



Protection Cluster
Working Group

PAKISTAN

BULLETIN JUNE - JULY 2012

HIGHLIGHTS

- Preparedness activities for the monsoon season continue. The Protection Cluster includes protection in various inter-cluster training and assessment initiatives (MIRA).
- The Child Protection sub-cluster organises a successful training on Child Protection in Emergencies Coordination.
- Early recovery protection activities in 2011 flood-affected districts continue to suffer due to lack of funding. Some partnerships with key local NGOs are affected.
- Registration activities and documentation support, protective services for children, GBV interventions are strengthened in the complex emergency.
- The protection cluster in KP/FATA advocates for more funding to the Humanitarian Operation Plan (HOP) to ensure essential protection activities in and off-camp.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

To efficiently mainstream protection principles in the disaster response, in June and July the Protection Cluster intensified its contribution to **Pakistan-specific Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA)** development process, through the Assessment Working Group (AWG) and Assessment Technical Team (ATT), both including Government representation.¹ The

¹ While the preparedness phase is undertaken in the months preceding the seasonal monsoon, preparedness plans and the contribution of the protection cluster to the MIRA look comprehensively at emergency situations that may occur in Pakistan.

Cluster Coordinators and the protection and child protection Information Management Officers (IMOs) participated drafting the analysis plan, the standard Assessment Questionnaire, including detailed definitions. Furthermore, the Protection Cluster was called upon by the AWG to draft key parts of the MIRA methodology, including the Code of Conduct for the enumerators and sections devoted to the choice of the Key Informants and on the principles of data confidentiality.

In July, Protection Cluster focal points served as resource persons during the inter-agency MIRA enumerators' training. They were available to ensure increased understanding of protection principles by training participants, and facilitated protection-related sessions. The trainings for prospective MIRA enumerators were conducted in Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and KP/ FATA on 11 and 16-19 July. In total, approximately 450 individuals, including 120 government officials, were trained.

As part of the preparedness activities, in June and July the Protection Cluster participated in an **interagency capacity-building initiative for local government authorities** in Sindh (Hyderabad and Sukkur) and Punjab (Multan and Muzaffargarh). In a cycle of four training sessions of five days each, from 18 June to 14th July, more than 200 provincial and district authorities were trained in several aspects of emergency response.

From the inception of the initiative, the Protection Cluster strongly advocated with the national authorities (National Disaster Management Authority - NDMA) for the inclusion of protection topics and themes. The interventions covered by the Protection Cluster included a dedicated orientation on legal and operational principles of protection; presentations on protection-sensitive beneficiary selection criteria; practical examples of integration of protection in various aspects of disaster response; general principles of IDP registration; protection mainstreaming in Camp Coordination and Camp Management. The presentations were further supported by interactive discussion and practical checklists were drafted to support protection mainstreaming, including in the health, wash,

food, DRR sectors. The cluster also prepared a CD Rom with a collection of all major Guidelines and manuals, in English and – where possible – in Urdu, encompassing all protection-related areas covered by the Cluster and its Sub-Clusters / Task Forces.



Images of the various protection sessions/ UNHCR/ OCHA

The Cluster continued its efforts to strengthen **district-based Protection Working Groups (PWGs) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Sindh**. Originally constituted during the flooding in 2010, eleven such PWGs are currently active in Sindh and eight in KP (see

table below). The groups, composed largely of civil society organisations and co-chaired by local authorities (largely the Social Welfare Department and a local NGO), have conducted debates and interventions on protection issues in their areas of coverage. In the flood-affected areas, the interventions largely related to documentation and referral support for vulnerable individuals, advocacy with documentation authorities, sensitisation on child labour and early marriages. In the KP/FATA areas, they represent a further way to extend monitoring in displacement-affected areas as well as in areas of return. It is also expected that the PWGs can serve as a valuable source of information-gathering in the event of a new emergency, as the members of the humanitarian community likely to be closest to the affected areas. Capacity-building is however urgently needed in this regard, and further resources are required by the cluster in this perspective, especially human resources invested in coordination at the provincial level.

