

A young man with dark hair, wearing a blue long-sleeved shirt, is focused on working at a workbench. He is using a tool to work on a metal component. The workshop is cluttered with various items, including shelves with colorful bags, hanging belts, and a glass display case. The background is dark and filled with tools and materials.

**Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees
to Support Voluntary Repatriation,
Sustainable Reintegration
and Assistance to Host Countries**

**Portfolio of Projects
2014**

Islamic Republic of

Pakistan



PAKISTAN: Afghan Refugee Overview

January 2014

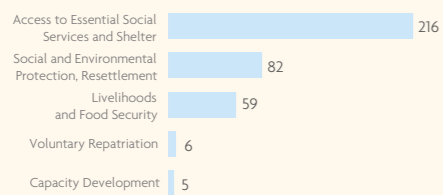
Registered Afghan Refugees

1.6 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan
67% in urban and rural areas
33% in 76 refugee villages

SSAR Financial Requirements

USD 367 million

Total budget per outcome (in million USD)

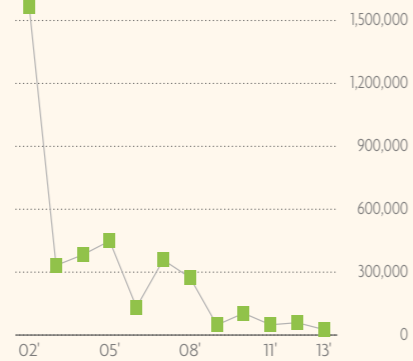


Durable Solutions

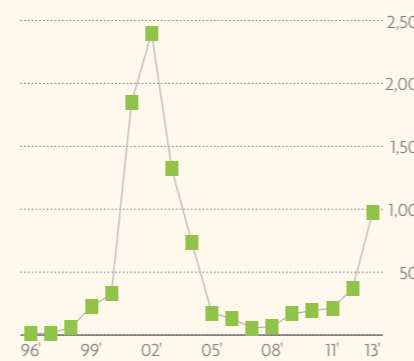
Voluntary Repatriation
3.8 million Afghan refugee returns (2002-2013)

Resettlement
8,333 Afghan refugees resettled (1989-2013)

