

PAKISTAN



Overview

Operational highlights

- The Government approved a new National Policy on Afghan Refugees focusing on effective implementation of the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees to Support Voluntary Repatriation, Sustainable Reintegration and Assistance to Host Countries (SSAR). It promoted creating conducive conditions for voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration, enhancing education and livelihood opportunities for refugees, supporting host communities, providing alternative stay arrangements for those remaining, facilitating resettlement to third countries, and developing a national refugee law.
- The Government of Pakistan adopted a National Policy on the Management and Repatriation of Afghan Refugees, which included the objective of developing a national refugee law.
- Following UNHCR advocacy, the Government extended the validity of Proof of Registration (PoR) cards and the Tripartite Agreement on Voluntary Repatriation until the end of December 2015, allowing Afghan refugees to legally remain in Pakistan.
- Upon Government request, UNHCR assisted in drafting the national refugee law, which remains under consideration.
- The organization facilitated the voluntary repatriation of over 31,000 Afghan refugees and the

UNHCR's presence | 2013

Number of offices	4
Total personnel	327
International staff	41
National staff	256
JPOs	0
UN Volunteers	4
Others	26

return of some 90,000 internally displaced people (IDPs).

- A national steering committee was established to coordinate and guide the implementation of the SSAR.
- The Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) programme continued to be expanded with some 2,000 community-based projects being implemented since its inception in 2009, impacting some 4 million beneficiaries.

People of concern

Pakistan hosted more than 1.6 million registered Afghan refugees (proof of registration [PoR] card holders) and an additional estimated 1 million undocumented Afghans. The majority lived in semi-urban centres and the remaining 37 per cent in

76 refugee villages. As of December 2013, an estimated 747,500 IDPs were living in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province – five per cent resided in three IDP camps and 95 per cent with host communities.

Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Afghanistan	1,615,900	1,615,900	47	50
	Various	600	600	40	29
Asylum-seekers	Afghanistan	5,300	5,300	54	52
	Various	60	60	38	35
IDPs	Pakistan	747,500	747,500	46	54
Returned IDPs, including people in an IDP-like situation	Pakistan	90,600	-	46	57
Total		2,459,960	2,369,360		

| Results in 2013 |

Achievements and impact

The following matrix contains examples of objectives and targets set for UNHCR's programme interventions in this operation in 2013. Short commentaries on the

end-year results and impact on people of concern are provided, including indications of why targets may not have been met.

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
DURABLE SOLUTIONS			
Potential for voluntary return realized			
<p>Results and impact: In 2013, all PoC wishing to return voluntarily (some 31,200 individuals) repatriated from Pakistan to Afghanistan with UNHCR assistance. Many Afghan refugees in Pakistan appeared to be awaiting the potential impact of the 2014 Afghan elections and the withdrawal of ISAF forces on Afghanistan's security situation. Afghanistan's difficult economic situation also prevented returns.</p> <p>In 2013, there were also instances of internal displacement and return movements in Pakistan. UNHCR assisted more than 90,600 IDPs (over 19,000 families) to return home.</p> <p>Gap: As UNHCR's access to return areas was limited, the Office continued to advocate with the authorities to conduct monitoring missions to establish whether returns were sustainable and voluntary.</p>			
% of PoC with intention to return who have returned voluntarily	PoR Afghan card holders	100%	100%
	IDPs	100%	100%
FAIR PROTECTION PROCESSES AND DOCUMENTATION			
Level of individual documentation increased			
<p>Results and impact: Following sustained UNHCR advocacy, the validity of proof of registration (PoR) cards, which expired at the end of 2012, was extended until December 2015. With UNHCR support, the Government prepared to re-issue the PoR cards in early 2014 with the new validity date and developed a mass information campaign to support this. In the meantime, at the country's six PoR card modification centres more than 22,700 PoR cards were modified or replaced, over 9,300 children born to PoR cardholders were registered on their parents' cards, and almost 4,900 birth certificates were issued.</p> <p>Gap: Only 22,700 requests for PoR cards were made, all of which were completed. As only a limited number of parents requested PoR cards for their children, only 80 per cent of PoC had valid documentation. This was expected to be addressed during the PoR card renewal exercise in 2014.</p>			
% of PoC who have a valid identity document	Afghan PoR card holders	100%	80%
# of identity documents issued for PoC	Afghan PoR card holders	28,000	22,708

