



Protection Cluster
Working Group

PAKISTAN

BULLETIN August-October 2012

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Early Recovery Framework for the 2011 monsoon terminates on 31 September while clusters are extended for the monsoon flooding response 2012.**
- **Protection cluster engaged in the MIRA roll-out to base the response to the 2012 monsoon flooding.**
- **The Monsoon HOP 2012 is launched: the cluster appeals for some 6.2 million USD for 18 Protection projects in the 7 most flood-affected Districts.**
- **Cluster support and capacity building initiatives continue within all sub-clusters/ Task Forces.**
- **Child Protection sub-cluster launches the tool kit on Child Protection in Emergencies; the Protection Cluster Working Group on Training finalised the orientation training modules.**
- **Protection activities in the Humanitarian Operational Plan for KP/FATA in dire need of funding.**

GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

During the period in review, few external cluster missions reached Pakistan to conduct support and capacity building activities, largely within the Child Protection and GBV Sub-Cluster.

In **September 2012**, a **Global Child Protection Working Group Rapid Response Team mission** was organised to support Child Protection Sub-Cluster coordination, in connection with preparedness activities as well as with transition to longer term coordination with the authorities. Consultative workshops were organised with Child Protection partners and selected Protection Working Group members at district level in Sindh.

In **October**, the **Inter-Agency Regional GBV Advisor for Asia and the Pacific conducted her second mission to Pakistan of 2012**, hosted by UNICEF. The Advisor conducted trainings in Lahore and Sukkur on GBV Case Management, with specific regard to GBV issues in the context of Child Protection in Emergencies. UN, local NGOs, and Government actors participated in the trainings, and the Social Welfare Department actively supported the Lahore event.

In **mid-October**, the **Global Cluster Coordinator met with the protection Cluster and sub-cluster coordinators in Pakistan**, in the context of an internal UNHCR mission. The overall Pakistan situations, achievements and challenges of the Protection Cluster in Pakistan in both scenarios (Natural Disasters and Complex emergency) were discussed.

In September, the **Protection Cluster's Training Working Group** finalised its generic protection training, contextualised to Pakistan, to be used and further adapted within the field on request from partners. The training includes sessions on "What is Protection?"; "Beneficiary Selection Criteria and Targeting"; Internally Displaced Persons; the importance of civil documentation; child protection in emergencies; gender equality and gender-based violence; ageing and disability; and the role of the Protection Working Groups. Some of the modules were already used in the preparedness training sessions delivered for local authorities in June and July. The complete training material was used in mid- October to provide an orientation training for revitalised District-level PWGs in the northern Sindh districts of Kashmore, Jacobabad, and Shikarpur.

EARLY RECOVERY FRAMEWORK 2011/2012 (floods 2011)

In October, the national **Child Protection sub-cluster** launched a **Pakistan Child Protection in Emergency ('CPiE') Resource Kit**, and conducted an orientation workshop on the kit in Islamabad (9 to 11 October) with participants from government, NGOs and UN from all provinces. The resource kit brings together training, orientation, reference and communications materials that have been developed for and used specifically in Pakistan (including some in local languages), and represents the multidimensional aspects of CPiE. 12 different organisations (including 8 national NGOs) contributed to the kit with materials and 17 organisations, including NDMA, were involved in its development. The Resource Kit is expected to support CP preparedness, response and DRR, and longer term sustainability beyond the life of the current CP sub cluster.

During August, the **Ageing and Disability Taskforce (ADTF)** developed and updated its **training modules on its "Technical Guidelines on Health, WASH, and Shelter Programmes in Emergencies"** for humanitarian stakeholders. These modules are connected to the guidelines themselves, launched by ADTF on 19 July. In addition, ADTF members conducted sessions in the orientation training on the Child Protection in Emergencies Resource Kit conducted by the CP Sub-Cluster from 9-11 October. The sessions covered how to make activities inclusive, and the specific issues faced by children with disabilities in emergencies. ADTF also completed its strategic planning until 2015, including a significant component of continued training on Ageing and Disability mainstreaming and training on the Technical Guidelines.

