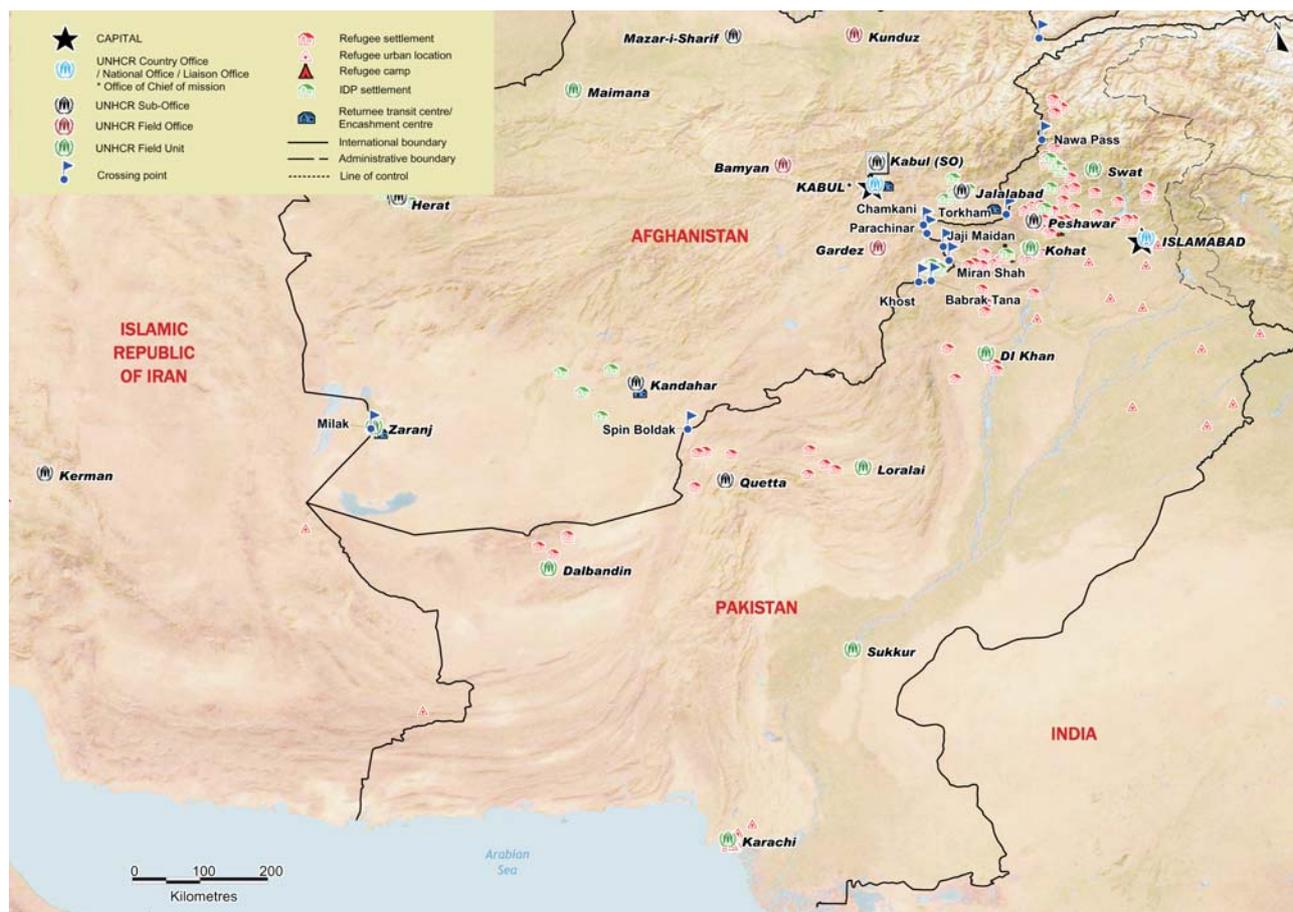


PAKISTAN



Operational highlights

- UNHCR worked closely with the humanitarian community in the Government-led response to the floods that ravaged Pakistan in 2010, assisting affected nationals and Afghan refugees alike. As the lead agency for the protection cluster, UNHCR worked closely with partners to respond to the main protection issues identified, and provided 2 million people with emergency shelter and non-food items (NFIs).
- A major milestone was reached in 2010 with the Government of Pakistan's approval of the Management and Repatriation Strategy for Afghan Refugees in Pakistan for 2010-2012, which UNHCR is helping to implement.