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved			
<p>Results and impact: With no national legal refugee framework or national system to register new asylum arrivals, UNHCR continued to conduct refugee status determination (RSD) assessments and adjudicated 1,680 asylum applications (over 5,100 individuals). It issued over 2,000 refugee identity cards and asylum-seeker certificates.</p> <p>Gap: The number of pending applications at the end of 2013 stood at just over 1,300 (some 4,000 individuals).</p>			
Extent to which applicants have access to status determination procedure	Asylum-seekers and individually recognized refugees	100%	100%
Extent to which UNHCR status determination procedure implemented	Asylum-seekers and individually recognized refugees	100%	100%
FAVOURABLE PROTECTION ENVIRONMENT			
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved			
<p>Results and impact: Across four provinces, 10 Advice and Legal Aid Centres remained operational to support PoR cardholders, providing legal assistance, court representation and advice to beneficiaries through legal camps, <i>shura</i> meetings and indoor counselling services.</p> <p>UNHCR assisted IDPs seeking identity documents through the responsible Government authority, and met the documentation needs for all in-camp IDPs. The newly displaced gained access to legal assistance and resolved documentation issues through grievance desks at registration points. Owing to the National Database and Registration Authority's lack of outreach capacity, the Office provided mobile assistance to facilitate access to legal aid and protection monitoring in remote areas.</p> <p>Gap: The majority of IDPs, particularly in rural areas, could not access legal assistance.</p>			
# of PoC receiving legal assistance	Afghan PoR card holders	20,000	17,433
	IDPs	25,000	19,475
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES			
Population has optimal access to education			
<p>Results and Impact: In 2013, UNHCR provided free formal and non-formal primary education to approximately 96,000 refugee children, predominantly in refugee villages, through 174 schools, 53 satellite classes and 18 home-based girls' schools. The Office covered almost 1,400 teachers' salaries, provided educational materials to the schools, as well as attendance-based incentives for children, particularly girls. These initiatives, as well as community awareness-raising campaigns on the importance of education, resulted in a 12 per cent increase in student enrolment (mostly at primary school level in refugee villages).</p> <p>Gap: Information on registered Afghan refugees from the National Database and Registration Authority revealed that 65 per cent (nearly 350,000) of children aged 5-14 years had never gone to school, only 13.7 per cent (nearly 73,000) were enrolled in formal primary education and only 0.3 per cent completed their primary education, while 20 per cent of children received non-formal education, including through religious institutions. Less than 30 per cent of the children in school were girls. From this assessment, an estimated 200,000 children of primary school age were out of school. However, the gross enrolment rate of children in refugee villages where UNHCR operated stood at 83 per cent, some 69.3 per cent higher than the average for Afghan refugees in Pakistan. The teacher/student ratio of 1:60 in refugee schools possibly contributed to increasing primary school drop-outs.</p>			
% of people of concern aged 6-13 enrolled in primary education	Afghan PoR card holders	60%	47%
# of children enrolled in primary education	Afghan PoR card holders	101,000	72,938
# of people of concern enrolled in secondary education	Afghan PoR card holders	8,500	6,403
Health status of the population improved			
<p>Results and impact: Afghan refugees in 76 refugee villages accessed primary health care services at 62 Basic Health Units (BHUs), resulting in 91 per cent immunization coverage for children and 90 per cent antenatal coverage. Until sustainable mechanisms could be identified to mainstream refugee health services into the public health care system, UNHCR would continue providing services at a minimal scale.</p> <p>Gap: Only 14 of the 18 BHUs in refugee villages requiring rehabilitation were repaired due to funding constraints.</p>			
Extent PoC have access to primary health care	Afghan PoR card holders	100%	95%
# of health facilities equipped/constructed/rehabilitated	Afghan PoR card holders	18	14

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained			
Results and impact: Through the Punjab Refugee Village shelter project 167 shelters were constructed by the end of June 2013.			
% of household living in adequate dwellings	Afghan PoR card holders	100%	100%
# of long-term/permanent shelters provided	Afghan PoR card holders	167	167
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items			
Results and impact: Assistance inside and outside of camps continued throughout the year, with some 128,126 UNHCR-registered IDPs (over 27,700 families) receiving non-food items. Ahead of winter, camp-based IDPs received 1,400 winterized tents and over 8,500 winter kits containing plastic sheets, blankets, sleeping mats and warm clothes.			
% of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met	IDPs	100%	100%
# of people receiving material support	IDPs	180,000	128,126
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF-RELIANCE			
Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted			
Results and impact: Refugee-affected and hosting areas' (RAHA) projects improved public services such as education, health, WASH, as well as environment. Community organizations were established in villages to improve relationships and mutual trust between refugees and their host communities, as they advocated for peaceful co-existence.			
Gap: A prolonged identification and approval process and changes in Government counterparts affected the timely implementation of some RAHA projects. Security restrictions further aggravated this situation.			
Extent local communities support continued presence of PoC	Afghan PoR card holders	70%	53%
# of projects benefiting local and displaced communities implemented	Afghan PoR card holders	266	97

