



PAKISTAN

FACTSHEET

August 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

51,614

Afghan refugees (PoR cardholders) voluntarily repatriated to Afghanistan between 1st January and 31st August 2015

58,835

Births registered between January and August 2015

1,242

Individuals submitted for resettlement in a third country between January and end of August 2015

64,291*

IDPs families supported with voluntary return form (VRFs) since January 2015

*385,746 individuals using the multiplier 6 as the average family size

Population of concern

A total of **2.8 million** persons of concern

By country of origin

Country	Total Persons of Concern
Afghan refugee Proof of registration (PoR) cardholders	1,537,447
Somalia (Refugees)	376
Others (Refugees)	213
Asylum seekers	4,617
Total IDPs In-Camp	17,578
Jalozai (Nowshera, KP)	6,484
Togh Sarai (Hangu, KP)	6,462
New Durrani (Kurram, FATA)	4,632
Total IDPs Off-Camp	1,274,844
Total IDPs in and off camps	1,292,422

*As of 31st August 2015 – source of NWA and Khyber IDPs population: FDMA, figures are of families verified by NADRA 2015

UNHCR Presence

Offices	International	National	Affiliate workforce	Total
BOI Islamabad	26	67	21	114
Sub-office Peshawar	10	80	12	102
Sub-office Quetta	7	51	5	63
Field unit Karachi	0	11	0	11
Total	43	209	38	290

Offices located in: Representation Office Islamabad, Sub Office Peshawar, Sub Office Quetta, and Satellite Office Karachi

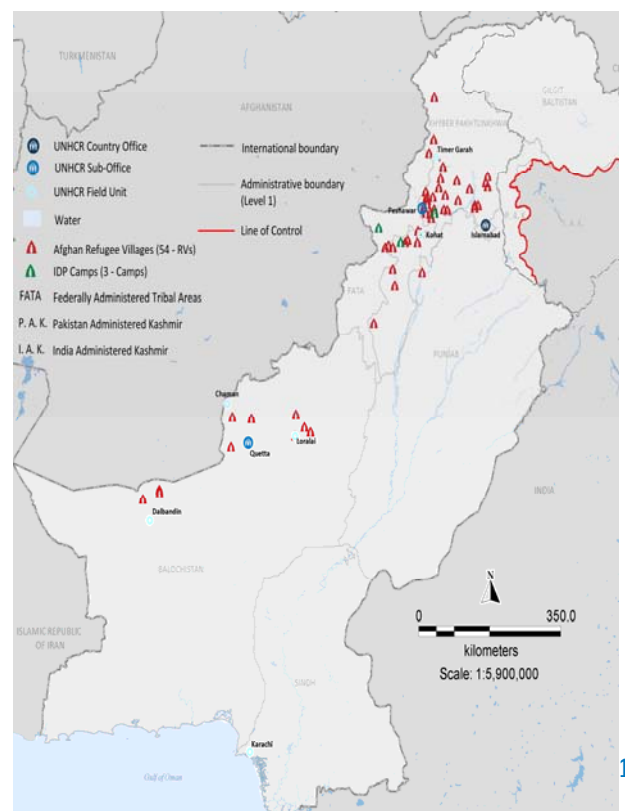
Funding

USD 136.7 Million requested

USD 33.6 Million contributions

25% funded

UNHCR Map



WORKING WITH PARTNERS

- UNHCR's main governmental counterparts for refugees in Pakistan are the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON), the Chief Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CCAR) and the Commissionerates for Afghan Refugees (CARs) in the Provinces. In addition, UNHCR works with the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, the Economic Affairs Division (EAD) and the Ministry of Interior.
- UNHCR continues to lead the Protection, Shelter / NFI and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) clusters and provides assistance to IDPs. UNHCR works in close coordination with the FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) and the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province, as well as SAFRON at federal level for the complex emergencies in KP. UNHCR implements activities through national and international Non-Government Organizations at the national and provincial levels.

MAIN UPDATES

Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR)

- **The Solutions Strategy for Afghan refugees (SSAR)** provides a framework for cooperation between humanitarian and development actors to address the needs of Afghan refugees and their host communities and to advance durable solutions. Important policy agreements aimed at ensuring the protection and solutions space have been reached within the scope of the **25th and recent 26th Tripartite Commission Meetings** held respectively in March 2015 in Islamabad and in August 2015 in Kabul, with the participation of the Government of Afghanistan (GoA), the Government of Pakistan (GoP) and UNHCR. The GoP reaffirmed its commitment to the implementation of the SSAR in its phase II ((2015-2017), and to ensuring that Afghan refugees are protected in Pakistan until they can voluntarily return home in safety and dignity. Moreover, the GoA and the GoP agreed to develop mutually-reinforcing national policies on the way forward, including (i) a plan for voluntary return and reintegration of Afghan refugees, in a phased manner that is based on Afghanistan's absorption capacity, and (ii) new management arrangements for Afghan refugees who remain in Pakistan beyond 2015, including a proposal for the extension of PoR cards until the end of 2017, which is pending a final decision by the GoP. Parties reiterated their commitment to the Enhanced Voluntary Return and Reintegration Package (EVRPP) which aims at supporting voluntary return and sustainable reintegration by empowering refugees at an individual level, and to jointly engage in robust resource mobilization efforts with non-traditional and traditional donors.