UN-HABITAT, in an agency capacity, continued its **training on the Land and Property legal framework in Pakistan addressed to women lawyers and law students**. In August, September, and October, training sessions were conducted for women lawyers across Pakistan, with the objective to improve the overall offer of legal services to women, including by increasing confidence of women in accessing justice on land issues.

At the end of September, the Early Recovery Framework targeting the areas affected by the monsoon in 2011 came to an end. Overall, funding for protection remained extremely limited (0,5 million USD out of 11.6 million appealed, i.e. 5%) and few of the 17 initial projects could be implemented¹. The lack of funding negatively impacted the quantitative and qualitative presence of protection actors on the ground, particularly NGOs and INGOs and determined the early discontinuation of protection monitoring/referral/documentation projects.

Nonetheless, a number of Protection Cluster targets were met in relation to the planned activities, particularly in the area of child protection, largely through agencies and bilateral funding outside the scope of the Framework. The support to the Protection Working Groups at District level in the flood affected areas of Southern Sindh continued.

The main achievements were presented to the authorities and at a meeting with the Donors at the end of September.

Key Achievements in the ER Framework

| Type of intervention | % F |
|--|------|
| General protection | |
| 7,443 Persons facilitated in receiving documentation, largely CNIC (75%) | 52% |
| 1,650 Community consultations (information, documentation awareness) | 50 % |
| 4,887 Persons receiving information (esp. assistance, documentation) through help-lines | |
| 2,750 Legal consultations, largely on documentation and assistance | 55 % |
| 5,668 Persons facilitated to access support services | |
| More than 1,500 NGO staff and authorities (30% F) trained in protection from Nov 2011 to end August 2012 | 30 % |
| Support to 10 District Protection Working Groups (South Sindh) | |

¹ 10 NGOs, 3 INGOs, 4 UN; 2 Protection, 9 Child Protection, 4 GBV/Women, 1 disability, 1LHP

| Child protection | |
|---|------|
| 285 community-based Protective spaces active (95% of target) | |
| 62,347 Children reached (47.3% girls) (113 % of target) | 47 % |
| 23,995 women benefiting from services in protective spaces (120% of target) | |
| 41,117 people reached with communication messages on child protection and DRR (above 100% of target) | |
| 2,958 Child Protection Committee Members | 52 % |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Standards on Protective Spaces for Children & Women developed and adopted by the sub-cluster Support to PDMA Gender Child Cell (technical support) Technical, material and human resources support for Child Protection Units under the DSW in various Districts in Sindh. (3 new in July 2012) | |
| Gender-Based Violence | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National SOP revised SOP contextualised for Sindh; roll-out to districts Specific training modules on GBV developed, contextualised and translated (<i>understanding survivor centred approach, case management, PEP orientation</i>); Capacity development orientation sessions (<i>GBV in emergencies, survivor centered approach, health response to GBV, use of IRF, GBV Coordination</i>) | |
| Ageing and Disability | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Technical Guidelines" on mainstreaming disabilities in Health, Wat-San, and Shelter in Emergencies Training / orientation for ADFP stakeholders Nomination/training of 10 focal points in 2011 flood-affected areas of Sindh | |
| Land Housing and Property | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training sessions on HLP Manual (207 participants, 17% F) in 9 locations, covering multiple districts On-going training for female lawyers (524 reached by end of ER Framework period) | |

Source: UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, ADFP, UN-Habitat

On the right: Effects of the floods in South Punjab and Sindh/ September 2012/Photo CCHD/SHARP

FLOOD RESPONSE 2012

From the beginning of September, a late monsoon spell caused extensive flooding in Northern Sindh, North-East Balochistan, and South Punjab. A total of around 15 districts were declared to be affected by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMA), with a total affected population as high as 5 million in these districts.

