



HIGHLIGHTS

57,600

Afghan refugees (PoR cardholders) voluntarily repatriated to Afghanistan between 1st January and 30 November 2015

76,186

Births registered between 1st January and 30 November 2015

2,101

Individuals submitted for resettlement in a third country between 1st January and 30 November 2015

89,507

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

*524,562 individuals using the multiplier 6 as the average family size

Population of concern

A total of **2.7 million** persons of concern

By country of origin

Country	Total Persons of Concern
Afghan refugee Proof of registration (PoR) cardholders	1,549,774
Afghan refugees without PoR cards	5,234
Somalia (Refugees)	375
Others (Refugees)	189
Asylum seekers	6,563
Total IDPs In-Camp	10,320
Jalozai (Nowshera, KP)	3,510
Togh Sarai (Hangu, KP)	2,178
New Durrani (Kurram, FATA)	4,632
Total IDPs Off-Camp	1,115,928
Total IDPs in and off camps	1,162,248

*As of 30 November 2015 – source of NWA and Khyber IDPs population: FDMA, figures are of families verified by NADRA 2015

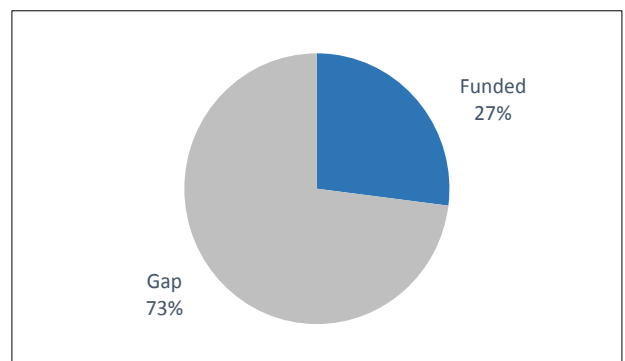
UNHCR Presence

Offices	International	National	Affiliate workforce	Total
BOI Islamabad	26	67	21	114
Sub-office Peshawar	10	80	12	102
Sub-office Quetta	7	51	6	64
Field unit Karachi	0	11	0	11
Total	43	209	39	291

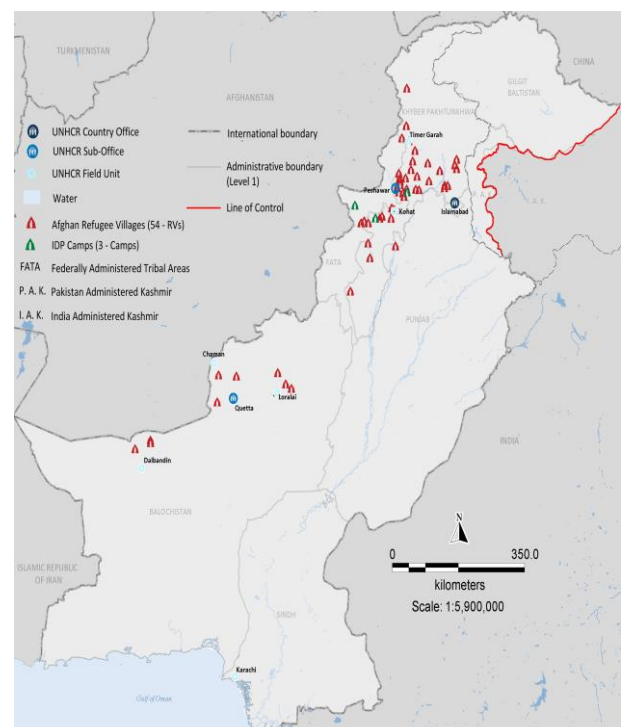
Offices located in: Representation Office Islamabad, Sub Office Peshawar, Sub Office Quetta, and Satellite Office Karachi

Funding

USD 136.7 million requested



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; identify and implement lasting solutions for refugees, while providing assistance to the host communities.
- The temporary legal stay of Afghan refugees is guided by the national policy on repatriation and management of Afghan refugees, due to expire at the end of 2015. The Government of Pakistan (GoP) is presently considering a draft comprehensive policy on voluntary repatriation and management of Afghan refugees beyond 2015, which includes a proposal for the extension of the Tripartite Agreement on Voluntary Repatriation and the validity of the PoR cards until the end of 2017, as well as temporary management arrangements depending on the profile and needs of the remaining refugee population.