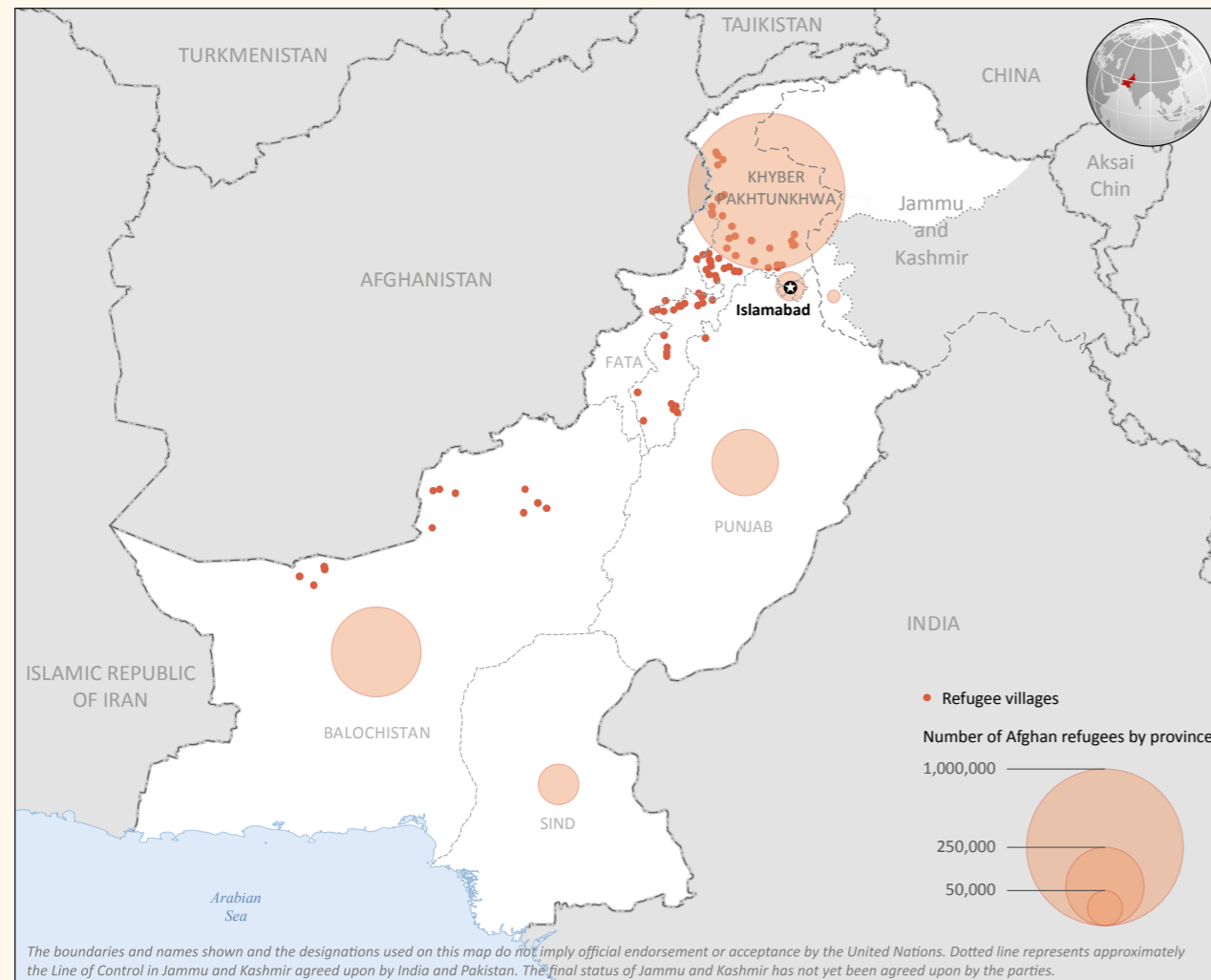
Afghan refugee returns from Pakistan



Afghan refugees resettled from Pakistan



Afghan Refugees by Province



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

Sources: Government of Pakistan, UNCS, UNHCR

Table of contents

1. Introduction	4
PART I: Overview of the Portfolio	
2. Situational Analysis	5
• Context	5
• People of concern	5
• Policy framework	5
• Needs and gaps analysis	6
• Key achievements and results	7
3. Strategy	9
• Programme rationale and principles	9
• Outcomes	9
- Outcome 1: Voluntary repatriation	9
- Outcome 2: Access to shelter and essential social services	10
- Outcome 3: Livelihoods and food security	10
- Outcome 4: Social and environmental protection, resettlement	11
- Outcome 5: Capacity development	12
4. Partnerships	13
• Partners	13
• Linkages to other initiatives	13
5. Coordination and Resource Mobilization	14
• National coordination	14
• Resource mobilization	14
6. Measuring Progress	15
• Baseline	15
• Monitoring and evaluation	15
• Reporting	15
PART II: Summary of Project Proposals	
Acronyms	16
Summary Financial Requirements	18
Project Proposals	19
Annex 1: Criteria for inclusion of projects to the SSAR Project Portfolio	44

1. Introduction

Afghan refugees constitute the largest refugee population in the world, as well as one of its most protracted situations. The regional Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR), developed in response to these circumstances by the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan with the support of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), seeks to identify and implement comprehensive solutions for Afghan refugees in the region.¹ As part of this ongoing effort, a portfolio of proposed projects was jointly prepared by the three Governments in the region along with UN agencies, intergovernmental organizations, and international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The portfolio offers a unique, integrated framework for multilateral cooperation and coordination in each country, both to address the needs of Afghan refugees and to advance solutions.

Priority in these proposed projects will be given to empowering young people through education and skills training. In this undertaking, the aim will be to enable these individuals to contribute positively to the overall development of their home country upon return, to their country of asylum pending repatriation, or to another country following resettlement.

Within the framework of the Solutions Strategy in Pakistan, the portfolio of proposed projects is designed around the interlinked sectors of education, health and livelihoods. It offers an opportunity to enhance partnerships with development-oriented agencies and to facilitate donor engagement and resource mobilization. The portfolio is a result of extensive consultations with interested stakeholders and draws on a number of needs assessments conducted by the Government of Pakistan, UN agencies, and national and international NGOs (participating as implementing partners of UN agencies). The criteria for the inclusion of projects were further discussed between the authorities of Pakistan and UNHCR, with a focus on sustainability, impact, and beneficiary outreach to both Afghan refugees and host communities.²

The projects included in this portfolio are structured in such a way as to contribute to achieving the following five outcomes of the Solutions Strategy in Pakistan:

- Support for voluntary repatriation;
- Access to shelter and essential social services for refugees and host communities;
- Improved and diversified livelihood opportunities and enhanced food security;
- Social and environmental protection of refugees as well as assistance and support to host communities; and
- Capacity development of national authorities, organizations and communities concerned with refugees and/or host communities.

The portfolio is structured into two parts. Part One provides a situational analysis, highlighting operational resources and gaps; a strategy to address these needs and gaps; partner profiles; coordination and resource mobilization strategy; and a plan for measuring project progress. Part Two presents a summary of proposed projects that describes target populations, objectives, activities and corresponding budgets.

¹ The Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees to Support Voluntary Repatriation, Sustainable Reintegration and Assistance to Host Countries was endorsed by the international community at an international conference in Geneva in May 2012. The document is available at <http://www.unhcr.org/afghanistan/solutions-strategy.pdf>.

² Annex 1: Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees, Project Portfolio: Criteria for Inclusion of Projects.