The humanitarian community supported the Government of Pakistan (GoP) in the emergency response. The response focused especially on the seven districts identified as "most-affected" by the humanitarian community and the GoP: Rajanpur and DG Khan in Punjab; Shikarpur, Kashmore and Jacobabad in Sindh; and Jaffarabad and Naseerabad in Balochistan.



After the committed participation in the development of the assessment tool, including in the training sessions for enumerators, the Protection Cluster was actively engaged with the other clusters in the roll-out of the **Multi Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) process**. At the request of NDMA, the MIRA was

conducted in five of the most flood-affected districts (Rajanpur, Kashmore, Jacobabad, Jaffarabad and Naseerabad).

The Cluster Information Management Officers, clusters and sub-cluster coordinators were engaged in supporting the field activities, in analyzing the data related to protection, in interpreting the data and in providing inputs for the overall MIRA. The report was officially launched on 22 October 2012, after endorsement from the authorities.

The Protection Cluster supplemented the MIRA findings with an extensive secondary data analysis from more than 60 reputable sources of information. This included governmental (including Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Provincial Statistical Departments) and non-governmental sources (NGOs, Research Institute, major UN Agencies). They were essential in providing additional information on trends and population figures for groups with specific needs and further corroborate analysis and strategy for response.

The Protection Cluster published an extended original version of the MIRA protection inputs, including observations on some of the challenges and the lessons learnt in the MIRA process².



Above: Evacuation in flood affected areas; right: relief site in Sindh
Photo CCHD/September 2012

² Both available on the 2012 cluster web-page of the Pak-Response web site in "Key Documents"
<http://pakresponse.info/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=PVC3xMpzvQ%3d&tabid=151&mid=1031>
<http://pakresponse.info/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=1voSxTsSNQw%3d&tabid=151&mid=1031>

MIRA protection main findings and secondary data analysis

| |
|--|
| 48.3- 50% of population in flood affected areas estimated to be women |
| 3.1-5.2% women reported as Heading Households (HoH) |
| 1.3-1.6% women reported by MKI as abandoned or with no support |
| 36-39% of population children under 14 |
| 4% of MKI reported children separation in communities |
| 50% of enumerators observed children wandering in the community with no supervision |
| 8% of enumerators observed the presence of structures or the care of children, mostly privately managed |
| 49% of enumerators observed children involved in heavy duties, especially boys |
| 2%-6.2% of population in affected areas reported as older people (> 60 years old) |
| 22-23% of MKI reported instances of marginalization and exclusion from assistance of OP and PWD |
| Less than 1% of population reported by MKI as PWD; likely underrepresented (census 2.5%, WHO > 10%) |
| 37% of MKI reporting instances of people having difficulties in access to assistance (fighting, insufficient assistance, exclusion of groups, exclusion of Female HoH) |
| 34% MKI reported security concerns in the community (largely thefts and robbery, but also inter-communal disputes and violence against women, boys and girls) |
| 33% MKI reported women and children at risk of violence and harassment in relief camps |
| 67% MKI reported personal documentation as an issue in the community |
| 4% MKI reported that PWD had adequate access to WASH facilities |
| 15% MKI reported that women/girls had adequate access to WASH facilities |
| 31% of enumerators observed hazardous objects/ conditions in the areas |

Based on 822 Key Informants, 37% Female

MKI = MIRA Key Informants, OP = Older People, PWD = Persons with disabilities



Based on the MIRA findings, the Protection Cluster designed its strategy included in the 2012 Monsoon Humanitarian Operational Plan (MHOP). While considered a framework and strategy for response “internal” to the humanitarian community, meaning not endorsed or considered part of a formal international appeal for humanitarian assistance, the MHOP serves as both a strategic framework and a resource mobilisation document³.

For the MHOP 2012, the Protection Cluster identified its strategic priority as ensuring adequate attention in the disaster response to persons and groups with specific needs, in coordination and cooperation with key protection and social-welfare governmental institutions – primary responsible - as well as in coordination with other relief/ service providers. Categories of concern comprise children; women, including female-headed households, single women without effective male or community support, women at risk (e.g. survivors of violence); older persons; persons with disabilities and other groups at risk of exclusion.

