



**PAKISTAN**

**BULLETIN May 2012**

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Preparedness plans are undertaken and the cluster ensures participation in inter-agency processes to effectively mainstream protection.
- Early recovery activities in the flood-affected districts continue at reduced scale due to lack of funding. Local NGOs remain the most affected.
- Protection activities are being scaled up in Jalojai camp in response to the protection cluster assessment of end April.
- The protection cluster in KP/FATA undertakes a second monitoring mission to Central Kurram to ascertain the situation of returnees in anticipation of new Government-facilitated returns.
- The protection cluster in KP/FATA finalises the projects for the Humanitarian Operational Plan (HOP). 24 projects are included for comprehensive budgetary requirements of 14.4 million USD.

## GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

During the month of May, the cluster has been engaged with the process of Interagency Preparedness & Response planning. A general plan outlining a risk analysis and the main areas of activity in the preparedness and in the emergency phases has been consolidated. Identified interventions cover needs assessment and monitoring; protection, care and well being of children; protection, care and well being of persons with disabilities and their equitable inclusion in the relief assistance; coordinated prevention and response to GBV; information and service provision to persons with specific needs;

efficient coordination and protection mainstreaming. In parallel, a mapping of actors and of human resources has been undertaken.

The protection cluster is also actively participating in designing the Multi-sector Inter-agency Rapid Assessment (MIRA), to ensure the inclusion of properly framed protection-related questions and ensure effective protection and gender mainstreaming. Although the preparedness phase is undertaken in the months preceding the seasonal monsoon, the preparedness plans and the contribution of the protection cluster to the MIRA look comprehensively at every type of emergency situations that may occur in Pakistan.

## FLOODS 2011 – EARLY RECOVERY 2012

NDMA and PDMA have notified the institutionalisation of the “Gender and Child Cell” (GCC) in Sindh and Balochistan Provinces. The GCC had already been created at national level in 2010 with the support of UN Women. The Child Protection sub-cluster is strengthening partnership with PDMA and the GCC at provincial level, particularly through human resources and technical support in Sindh, Balochistan and Punjab.

The Sindh Protection Cluster, together with the Child Protection and GBV sub-clusters, arranged a two day workshop from 21/22 May 2012 for staff of Action Aid staff districts of Thatta, Khasmor and Qambar Shahdad Kot. The training, requested by ActionAid and part of the work-plan and preparedness plans covered key protection principles, international & national legal frameworks, internal displacement, assessment methodologies and tools, mapping of protection needs and appropriate response options.



*Participants to the Action Aid training in Sindh*

54 community-based protective spaces for children and women have now been established in return areas in Sindh (18% of the Child protection sub cluster target of 300 spaces), and have been accessed by 4,458 children and 1,816 women. The NGO Roshni Helpline conducted a 2 day capacity building for more than 30 staff of Social Welfare Department in helpline management. Roshni has been running a helpline service for children in flood-affected districts of Sindh, with support of UNICEF, since September 2011.

Specialized protection/ legal aid actors (SHARP and CCHD) continued their activities through Help-Centers and Mobile Teams in 12 districts of the Sindh province and conducted 280 focus group discussions engaging almost 5,000 persons (51% women) during the month of May. The help-lines provided information to more than 850 persons on issues related to assistance and documentation. Some 990 cases of renewal/issuance of CNIC, birth/death/marriage certificates were facilitated, including for women. Furthermore, more than 1,350 cases were referred to other relevant organizations or government departments. Identity documents, birth certificates and post-flood Government assistance were the main issues identified, with issuance of CNIC as the overwhelming request for facilitation. A donor mission undertaken during the month of May participated in one of the information sessions on documentation organised by CCHD in Tando Ayal Lar District.

**Protection monitoring, documentation support and referral in Sindh**

Type of intervention	Achievements in 2012
Consultations / information sessions with communities in areas of return	278 consultations, 52% women
Legal counselling and help lines	62 , 863
Documentation support and access to assistance	1,070
Referral of persons with specific needs and psychosocial counselling	1,797

Source: UNHCR, CCHD, Sharp

Protection cluster actors – notably CCHD and SHARP - successfully advocated on behalf of the communities for increased operational presence of

NADRA in the district of Tando Mohammad Khan and Tando Allah Yar, especially through Mobile Registration Vans (MRVs). The lack of services had been identified as a major hindrance for the communities to obtain personal documentation. The NADRA regional office in Hyderabad was addressed and was able to mobilize MRVs for the two districts. Such activities have an important value also for disaster preparedness, as the possession of a Computerised National Identity Cards (CNIC) represents the main eligibility criteria to receive the Government-flood related assistance.



SHARP FGD with men/ Photo SHARP

As GBV sub-cluster lead, UNFPA continued its coordination with WHO and facilitated part of a series of training sessions on Clinical management of rape in 8 districts in Sindh. Efforts are ongoing in the province to re-launch a dedicated GBV coordination mechanism and to revitalize GBV focal points at District level.