- UNHCR facilitated the voluntary repatriation of over 104,000 Afghan refugees. This was the largest voluntary repatriation programme in the world in 2010.
- Under the Refugee-Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) programme, a component of the UN Delivering as One initiative and co-convened by UNDP and UNHCR, a total of some 1.4 million Afghan refugees and Pakistanis benefited from UNHCR-led RAHA projects in 2010.
- UNHCR provided assistance and protection to the 1 million people displaced as a result of conflict in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA).

Persons of concern

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Afghanistan	1,899,800	1,899,800	47	52
	Somalia	500	500	42	36
	Various	240	240	40	40
Asylum-seekers	Afghanistan	1,900	1,900	53	50
	Various	150	150	48	32
IDPs	Pakistan	952,000	952,000	-	-
Returns (IDPs)	Pakistan	1,186,900	1,186,900	-	-
Total		4,041,490	4,041,490		

| Working environment |

In 2010, Pakistan suffered from socio-economic, political, humanitarian and security challenges which contributed to a sense of instability and unpredictability. In late July, the operational environment was complicated by the worst floods experienced in the country's history. The scale and geographic scope of the disaster was huge, and the resulting needs and challenges continued to unfold in the following months. The affected areas included KPK and Balochistan, where UNHCR has had a longstanding presence and ongoing operations, as well as Sindh and Punjab.

| Achievements and impact |

● *Main objectives and targets*

In 2010, UNHCR Pakistan managed a complex programme consisting of three operations, covering Afghan refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the emergency flood situation. According to government estimates, Pakistan hosted 1.9 million Afghan refugees. The first of UNHCR's main objectives in 2010 was to advocate for the inclusion of refugee-affected and hosting areas and Afghan populations in the national development agenda, in development programmes supported by other UN agencies, and in the UN Delivering as One initiative. The second objective was to help the Government to implement the Registration Information Project for Afghan Citizens (RIPAC), with particular emphasis on reducing the vulnerability of Afghans through the issuance by the Government of identification documents.

UNHCR planned to continue to provide humanitarian assistance to people displaced by conflict in KPK and FATA by establishing camps and assisting in camp management, supporting host communities, and protecting the most vulnerable populations. UNHCR also planned to ensure the voluntary and sustainable nature of the return of those displaced and support the Government's efforts to assist returnees and host communities. A final objective was to ensure the security of all staff.

In response to the floods, UNHCR set additional objectives during the course of the year: to reach 2.7 million people in 2010 and 2011 with emergency shelter and NFIs and a further 300,000 people with transitional shelter. It also planned to conduct protection-monitoring activities to identify and respond to needs among the affected communities.

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 conducted refugee status determination (RSD) under its mandate. UNHCR processed some 230 RSD cases, of whom some 50 were recognized.
- With UNHCR support, the Government of Pakistan issued birth certificates for 300,000 newborn Afghan children in 2010. It is anticipated that 1 million birth certificates will be issued to Afghan refugees under the age of 18 by the end of the project in 2011.

Favourable protection environment

- UNHCR continued to advocate and mobilize law enforcement agencies, the judiciary and other government bodies to recognize the Proof of Registration (PoR) card as a legal document. Some 800,000 registered Afghan citizens received their new secure card, which is valid until 31 December 2012.
- There was a reduction in instances of arrest or detention of Afghans, and the Ministry of the Interior issued a notification in September that protected Afghan PoR cardholders from arrest and detention under the Foreigners Act.

Security from violence and exploitation

- In 2010, UNHCR's three offices in Pakistan finalized procedures designed to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). These include a reporting and alert system with help lines. As part of the prevention campaign, UNHCR held workshops to increase awareness of SGBV among refugee communities.