In keeping with this strategy, the Cluster has prioritised five main areas of intervention in connection with the response. These include:

1) protection monitoring, community consultations, identification of cases with specific needs and referral of such cases to service providers or governmental institutions with primary responsibilities in protection and social welfare, direct counselling and information and communications;

2) child protection (CP) interventions including protective services/ safe spaces for children, formation and training of child protection volunteers and committees; and technical and human resource support to government institutions with primary responsibility in CP (e.g. Social Welfare Department; Gender and Child Cell of the Disaster Management Authority);

3) Protective services for women and girls, including a holistic multi-sector response to GBV; the identification and referral of women in particular situations at risk of exclusion or exploitation (e.g. female-headed households, single women without effective male or community support, and widows); the establishment of protective spaces for women and girls; the strengthening of referral mechanisms for GBV; sensitisation on GBV issues;

4) Protective services and other specific interventions for persons with disabilities and older persons affected by the flood to reduce the risk of exclusion, including the establishment of community based older people associations involving both older men and women; information dissemination; and provision of assistive devices; and

5) Efficient coordination of protection response, including training and capacity building; protection mainstreaming and sensitisation in other clusters; advocacy and fundraising.

Ultimately, after a detailed organisational and project screening process, 18 projects were prioritised for the MHOP, presented by 16 actors, for an overall budget of 6,19 million USD. The 18 projects include 9 in Child protection; 4 protection; 3 Gender-Based Violence; 1 Ageing and Disability; 1 CP/GBV. The significant majority of proposing agencies are local / national NGOs. The projects are distributed relatively evenly among the seven most-affected districts, with about 557,000 beneficiaries targeted in total⁴.

MHOP 2012 Summary of protection projects

| Actors | Type | Areas/ Provinces | # Projects | Districts | # Actors/ Projects |
|-----------------|----------|---------------------|---------------|------------|-----------------------|
| UN | 1 Prot | 4 Punjab | 3 | DG Khan | 4 |
| INGO | 3 CP | 9 Sindh | 8 | Rajanpur | 4 |
| NGO | 14 GBV | 3 Balochistan | 5 | Jacobabad | 7 |
| | | | | Khashmore | 6 |
| | 1 CP/GBV | 1 Multiple | 2 | Shikarpur | 4 |
| | | | | Jaffarabad | 6 |
| 1 DISAB | 1 | 1 | Nasseerabad | 4 | |
| PROJECTS | | | | | 18 |
| BUDGET | | | | | 6,194,705 |

³

http://pakresponse.info/Portals/0/Key_Docs/Monsoon2012_HOP_v9_25Oct2012.pdf

⁴http://pakresponse.info/Portals/0/Key_Docs/Monsoon2012_HOP_v9_25Oct2012.pdf, from page 50

During the month of October, the protection cluster was able to secure some 397,000 USD from the CERF Response (Emergency Window) through the inter-cluster process at country level. Although a relatively low amount (4% of overall allocation), the CERF grant represented an achievement with respect to the flood response of the previous year. The CERF tranche was allocated to UNICEF (some 80%) and to UNHCR (20%) to start immediately activities and support local partners principally in Sindh and Punjab.

The Cluster worked to revitalise previously-existing District-level Protection Working Groups (PWGs) in the affected areas. Some had been active during the 2010 floods. PWGs were re-formed in Shikarpur, Kashmore, and Jacobabad Districts in Sindh; and local Protection Focal Points were designated for Naseerabad and Jaffarabad Districts in Balochistan. On 16 October, in Sindh (Sukkur), an initial one-day orientation training was held for PWG member organisations from the three Districts. The training was conducted by representatives of the Provincial Protection Cluster and CP and GBV sub-Clusters, based on the generic training module developed by the national Cluster's Training Working Group. PWG members were supported in developing initial action plans for response to protection issues identified in their area.