PWGs in Pakistan provinces (currently active)

Province	Location PWG (and NGO co-chair)
Punjab	RY Khan (<i>Reed-PK</i>)
Sindh	Badin (<i>Plan Pakistan</i>)
	Benazirabad
	Mirpurkhas (<i>RSDO</i>)
	Tando Allahyar (<i>Help Welfare Org</i>)
	Tando Mohammed Khan (<i>NRSP</i>)
	Sangar (<i>DevCon</i>)
	Umerkhot (<i>SDD Org</i>)
	Tharpakar (<i>SEARCH</i>)
	Dadu (2010/2011) (<i>Speech</i>)
	Jamshoro (2010/2011) (<i>TRDP</i>)
	Khairpur (2010/2011) (<i>Indus Res. Centre</i>)
	Thatta (2010/2011) (<i>Sharp</i>)
KP/FATA	Hangu (<i>KADO and PVDP</i>)
	Kohat (<i>NRC</i>)
	Tank (<i>Wisdom</i>)
	Dera Ismail Khan (<i>NRC</i>)
	Nowshera (<i>IRC</i>)
	Charsadda (<i>JCDS</i>)
	Malakand (Swat) (<i>Wisdom</i>)
	Upper Dir (Flood) (<i>Kwendo Kor</i>)
	Lower Dir (flood) (<i>Kwendo Kor</i>)

From 4-6 July, 30 representatives from Child Protection Sub-Cluster members across Pakistan took part in a **three-day training in Child Protection in Emergency Coordination, supported by UNICEF**. The training was held in Islamabad and was facilitated by a Rapid Response Team member from the Global Child Protection Cluster as part of the Sub Cluster's preparedness plan. The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Punjab, UN Women, the GBV Sub Cluster and Child Protection Sub Cluster Coordinators also facilitated some sessions.

The training had participants from all provinces/regions, including FATA², PDMAs, the Social Welfare Department and their Child Protection Units representatives, NGOs, and Child Protection Sub Cluster Coordinators. As a reference throughout all sessions, the training used the final draft of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Emergencies³. The training received a very positive evaluation from the participants.



Participants to the CPIE training 4-6 July in Islamabad/
Photo UNICEF

In June and July, a **Rapid Response Team for the Asia-Pacific region under the Global GBV AoR conducted a six-week mission to Pakistan**. Goals of the mission were to strengthen GBV coordination between national and provincial levels and provide additional GBV capacity to the GBV Sub-Cluster in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The mission also focussed on strengthening of GBV referral pathways in Jalozai camp.

² Federally Administered Tribal Areas

³ Available at

<http://pakresponse.info/MonsoonUpdates2011/Clusters/Protection/ChildProtection.aspx>.

During the mission, refresher sessions were conducted in Islamabad and in Sindh on the Standard Operating Procedures on GBV in Emergencies developed in 2011. Participants included GBV Sub-Cluster partners, among them local and national NGOs and government actors. During the course of the refresher sessions, revisions to the SOPs were agreed as well as advocacy strategies to secure government endorsement of the SOPs in cooperation with the Protection Cluster. The Sindh workshop inaugurated the process of operationalisation of the GBV SOPs at the Provincial level.

Recommendations of the mission included maintenance and strengthening the current GBV coordination structures at provincial and national level, including in KP, and ensuring sufficient resources in information management and coordination for GBV at both national and provincial levels.

FLOODS 2011 / EARLY RECOVERY 2012

Protection Cluster partners have a total of **17 projects proposed through the Early Recovery Framework 2012**. The relevant partners comprise 10 local NGOs, 3 INGOs, and 4 UN Agencies. Funding requirements have been indicated as 11.6 million USD and the funding reported merely reach 5% of the overall amount requested by the Protection Cluster's partners.

In response to the lack of resources, a few UN agencies were able to continue at least partial activities, still relying on general funds. Some activities were, however, interrupted in June due to lack of funding, including a UNHCR project of protection monitoring, referral and documentation support implemented in Sindh province through the local NGOs CCHD and Sharp.