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Baluchistan Forest and Wildlife Department (BFWD), FATA Disaster Management Authority, Government of Pakistan - Chief Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CCAR) Islamabad, Government of Pakistan - Commissioner for Afghan Refugees (CAR) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Government of Pakistan - Afghan Refugee and Repatriation Cell (ARRC) Karachi, Government of Pakistan - Commissioner for Afghan Refugees (CAR) Baluchistan, Government of Pakistan - Commissioner for Afghan Refugees (CAR) Punjab, Khyber Teaching Hospital (KTH), Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) - Quetta, MoRR - Refugee Attaché Office - Peshawar, MoRR - Refugee Attaché Office of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) - Government of Pakistan, Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON)

NGOs:

ACTED, Alfalah Development Foundation, Alisei - Italy, American Refugee Committee, AWAZ Welfare Organization, Azat Foundation Baluchistan, Baluchistan Rural Development and Research Society, Baluchistan 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 - USA, Council for Community Development, Courage Development Foundation, Danish Refugee Council, Dost Welfare Foundation - Pakistan, Drugs and Narcotics Educational Services for Humanity, Foundation for Rural Development, Gender and Reproductive Health Organization, Hujra Village Support Organization, Innovative Development Organization, International Catholic Migration Commission, International Rescue Committee - USA, Islamic Helping Hands, Koshan Welfare Society, Legend Society, Muslim Aid, Naveed Khan Foundation, Norwegian Refugee Council, Organisation for Community Services and Development, Pakistan Community Development Program, Pakistan Rural Development Program, Participatory Integrated Development Society, Peace and Development Organization, Sarhad Rural Support Programme, Save the Children - USA, Society for Community Support to Primary Education Balochistan, Society for Empowering Human Resources, Society for Humanitarian Assistance, Research, Empowerment and Development, Society for Humanitarian Rights and Prisoners Aid, Socio Pakistan, Struggle for Change, Tameer-e-Khalq Foundation, Taraqee Foundation, The Tehreek, Frontier Primary Health Care, Union Aid for Afghan Refugees, Water Environment and Sanitation Society, Council for Community Development, Youth Organization

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Federally Administered Tribal Areas Secretariat

NGOS:

International Medical Corps, Norwegian Refugee Council

Others:

ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNOPS, UNICEF, UNV, UN WOMEN, WFP, WHO

Assessment of results

Enhanced outreach mechanisms provided access to legal support for at least 80 per cent of refugees and IDPs. All IDPs newly displaced during 2013 were registered by UNHCR and all people of concern wishing to return to their place of origin were able to do so in safety and dignity.

In the 76 refugee villages, 83 per cent of school-aged children were enrolled in primary education and UNHCR provided primary health care, water/sanitation and protection-related assistance there.

In the framework of a new five-year strategy for preventing and responding to SGBV, people of concern had access to referral mechanisms, safe houses, counselling, legal and medical services for SGBV survivors.

Peaceful coexistence between displaced people and local communities was promoted at mobilization sessions, and through RAHA projects that benefited host communities and refugees, including in the areas of health, education, and water and sanitation.

All vulnerable IDPs living in camps were provided with adequate shelter and infrastructure, including seasonal shelter adaptations. In 2013, just over 1,500 individuals were submitted for resettlement and more than 1,100 were resettled.

The unpredictable security situation remained UNHCR's biggest operational challenge, limiting protection outreach activities and assistance provision to the growing (semi-)urban refugee population, as compared to the smaller population in refugee villages. Afghanistan's volatile political and security situation, along with a lack of development investment, saw 63 per cent fewer Afghan refugees opting to return home in 2013 than during 2012.

Working with others

UNHCR continued to work closely with Government and NGO partners, as well as UN agencies, in 2013.

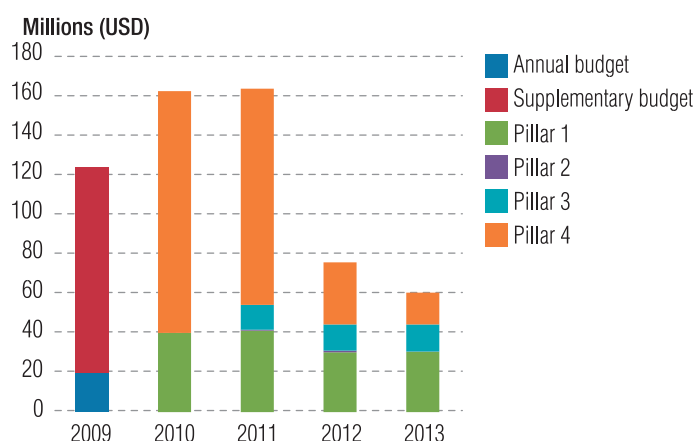
Refugee issues were coordinated through several Government-chaired task forces at federal and provincial levels.