PART I: Overview of the Portfolio

2. Situational Analysis

Context

With approximately 1.6 million registered Afghan refugees, Pakistan continues to host the largest number of refugees worldwide. These refugees entered into Pakistan in several large-scale influxes since 1979. The political, socio-economic, financial and environmental consequences associated with more than three decades of protracted refugee presence have placed a heavy burden on Pakistan and contributed to an increasing sense of asylum fatigue in the host communities. Concerted efforts by the international community are now needed to alleviate these pressures and, thereby, to contribute to the preservation of temporary asylum space. The Solutions Strategy provides a platform for such coordinated multi-stakeholder engagement and offers opportunities to move towards comprehensive solutions in the spirit of international solidarity and burden-sharing, aiming at voluntary repatriation.

In 2014, the situation in Pakistan is expected to remain volatile with possible cross border spill-over resulting from the complex transition processes in Afghanistan, namely the elections and the drawdown of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). Access to people of concern in some areas of Pakistan will continue to pose a challenge for both humanitarian and development organizations due to the security and geopolitical environment. Strong partnerships with the Government authorities and local communities will thus be crucial to maintaining humanitarian space.

People of concern

The overwhelming majority (82 per cent) of the approximately 1.6 million registered Afghan refugees reside in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan provinces bordering Afghanistan. Of the total, 62 per cent live in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 20 per cent in Balochistan, 11 per cent in Punjab, four per cent in Sindh, two per cent in Islamabad and less than one per cent in Azad Kashmir. Originating mainly from Afghan provinces in the border areas, the majority are ethnic Pashtun (85 per cent), with smaller numbers from other ethnic groups such as Turkmen, Uzbek, Tajik, and Hazara. The average family size is six persons.³ Half of the Afghan population is under the age of 15, 64 per cent of whom are children between 5 and 14 years. Youths (15-24 years old) make up another 20 per cent of the total Afghan population.⁴

In recent years, a significant number of Afghan refugees have moved out of the refugee villages to urban areas. Today, 67 per cent of the Afghan refugees live in urban or rural areas, while the remaining 33 per cent reside in 76 refugee villages. In addition to the registered Afghan refugees, there are approximately one million undocumented Afghans in Pakistan.

Policy framework

Pakistan is not a signatory to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol and has not enacted any national legislation for the protection and management of refugees. However, the new Government of Pakistan has accelerated progress on a number of key policy issues related to the management of Afghan refugees. In July 2013, the Federal Cabinet adopted the National Policy on the Management and Repatriation of Afghan Refugees beyond 30 June 2013. The Cabinet also approved the extension of the validity of the Proof of Registration (PoR) card and the Tripartite Agreement until 31 December 2015 (the PoR card regulates the temporary stay of registered Afghan nationals). The Government of Pakistan is also considering a national refugee law, which would form part of the national policy on Afghan refugees and nationals.

³ Afghan National Registration (ANR) Database, 2013.

⁴ UNHCR Population Profiling and Verification of Afghan Refugees (PPVR), 2012.

Meanwhile, the regional approach to finding durable solutions for Afghan refugees within the framework of the Solutions Strategy has gained both acceptance and support, and has become more operational. The Quadripartite Steering Committee (QSC) meetings, attended by representatives of the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan as well as UNHCR, have resulted in concrete actions in programme design, fundraising, and the search for mutually beneficial outcomes. These meetings have contributed to enhanced coordination, information-sharing and stakeholder engagement.

Launched in 2009, the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) programme is a Government-led initiative and a joint undertaking within the framework of the “UN Delivering as One” approach in Pakistan. RAHA serves as a platform to bring together interested humanitarian and development actors for the benefit of Afghan refugees and the communities who have hosted them for over three decades. As a key element of the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees and the Government of Pakistan’s Management and Repatriation of Afghan Refugees Strategy, the RAHA programme will remain a principal burden-sharing platform for maintaining temporary protection space and enhanced community acceptance of refugees.

Needs and gaps analysis

Both the registration database of the Government of Pakistan’s National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), and the results of the Population Profiling, Verification and Response (PPVR) survey,⁵ offer important sources of information and data on Afghan refugees that is used as a basis for identification of needs and gaps. Complementary information has also been used from UNHCR’s annual age and gender-sensitive participatory assessments with persons of concern. In addition, UNHCR has worked with the Government, UN agencies and partners to conduct further analysis in most sectors, especially in education. RAHA partners conducted a comprehensive needs assessment (CNA) in 2012, providing a similarly multi-faceted profile of both the refugees and hosting communities. The triangulated information from these multiple data sources and evidence reveals the complexity and contours of the needs of Afghan refugee households and host communities.

Afghan repatriation today is taking place at a much slower pace than during the peak years of 2002-2008. Afghan refugees surveyed in Pakistan cited increased security and economic concerns as the two most significant reasons for their continued stay in exile.⁶ Many have decided to wait to take a decision on return until they can understand the impact of both the elections (in April 2014) and the drawdown of ISAF forces on the security situation in Afghanistan.