After the comprehensive training sessions held in April for authorities, legal practitioners and civil society, UN Habitat started a pilot training on the Land & Property manual aimed at reaching 1,000 women lawyers in several cities in Pakistan. Although female lawyers had also participated in the series of inaugural sessions, the aim of this targeted initiative is to increase the offer and the access to legal remedies in the field of LH&P to women. Women are in fact traditionally excluded from redress mechanisms and may be culturally refrained from addressing male lawyers.



Female lawyers attending the previous sessions on L&P/ UN Habitat

Under the auspices of the Ageing and Disability Task Force, UN Women and Help Age International, a training session on gender mainstreaming in humanitarian projects and on the Gender Marker was organised in Islamabad for the recently nominated focal points on Ageing and disabilities. The 17 participants represented PNCA, CHEF International, LCDDP, STEP, Help Age International, Handicap International, Sight Savers International and Light for the world.



Session on gender Marker in Sindh/AGTF

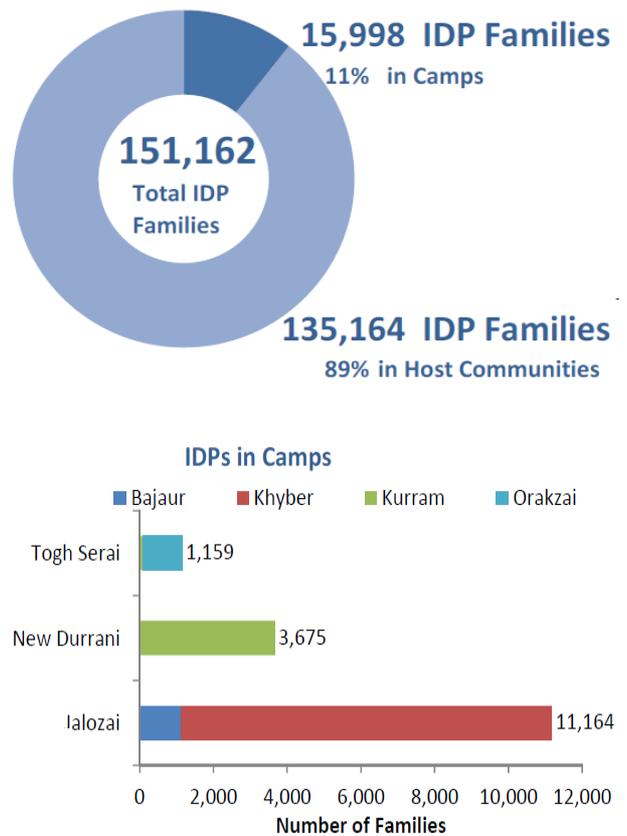
The funding situation for the Protection Cluster response to the 2012 post-flood situation remains critical. Cluster actors requires funds to maintain a minimum level of activities, including in key interventions such as protective community services for children and women, documentation support, referral of persons with specific needs to service providers, return monitoring, capacity building for local authorities and community-based organisations. The lack of funding has an overall impact on the presence of actors, particularly (I)NGOs. Their departure from the districts affects also continuity in coordination and preparedness capacity for the next monsoon season. The risk is a

major downsizing of preparedness activities right at the onset of a possible new emergency and a substantial reduction of participation of in the cluster activities at local level.

## COMPLEX EMERGENCY KP/FATA

At the end of May, the number of IDPs registered in the context of the complex emergency in KP/FATA reached 681,350 individuals. Of those 210,220 individuals (53% children, 46% overall female population) arrived since January 2012 as part of the Kyber influx. The main registration point for both in camp and off camp IDPs remained in Jalozai. The registration process is now completely paper-free and this ensures a higher processing speed. Grievance desks at the registration points continue to address cases of lack of documentation or other registration-related issues.

### New IDP Influx statistics – 4<sup>th</sup> June



The offer of protection services in the Jalozai camp is increasing, both for children and women. Within the CP sub-cluster, World Vision operates 5 child friendly spaces, and UNICEF/CERD support 21 PLACES (providing “Protective Learning and

Community Emergency Services”) for children and women and 9 mobile teams (in all 8 phases plus the registration/enlistment points) of more than 30 trained Child Protection Monitors. Mobile monitoring teams inside the camp are being reinforced, to respond to needs highlighted during the in-camp protection assessments. 24 Child Protection committees are established. As for monthly activities, 10 cases of Separated/Missing/Un-Accompanied Children have been identified and 7 cases have been reunified; 1,494 cases have been referred to social services; 9,431 people (Women: 2,491, Men: 1,901, Girls: 2,313, Boys: 2,726) have been reached with community development messages through various thematic sessions.