Durable Solutions and Protection

- **Voluntary repatriation** remains the most preferred solution for Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Between January and November 2015, a total of 57,600 Afghan PoR cardholders (representing 10,183 families) have voluntarily returned in safety and dignity to Afghanistan with UNHCR support through its two voluntary repatriation centres (VRC) in Quetta and Peshawar.
- **Protection needs assessment and resettlement:** 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 November 2015, 6,001 asylum applications (mostly Afghans) were processed through UNHCR's mandate refugee status determination procedures at the first and second instance and a total of 2,272 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 enable UNHCR to improve identification of cases with specific protection needs through enhanced- community outreach and strengthened partnerships. By the end of November, 96 percent (representing 653 cases/ 2,101 individuals) of the target of 2,200 individuals have been submitted to a resettlement country. A total of 1,061 individuals (350 cases) have departed to third resettlement countries by end of November.
- **Registration activities:** In addition, in light of the increasing urbanization of the refugee population (68 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. Between January and November, a total of 203,213 Afghan refugees received modified or duplicate PoR cards. In addition, a total of 76,186 children have been registered and 39,160 birth certificates were issued.
- **Legal assistance:** UNHCR through its 10 Advice and Legal Aid Centres (ALACs) provided legal assistance to over 17,000 Afghan PoR cardholders. Between January and November 2015, over 3,600 PoR cardholders were arrested or detained with an increased during the first quarter of the year. The situation has since improved with interventions by ALAC and UNHCR to advocate for the continued protection of refugees and supported arrested or detained PoR cardholders with court representations, provided legal counselling to individuals, legal group session and the provision of basic information

and referral through helpline system. UNHCR in collaboration with its implementing partners carried out capacity-building, awareness-raising activities and trainings session for police and law enforcement officials, implementing and operational partner staffs and media.

Education

- UNHCR Pakistan continues to provide access to free primary education through 174 conventional schools, 48 satellites classes, and 13 Early Childhood Education (ECE) centres to approximately 77,000 refugee children living in 54 refugee villages across Pakistan. Pakistan is a pilot country for the roll-out of UNHCR's Global Education Strategy (2012-2016) and has developed its country-level education strategy which is focused on increasing access to primary education, providing safe learning environments, quality learning by improving teacher training, providing non-formal education and vocational training opportunities to ensure a sustainable reintegration in Afghanistan. To complement its Education Strategy at country-level, UNHCR has developed a monitoring and evaluation plan on education and completed a mapping of public and private learning facilities nearby refugee villages.
- To increase the quality of education and enrolment of students (especially girls), an additional 40 teachers out of the 200 teachers already identified for the two-year diploma course have been selected and have started the course.

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 partnership with "Aik Hunar Aik Nagar" (AHAN), UNHCR's RAHA programme is funding and supporting 50 skill enhancement training centres in Peshawar, Charsadda, Mardan and Nowshera. These centres provide livelihood skill development trainings to 1,000 beneficiaries; both male and female, including 275 Afghan refugees. This project is targeting the most vulnerable population; those with little or no means of sustenance and no skills to earn their livelihoods. The programme also aims to develop industrial and market linkages for the trainees to establish contacts within the market and sell their products. Furthermore, each beneficiary will be provided with a starter tool kit after the completion of the training.

Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas Programme (RAHA)

- Since 2009, Pakistan implements the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) initiative who is a government-led initiative and an integral part of the SSAR. Between January and September 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. The revision of the RAHA programme document is currently pending a final approval by the Ministry of SAFRON.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs)

- As of end of November, some 193,708 IDPs registered families (1,162,248 individuals) are internally displaced in and off camps in the KP province and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). That includes a total of 10,320 IDPs individuals living in the three IDPs camps, namely Jalozei, Togh Sarai and New Durrani. 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 mobile protection teams in the KP province and existing grievance desks activities, with more than 45,600 grievance desk recorded between January and November.
- Assisting the GoP and FATA authorities in facilitating the return of IDPs from South Waziristan, Bara in Khyber Agency and North Waziristan, UNHCR has provided voluntary return forms (VRFs) to 89,507 IDP families of Khyber, South and North Waziristan Agencies as well as organized five different embarkation points in FATA. By the end of November, a total 110,090 families (representing 660,540 individuals) have returned. UNHCR continued to conduct protection monitoring in areas of displacement and return.

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](#) | [CERF](#) | [Denmark](#) | [European Union](#) | [Germany](#) | [Japan](#) | [Luxembourg](#) | [KfW](#) | [Norway](#) | [Private donors](#) | [Sweden](#) | [Switzerland](#) | [UNDP](#) | [UN Programme on HIV/AIDS](#) | [USA](#) |

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