



UNHCR's presence in 2012	
Number of offices	3
Total staff	322
International staff	43
National staff	224
UNVs	5
Others	50

Overview

Operational highlights

- A multi-year Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees to support voluntary repatriation, sustainable integration and assistance to host countries (2012-2014) was adopted by the Governments of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republics of Iran and Pakistan, in May 2012 in Geneva, with the support of UNHCR and the backing of the international community. These three countries and UNHCR agreed to form a Quadripartite Steering Committee to coordinate and guide the implementation of the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees.
- UNHCR facilitated the voluntary repatriation of some 80,000 Afghan refugees.
- In December 2012 the Government of Pakistan agreed to extend the stay of Afghan refugees in Pakistan until 30 June 2013. A cabinet committee was set up to draft a national policy on Afghan refugees for July 2013 and beyond.

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

ARRC Karachi, Balochistan Forest and Wildlife Department, CAR Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, CAR Balochistan, CAR Punjab, CCAR Islamabad, Federally Administered Tribal Areas Disaster Management Authority, Khyber Teaching Hospital, National Database and Registration Authority, Provincial Disaster Management Authority

NGOs:

Agence d'aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement, *Alfalsh* Development Foundation, *Alisei*, American Refugee Committee, *Awaz* Welfare Organization, *Azat* Foundation Balochistan, Balochistan Rural Development and Research Society, Basic Education and Employable Skill Training, Basic Education for Afghan Refugees, Blue Veins, Catholic Relief Services, Centre of Excellence for Rural Development, *Chaghi* Development Organization, Church World Service, Citizens' Commission for Human Development, Community Advancement and Rural Empowerment, Council for Community Development, Courage Development Foundation, Danish Refugee Council, Dost Welfare Foundation, Drugs and Narcotics Educational Services for Humanity, Educational Society Development Organization, Foundation for Rural Development, Gender and Reproductive Health Organization, Health and Nutrition Development Society, Helping Organization for People's Empowerment, *Hujra* Village Support Organization, Humanitarian Assistance and Facilitating Organization, Innovative Development Organization, International Rescue Committee - USA, Islamic Educational and Welfare Society, *Khushal* Awareness and Development Organization, *Koshan* Welfare Society, Legend Society, Motto to Empower the

Health, Education and Rights, Muslim Aid, *Naveed Khan* Foundation, Norwegian Refugee Council, Pakistan Community Development Programme, Pakistan Rural Development Program, Participatory Efforts for Healthy Environment, Regional Institute of Policy Research and Training, Rural Infrastructure and Human Resource Development Organization, *Samaj* Welfare Council, *Sarhad* Rural Support Programme, Save the Children Federation, Society for Awareness, Advocacy and Development, Society for Community Support to Primary Education, Society for Empowering Human Resources, Society for Human Advancement and Disadvantaged Empowerment, Society for Human Advancement for Outreach Resources, Society for Humanitarian Assistance, Research, Empowerment & Development, Society for Humanitarian Rights and Prisoners, Struggle for Change, *Tameer-e Khalq* Foundation, *Taraqee* Foundation, The Frontier Primary Health Care, The Needs Balochistan, Tribal Women Welfare Association, Union Aid for Afghan Refugees, Water, Environment & Sanitation Society, Wish International, Women Development and Community Organization, Women Development Organization, Women Welfare Organization, *Yar Muhammad Samejo* Educational Society Development Organization, Youth Organization

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Federally Administered Tribal Areas Secretariat, International Medical Corps

NGOs:

Norwegian Refugee Council

Others:

ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNV, UN WOMEN, WFP, WHO

- UNHCR implemented a total of 176 projects in 91 hosting communities under the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) programme, in close coordination with the Government, UN agencies and NGOs.
- UNHCR provided protection and basic needs to approximately 758,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and advocated for the voluntary and well-informed nature of the return process, which is in line with the framework for the return of IDPs, endorsed by the Government and UN agencies.

People of concern

In 2012, UNHCR's main populations of concern were: some 1.6 million Afghan refugees, mostly originating from Afghanistan's eastern and southern regions bordering Pakistan; and nearly 758,000 IDPs who fled their homes as a result of security operations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas.

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Afghanistan	1,637,700	1,637,700	47	52
	Somalia	500	500	56	26
	Various	200	200	41	35
Asylum-seekers	Afghanistan	3,200	3,200	52	54
	Various	60	60	50	53
IDPs	Pakistan	758,000	758,000	46	54
Returned IDPs, including people in an IDP-like situation	Pakistan	56,200	56,200	-	-
Total		2,455,860	2,455,860		

| Report on 2012 results |

Achievements and impact

Favourable protection environment

- UNHCR registered more than 1,600 applications for refugee status, covering some 5,600 people, and processed some 860 applications covering 3,000 individuals. Some 1,700 individuals from Afghanistan and other countries were granted refugee status.