Basic needs and services

- RAHA is a component of the Management and Repatriation Strategy for Afghan Refugees and under the programme, UNHCR implemented 43 projects in KPK, covering health, education, water and sanitation, infrastructure, livelihoods and social services. In Balochistan, activities covered improvements to infrastructure in 10 schools, the construction of 13 water supply schemes in six RAHA districts, and the formation of 56 community organizations.
- UNHCR provided community-based care to approximately 630,000 refugees and local residents in KPK. Health services were also provided to more than 168,000 refugees through 13 health units in Balochistan. In addition, UNHCR supported the efforts of the Government and local NGOs by distributing some 28,000 tents and some 61,000 NFI kits to IDP families in KPK. During the month of Ramadan, UNHCR provided additional food packages to 20,000 IDP families in the Jalozaï and Togh Sarai camps.
- In the flood-response programme, UNHCR distributed 155,000 tents and 237,000 plastic sheets to families affected by the disaster. Sixteen quick-impact projects were set up to help 3 million people among returning flood-affected communities, with priority given to those with specific needs.

Community participation and self-management

- Community participation and self-management initiatives largely revolved around the daily running of the refugee villages and IDP camps, including maintenance of the existing infrastructure. Among Afghan refugees, community capacity was strengthened by the organization of sector committees and their improved involvement in programmes.
- UNHCR interventions for urban refugees focused primarily on protection monitoring, legal aid and raising awareness of gender-based violence and human rights.

Additional projects included targeted skills training and income-generating activities for non-Afghan refugees.

- Community camp management structures based on traditional *shuras* and sectoral committees remained involved in the day-to-day operations. The camps provided an opportunity for women to participate in income-generation activities after receiving training in traditional embroidery, handicrafts and kitchen gardening.

Durable solutions

- UNHCR launched the voluntary repatriation programme for Afghan refugees with a valid PoR card in March. More than 104,000 of the targeted figure of 150,000 Afghan refugees were repatriated.
- Some 140 individuals were referred for resettlement in 2010, while some 140 were accepted, and 170 departed for resettlement countries. UNHCR and its partners also advocated for the release of refugees without PoR cards being held in detention.
- UNHCR worked to ensure that the return of IDPs affected by conflict was sustainable. In close collaboration with UN HABITAT and a number of partner organizations, UNHCR completed almost 9,800 transitional shelter units for the use of returning families pending the provision of permanent shelter. Some 68,500 individuals were able to benefit from these transitional units.

External relations

- In 2010, UNHCR continued to strengthen its partnerships with key stakeholders to improve the

protection of Afghan and non-Afghan refugees as well as IDPs in Pakistan. It was successful in improving its relations with the Government, which led to greater awareness among officials of specific issues affecting refugees. The Government's decision to extend and replace PoR cards helped to reduce the vulnerability of Afghan refugees. UNHCR also worked to strengthen its relations with donors.

Logistics and operational support

- In 2010, UNHCR procured domestic items and emergency shelter for IDPs and flood-affected communities, the latter including Afghan refugees. To a large extent, UNHCR's refugee and IDP programmes (including the emergency flood response) were implemented by NGOs, government counterparts and other partners.

| Constraints |

UNHCR and the humanitarian community in Pakistan continued to experience difficulties in ensuring a pragmatic response to the needs of millions of displaced people. Funding limitations meant that UNHCR could only partially implement some activities targeting Afghan refugees, including those related to health and education. Humanitarian access remained a major challenge throughout the year and the security situation remained volatile, hindering access to certain areas in Balochistan, KPK and FATA. The floods caused further challenges and, in some areas, access to affected populations was impossible due to the washing away of roads and bridges and the high water levels.



People displaced by floods collect food at a camp near Sukkur, in Sindh province.

Financial information

In September, UNHCR participated in the Pakistan Floods Emergency Response Plan (PFERP) with the creation of a supplementary budget for related activities. Donor support for the supplementary programme was strong and 89 per cent of activities for the flood-affected populations were funded at the end of the year. However, with only 56 per cent of the regular activities (refugee and IDP operations) being funded, UNHCR was unable to implement all of its planned activities.