PWG session/October 16th/Photo IRC

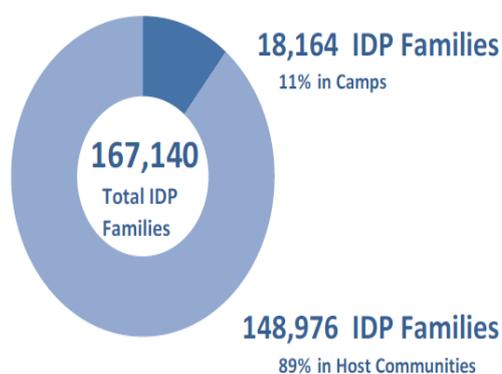


Older persons in flood-affected areas/ September 2012/Photo CCHD

COMPLEX EMERGENCY KP/FATA

By end October, the **number of IDPs registered** in the context of the complex emergency in KP/FATA reached 167,140 families / 774,594 individuals. Female constituted about 46% of the registered IDP population (23% girls) and children 54% (of whom 18% under the age of five). More than 39.5% of the registered IDPs families originated from the Khyber agency, still notified by the authorities as an area where military operations were ongoing; 24.8% from South Waziristan; almost 18% from Kurram agency; 15.7% from Orakzai and a relatively low percentage from Bajour and FR Tank.

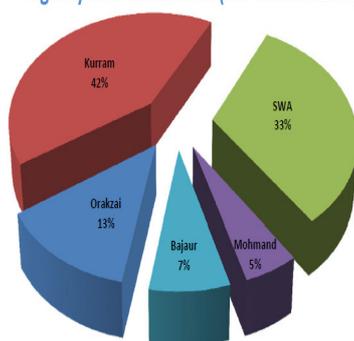
The percentage of displaced families choosing to reside on-camp remained at around 10.8%. As for places of displacement, the large majority of IDPs were still registered in the Peshawar area (42%), particularly those originating from Bara Tehsil in Kyber Agency, but movements to tehsils of Kyber Agency considered still free from military operation (Jamrud and Landi Kothal) were detected through monitoring and consultations conducted by protection partners. This mobility largely depended on the relative proximity of those tehsils to the areas of origin of IDPs and the preference of IDPs to remain closer to these areas; on the exhaustion of coping mechanisms in previous areas of displacement in Peshawar (e.g. cost of accommodations); and on the fatigue of host families in resource and accommodation sharing.



Source: IDP Fact Sheet UNHCR 1 November 2012

As for the return process, the period in review showed the assisted return of more than 1,980 families, largely to Kurram Agency and South Waziristan. The assisted returnees from January to end October 2012 reached a total of 10,576 families, with peaks in April, June and July⁵.

Agency wise breakdown (IDP Returns 2012)



Source: IDP Fact Sheet UNHCR 1 November 2012

An organised **return movement to South Waziristan** occurred during the month of September. The population had been displaced since 2009 and in July the Government had declared some ten village areas as conducive to return. It was preceded by a return intention survey through Focus Group discussions (FGDs) conducted in the traditional areas of displacement of DI Khan and Tank Districts of KP by the IRC through local partners (Kwendo Kor).

The cluster partners conducted 24 FGDs (12 per district). Out of these, 17 FGDs were with male groups, the remaining with female groups. A total 595 respondents participated in the FGDs, some 53.3% from Tank the rest from DI Khan. Among all the participants 408 were male and 187 female (31.4%).

⁵ UNHCR IDP Fact Sheet, 1 November 2012.

IDPs demonstrated to have a relative good knowledge on the Government de-notification of the areas. Reportedly, this information was mostly acquired from the Government authorities themselves (75% respondents), followed by media. In general the percentage of IDPs that obtained information from direct visits or from friends and relatives was very low, a likely consequence of the fact that the areas had been deserted in the recent past, while insurgency and counter-insurgency operations were ongoing.