With regard to their current living conditions in Pakistan, Afghan refugee households identified access to income/livelihood opportunities (22 per cent) and shelter (20 per cent) as their primary concerns, followed by access to healthcare (15 per cent) and water (13 per cent).⁷ While UNHCR and its partners provide basic healthcare and education in the refugee villages, refugees living outside of the villages encounter more difficulties in accessing essential services due to their limited overall availability in the country. Furthermore, more than three decades of additional strain on the public structures have contributed to a sense of host fatigue in communities. The geographical and demographic characteristics of some provinces, with small communities scattered across vast remote areas, along with insufficient road infrastructure, further complicate access to healthcare and education. Lack of economic opportunities impairs the ability of refugees to become self-reliant and amplifies their dependency on aid. Livelihood opportunities are particularly scarce for women, often due to socio-cultural traditions or lack of financial means to set-up and maintain small business. Food insecurity

⁵ PPVR was a joint project of the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON) and UNHCR, which was carried out in 2010-2011. See UNHCR Population Profiling and Verification of Afghan Refugees (PPVR), 2012.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Refugee Affected Hosting Areas Comprehensive Needs Assessment (Provinces of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), 2012.

and high dependency ratios constitute another serious challenge in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, for instance, more than a third of Afghan children are underweight.⁸

With a total of 620,000 Afghan refugee children between the ages of five and 16, it is estimated that about 20 per cent are enrolled in formal education. Of the remaining 80 per cent, many are attending religious institutions, while others have never attended school or have dropped out. Primary school completion rates among Afghan refugee children are significantly lower than the national average. About five per cent of Afghan refugee children complete grade 3⁹ compared to the 67 per cent of Pakistani children who complete primary school.¹⁰ The reasons for poor school participation rate and high dropout among Afghan refugee children are complex. They include, but are not limited to family poverty and the need for children to contribute to the family work and economy; recurrent costs of school participation for each child in traditionally large families; limited history of non-religious educational participation; and quality issues such as lack of trained teachers with adequate material resources or lack of supportive pedagogical supervision.

Education in refugee villages tends to be more self-contained and removed from areas with sustained Government services, such as the full cycles of primary and post-primary education. This renders access, completion and continuation more difficult. Shortcomings in school infrastructure and difficulties with access in remote areas further contribute to low attendance rates. According to the Government of Pakistan, 78 per cent of schools in Balochistan do not have electricity, 66 per cent have no boundary walls and 79 per cent have no sanitary facilities.

More broadly, access to water and adequate sanitation facilities presents a major challenge for many Afghan refugees and their host communities alike. For instance, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, access to improved water sources is 60-74 per cent which is far below the national average.¹¹ Likewise, while the majority of people living in Balochistan rely on agricultural production, over 86 per cent of arable land remains without access to water for irrigation. Such water scarcity not only negatively impacts on agricultural productivity, but can also become a source of tension between refugees and host communities.

Key achievements and results

Since the launch of the Solutions Strategy in 2012, Pakistan has made considerable efforts to implement the Strategy. The National Steering Committee (NSC) was established in 2013 and is chaired by the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON). Other members include the Chief Commissioner for Afghan Refugees, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Economic Affairs Division and UNHCR.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ UNHCR Population Profiling and Verification of Afghan Refugees (PPVR), 2012.

¹⁰ UNESCO Institute for Statistics – Statistics in Brief.

¹¹ Refugee Affected Hosting Areas Comprehensive Needs Assessment (Provinces of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), 2012.

In terms of Pakistan's implementation of the Solutions Strategy, key results in 2012 and 2013 include the following:

- In 2012, approximately 86,000 Afghan refugees voluntarily repatriated from Pakistan to Afghanistan, making this UNHCR's largest voluntary repatriation programme that year. The following year, the numbers dropped to 31,000 returns, mainly due to the security situation in Afghanistan and the uncertainties around the elections and anticipated withdrawal of international forces in 2014.
- In 2013, UNHCR and resettlement countries negotiated an increase to 2,000 resettlement opportunities for Afghan refugees. This overall boost in the country quotas resulted in a significant increase in the number of departures of Afghan refugees from Pakistan. The total number of departures increased more than fivefold, from 205 in 2011 to 1,107 in 2013.
- The Government of Pakistan issued nearly 800,000 birth certificates to Afghan refugee children.¹²
- 174 refugee village-based schools provided education to 73,213 Afghan refugee children. Some 55,000 children in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 16,000 in Balochistan, and 1,640 in Punjab have been enrolled in primary schools funded by UNHCR, while another 573 students were supported through 11 community-based schools.
- Since the launch of the RAHA programme in 2009, over four million people (both Pakistanis and Afghan refugees) have been reached. In addition, over 2,000 community-based projects in 40 districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh provinces and five agencies in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) have been implemented. RAHA also received generous support from the international community both in the form of technical assistance and financial support with total contributions for the period 2009-2013 amounting to approximately USD 123 million.

¹² Afghan National Registration Database, 2013. The issuance of birth certificates to Afghan refugee children formed part of the PoR card renewal project in 2010, and has continued since then as part of the Government of Pakistan's efforts to provide protection to Afghan refugee children under the age of 18.