Organization and implementation

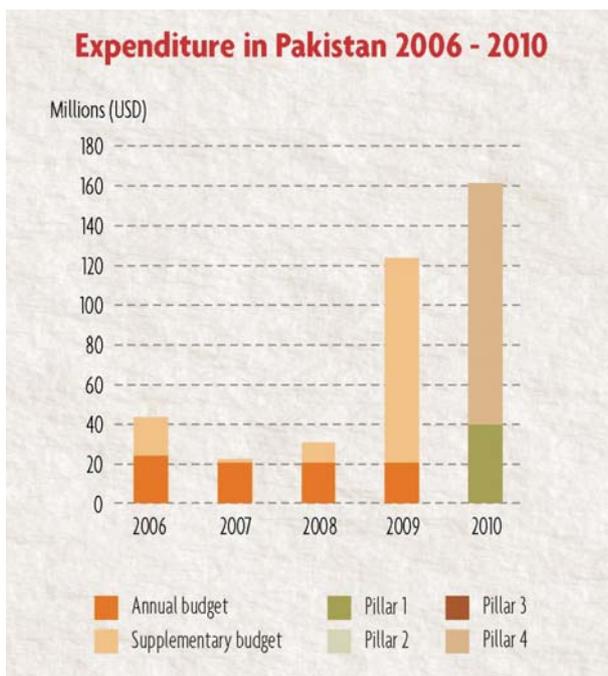
Due to the security situation, sub-offices operated with only essential staff and had to scale down activities at different times of the year. In response to the flood emergency, seven field units were established: three in KPK, three in Sindh and one in Punjab. In addition, UNHCR deployed 41 international and 56 national staff to assist in the emergency response.

UNHCR's presence in 2010

□ Number of offices	3
□ Total staff	247
International	34
National	206
JPOs	1
UNVs	4
Others	2

Working with partners

In 2010, UNHCR worked with 61 implementing partners, including 13 international and 36 national NGOs, one UN



agency, and 11 government departments. The Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON) continued to be UNHCR's main interlocutor for the Afghan refugee operation.

Under the cluster approach, UNHCR led the protection, emergency shelter/NFI and camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) clusters in the conflict IDP operation. UNHCR also led the protection and CCCM clusters in the emergency flood response. Given its strong presence in KPK and Balochistan, UNHCR also led the emergency shelter/NFI cluster in these provinces while extending its support to IOM, cluster members and the Government in Punjab and Sindh. Furthermore, UNHCR was Humanitarian Coordinator in Balochistan.

UNHCR also continued to participate in the UN Operational Management Team, the Security Management Team and other working groups.

Overall assessment

Despite the volatile security situation and the complex humanitarian challenges that existed on the ground in 2010, UNHCR assisted and provided protection to millions of people affected by internal hostilities and the floods. UNHCR fulfilled its mandate through direct support as well as by participation in the cluster approach.

Partners	
Implementing partners	
<p>Government: Chief Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CCAR) in Islamabad and the four Commissionerates for Afghan Refugees (CAR) located in KPK, Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh, Directorate of Social Welfare, National Database and Registration Authority, Provincial Disaster Management Authorities, FATA Disaster Management Authority, National Commission for Human Development</p> <p>NGOs: <i>Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement</i>, American Refugee Committee, Azat Foundation, Balochistan Rural Support Program, Basic Education for Afghan Refugees, Catholic Relief Services, Centre of Excellence for Rural Development, Church World Services, Citizens' Commission for Human Development, Community Motivation and Development Organization, Concern Worldwide, Dost Welfare Foundation, Fiza Social Welfare Organization, Foundation for Integration Development Action, Foundation for Rural Development, Health and Nutrition Development Society, Initiative to Base Development on Rights and Knowledge, International Catholic Migration, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, Interkos, Just Peace International, Kurram Welfare Home, Legend Society, National Rural Support Program- Institute of Rural Management, Norwegian Refugee Council, Pakistan Community Development Program, Participatory Efforts for Healthy Environment, <i>Première Urgence</i>, Regional Institute of Policy Research and Training Relief International, Roshni Development Organization, Sarhad Rural Support Program, Save the Children Federation USA, Sindh Radiant Organization, Social Efforts for Education and Development, Society for Community Support to Primary Education, Society for Empowering Human Resources, Society for Humanitarian Assistance, Research, Empowerment and Development, Society for Human Rights and Prisoners' Aid, Struggle for Change, Takhleeq Foundation, Taraqee Foundation, Tehreek, Frontier Primary Health Care, Union Aid for Afghan Refugees, Water, Environment and Sanitation Society, Wish International, Youth Resource Center</p> <p>Others: UN Habitat</p>	
Operational partners	
<p>Government: Ministry of States and Frontier Regions</p> <p>Others: UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNDP</p>	