While PlaCES are integrating the offer of services for children and women, as GBV sub-cluster lead UNFPA has established 2 Women Friendly Health spaces, at phase 8 and Phase 5 of Jalozai camp. This further complements the 14 Women Friendly Spaces run by UN Women national partner (KK) and 4 Women Centres run by IRC. At least 4 new spaces are under construction. Coordination is being strengthened amongst the service providers to guarantee better coverage and synergies.

Protective services for women and children outside the Jalozai camp are also being reinforced. Save the Children continues their response in 14 union councils of Peshawar valley through 16 Child Friendly Spaces and 2 mobile play busses. UNFPA partners are running 11 Women Friendly Spaces across the KP/FATA, including in the new Durrani and Togh Serrai Camps. However, host communities remain critically under-served and lack of resources hamper host community service delivery.

Type of intervention	Achievement
Protective Spaces (PlaCES+CFS)	In camp = 26 Off camp = 16 + 2 mobile busses
Children Reached through Protective Spaces (in/off camp)	7,065
Women Reached through protective spaces (in/ off camp)	981
Child Protection Committees	24

Source: UNICEF Child Protection

Locations	Type of services		
	WFS	WHFS	Women Centres
<b>KP Province</b>			
Peshawar	2		
Kohat	1		
Lower Dir	1		
DIK	1		
Tank	1		
<b>CAMPS</b>			
Jalozai Camp	14	2	4
New Durrani	1		
Togh Serrai	1		
<b>FATA Agency</b>			
Mohmand	1		
South Waz	1	2	
Low Orakzai	1		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>

Source UNFPA, IRC, UN Women



Consultations with women/ UNFPA

The protection cluster is closely following the return process to guarantee its safe, voluntary and well-informed character and to determine protection concerns for future returns that the humanitarian community is asked to support. On 2 and 3 May, a follow-up mission was undertaken to visit 4 conflict-affected villages in Central Kurram (Upper Mandan, Kamran Kaley, Lil Gadda and Nara Raghai) where assisted returns are currently being organized and where first groups of IDPs had already returned at the end of March. This visit followed and completed the work of an earlier multi-cluster assessment mission. The mission organised meetings with civilian authorities, a meeting with representatives of the Army and several Focus Group Discussion, including with some 75 women. The mission stated the positive

feedback of the returnees, including the aspects of security and safety. However, concerns were expressed for the short advanced notification provided by the Government on the return process and the insufficient transport support in form of monetary allowance. In addition, restrictions to freedom of movement are still in place, in form of military-imposed curfew, “no-go” areas, including on grazing land, and limitations for women not in possession of CNIC. Due to the destruction and the distance to the closest facilities, the need for health and education service support was in high demand. Transport was also requested in reaching the assistance hub. The mission added to the findings of two return intention surveys conducted in displacement areas which revealed that some 90 percent of families from these 6 villages wanted to return.



FGD with community representatives/ UNHCR



Voluntary Return form

The humanitarian community has since been requested by the government to support the return of some 8,000 more families to additional villages in Central Kurram. The protection cluster is working to monitor the voluntary and safe nature of the returns by speaking to families from these villages in displacement and return areas.

As a component of the efforts on principled returns, in May the protection cluster through some specialized partners (NRC and CERD) set up additional grievance desk, a mechanism to collect the concerns of IDPs from “de-notified” areas who believe they would be at risk in their areas of origin and who would need an alternative solution. The desks have now extended beyond the camps into three off-camp areas. Information is being collected on individuals’ cases. So far, 268 cases requested alternative arrangements, including IDPs from Orakzai, Kurram and South Waziristan. Key concerns raised related to house occupation, individual threats and lack of medical facilities for chronically ill patients in return areas. As per agreed process, this data will now be presented to government authorities and the humanitarian community to extend assistance for the identified families in current areas of displacement for at least an additional six months and work for alternative solutions.

With the finalization of the HOP, 24 projects were prioritized by the cluster for a comprehensive amount of 14.4 million US\$. 11 projects focused on Child Protection activities (protective and integrated services in and off-camp), 6 on protection activities (registration, grievance desks, access to documentation, protection monitoring, coordination) and 7 on GBV activities (prevention and response to GBV and other services in and off camp). Funding needs are high, with many agencies having resources to cover activities no later than end-summer.

### HOP KP/ FATA 2012 - SUMMARY

Type of Project	Projects	Budget Requirements
Protection	6	4,128,627
Child Protection	11	5,363,457
GBV	7	4,911,132
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>14,403,216</b>

Source HOP 2012

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## Other partners

**Humanitarian Communication (IOM)**  
[www.hcomms.org](http://www.hcomms.org)

**UN-Women**

**Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (NGOs)**

### 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/MonsoonUpdates2011/Clusters/Protection/ChildProtection.aspx>



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