3. Strategy

Programme rationale and principles

Voluntary repatriation remains the most preferred solution for Afghan refugees. Within the overall framework of the Solutions Strategy, however, projects are also focused on addressing current gaps in the host country. Proposed measures aim to address the basic needs and protection of refugees in the country, while concurrently seeking durable solutions. Key in this regard is the principle that ensuring access to education, health care and diversified livelihood opportunities, as well as ensuring the quality of such services, will effectively empower refugees and contribute to their sustainable reintegration upon return to Afghanistan. This principle also guides the design and implementation of programmes in the country in support of the following five outcomes:

1. Support for voluntary repatriation;
2. Access to shelter and essential social services for refugees and host communities;
3. Improved and diversified livelihood opportunities and enhanced food security;
4. Social and environmental protection of refugees as well as assistance and support to host communities; and
5. Capacity development of national authorities, organizations and communities concerned with refugees and/or host communities.

Outcomes

Outcome 1: Voluntary repatriation

The Government of Pakistan regards voluntary repatriation as an integral component of the Solutions Strategy. UNHCR will thus continue to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees from Pakistan to Afghanistan in safety and dignity, through two Voluntary Repatriation Centres, in Chamkani (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and Baleli (Balochistan).

As noted previously, the pace of return will likely depend largely on political and security developments in Afghanistan. While a 2014 increase in the amount of cash grant, from USD 150 to USD 200 for each repatriating refugee, will assist returnees in meeting the increased costs related to return, this is unlikely to bring about a higher number of returns. Rather the pull factors and absorption capacity in Afghanistan will have to be strengthened, including visible investment by various actors in areas of return as well as the creation of employment opportunities, provision of tailored assistance to returnees, etc. The efficiency of the Land Allocation Scheme for landless Afghans will also have a significant impact on the pace of return, as the ongoing lack of land and housing constitutes one of the major obstacles for repatriation.

Mass information campaigns, as well as cross-border 'go-and-see' or 'come-and-tell' visits, will be organized to provide potential returnees with information on return areas and available assistance. Additional activities will aim to improve public attitudes towards refugees, including through awareness-raising and advocacy efforts.

A project carried out by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) will contribute to the sustainability of returns by promoting cross-border activities in the areas of social protection and education. The social protection component will offer free legal assistance in housing, land and property, and civil documentation cases; provide information and counselling on return conditions and availability of services in return areas; and build the capacity of legal practitioners. The education component will seek to ensure continued education and vocational training of Afghan students upon return to Afghanistan, enhance community support to education and build the capacity of teachers.

Outcome 2: Access to shelter and essential social services

Outcome 2 of the project portfolio focuses on improving the access of Afghan refugees and their host communities to essential social services, including education, health and water and sanitation, through community-driven projects.

In the area of education, proposed projects aim to improve the access of both Afghan refugee and Pakistani children to education at all levels while increasing school enrolments and reducing dropouts, with particular emphasis on girl students. The construction or renovation of classrooms, boundary walls, and sanitary and drinking-water facilities will contribute to creating a conducive and safe learning environment for children and enhance student enrolment in the provinces. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the Government is working to improve access to education at all levels through a comprehensive Infrastructure and Capacity Development Plan (ICDP). The main objectives of ICDP are universal primary education, gender equality at all levels of education and improved educational attainment through the strengthened capacity of teachers. Additional projects implemented by the Government of Pakistan in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh provinces include establishing vocational and technical skills training centres, including for women.

With regard to health, the portfolio prioritizes activities aimed at enhancing the access to and quality of primary healthcare. This will be achieved by constructing or rehabilitating health facilities as well as strengthening the capacity of healthcare workers. Early detection and timely response to outbreaks of communicable diseases, provision of reproductive health services and improved nutritional well-being of infants are specific areas requiring targeted support. Further activities implemented by the Government of Pakistan will aim to provide equipment for health facilities, create employment opportunities in the health sector and improve medical care delivery in remote areas.

Access to water presents a major challenge and may have a negative impact on peaceful coexistence between refugees and the host communities. In order to address these concerns, the proposed interventions, including the Government-implemented RAHA projects, will meet the water and sanitation needs of both the refugee and hosting populations, including by rehabilitating or constructing irrigation and water supply and distribution systems. Concerned communities will be trained in maintaining and managing these systems to support the sustainability of the water supply, projects will also contribute to enhanced agricultural productivity and reduced water-related conflicts and flood risks.

Specific activities will aim to enhance community mobilization and self-management of refugee and host communities with a view to promoting their participation in community planning and decision-making. For instance, the construction of roads and bridges will help to increase connectivity, particularly with remote areas, and thereby improve access to services.

Outcome 3: Livelihoods and food security

The overall aim of this outcome is to improve the access of refugees to vocational and skills-development opportunities, with a view to enhancing livelihoods in Pakistan and prospects for reintegration in Afghanistan. Returnee surveys in Afghanistan indicate that access to livelihoods remains a significant challenge impacting sustainable return and reintegration. As such, investment in vocational training to empower refugees with transferable skills remains imperative. Infrastructure projects, such as those aimed at building and/or renovating bridges and roads, would support livelihood opportunities while simultaneously ensuring community access to markets and other areas. Similarly, the renovation of irrigation channels and check dams would contribute to livelihood opportunities while improving agricultural productivity, particularly during the drought season.