Fair protection processes and documentation

- More than 23,000 Afghan refugees received assistance to acquire Proof of Registration cards.
- UNHCR delivered legal assistance to over 2,700 refugees.
- Some 70,600 Afghan refugee children had access to primary education in refugee villages.
- UNHCR reviewed its strategy to support people without citizenship, and translated the statelessness conventions, handbooks and guidelines for accession into Urdu to reinforce advocacy measures.
- More than 72,000 IDPs with specific needs received legal aid, documentation support, psychosocial counselling and referrals to assistance programmes and service providers.
- UNHCR maintained its presence in the three IDP camps in Jalozai, Togh Sarai and New Durrani, and assisted some 76,000 individuals (16,000 IDP families) to obtain civil documentation.

Basic needs and essential services

- Under the RAHA programme and within the UN Delivering as One framework, UNHCR implemented a total of 176 projects in 91 hosting communities in close coordination with government authorities, UN agencies and NGOs. Some 2.4 million internally displaced Pakistanis and 262,000 Afghan refugees benefited from livelihood, sanitation and hygiene, education, health and water interventions.
- A comprehensive needs assessment was conducted under the RAHA programme in 2012. The findings will be used as a basis for integrated planning and the identification of new priority areas, which were previously not addressed.
- Some 67,000 IDP returnees received food.
- UNHCR completed the construction of nearly 6,100 permanent shelters for Pakistani families affected by the 2010 floods and some 83,000 IDP returnees were provided with shelter.

Durable solutions

- In the world's largest voluntary repatriation operation, UNHCR assisted more than 83,000 individuals (15,300 families) to return to Afghanistan.
- UNHCR assisted 88,000 individuals to return to their homes in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan.
- Nearly 1,300 individual applications were submitted for resettlement, and 174 individuals departed for resettlement.

in their new countries. Pakistan became a global priority resettlement country and a Pakistan Contact Group, chaired by Australia, was established to increase resettlement opportunities for Afghan refugees.

Assessment of results

The Government of Pakistan endorsed the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees, which upholds the principle of *non-refoulement* and the voluntary nature of the repatriation to Afghanistan. Meanwhile, UNHCR assisted with a sharp increase in the number of voluntary returns from November to December, helping more than 21,000 refugees to repatriate with an additional assistance package. There was a 62 per cent increase in repatriation in 2012 compared to 2011.

Interventions for Afghan Proof of Registration cardholders remained the largest component of UNHCR's strategy, which also covered assisted voluntary repatriation; protection and assistance in Pakistan, including the provision of basic services in refugee villages and more limited assistance to urban refugees; and support for refugee-hosting communities through the RAHA programme. Additional funding for education helped to increase school attendance, especially the enrolment of girls.

UNHCR continued to advocate for Pakistan's accession to the 1951 Refugee Convention and adoption of national asylum legislation. Cross-border discussions, information-sharing and programme coordination efforts by the offices in Pakistan and Afghanistan need to be strengthened on both sides of the border, and more resources need to be identified to support effective project implementation.

UNHCR was able to reach the 100 per cent target for voluntariness of return, develop a comprehensive solutions strategy, conduct best interest determination for unaccompanied and separated children, meet 100 per cent of its shelter target, and provide 20 litres of water per person per day to Afghan Proof of Registration card holders living in refugee villages. For IDPs, the provision of shelter and/or adequate dwellings in areas of return did not meet targets due to security and funding limitations.

Working with others

UNHCR worked closely with 90 implementing partners in 2012. The Government of Pakistan, UNHCR and its partners worked in various operational locations under challenging security conditions to deliver and monitor programmes for persons of concern. The refugee communities made significant contributions to UNHCR's activities, for instance in the management of refugee villages and the provision of health, education, water and sanitation, protection and community services.

Constraints

UNHCR's operations were challenged by the absence of legal frameworks for refugee protection and the lack of a national policy on refugees, delays in developing provincial policies, non-inclusion of refugees in government development plans, and insufficient resources among sister agencies to undertake assistance projects for Afghan refugees.

In an effort to streamline the RAHA procedures and processes and to improve project identification, UNHCR consulted relevant government and non-government entities.

Security operations in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas resulted in new displacement and limited access to some areas of return.

The 2012 monsoon floods affected almost 5.5 million people; 3 million were severely affected. The recurrence of natural disasters increased financial requirements for the operation.

UNHCR and its implementing partners faced difficulties in obtaining non-objection certificates allowing access to people of concern in certain areas, which delayed project implementation.