Other Cluster partners have maintained resources in place for coordination but have been forced to cut programming. Several projects are idle or substantially reduced. The funding shortage disproportionately impacts upon local NGOs. At present, some are commendably working on a voluntary basis but with severely reduced activities.

**Key Achievements in the ER Framework
to end July 2012**

Type of intervention	% Fem
General protection	
7,443 persons facilitated in receiving documentation, largely CNIC (75%)	52%
1,650 community consultations (information dissemination, documentation awareness)	50%
4,887 persons receiving information (esp. assistance, documentation) through help-lines	
2,750 legal consultations, largely on documentation and assistance	55%
1,258 adults receiving psychosocial support	
5,668 persons facilitated to access support services	
1,084 Government or NGOs staff trained/ sensitized in protection	30%
Child protection	
285 protective spaces active (out of target 300 = 95%)	
54,316 children reached (46.6% girls) (99% target)	46.6%
19,917 women benefiting from services in protective spaces (99% target)	
20,129 people reached with communication messages on child protection and DRR (99% target)	
2,958 Child Protection Committee Members	52.3%
3 new Child Protection Units under the DSW now functional in Badin, Tando Muhammad Khan and Mirpurkhas Districts of Sindh	

Source: UNHCR, UNFPA, ADTF, UNICEF

The **GBV Sub-Cluster** in Sindh continued efforts to strengthen active coordination and linkages with district authorities. In Mirpurkhas and Badin Districts, the GBV Sub-Cluster has secured a commitment from the Department of Health and the Social Welfare Department for participation in GBV orientation sessions. In addition, after an analysis of the existing capacity and gaps at district level (understanding of GBV prevention and response, strategies amongst PWG members,

and other GBV service providers, five districts were identified for GBV orientation.

At Islamabad level, the GBV Sub-Cluster also launched a **Working Group on Minimum Standards for Women-Friendly Spaces/ Protective Spaces** in July. The Working Group aims to ensure that basic standards are in place to establish and manage women-friendly spaces / women centres in the emergency context; to improve coordination in service provision; and to strengthen integration of inter-sectoral and cross-sectoral services within these protective spaces.

On 19 July, **ADTF launched its Technical Guidelines on Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, and Shelter Programmes in Emergencies**. Approximately 52 representatives of government, UN agencies, INGOs and NNGOs participated in the launching ceremony, including representation from the Protection Cluster. The guidelines aim to support the mainstreaming of ageing and disability into relief programming through - among others - , specific recommendations with respect to the design of WASH, Shelter, and Health interventions and taking into account the specific issues faced by older persons and persons with disabilities in the emergency context⁴. Following the launch, the ADTF organised an internal orientation session on the technical aspects of the Guidelines for its members. Various ADTF members (coordinator, Handicap International, Help Age) started the preparation of the out-reach sessions to be held at provincial level.

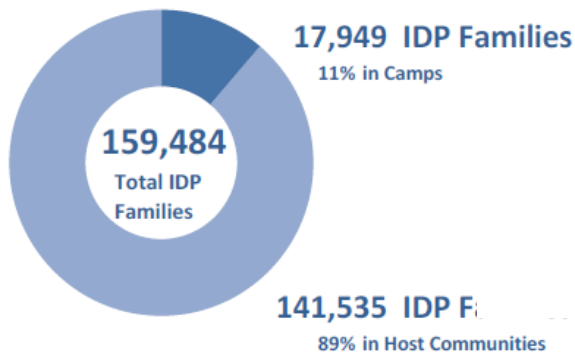
In June, the Ageing and Disability Task Force (ADTF) also facilitated a session on disability awareness as part of a Disability and Disaster Risk Reduction training provided by the ADTF member Handicap International.,

⁴ The guidelines are available at <http://pakresponse.info/MonsoonUpdates2011/Clusters/Protection/AgeandDisability.aspx>