Community participation will be a key element in the implementation process. Households will be trained in maintenance skills, with a view to ensuring the sustainability of all implemented projects. Community-based organizations will be responsible for both implementation and monitoring.

In addition, activities, carried out by ILO, will help improve overall working conditions for both Afghan refugees and host communities and prevent and address child labour.

The Government of Pakistan is also planning to implement larger projects, particularly in vocational training, health and water. One example is enhancing the capacity of the Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital in Peshawar which caters to both Pakistani and Afghan patients (around three-quarters of the Afghan refugee population are located in/ around Peshawar).¹³ Elsewhere, construction of water-storage systems or dams would facilitate irrigation and, at the same time, ensure greater flood protection. Such projects are particularly needed in the arid Balochistan climate, where agriculture constitutes one third of the province's gross domestic product.

Diversified vocational and skills-development trainings will enhance the employability of Afghan refugees and equip them with the skills needed to initiate new enterprises. Cross-border initiatives, such as the FAO-UNHCR 'Preparation and Repatriation of Ag-based Afghan Refugees in Pakistan' are aimed at ensuring that Afghan refugees, who have indicated a desire to repatriate, have the requisite livelihood skills to properly re-establish themselves upon return.

Outcome 4: Social and environmental protection, resettlement

Activities proposed under Outcome 4 of the portfolio have three broad goals. First, they aim to ensure the legal, social and physical protection of refugees – for instance, by providing identification and travel documents or legal assistance to refugees, or by strengthening the overall legal and policy framework.

Within the broader objective of strengthening child protection, specific measures will be taken to build the capacity of relevant Government and other first-contact officials in child protection, communication and provision of targeted assistance to child victims of abuse, exploitation and violence. Further efforts will be taken to reduce the incidence of sexual and gender-based violence and to enhance the quality of assistance to victims through targeted awareness raising, capacity building of response officers, and provision of safe spaces and psychosocial counselling.

Second, the proposed projects will work to realize the potential for resettlement, including by increasing the number of resettlement countries that consider cases of refugees with urgent and emergency resettlement needs, such as medical cases. To achieve this objective, UNHCR will continue to use platforms, such as the Contact Group on Afghan Refugees in Pakistan¹⁴ to mobilize international support for resettlement from Pakistan on a more predictable, multi-year basis. This body will also advocate for alternative solutions for the residual refugee population in Pakistan.

And third, these activities will promote peaceful temporary coexistence between refugees and local host communities. This will be done both through the provision of enhanced support to RAHA and by supporting the Government of Pakistan in the implementation of the National Policy on Afghan Refugees.

Government implemented projects under this Outcome include promotion of peaceful temporary co-existence in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through improved access of communities to sports and recreational activities.

Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) Programme

Prioritizing RAHA will promote peaceful temporary coexistence between refugee and local host communities, helping to mitigate possible tensions and support sustainable solutions. These interventions

¹³ Refugee Affected Hosting Areas Comprehensive Needs Assessment (Provinces of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), 2012.

¹⁴ The Contact Group on Afghan Refugees in Pakistan was established in 2012. It is currently chaired by Australia and comprises interested resettlement countries, UNHCR and IOM.

will reduce the current strain on Government-provided public services, in particular in areas where refugees and Pakistani nationals compete for access to limited services and resources. In doing so, RAHA builds on the positive contribution of Afghan refugees to the economy of Pakistan through income generation and bolstering specific industries (carpet weaving, timber retailing, transportation, etc.).

The Sustainable Rural Development project is a part of RAHA aimed at supporting the Government of Pakistan's pro-poor development efforts. This initiative works to bring poor communities in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa into the mainstream of development by improving access to, and reducing existing inequalities in, resources, incomes and livelihood opportunities. The specific objective is to improve livelihoods, rehabilitate the environment, and enhance social cohesion within communities of areas that have been affected by the significant presence of Afghan refugees over a long period of time. In order to achieve this, RAHA pursues a bottom-up participatory approach, with the Government and civil society organizations facilitating social mobilization and strengthening the capacity of communities to plan, implement and manage their own resources. Line departments of the Government, at the provincial district and sub-district levels, also provide a range of support services.

Outcome 5: Capacity development

The Solutions Strategy will continue to contribute to enhanced coordination and partnerships among relevant stakeholders, including Governments, donors, UN agencies, national and international NGOs, and beneficiaries in Pakistan. There will also be a cross-border element aimed at improving the capacity of relevant Government entities in key sectors such as education and agricultural development.

4. Partnerships

Partners

Strategic linkages with a number of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, at both the federal and provincial levels, are being maintained and strengthened. On refugee matters, the SAFRON Ministry, the Chief Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees, the Ministry of the Interior and the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) will continue to be key interlocutors. Linkages with key human rights institutions, such as the Ministry for Human Rights and the National Human Rights Commission, are also being established, for instance through the Human Rights Task Force.