The organization continued to lead protection, shelter/non-food items, and camp coordination/camp management clusters in the complex emergency in KP and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, and disengaged from leading the natural disaster protection cluster at year-end.

Financial information

Expenditure in Pakistan | 2009 to 2013

The comprehensive budget for UNHCR's operation in Pakistan was set at USD 161.3 million – 12 per cent more than in 2012. The main reasons for the increase were to enhance UNHCR's support for the SSAR; to improve the quality of refugee protection in Pakistan; and to strengthen the assistance provided to refugee-hosting communities through the RAHA programme. The level of funding available for this operation allowed for overall expenditure of USD 60.3 million, corresponding to 37 per cent of the overall requirements. As a result, the quality of basic services for Afghans living in refugee villages remained low.



Budget, income and expenditure in Pakistan | USD

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	59,970,189	1,489,108	59,679,718	40,215,307	161,354,322

Income from contributions ¹	15,344,778	0	11,345,245	13,511,938	40,201,961
Other funds available / transfers	15,143,063	78,690	2,813,917	2,533,374	20,569,043
Total funds available	30,487,841	78,690	14,159,162	16,045,311	60,771,004

EXPENDITURE BY OBJECTIVE

Favourable Protection Environment

Law and policy	256,203	0	0	0	256,203
Administrative institutions and practice	145,675	0	0	0	145,675
Access to legal assistance and remedies	917,209	0	0	483,092	1,400,300
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	266,319	0	0	0	266,319
Public attitude towards people of concern	514,230	0	595	0	514,826
Subtotal	2,099,636	0	595	483,092	2,583,323

Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Identification of statelessness	0	77,367	0	0	77,367
Registration and profiling	570,958	0	0	449,224	1,020,182
Status determination procedures	1,133,555	0	0	0	1,133,555
Individual documentation	1,064,843	0	0	377,728	1,442,571
Subtotal	2,769,355	77,367	0	826,952	3,673,674

Security from Violence and Exploitation

Prevention and response to SGBV	2,415,428	0	0	0	2,415,428
Protection of children	830,710	0	0	0	830,710
Subtotal	3,246,138	0	0	0	3,246,138

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>					
Health	3,256,045	0	718,906	0	3,974,951
Reproductive health and HIV services	763,920	0	0	0	763,920
Nutrition	317,363	0	0	0	317,363
Water	666,467	0	1,119,707	0	1,786,174
Shelter and infrastructure	158,132	0	0	6,893,466	7,051,598
Basic and domestic items	0	0	0	2,205,325	2,205,325
Services for people with specific needs	1,297,633	0	404,179	0	1,701,812
Education	3,540,059	0	1,500,892	0	5,040,952
Subtotal	9,999,619	0	3,743,684	9,098,791	22,842,094
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>					
Community mobilization	886,012	0	0	826,502	1,712,514
Coexistence with local communities	2,028	0	1,911,173	0	1,913,201
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	153,387	0	525,767	0	679,154
Subtotal	1,041,427	0	2,436,941	826,502	4,304,870
<i>Durable Solutions</i>					
Comprehensive solutions strategy	1,199,819	0	1,429,925	0	2,629,743
Voluntary return	2,532,347	0	0	1,549,034	4,081,381
Resettlement	747,627	0	34	0	747,661
Subtotal	4,479,793	0	1,429,959	1,549,034	7,458,785
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>					
Coordination and partnerships	498,867	0	0	308,123	806,990
Camp management and coordination	0	0	0	835,074	835,074
Emergency management	0	0	0	95,935	95,935
Donor relations and resource mobilization	686,614	0	0	0	686,614
Subtotal	1,185,481	0	0	1,239,132	2,424,613
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>					
Logistics and supply	838,685	0	58	471,910	1,310,653
Operations management, coordination and support	1,177,519	0	644,850	672,698	2,495,067
Subtotal	2,016,204	0	644,908	1,144,608	3,805,720
<i>Headquarters and Regional Support</i>					
Inter-agency and strategic partnership	40	0	0	0	40
Emergency response capacity and effectiveness	0	1,323	0	0	1,323
Subtotal	40	1,323	0	0	1,362
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	3,650,151	0	5,442,408	876,682	9,969,242
Total	30,487,843	78,690	13,698,496	16,044,794	60,309,822

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.