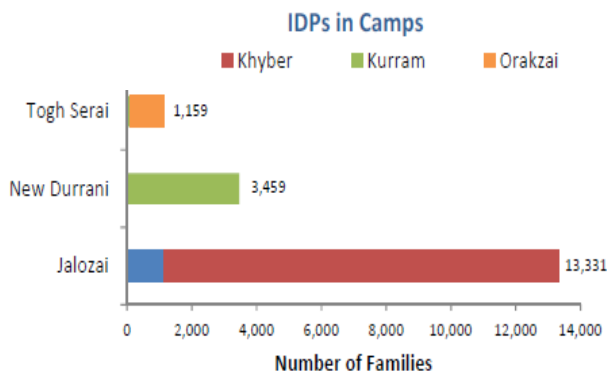
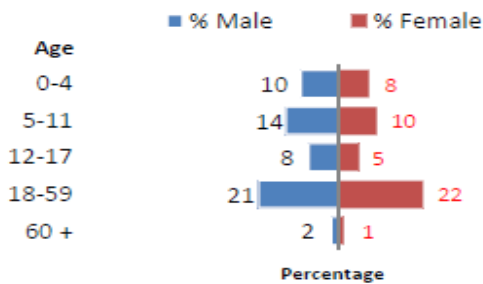
COMPLEX EMERGENCY KP/FATA

By end July, the **number of IDPs registered** in the context of the complex emergency in KP/FATA reached 159,484 families by the end of July. Female constituted about 46% of the registered IDP population and children 55% (of whom 18% under the age of five). More than 41% of the registered IDPs families continued to originate from the Khyber agency, where security operations are ongoing. The percentage of families choosing to reside on-camp in displacement remained at around 10-11%. Assisted returnees in June and July numbered approximately 4,400 families⁵.

IDP statistics – 5th August



Age-Gender Breakdown



Through UNHCR support, grievance desks have been strengthened in the registration hub in Jalozai camp to counsel the population and provide advice on various issues related to assistance and registration. These include advice on how to obtain the identity documentation necessary for IDP families to be registered; how to address various family issues affecting registration (e.g. polygamous marriages, new marriages); shifting location of registration (in and off-camp). In addition, the presence of a Child-protection monitor from UNICEF/CERD at the registration point is assured, to allow the possibility to address specific child protection issues for eventual case referral.

The lack of valid documentation (ID cards), especially for IDPs originating from remote areas in FATA; some procedural aspects in applying for documentation and the connected fees; as well as the renewal/ change of documentation due to marriages, represent recurrent issues for the arriving IDPs. Support needs to continue, together with the authorities' involvement and facilitation.

Specialised cluster actors are working with the authorities to facilitate the acquisition of personal identity documents (at least for HoHs), and constantly advocate for an increased presence of NADRA at the registration sites. Seemingly, within the cluster and in cooperation with the authorities (PDMA), UNHCR and its partners involved in registration refined the agreed procedures to facilitate access to registration for women heading household and other categories of population with specific needs. The aim is to promote their inclusion in the assistance delivery. In cooperation with the joint IVAP initiative (Internally Displaced Person Vulnerability Assessment⁶) and the support of the authorities, efforts have also been devoted to reach out to unregistered IDPs from the areas "notified" by the Government, and from where displacement largely generates.

Grievances desks are operational also in selected off-camp displacement and return areas of KP/FATA, managed by specialised protection partners (IRC, NRC). The Desks counsel families from areas "de-notified" by the Government who may still have valid

⁵ UNHCR IDP Fact Sheet, 5 August 2012.

⁶ www.ivap.org.pak

grounds not to return to their areas of origin and are in need of at least temporarily alternative arrangements, (e.g. critical health cases; temporary education arrangements etc.). Cases are discussed with the governmental counterparts (PDMA/ FDMA), to promote a principled return process along the “IDP return Framework” signed by the authorities in 2009 and 2010.

Similarly, in Kurram and South Waziristan, the Child Protection Units (CPUs) of the Social Welfare Department in partnership with the CP Cluster (UNICEF, Khwendo Kor and PVDP), have established child help desks to monitor ongoing returns to the Agencies. The purpose is to provide people with necessary information about the protection of children during return, and to prevent the separation of children from their families.