Durable Solutions and Protection

- Voluntary repatriation remains the most preferred solution for Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Between January and August 2015, a total of 51,614 Afghan PoR cardholders have voluntarily returned in safety and dignity to Afghanistan with UNHCR support through its two voluntary repatriation centres (VRC) in Quetta and Peshawar. In addition, a first Facilitated Group Return (FGR) of 62 Afghan refugee families (265 Individuals), settled in Loralai district (Balochistan), was supported by UNHCR to voluntarily return to Herat in Afghanistan at the end of August.
- UNHCR ensures access to asylum persons seeking international protection in Pakistan. The registration of new asylum seekers is preceded by protection needs assessments (PNA). Between January and August 2015, 4,482 asylum applications (mostly Afghans) were processed through UNHCR's mandate refugee status determination procedures at the first and second instance and a total of 1,661 were recognized as refugees under UNHCR's mandate.
- Since April 2015, UNHCR has launched and rolled-out a merged refugee status determination and resettlement (RSD-RST) process for Afghan PoR cardholders who are considered prima facie refugees by UNHCR. This simplified process has resulted in a significant decrease in case processing time and enabled UNHCR to improve identification of cases with specific protection needs through enhanced community outreach and strengthened partnerships. By end-August, 37 percent of the target population of 2,200 individuals have been submitted for resettlement. In addition, in light of the increasing urbanization of the refugee population (67 percent living outside of the refugee villages), UNHCR followed up with GoP on the development of an urban refugee policy. Mobile registration teams have been deployed to remote areas in KP and Balochistan, by the GoP's National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), supported by UNHCR. At the end of August, a total of 156,055 Afghan refugees received modified or duplicate PoR cards. In addition, since January 2015, some 58,835 children have been registered and 26,999 birth certificates issued. During the next months, further mobile teams will visit refugee communities that are at substantial distances from any of the six card modification centres in Pakistan.

Education

- UNHCR Pakistan continues to provide access to free primary education through 174 conventional schools, 48 satellite classes, and 13 Early Childhood Education (ECE) centres to approximately 77,000 refugee children living in 54 refugee villages across

Pakistan. UNHCR has developed a monitoring and evaluation plan on education to complement its Education strategy at country-level and started a mapping of public and private learning facilities nearby refugee villages. To increase the quality of education and enrolment of students (especially girls), UNHCR has been able to negotiate the inclusion of over 200 teachers (over 50 percent are female teachers) in a two-year mandatory teacher training diploma course, which is recognized both in Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance / Livelihood

- UNHCR aims at improving access of Afghan refugees to vocational and skills development opportunities, with a view to enhancing livelihoods in Pakistan and prospects for reintegration in Afghanistan. In August, 125 Afghans (including 70 percent of refugees) completed the vocational and training program implemented by Mercy Corps International partner (MCI) and funded by the US Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM). Graduates were also supported with business startup tool kits. The project was implemented in the peri-urban settlements of Quetta and benefited a total of 250 persons, including 50 percent of women.
- A one-day workshop in coordination with UNICEF and SAHIL (NGO) was organized early August to celebrate and build capacity of 25 Afghan youth in Mianwali refugee village (Punjab). At the end of workshop, participants agreed to develop a peer to peer project to provide informal education to children from their community for one year.

Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas Programme (RAHA)

- Since 2009, Pakistan has been implementing the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) programme which is a government-led initiative and an integral part of the SSAR. Between January and August 2015, some 62 RAHA humanitarian projects are being implemented (for around USD 13 million) in the sectors of education (39 percent), health (31 percent), WASH (13 percent), infrastructure and livelihood (8 percent each) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Baluchistan, Punjab and Sindh provinces. The projects aimed at improving the living conditions of nearly 1 million people including 23 percent of Afghan refugees. In August, a complete review of the RAHA programme was carried out to capture the lessons learned from the past six years through the organization of four provincial and federal workshops. Findings of this review have been shared with all RAHA stakeholders (Government, UN agencies). Under the leadership of the GoP, the revision of the RAHA project document should be presented and endorsed by all RAHA stakeholders by the end of September.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs)

- As of end-August 2015, some 215,401 IDPs registered families (1,292,406 individuals) are internally displaced in and off camps in the KP province and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). That includes a total of 17,578 IDPs individuals living in the three IDPs camps, namely Jalojai, Togh Sarai and New Durrani. The population of Jalojai IDP camp has been drastically decreased during the period (over 80 per cent) and Togh Sarai IDP camp is scheduled to be closed by the end of September. UNHCR discontinued its Cluster Camp and Coordination Management (CCCM) activities as from 1st September and redirected its support to return and relocation areas. As part of the inter-agency response, UNHCR continued to lead the protection, CCCM and emergency shelter/NFIs clusters. The agency continues to support existing displaced populations, through existing grievance desks and mobile protection teams in the KP province.
- Assisting the GoP and FATA authorities in facilitating the return of IDPs from South Waziristan, Bara in Khyber Agency and North Waziristan, UNHCR provided voluntary return forms (VRFs) to 64,291 IDP families of Khyber, South and North Waziristan Agencies as well as organized five different embarkation points in FATA. UNHCR continued to conduct protection monitoring in areas of displacement and return. With the Cluster Shelter, UNHCR supported IDPs and returnees with the distribution of 1,850 tents and over 7,760 core relief items (CRI) kits and 8,445 winterized kits from January to August 2015.

UNHCR is grateful for the generous contributions of donors who have given un-earmarked and broadly earmarked contributions to UNHCR this year as well as the following donors who have directly contributed to the operation: [Canada](#) | [Denmark](#) | [European Union](#) | [Germany](#) | [Japan](#) | [Luxembourg](#) | [KfW](#) | [Norway](#) | [Private donors](#) | [Sweden](#) | [Switzerland](#) | [UNDP](#) | [UN Programme on HIV/AIDS](#) | [USA](#) |

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