



**Protection Cluster**  
Working Group

PAKISTAN

## BULLETIN APRIL 2012

### FLOODS 2011 – EARLY RECOVERY 2012

Lack of funding severely impacts the Protection Cluster activities in relation to the 2011 Flood response. This is particularly the case for local NGOs, which are sometimes working on a voluntary basis. A number of activities continued, however, in flood-affected areas in Sindh and Balochistan.

Working with the Government’s Social Welfare Department and with trained child-protection community committees at District Level, cluster partners continued to address reports of violence against children and separation from family members. Protective services for children continued to be offered, with attention to the transition to community-based child protection structures.

#### **CP achievements (community-based response)**

Type of intervention	M/ F	Target	Achieved	%
# community-based protective spaces for children and women		300	78	26
# children reached through protective spaces		55,000	3,347	12
	M	27,500	4,177	15
	F	27,500	7,524	14
# women reached through protective spaces		20,000	3,425	17
# child protection committees members	M	900	208	23
	F	900	213	24
# of people reached with communication messages on Child Protection and DRR		25,000	6,016	24

Source: UNICEF Child protection

GBV response also continued in both Sindh and Balochistan, primarily through awareness and capacity-building. In Sindh, early marriage was the focus for a series of awareness events, with 29 community sessions and 1 seminar, in which a total of 946 community members participated. In Balochistan, UNHCR facilitated a two-day training on GBV principles and operating procedures in Quetta for more than 30 participants including national and international NGOs and UN agencies. Other activities in Balochistan from local partners included capacity-building sessions on GBV response, especially for health professionals, and radio programmes to raise awareness on GBV issues.

Protection Help Centres run by local NGOs in 4 districts, originally established in response to the 2010 floods, and mobile teams in 8 districts affected by the 2011 floods continued to hold community-based consultations. 187 locations were covered in the month through group discussions, with the participation of more than 5,500 community members (48% female). The established helpline service provided support to 731 individuals providing information on legal and assistance issues. 318 families were facilitated in the renewal/issuance of documents (CNIC, birth/death/marriage certificates) and in accessing the Pakistan Card cash compensation. 718 persons with specific needs benefited from referral services to relevant service providers, including Government departments.



Assistance and referral/ Source UNHCR/CCHD



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

Type of intervention	Achievements in 2012
Consultations with communities in areas of return	437 consultations, 48% women
Legal counselling and help lines	333 , 2,965
Documentation support and access to assistance	1,722
Referral of persons with specific needs and psychosocial counselling	1,589

Source: UNHCR, CCHD, Sharp

The ageing and disability response is being strengthened in Sindh province. Ageing and Disability Task Force, a group of 11 likeminded organisations on ageing and disability, formally launched eight focal points in Sindh province in April. A two-day training workshop was held in Hyderabad, attended by the focal points and other Cluster members. The focal points aim to promote awareness, coordination and mainstreaming of ageing and disability.

Activities were undertaken to address issues related to security of land tenure, crucial in the early recovery context. As Chair of the Housing, Land, and Property Task Force, UN-HABITAT concluded 10 training sessions on land and housing rights in Pakistan. Sessions addressed national and local authorities (Provincial, District, Revenue Officers), legal practitioners, law students NGOs, and human rights activists. The training was aimed at improving participants' knowledge of property laws and systems in Pakistan. After a Training of Trainers in Islamabad, master trainers conducted sessions in nine locations in Punjab, Sindh, KP and Balochistan. It is estimated that through the training some 200 participants have been equipped to provide advice and expertise at government or sector level.