Cases advised up to July 2012

Cluster Partner	# Desk/ location	# of cases
IRC	5 in Jalojai, 3 Nowshera off-camp	5,769
NRC	1 Kurram 1 D.I. Khan 1 Kohat	433
CERD	2 New Durrani Camp 2 Togh Sarai	
CERD KK PVDP (CP Desks)	Kurram South Waziristan Jalojai registration desk Mobile CP monitoring teams 8 phases	13,887

Source: NGOs partners managing the Desks

The Child Protection Sub-Cluster increased services for IDPs in Peshawar Valley, Kurram and Hungu during July. A total of 133 protective spaces for children and women have been established (45 new spaces in July).

In the Jalojai camp there are 31 protective spaces operating (supported by UNICEF/CERD and World Vision) and 18 child friendly spaces (2 mobile) operating for off camp IDPs in Peshawar (Save the Children). Shura⁷ have been established in each phase of Jalojai camp by World Vision and meetings are held on a regular basis to raise awareness about child rights and ensure Shura support for the formation of CP

⁷ Community elders committee

committees. In FATA, UNICEF is supporting 20 Child Protection Centres in host and return areas and 15 “PLACES” for children and women in New Durrani Camp.

Despite these achievements, however, the targets are far from being reached, largely to funding gaps . Lack of funding affected the coverage of areas by operational child protection actors. 20 Child Protection Centres had to be closed in Bajaur and Kurram host community.

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

Type of intervention	Achieved 2012
Number of Children Reached through Protective Spaces	29,300 (44.5% girls)
Women Reached	6,714
# children referred to Social service providers	13,887
People reached with Mine Risk Education	35,755 62% children

Source: UNICEF Child Protection Bulletin July 2012

In June and July, the **GBV Sub-Cluster** worked to strengthen the referral pathway for GBV/Women Protection services in Jalojai camp to facilitate service providers and survivors to access appropriate GBV services in the camp. Consultative sessions with relevant service providers and with authorities (PDMA) resulted in the commitment to coordinate various services in Jalojai (see table).

Referral system in Jalojai Camp

Type of Intervention	Actor
Camp administration, safety/ security	PDMA
GBV Case management, family planning, first aid, referrals	UNFPA
Psychosocial counseling	UNFPA, UNW and partners
Child protection, psychosocial counseling , recreational activities	UNICEF, CERD, WV, KK
Vocational Training, community centers, recreational activities	UNW and partners, IRC, WV, KK
Health response	WHO, CAMP, Merlin

WV= World Vision; KK= Kwendo Kor/ Source GBV SC

The appointment of a GBV referral pathway facilitation person under the umbrella of the GBV sub-cluster/PDMA is in discussion, as well as the introduction of a uniform GBV referral and consent form to be used in GBV referrals and the creation of a helpline to support cases in Jalozai.

On the capacity-building side, a GBV Training session for PLACES staff was held on 18 July 2012 with around 29 participants.

The protection cluster has 24 projects in the Humanitarian Operational Plan for KP/FATA (6 for general protection, 11 for child protection, 7 for response to GBV), for an overall amount of 14.4 million USD. Less than 50% of the funding has been received as of mid-July.

Without additional funding, the Protection Cluster will be forced to significantly reduce key activities, possibly already at the end of September, especially in the sphere of GBV and Child protection. In addition, cluster actors may not be able to implement a range of needed interventions, especially those for IDPs in host communities. The level of services for children and women in camps will decrease, and children in off-camp settings will not be able to access those services in the Peshawar Valley and in other locations. As a result, more than 40,000 children may be further exposed to vulnerabilities. In the absence of fresh funding, other important activities and interventions to strengthen the response may be significantly curtailed or may not even start. This includes referral and response to GBV, family planning, psychosocial support through individual and group counselling sessions.

Web-pages:

<http://pakresponse.info/MonsoonUpdates2011/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/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=zlxPOm9dLqM%3d&tabid=113&mid=761>

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