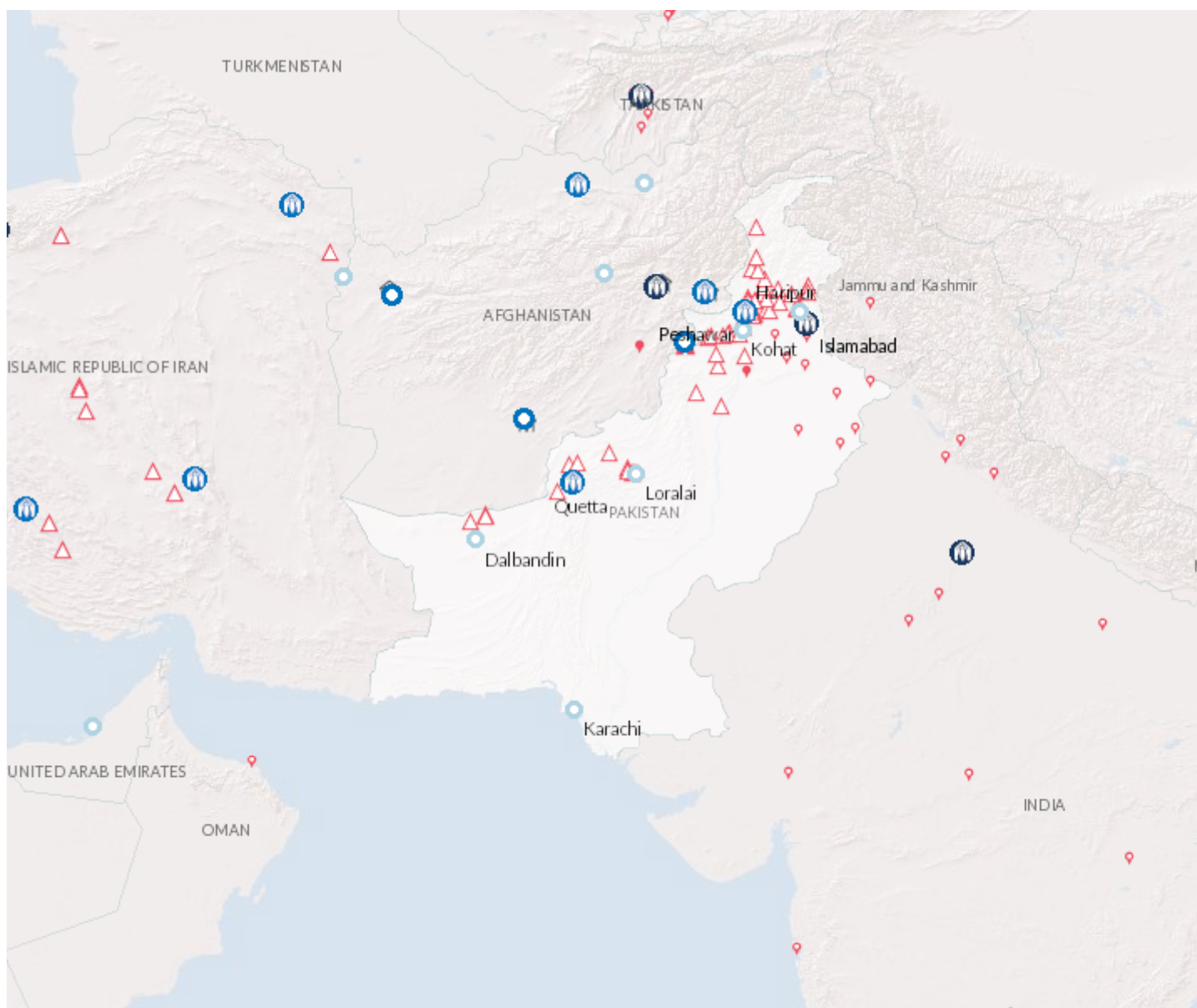


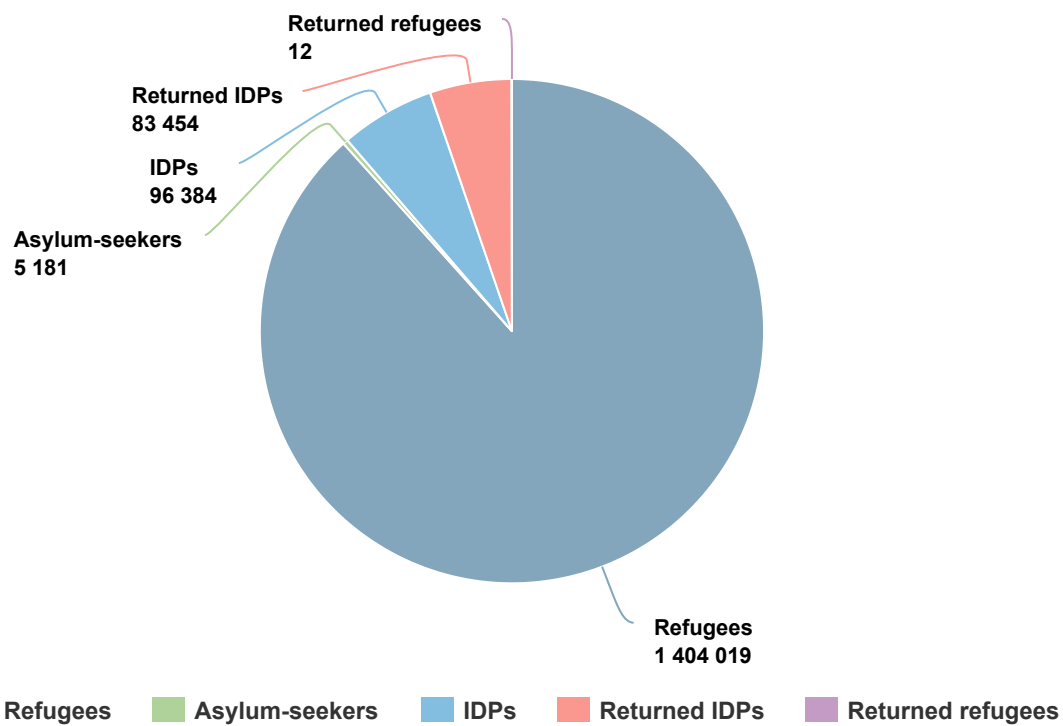
Operation: Pakistan



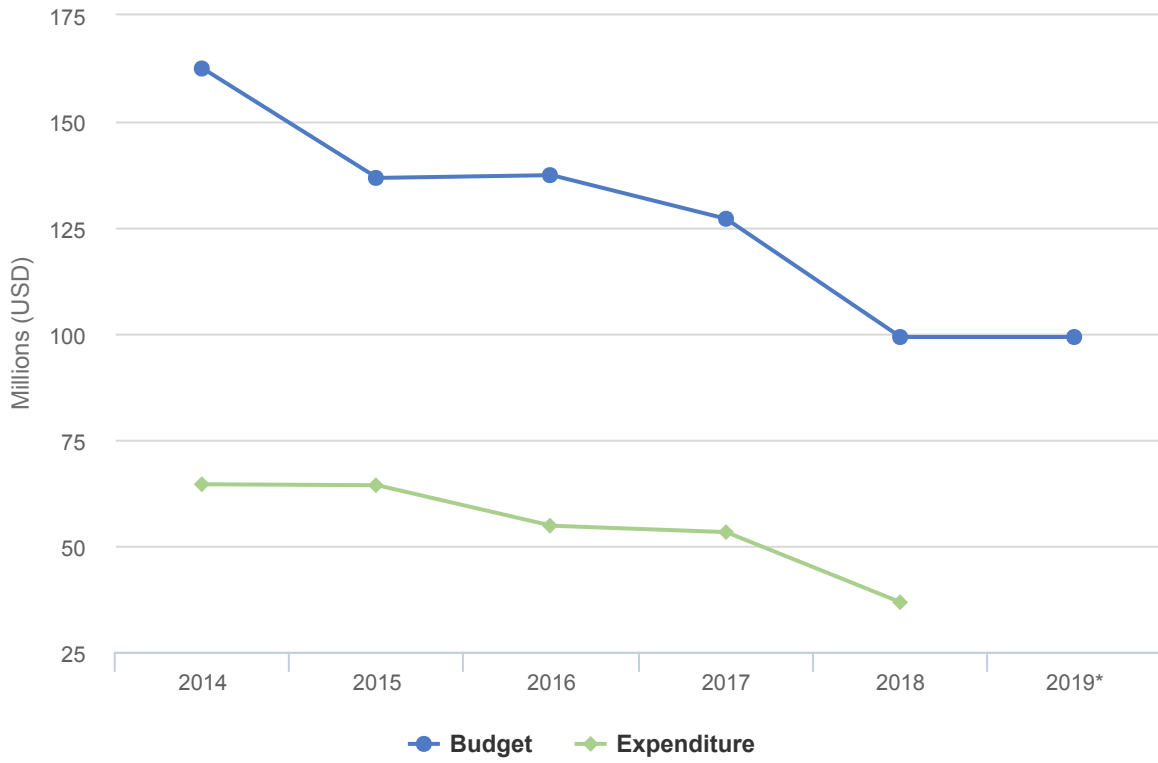
People of Concern

DECREASE IN
14% 2018

| | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 2018 | 1,589,050 |
| 2017 | 1,852,650 |
| 2016 | 2,510,749 |



Budgets and Expenditure for Pakistan



Operational environment

While the July 2018 elections in Pakistan brought in a new coalition Government, the 2017 Federal Cabinet's Comprehensive Policy on Voluntary Repatriation and the Management of Afghan Refugees remained in effect. UNHCR continued to advocate with the Government of Pakistan to implement the policy priorities, including: i) advocacy for the enactment of a national refugee law; ii) extension of "proof of registration" (PoR) cards and the Tripartite Agreement Framework beyond June 2019; and iii) implementation of a flexible visa regime for PoR card holders, enabling the acquisition of Afghan passports and Pakistani visas.

