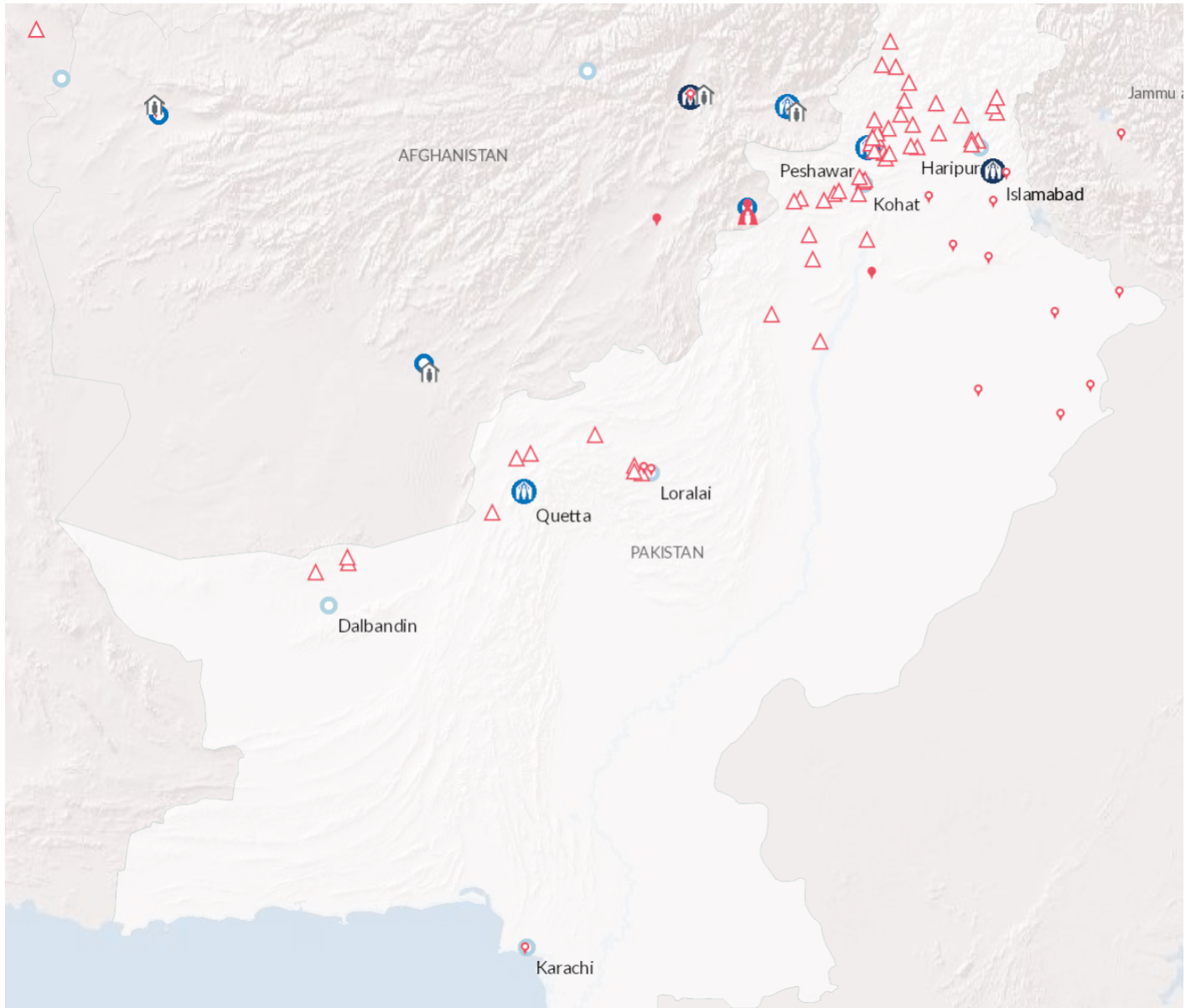


## Operation: Pakistan

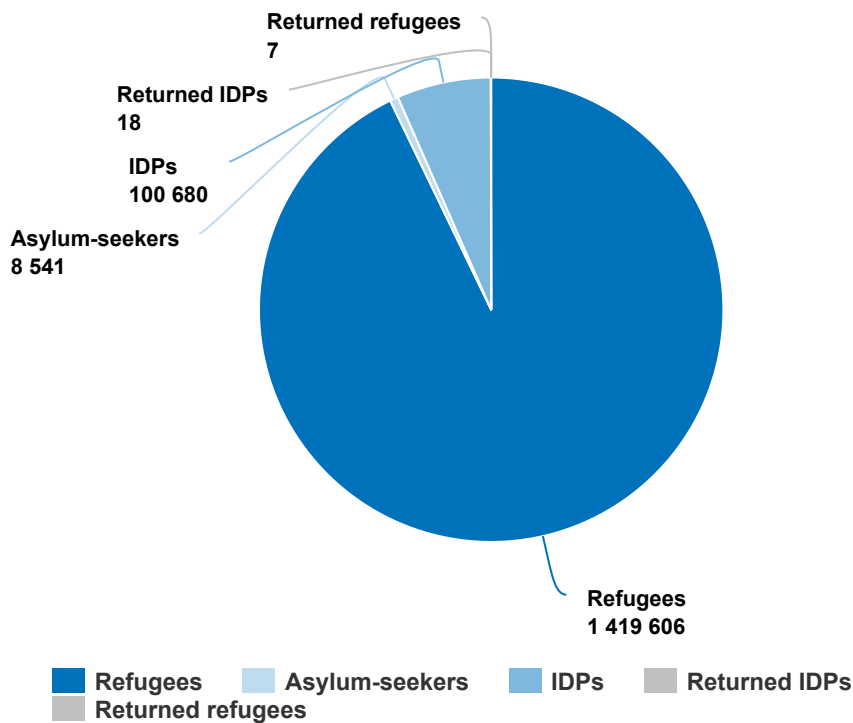


*The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.*

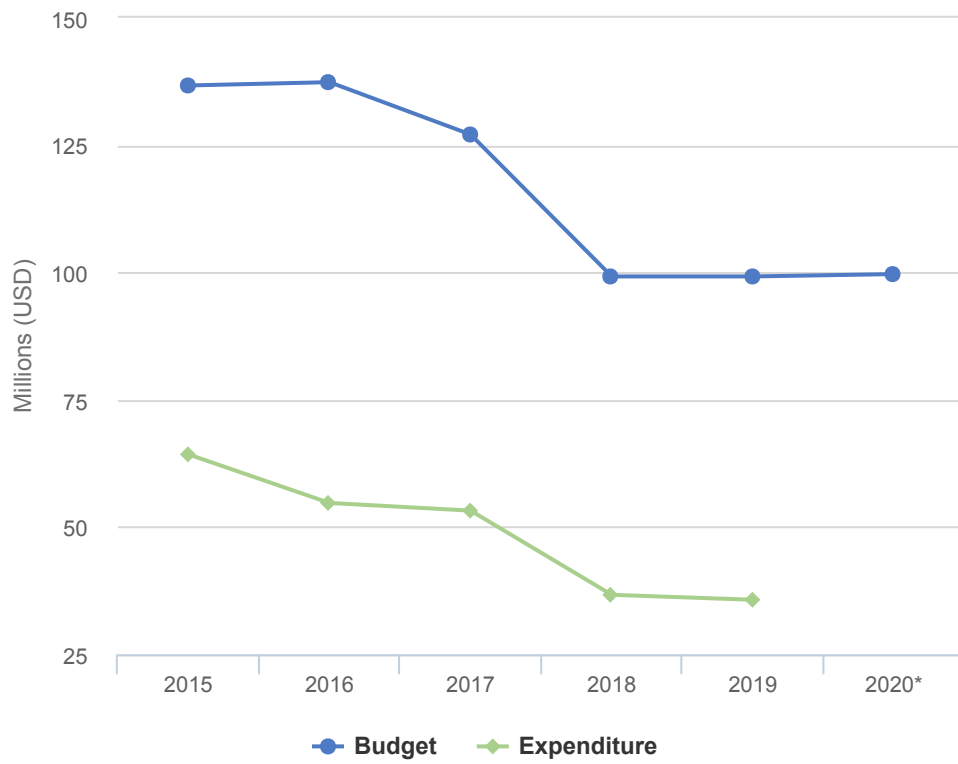
# People of Concern

DECREASE IN  
**4%** 2019

<b>2019</b>	1,528,852
<b>2018</b>	1,589,050
<b>2017</b>	1,852,650



# Budgets and Expenditure for Pakistan



## Operational context

Pakistan is host to the largest refugee population under UNHCR's mandate in Asia, and the second largest in the world. The Government continued to provide a stable protection environment and, in 2019, maintained its comprehensive policy on voluntary repatriation and management of Afghan refugees – advancing inclusive policies towards Afghan refugees, notably in access to health, education and livelihoods. The Government extended the validity of the Proof of Registration (PoR) cards for Afghan refugees until June 2020 and enabled refugees to open bank accounts, allowing for greater economic inclusion.

Pakistan was one of the five co-conveners of the first Global Refugee Forum in December 2019. UNHCR worked closely with the Government in preparation for an international conference marking four decades of the protracted Afghan refugee situation, hosted by Pakistan, to take place in early 2020.