An example of a successful mobilization of humanitarian and development partners in support of Afghan refugees and hosting communities, the RAHA initiative will continue to explore and develop partnerships with bilateral and multilateral donors. For instance, donor missions will be organized to RAHA sites, publicity materials will be produced, donors will be regularly briefed on achievements and unmet needs, and joint fund-raising events will be held. Also in support of RAHA, efforts are being made to explore the possibilities of developing partnerships with the private sector.

A joint UN initiative makes a difference at community level

Joint UN initiatives are a key element of RAHA. One key example is the Social Cohesion and Peace building Programme in Khyber Agency, FATA which involves six UN agencies (WHO, UNESCO, FAO, UNDP, UN-Habitat and UNHCR) working together in RAHA areas adjacent to the Peshawar-Torkham Express Way. This programme aims to enhance social cohesion and empowerment through community development and strengthened access to social protection and services.

In these joint undertakings, particular emphasis will be on the needs and social inclusion of Afghan refugees, as well as the poor, women, youths and other vulnerable groups. The UNICEF-UNHCR 'Inclusive Education' project for Afghan refugee children aims to strengthen educational services and improve the quality of both teaching and learning in 20 Government schools throughout the country. Initiated in 2012, the project has already achieved considerable impact. In targeted areas, school enrolment of both Pakistani and Afghan children increased by 22 per cent (from 6,080 in January 2013 to 7,405 in November 2013). During this period, the enrolment of girls increased by 15 per cent (from 2,443 to 2,801), alongside an overall reduction in the dropout rate. Moreover, observers have noted increased interaction between the two nationalities, not just between the children but also in terms of Pakistani teachers helping and encouraging Afghan children to participate.¹⁵ Since children between the ages of 4 and 14 constitute some five per cent of the Afghan workforce,¹⁶ UNHCR and ILO have initiated discussions on how to respond to the needs of working refugee children.

Linkages to other initiatives

Close coordination will be maintained with relevant UN agencies to ensure the adequate inclusion of refugee interventions within the UN Delivering as One programme. Likewise, advocacy will be undertaken to integrate refugee issues into UN agency development plans.

One important example is the Pakistan-level sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) strategy. Aiming to maximize the use of available resources, this strategy is seeking the broader inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers in available partner programmes. Simultaneously, the initiative is establishing links with the UNHCR strategies for education, child protection, health, and livelihoods, while identifying areas where SGBV prevention and response may be improved through RAHA projects.

¹⁵ Mountain Institute for Educational Development (MIED), End-line Study, December 2013.

¹⁶ Refugee Affected Hosting Areas Comprehensive Needs Assessment (Provinces of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), 2012.

5. Coordination and Resource Mobilization

National coordination

The Pakistan National Steering Committee (NSC) will continue to monitor progress in implementing the Solutions Strategy, in close coordination with the Commissioner for Afghan Refugees (CARs) in the provinces. The NSC will report to the Quadripartite Steering Committee. In addition, the SAFRON Ministry will continue to coordinate RAHA policies, priorities and parameters through the Federal Task Force, at which the Government of Pakistan's Economic Affairs Division (EAD), UN agencies and donors will be represented.

In order to ensure both sustainability and ownership of interventions, coordination with development agencies and liaising with relevant Government entities, will need to be built into all agreements with implementing partners. Furthermore, capacity-building and technical support for relevant stakeholders will help forge stronger linkages with the development partners. Within the UN, close coordination will be maintained with relevant agencies to ensure the adequate inclusion of refugee interventions within the One UN programme, while regular advocacy will also be undertaken to integrate refugee issues into UN agency programmes.

Resource mobilization

In 2013, the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan adopted a Joint Resource Mobilization Strategy, which serves as a framework for coordination and fundraising at both the regional and country levels. Key elements of the strategy include ensuring predictable multi-year funding in support of the outcomes of the Solutions Strategy, as well as developing partnerships with non-traditional donors, development actors and the private sector.

There are several important elements to maintaining stability in the region in 2014 and beyond. But some of the most fundamental include donor support and funding assistance for voluntary repatriation, sustainable reintegration in Afghanistan, and the RAHA initiative supporting peaceful coexistence between refugees and hosting communities in Pakistan. In order to broaden the donor base, the region will need to further enhance its approaches, working closely with traditional and non-traditional donors as well as through private-sector fundraising initiatives.

In an effort to reach out to non-traditional donors, UNHCR, together with the Government of Pakistan, will make particular efforts to engage the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries in supporting the implementation of the Solutions Strategy. Regular donor briefings will be conducted either according to the interest of individual donors or to meet their collective interests, each with a geographical or thematic focus. Efforts will also be made to further involve donors in the programme planning, implementing and monitoring stages.

In addition to donor briefings, regular updates will be provided on progress. Reporting will be strengthened and field visits to project sites facilitated to monitor progress and increase community contacts. Publicity events and press releases will complement the overall strategy while visibility, for the recognition of donor support, will continue to be closely coordinated with each donor.