In October 2018, the Government of Pakistan approved the extension of PoR cards until the end of June 2019.

The Government of Pakistan concluded the registration of undocumented Afghans. Some 880,000 Afghans were registered, of which 45% received Afghan Citizen Cards (ACCs) by the end of the year.

The volatile security environment in Afghanistan, along with ongoing political transitions and emerging peace negotiation processes, affected refugees' interest to return and only 14,017 PoR card holders returned from Pakistan in 2018.

Having supported the Government with the voluntary return of some 1.8 million IDPs since 2015, UNHCR has responsibly transferred its cluster lead role to the Ministry of Social Welfare while continuing to provide technical support to the authorities on protection and emergency preparedness.

Population trends

At year end, the total population of concern to UNHCR stood at close to 1.6 million, including more than 1.4 million Afghan refugees.

Furthermore, there were close to 96,400 IDPs, a decrease from 174,350 in 2017.

Key achievements

Community-based protection (CBP) interventions focused on outreach and reinforced direct contact with refugees/communities, focusing on building resilience at the community level. They aimed to support access to services and capacities of the communities to identify and address the needs of people with specific needs and engaged the provincial/federal authorities and development partners to enhance refugees' access to national public service delivery systems, in particular health and education services.

UNHCR also worked with host communities with a view to strengthen social cohesion and improve acceptance of refugees through the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) platform.

UNHCR worked with the Government of Pakistan to ensure that the flexible visa system would be implemented in a manner that provides necessary protection safeguards for PoR cardholders opting for various visa categories.

