under Pillar 4 (conflict-induced IDPs) as returns continue and it is envisioned that the majority of the remaining IDPs will return in 2011. Increased emphasis will be placed on UNHCR's Afghan refugee operations in 2011.

The budgets for 2010 and the 2011 budget contained in this Appeal do not include the newly-created Pakistan floods supplementary budget. Information on UNHCR's additional requirements for this emergency is to be found in the box and further information will be provided as it becomes available.

## PARTNERS

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies:

Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees  
National Database and Registration Authority  
National Disaster Management Authority  
Provincial Disaster Management Authority  
Social Welfare Department

#### NGOs:

*Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement*  
American Refugee Committee  
Badin Rural Development  
Balochistan Rural Support Programme  
Basic Education and Employable Skills Training  
Basic Education for Afghan Refugees  
Catholic Relief Services  
Centre of Excellence for Rural Development  
Church World Service  
Community Motivation and Development Organisation  
DOST Welfare Foundation  
FIZA Welfare  
Foundation for Integration Development Action  
Frontier Primary Health Care  
Goal International  
Human Development Foundation  
Initiative to Base Development on Rights and Knowledge  
International Rescue Committee  
Islamic Relief  
Legend Society  
Muslim Aids  
Muslim Hands  
National Rural Support Program  
Norwegian Refugee Council  
Pakistan Community Development Programme  
Pakistan Fisher Fold Forum  
Regional Institute for Policy Research and Training  
Relief International  
Sarhad Rural Support Programme  
Save the Children Federation  
Sindh Development Society  
Sindh Graduate Association  
Sindh Rural Support Organization  
Society for Community Support to Primary Education  
Society for Empowering Human Resources  
Society for Humanitarian and Prisoners Rights  
Society for Sustainable Development  
Struggle for Change  
Taraqee Foundation  
Thar Deep Project  
Union Aid for Afghan Refugees  
Water, Environment and Sanitation Society  
Wish International  
Youth Resource Centre

#### Others:

UN Habitat  
UNICEF  
UNV

### Operational partners

#### Others:

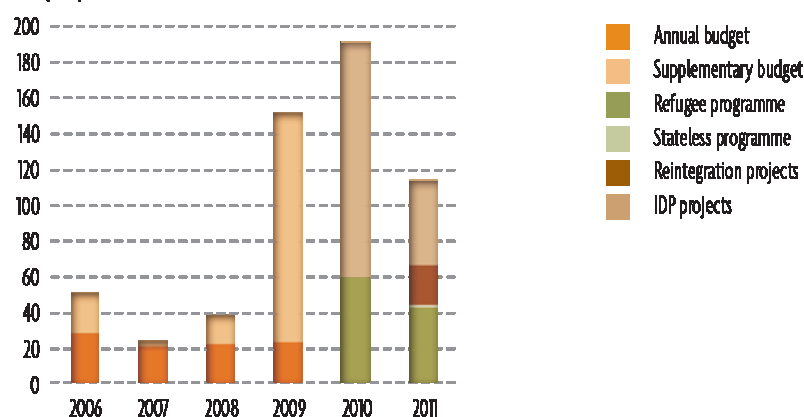
UNDP  
UNICEF  
WFP  
WHO

## Consequences of a 20 – 40 per cent funding shortfall

- Water management committees will not receive training in the repair, maintenance and operation of water systems in refugee villages.
- Basic health units in refugee villages will receive reduced quantities of essential drugs and medicines.
- Girls' enrolment in schools will decline, drop-out rates will rise and some of the training in vocational skills provided to vulnerable refugees, including adolescents, will be discontinued.
- UNHCR will be unable to facilitate the return of all Afghan refugees wishing to do so.
- UNHCR will be unable to expand legal and physical protection to more or new populations of concern.
- The IDP reintegration programme designed to encourage returns will be curtailed.
- Communities affected by natural disasters will be deprived of adequate assistance.