**EARLY RECOVERY FRAMEWORK – Floods 2011  
General outlook for the protection cluster**

- **Projects:** 17 projects = 11.6 million USD
- **Actors:** 10 Local NGOs, 3 INGOs, 4 UN agencies
- **Project category:**
  - 9P Child protection
  - 4P GBV/ Women protection,
  - 2P various (legal aid, documentation, referral/EVI)
  - 1P support to persons with disabilities
  - 1 Land Housing and Property
- **Multiple activities in the projects:**
  - 10 P Child protection; 11 P GBV/ women protection; 2P disabilities; 11P psychosocial support; 6P documentation/ legal aid; 8P monitoring; 6P capacity building (authorities or partners); 16P general awareness
- **Overall intended beneficiaries:**
  - 1.4 million => 41% specifically children; 37% specifically women; 1% specifically addressed with capacity building**

Funds received for ERF		Other funding used to implement the ERF project
Yes	2	7
Yes negotiating	1	0
No	12	8
Unavailable	2	2

Activities status	
1	Yes
7	Partially/some
5	No activity ever
2	Initially, now suspended
2	Unavailable

Source: Early Recovery Framework protection partners

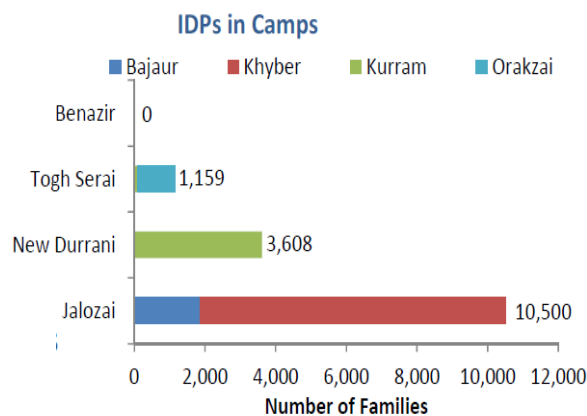
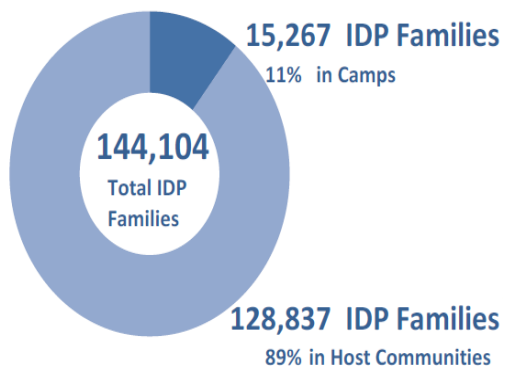
**COMPLEX EMERGENCY KP/FATA**

The Protection Cluster in KP/FATA continued to coordinate its action to respond to the new displacement influx, while engaging in activities connected to the ongoing process of return to the de-notified areas.

In April, registration of new IDPs continued at Jalozi camp. Registration trends decreased during the last part of the month as the result of a break in the Government listing process but are

expected to pick up again now that the process has resumed. The IDP registration process, put under severe strain by the new influx, has been refined and reinforced. While negotiations are still ongoing with authorities on the location for the much-needed off-camp registration points, UNHCR has boosted human resources with the arrival of more than 40 new registration officers from a second NGO partner. In addition, all registration staff has been trained on the use of Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs), now systematically employed. In parallel, grievance desks operated by Cluster partners continue to process 50-60 cases per day, providing information and support to displaced families on documentation issues and other problems posing an obstacle to registration, with the ultimate goal of facilitating registration where possible.

**KP/FATA IDP Statistics (as of 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2012)**



Source: UNHCR/Government (Registration)

The Cluster has also worked to strengthen information collection about IDPs in KP, particularly the newly displaced. The Cluster participated in a multi-agency assessment undertaken in April to learn more about Khyber IDPs residing off-camp. In addition, the Cluster conducted a protection monitoring exercise in Jalozai camp in the second half of April.

The monitoring exercise in Jalozai entailed interviews and focus group discussions with shura members, camp leadership, families at registration points and individual informants, including women. Cluster partners identified and noted the community's satisfaction with some initiatives. Key issues highlighted by the communities included: processing time of the entire registration process; difficult access to the registration points for elderly and persons with disabilities; lack of civil documentation, although the initiative of the grievance desk was valued; need for more gender-sensitive layout of water and sanitation facilities, including separation of facilities and adequate lighting, as well as the need to ensure physical separation structures to increase women's freedom of movement; need to establish educational facilities in the newly-established sectors of the camp. While a few incidents were noted, the performance of security officials in the camp was generally positively valued. Relations amongst tribes in the camp, however, remain a source of security concern, especially as the result of proximity of hostile tribes within the camp and at distribution points. The main recommendations included: training in protection for key service providers and authorities; gender-sensitive site-planning and increased offer of protective services to women, including the establishment of GBV referral mechanisms; and expediting efforts to increase the number of off-camp registration and distribution centres.