UNHCR continued facilitating voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees, although the number of those opting for voluntary repatriation reduced significantly due to challenging security environment, incipient political transitions, uncertainty regarding ongoing peace process and the lack of economic opportunities in Afghanistan.

Unmet needs

Lack of funding under RAHA negatively affected the mainstreaming of refugees into public schools and health facilities as the public system faced various challenges, including low absorption capacity and the quality of services provided due to inadequate facilities.

Youth empowerment through improved livelihoods opportunities continued to be one of the major focuses in 2018. Many refugees expressed a willingness to learn new technical and vocational skills that would enhance their self-sufficiency and resilience while they are in Pakistan as well as upon their return to Afghanistan.

Prevention, identification, and response to SGBV requires additional attention. Community outreach revealed limited community coping mechanisms and understanding of SGBV which resulted in challenges for UNHCR and partners to identify and address SGBV within refugee communities.

2018 Expenditure for Pakistan | USD

The following table presents the final budget and funds available by pillar and the final expenditure at the objective-level, as reported at year-end.

| | Pillar 1 Refugee programme | Pillar 2 Stateless programme | Pillar 3 Reintegration projects | Pillar 4 IDP projects | Total |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Final Budget | 68,620,451 | 599,000 | 28,982,218 | 1,000,000 | 99,201,669 |
| Income from contributions* | 13,794,865 | 0 | 950,944 | 0 | 14,745,809 |
| Other funds available / transfers | 17,428,277 | 112,947 | 8,937,826 | 0 | 26,479,050 |
| Total funds available | 31,223,142 | 112,947 | 9,888,770 | 0 | 41,224,859 |

| Expenditure by Objective | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Favourable Protection Environment | | | | | |
| Law and policy | 589,402 | 112,947 | 0 | 0 | 702,349 |
| Legal remedies and legal assistance | 1,379,851 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,379,851 |
| Subtotal | 1,969,253 | 112,947 | 0 | 0 | 2,082,200 |
| Fair Protection Processes and Documentation | | | | | |
| Registration and profiling | 583,218 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 583,218 |
| Status determination | 2,237 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,237 |
| Individual documentation | 1,409,339 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,409,339 |
| Civil status documentation | 612,840 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 612,840 |
| Subtotal | 2,607,634 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,607,634 |
| Basic Needs and Essential Services | | | | | |
| Health | 1,265,952 | 0 | 3,591,499 | 0 | 4,857,452 |
| Reproductive health and HIV/ Aids response | 1,953,381 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,953,381 |
| Water | 0 | 0 | 1,920,050 | 0 | 1,920,050 |
| Basic and domestic and hygiene Items | 882,244 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 882,244 |
| Education | 6,258,332 | 0 | 1,787,002 | 0 | 8,045,334 |
| Subtotal | 10,359,909 | 0 | 7,298,552 | 0 | 17,658,461 |
| Community Empowerment and Self Reliance | | | | | |
| Community mobilization | 1,967,836 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,967,836 |
| Self-reliance and livelihoods | 2,210,208 | 0 | 1,632,815 | 0 | 3,843,022 |
| Subtotal | 4,178,043 | 0 | 1,632,815 | 0 | 5,810,858 |

| | Pillar 1 Refugee programme | Pillar 2 Stateless programme | Pillar 3 Reintegration projects | Pillar 4 IDP projects | Total |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Durable Solutions | | | | | |
| Solutions strategy | 2,291,662 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 2,291,746 |
| Voluntary return | 3,113,537 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,113,537 |
| Resettlement | 683 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 683 |
| Subtotal | 5,405,882 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 5,405,966 |
| Logistics and Operations Support | | | | | |
| Supply chain and logistics | 914,181 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 914,181 |
| Operations management, coordination and support | 1,246,274 | 0 | 957,319 | 0 | 2,203,593 |
| Subtotal | 2,160,455 | 0 | 957,319 | 0 | 3,117,774 |
| 2018 Expenditure Total | 26,681,176 | 112,947 | 9,888,770 | 0 | 36,682,893 |

**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.*