The intention to return was prevailing (93% respondents), with peaks especially in the older population (> 60). As factors hindering return, issues related to the lack of rehabilitation and coping mechanisms emerged: 39% of respondents referred to damaged house as the main obstacle, 33% damaged land, 30% no earning opportunity. However, security concerns were still cited by 24% of the consulted population. Amongst the security concerns, the fear for a resumption of the conflict prevailed, but possible mine risk incidents were also widely reported. On the motivation for return, most of the consulted IDPs cited the unwillingness to remain in camp-situations (54%), but IDPs also reported a perceived necessity to be in compliance to government instructions (27%) and the conviction that the areas were now safe. Amongst the factors facilitating the return, according to IDPs, shelter material or the provision of temporary shelter was predominant, but also the access to health facilities and security conditions upon arrival at home.

After substantial work largely conducted by UNHCR and its partners NRC and IRC, by the end of October the Protection Cluster finalised the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the IDP and Returnees Grievances process. Grievances Desks have been operated by UNHCR partners, UNICEF (for child protection) and other cluster members in KP and in some locations in FATA to identify and assist individuals in need of special consideration or assistance in connection with registration, documentation issues, humanitarian assistance receipt, specific protection issues, access to government services, or the returns process.

The SOPs contemplate more than 40 types of situations, detailing the procedures to be followed by the Grievance Desk in each of them. The SoPs are an important development to ensure that the cases, received by the Cluster partners operating desks around KP (including Jalozai camp) and in few areas of displacement and return in FATA (New Durrani, Kurram) are handled in a uniform manner and with regard to the specific needs of the individual concerned.

During the period in review, the cluster analysed the funding situation of the **Humanitarian Operational Plan 2012** for protection, and strongly advocated for more funding, including to avoid the discontinuation of activated projects. In mid-September, a detailed analysis concluded that some 40% of funding were received, leaving at least 18 projects not activated, with a consequent lack of coverage and offer of protective services. The cluster highlighted that, consequently, the number of existing protective spaces for children providing integrated support to children and women would not increase; the number of children reached through protective spaces would remain limited to less than 50%, especially off-camp; a reduction in the much needed Mine Risk Education for children and communities would occur; the distress amongst conflict-affected women would increase, as protective services and support to GBV survivors would reduce; the possibility to further expand protection monitoring for expected returnee families (Intention Surveys) would not be feasible; information-related activities for IDPs on the return process, assistance and services entitlements would drastically reduce, including for the families expected to return to South Waziristan, Orakzai and Kurram, along the Government plans for the last part of the year.



Oder IDPs in Jalozai Camp / Photo UNHCR

Main Achievements of the CP sub-cluster in 2012 in KP/FATA

| Type of intervention | Achievement in 2012 (end Oct.) |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Number of protective spaces functioning | 153 (44% target) |
| Number of Children Reached through Protective Spaces | 43,097 (34% target) 41% girls |
| Women Reached through Protective Spaces | 8,410 (13%) |
| # children referred to Social service providers | 13,653 |
| People reached with Mine Risk Education | 59,167 (19%) 63% children |

Source: UNICEF Child Protection Bulletin October 2012



Children in protective spaces, Togh Sarai Camp/ UNICEF CP-Sub-cluster



Women in protective spaces in Jalozai Camp/UNICEF CP Sub-cluster

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Other partners

Humanitarian Communication (IOM)
www.hcomms.org

UN-Women (gender expertise)

Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (NGOs)

Web-pages:

<http://pakresponse.info/MonsoonUpdates2012/Clusters/Protection.aspx>
(Flood-related)

<http://complex.pakresponse.info/Clusters/Protection.aspx> (complex Emergency in KP/FATA)

**Each web- page has dedicated sub-cluster pages
Child Protection also has a dedicated Bulletin**

<http://pakresponse.info/MonsoonUpdates2012/Clusters/Protection/ChildProtection.aspx>