Unmet needs

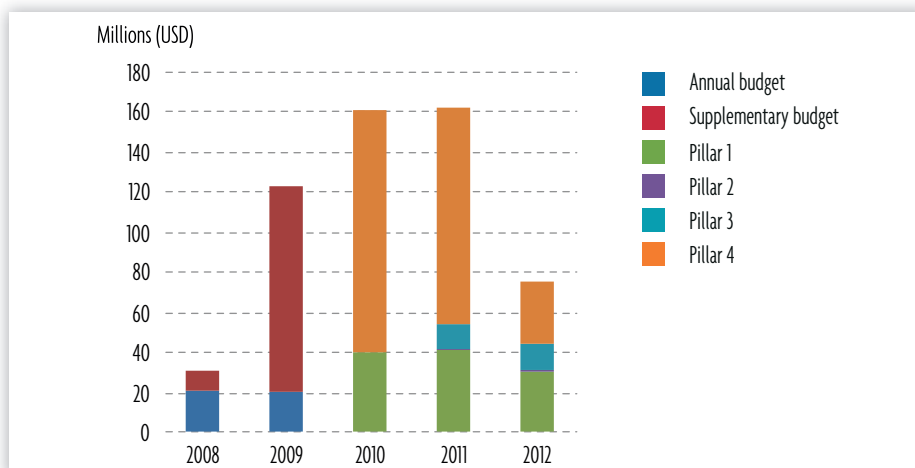
- Significant needs related to refugees' access to education, reproductive health services, vocational training and livelihood opportunities remained unmet.
- In refugee-hosting communities, where the level of public services in general is low, numerous needs remain unmet, such as access to education, health care, water and sanitation, livelihoods.
- The basic needs of 65 per cent of returning IDPs could not be met.

Financial information

Expenditures for Pakistan | 2008 to 2012

The financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Pakistan amounted to some USD 137 million in 2012; and the level of funding allowed the operation to expend some USD 76 million.

Donors continued to fund the RAHA programme and the voluntary repatriation and IDP operations, but programmes in the refugee villages required vigorous fundraising at both local and headquarters levels. As a result, UNHCR focused on maintaining the existing levels of assistance in refugee villages, with few new interventions possible.



Budget, income and expenditure in Pakistan | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	53,963,279	876,992	28,786,519	52,968,645	136,595,435
Income from contributions ¹	17,263,215	0	1,911,894	24,436,888	43,611,997
Other funds available / adjustments / transfers	12,912,291	872,617	11,335,945	6,837,597	31,958,450
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	30,175,506	872,617	13,247,839	31,274,485	75,570,447

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

Favourable Protection Environment

Law and policy	317,483	0	0	0	317,483
Administrative institutions and practice	964,100	0	0	0	964,100
Access to legal assistance and remedies	1,246,045	0	0	511,083	1,757,128
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	427,217	0	0	0	427,217
Public attitude towards persons of concern	723,752	0	202	0	723,954
Subtotal	3,678,598	0	202	511,083	4,189,883

Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Identification of statelessness	0	872,617	32	0	872,649
Registration and profiling	736,092	0	0	0	736,092
Status determination procedures	348,001	0	0	0	348,001
Individual documentation	848,350	0	0	838,953	1,687,303
Subtotal	1,932,443	872,617	32	838,953	3,644,045

Security from Violence and Exploitation

Prevention and response to SGBV	780,448	0	0	0	780,448
Protection of children	213,266	0	0	0	213,266
Subtotal	993,714	0	0	0	993,714

Basic Needs and Essential Services

Health	3,295,586	0	0	0	3,295,586
Reproductive health and HIV services	1,035,715	0	0	0	1,035,715
Water	747,917	0	0	0	747,917
Sanitation and hygiene	382,779	0	0	0	382,779
Shelter and infrastructure	213,815	0	0	9,117,666	9,331,481
Basic and domestic items	0	0	0	5,575,673	5,575,673
Services for people with specific needs	480,561	0	0	1,615,187	2,095,748
Education	4,740,660	0	0	0	4,740,660
Subtotal	10,897,034	0	0	16,308,526	27,205,560

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>					
Community mobilization	758,776	0	0	1,173,028	1,931,804
Coexistence with local communities	39	0	7,536,333	0	7,536,372
Subtotal	758,815	0	7,536,333	1,173,028	9,468,176
<i>Durable Solutions</i>					
Comprehensive solutions strategy	328,851	0	0	0	328,851
Voluntary return	4,284,767	0	0	4,998,405	9,283,172
Resettlement	506,967	0	0	0	506,967
Subtotal	5,120,585	0	0	4,998,405	10,118,990
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>					
Coordination and partnerships	106,633	0	0	611,521	718,154
Camp management and coordination	373	0	0	1,143,291	1,143,664
Emergency management	0	0	0	170,564	170,564
Donor relations and resource mobilization	670,121	0	0	0	670,121
Subtotal	777,127	0	0	1,925,375	2,702,502
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>					
Logistics and supply	981,412	0	0	1,194,161	2,175,574
Operations management, coordination and support	939,899	0	127,802	620,794	1,688,495
Subtotal	1,921,312	0	127,802	1,814,955	3,864,069
<i>Headquarters and Regional Support</i>					
Technical advice and support to operations	731	0	0	0	731
Emergency response capacity and effectiveness	812	0	0	0	812
Capacities, skills and knowledge development	11	0	0	0	11
Subtotal	1,554	0	0	0	1,554
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	4,094,322	0	5,583,470	3,704,160	13,381,952
Total	30,175,505	872,617	13,247,839	31,274,485	75,570,446

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.