Use of PDAs during the listing process in Jalozai camp/ Source UNHCR

Child Protection actors are coordinating on strategies and approaches to provide integrated services for children and women in Jalozai as well as off-camp. Response to-date includes the establishment of 16 children’s and women’s protective spaces in the Jalozai camp, reunification of missing, separated, and unaccompanied children; identification of GBV cases and referral, awareness-raising among men and women on GBV; Child Protection Committees and Adolescents’ Groups; and Mine Risk Education.

Type of intervention	Achievement in 2012
Protective Spaces (PlaCES+CFS)	17
Number of Children Reached through Protective Spaces	1,084 (453 girls)
Women Reached	467
Child Protection Committees Male	14
Child Protection Committees Female	14
Adolescents’ Groups	48
Referral	1252 (401 Girls and 252 Women)
Missing, Separated and un-accompanied children reunified	5 out of 8 identified
People reached with Mine Risk Education	2,271

Source: UNICEF Child Protection

The GBV sub-cluster is addressing displaced women’s protection and psychosocial needs, working with community-based partners in camps and organising health, education, counselling sessions and focus groups discussions to identify specific concerns.

Presently, sub-cluster actors have established 10 Women Friendly Spaces in DIK, Tank, Kohat, Peshawar, Dir Lower, South Waziristan, Mohmand Agency Orakzai, and New Durrani and Togh Serai Camps. The WFS provide psychosocial support, vocational skills training to women and GBV case management services. 154 counselling sessions have so conducted been conducted by trained psychologists; 60 awareness sessions have been organized by GBV case workers at community level sensitizing 244 women and 320 men on GBV, human rights, women’s rights. Following an integrated approach to the offer of services, 2

women friendly health spaces are being set up in phases 8 and 4 of the Jalozai camp.



Women awareness sessions in Women Friendly Spaces and male community mobilisation in Lower Dir / Source UNFPA



In addition to protection in the context of displacement, the Cluster continued its action to ensure the principles of safe and voluntary, return, in line with the Government 2010 “Framework for IDP Return”. In April, the Cluster completed three Return Intentions Surveys: one in Jalozai conducted among IDPs from Mohmand Agency, FATA; and two among IDPs from Kurram Agency, including one in New Durrani Camp, Kurram Agency. While a general preference for return emerged in virtually all the surveys conducted both in April and earlier, individual interviews showed reservations on the part of some IDP families, including in relation to the safety of returns<sup>1</sup>. In order to address individual concerns,

<sup>1</sup> A certain proportion of Mohmandi IDPs indicated that they had reservations about returning, in particular due to concerns about safety. At the end of April the Government

some cluster actors are working to set up protection desks to identify cases to be brought to the authorities' attention to guarantee continued assistance in displacement and/or support for alternative solutions to return. This initiative has also been advertised amongst IDPs in and off-camp in cluster-supported information campaigns. The Protection Cluster is advocating for the opportunity to undertake a return intentions survey and assessment mission, disseminate information about the returns process and monitor the informed and voluntary nature of the returns that were conducted with IDPs originating from South Waziristan. Returns commenced for these IDPs during the last week of April with the assistance of the humanitarian community. It is estimated that some 1,600 families/ 7,200 individuals returned between 25 and 29 April.

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## Age and Disability

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The Protection Cluster is active at provincial level, with coordinators in KP/FATA, Sindh, Balochistan. Please refer to the web-page for their details.

## Other partners:

Humanitarian Communication (IOM)

UN-Women (gender expertise)

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

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data indicated that all Mohmandi IDPs had returned to their areas of origin.