With some 6,200 refugees returning to Afghanistan in 2019, voluntary repatriation was at a historical low. The Government of Pakistan, along with the Governments of the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan and Iran and UNHCR, launched a support platform for the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees to facilitate more equitable burden- and responsibility-sharing by the international community, in line with the Global Compact on Refugees. In Pakistan, the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) initiative remained the main platform for securing protection space, delivering vital assistance and promoting social cohesion with host communities.

## Population trends

At end of 2019, more than 1.4 million registered Afghan refugees (with PoR cards) remained in Pakistan; 69% of whom lived in urban and peri-urban areas, while the remaining refugees resided in 54 refugee villages. Some 54% of all refugees were male, 46% were female and 48% were children.

In 2019, UNHCR facilitated the voluntary repatriation of some 6,200 individuals. Among the reasons for the low rate of voluntary repatriation were the deteriorating security situation, uncertain outcomes of complex political transitions and peace negotiations, as well as limited absorption capacity in Afghanistan.

## Achievements

- Community-based protection interventions focused on greater direct outreach to refugee communities, facilitating access to services and strengthening capacities of communities to identify and address the needs of people with specific needs. UNHCR identified and trained over 1,800 refugee outreach volunteers who carried out nearly 1,900 field visits, initiated close to 90 small-scale community initiatives, and supported the referral of vulnerable individuals to service providers. More than 250 community committees were established to strengthen community resilience and capacity building at the grass-roots level.
- Through the implementation of projects under the RAHA initiative, UNHCR continued to support the enrolment of refugee children in public schools, as well as Afghan refugees' access to national health facilities, vocational skills training, livelihoods, water and sanitation, and infrastructure. In 2019, 22 RAHA projects benefitted 280,000 Afghan refugees and members of host communities.

## Unmet needs

The Government provided access for refugees to national public services (health and education) despite significant challenges, including limited capacity and varied quality of services. However, insufficient international funding has placed an additional strain on the Government and its ability to sustain this inclusive environment for Afghan refugees.

Pakistan is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, nor has it enacted any

specialized law to address refugee issues, even though it hosts one of the world's largest refugee populations. In this context, UNHCR advocated for the adoption of national refugee legislation, which would support to a comprehensive, predictable and sustainable approach to refugee and migration management issues in Pakistan. A draft national refugee law was developed in 2013 and remained pending official comments by various ministries.

# 2019 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
<b>Final Budget</b>	<b>72,947,942</b>	<b>558,163</b>	<b>25,695,563</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>99,201,669</b>
Income from contributions*	30,924,299	0	1,266,794	0	32,191,093
Other funds available / transfers	-2,370,105	109,894	6,882,874	12,736	4,635,398
<b>Total funds available</b>	<b>28,554,193</b>	<b>109,894</b>	<b>8,149,667</b>	<b>12,736</b>	<b>36,826,490</b>

<b>Expenditure by Objective</b>					
<b>Favourable Protection Environment</b>					
Law and policy	460,508	46,609	0	0	507,117
Legal remedies and legal assistance	1,157,581	63,285	0	0	1,220,866
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	421,016	0	0	0	421,016
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,039,105</b>	<b>109,894</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,148,999</b>
<b>Fair Protection Processes and Documentation</b>					
Registration and profiling	527,862	0	0	0	527,862
Status determination	4,048	0	0	0	4,048
Individual documentation	1,069,726	0	0	0	1,069,726
Civil status documentation	500,003	0	0	0	500,003
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,101,639</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,101,639</b>
<b>Basic Needs and Essential Services</b>					
Health	425,856	0	4,031,446	0	4,457,302
Reproductive health and HIV/ Aids response	2,697,566	0	0	0	2,697,566
Water	0	0	1,035,948	0	1,035,948
Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	500,121	0	0	0	500,121
Education	5,904,281	0	1,448,932	0	7,353,213
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,527,825</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,516,326</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,044,151</b>
<b>Community Empowerment and Self Reliance</b>					
Community mobilization	1,859,989	0	0	0	1,859,989
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,733,607	0	1,633,342	0	3,366,949
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,593,596</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,633,342</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,226,937</b>

	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 2 Stateless programme	Pillar 3 Reintegration projects	Pillar 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>Durable Solutions</b>					
Solutions strategy	3,716,536	0	0	0	3,716,536
Voluntary return	2,246,095	0	0	0	2,246,095
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,962,631</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,962,631</b>
<b>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</b>					
Donor relations	1,438,369	0	0	0	1,438,369
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,438,369</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,438,369</b>
<b>Logistics and Operations Support</b>					
Supply chain and logistics	1,235,060	0	0	0	1,235,060
Operations management, coordination and support	1,557,149	0	0	0	1,557,149
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,792,209</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,792,209</b>
<b>2019 Expenditure Total</b>	<b>27,455,373</b>	<b>109,894</b>	<b>8,149,667</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,714,934</b>

*\*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.*