## UNHCR's budget in Pakistan 2006 – 2011

Millions (USD)



## 2011 UNHCR Budget for Pakistan (USD)

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	REINTEGRATION PROJECTS PILLAR 3	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>					
International and regional instruments	61,510	0	0	0	61,510
National legal framework	114,420	0	0	224,972	339,392
National administrative framework	85,099	0	0	0	85,099
Policies towards forced displacement	0	0	0	258,651	258,651
Prevention of statelessness	0	312,339	0	0	312,339
Cooperation with partners	0	0	0	811,259	811,259
National development policies	592,094	0	0	0	592,094
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	37,660	0	0	0	37,660
Non-refoulement	467,227	0	0	0	467,227
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,358,010</b>	<b>312,339</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,294,881</b>	<b>2,965,231</b>
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>					
Registration and profiling	5,169,389	0	0	3,264,708	8,434,097
Fair and efficient status determination	81,526	0	0	0	81,526
Civil status documentation	454,961	0	0	0	454,961
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,705,876</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,264,708</b>	<b>8,970,585</b>
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>					
Impact on host communities	0	0	22,012,828	2,946,626	24,959,454
Law enforcement	0	0	0	293,772	293,772
Access to legal remedies	1,868,507	0	0	0	1,868,507
Protection of children	490,935	0	0	112,767	603,702
Gender-based violence	750,578	0	0	1,177,059	1,927,636
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,110,020</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,012,828</b>	<b>4,530,224</b>	<b>29,653,071</b>
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>					
Nutrition	173,736	0	0	0	173,736
Water	1,298,276	0	0	0	1,298,276
Shelter and other infrastructure	0	0	0	8,270,765	8,270,765
Basic domestic and hygiene items	0	0	0	8,052,571	8,052,571
Primary health care	6,674,382	0	0	0	6,674,382
HIV and AIDS	572,361	0	0	0	572,361
Education	5,322,102	0	0	0	5,322,102
Sanitation services	541,429	0	0	0	541,429
Services for groups with specific needs	669,904	0	0	503,014	1,172,918
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>15,252,190</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,826,350</b>	<b>32,078,540</b>

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	REINTEGRATION PROJECTS PILLAR 3	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
<b>Community participation and self-management</b>					
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	550,936	0	0	268,760	819,697
Community self-management and equal representation	3,748,854	0	0	273,586	4,022,440
Camp management and coordination	0	0	0	162,188	162,188
Self-reliance and livelihoods	6,279,244	0	0	5,042,169	11,321,414
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>10,579,034</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,746,704</b>	<b>16,325,739</b>
<b>Durable solutions</b>					
Durable solutions strategy	0	0	0	217,519	217,519
Voluntary return	1,363,231	0	0	10,292,831	11,656,062
Rehabilitation and reintegration support	0	0	0	293,854	293,854
Resettlement	180,567	0	0	0	180,567
Local integration support	439,283	0	0	0	439,283
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,983,081</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,804,205</b>	<b>12,787,286</b>
<b>External relations</b>					
Donor relations	309,810	0	0	112,868	422,678
Resource mobilisation	0	0	0	126,830	126,830
Partnership	364,807	0	0	271,724	636,532
Public information	438,734	0	0	237,782	676,517
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,113,352</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>749,205</b>	<b>1,862,557</b>
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>					
Supply chain and logistics	1,167,291	0	0	1,848,067	3,015,358
Programme management, coordination and support	2,455,490	502,860	361,082	1,187,353	4,506,784
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,622,780</b>	<b>502,860</b>	<b>361,082</b>	<b>3,035,420</b>	<b>7,522,142</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,724,345</b>	<b>815,199</b>	<b>22,373,910</b>	<b>46,251,697</b>	<b>112,165,151</b>
<b>2010 Revised budget</b>	<b>58,954,485</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>131,079,990</b>	<b>190,034,475</b>