Budget, income and expenditure in Pakistan | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	95,459,274	206,854,620	302,313,894
Income from contributions ¹	93,134,126	99,820,147	193,224,763
Other funds available	(10,722,048)	22,118,912	11,396,864
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	82,412,078	121,939,059	204,621,627
EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN			
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>			
International and regional instruments	48,752	0	48,752
National legal framework	78,957	0	78,957
National administrative framework	206,454	142,705	349,159
Policies towards forced displacement	0	608,282	608,282
National and regional migration policy	78,957	0	78,957
Prevention of statelessness	20,647	0	20,647
Co-operation with partners	2,752	0	2,752
National development policies	0	113,925	113,925
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	80,575	113,925	194,500
<i>Non-refoulement</i>	95,870	0	95,870
Subtotal	612,964	978,836	1,591,799
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>			
Reception conditions	2,064	301,432	303,496
Registration and profiling	1,239,626	1,414,844	2,654,470
Refugee and stateless definitions	674	0	674
Fair and efficient status determination	170,114	0	170,114
Civil status documentation	141,342	0	141,342
Subtotal	1,553,820	1,716,276	3,270,096
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>			
Impact on host communities	1,454,689	1,008,409	2,463,098
Law enforcement	63,008	113,925	176,932
Community security management system	0	113,924	113,924
Gender-based violence	100,605	451,490	552,095
Protection of children	61,446	0	61,446
Freedom of movement	57,920	0	57,920
Non-arbitrary detention	427,530	0	427,530
Access to legal remedies	302,399	220,733	523,132
Subtotal	2,467,597	1,908,481	4,376,078
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>			
Food security	0	773,808	773,808
Water	382,500	252,102	634,602
Shelter and other infrastructure	8,233,866	48,353,274	56,587,140
Basic domestic and hygiene items	1,160,282	24,873,067	26,033,350
Primary health care	4,027,798	0	4,027,798
HIV and AIDS	178,816	0	178,816
Education	1,416,917	0	1,416,917
Sanitation services	67,573	0	67,573
Services for groups with specific needs	147,526	1,239,948	1,387,474
Subtotal	15,615,277	75,492,200	91,107,477

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>			
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	135,146	463,079	598,224
Community self-management and equal representation	671,993	925,708	1,597,700
Camp management and coordination	0	1,467,738	1,467,738
Self-reliance and livelihoods	150,403	495,656	646,058
Subtotal	957,541	3,352,180	4,309,721
<i>Durable solutions</i>			
Voluntary return	1,161,881	888,453	2,050,333
Rehabilitation and reintegration support	0	259,285	259,285
Resettlement	210,437	0	210,437
Subtotal	1,372,318	1,147,737	2,520,055
<i>External relations</i>			
Donor relations	135,472	228,049	363,521
Partnership	135,149	0	135,149
Public information	348,148	1,283,668	1,631,816
Subtotal	618,769	1,511,717	2,130,486
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>			
Supply chain and logistics	1,149,332	4,367,179	5,516,510
Programme management, coordination and support	1,170,024	3,841,426	5,011,450
Subtotal	2,319,356	8,208,604	10,527,960
Instalments to implementing partners	14,433,605	27,623,028	42,056,632
Other objectives	6,561	0	6,561
Total	39,957,808	121,939,059	161,896,867

¹ Income from contributions 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. Contributions towards All Pillars are included under Pillar 1.