6. Measuring Progress

Baseline

Baseline information will be ascertained through needs assessments carried out by the relevant UN agencies, Government entities, and participating organizations. As mentioned earlier, UNHCR possesses two major data sets on Afghan refugees, the NADRA database of Afghan refugees¹⁷ and the PPVR survey outcomes. In addition, the annual participatory assessment that was carried out in 2013, together with the RAHA comprehensive needs assessment, will also provide baseline information for the projects identified.

Monitoring and evaluation

Projects will be executed through partnerships with implementing agencies that include national and international NGOs, Government organizations and the UN. Monitoring will be conducted at the federal, provincial and local level. Technical experts – including specialists in engineering or education, and others – will monitor relevant projects to ensure that national and international standards, as well as project quality, are maintained.

Reporting

While the NSC is expected to assume the overall role of monitoring and supervising projects proposed under the Solutions Strategy portfolio, participating agencies are responsible for meeting donor reporting requirements as stipulated in their respective donor agreements. The NSC will be responsible for providing oversight to ensure that expenditure validity is compatible with project timeframes, and that allocated funds are utilized in accordance with the agreed financial rules and regulations as stipulated in donor contracts.

¹⁷ All Afghan refugees will be re-registered in 2014 and the Government database updated.

PART II: Summary of Project Proposals

This part provides an overview of the proposed projects endorsed by the National Steering Committee in Pakistan. It is a consolidation of the projects proposed by key actors from the Government of Pakistan, UN agencies, and NGOs, and includes information on prioritized activities and financial requirements. The total financial requirements for the Pakistan portfolio of projects are over USD 367 million.

Every effort has been made to ensure the complementary nature of services and activities in these proposals, with minimal overlap in scope, geographic coverage and target beneficiaries. Within the overall framework of the Solutions Strategy, the proposed projects aim to address current gaps in the interlinked sectors of education, health and livelihoods. The projects will also help minimize the effects on the social, health and education systems of the host communities. The proposed projects have been designed in line with the five outcomes of the Solutions Strategy.

Acronyms

BID	Best Interests Determination
CAR	Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CBS	Community-Based Schools
CCAR	Chief Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees
CMST	Community Management Skills Training
CNA	Comprehensive Needs Assessment
CO	Community Organization
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAD	Economic Affairs Department
EFA	Education for All
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
HLP	Housing, Land and Property
ICDP	Infrastructure and Capacity Development Plan
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
LMST	Leadership Management Skills Training
LSO	Local Support Organization
MoRR	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NSC	National Steering Committee
PoR	Proof of Registration
PPVR	Population Profiling, Verification and Response
PTC	Parent-Teacher Council
QSC	Quadripartite Steering Committee
RAHA	Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas
RSD	Refugee Status Determination

RV	Refugee Village
SAFRON	Ministry of States and Frontier Regions
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SSAR	Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees
TEVTA	Technical Education and Vocational Training Authorities
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VDP	Village Development Program
VO	Village Organization
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
YEP	Youth Education Programme

Summary Financial Requirements

Project Proposals

Summary Requirements per Outcome			
SSAR Outcome	Lead Agency	Budget	Total Budget per Outcome
		USD	USD
Outcome 1: Voluntary Repatriation	DRC	50,000	6,043,481
	NRC	1,500,000	
	UNHCR	4,493,481	
Outcome 2: Access to Essential Social Services and Shelter	Government of Pakistan	135,474,649	215,763,767
	UNDP	9,510,919	
	UN-Habitat	1,996,100	
	UNHCR	65,134,342	
	UNOPS	2,341,006	
	WHO	1,306,750	
Outcome 3: Livelihoods and Food Security	Government of Pakistan	19,558,626	58,657,750
	FAO	4,334,000	
	ILO	1,062,480	
	UNDP	8,506,691	
	UN-Habitat	1,200,000	
	UNHCR	22,602,375	
	WFP	1,393,580	
Outcome 4: Social and Environmental Protection, Resettlement	Government of Pakistan	40,731,037	82,180,898
	FAO	3,300,000	
	UNDP	9,308,070	
	UNESCO	1,936,700	
	UN-Habitat	2,800,000	
	UNHCR	22,457,091	
	WHO	1,648,000	
Outcome 5: Capacity Development	UNDP	485,738	4,754,906
	UNESCO	400,000	
	UNHCR	3,869,168	
Grand Total			367,400,802

Outcome I: Support for voluntary repatriation							
Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results		Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
DRC	Strengthen the potential for voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees	Support capacity building of local/provincial authorities and refugee communities through trainings and establishment of border monitoring teams		Khyber Pakhtunkhwa			50,000
		Conduct focus group discussions, jirga meetings and community visits					
		Identify vulnerable Afghan refugees including through home visits					
Sub-Total DRC							50,000
NRC	Support voluntary repatriation by promoting cross-border programme responses in the area of social protection and education	Assist Afghan refugees in obtaining PoR cards necessary for maintaining their refugee status in Pakistan		Quetta (Balochistan), Peshawar Valley, Kohat and Dir Districts (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)	1,500		60,000
		Provide free legal assistance in housing, land and property (HLP) and civil documentation cases both inside Pakistan and in Afghanistan			2,000		80,000
		Establish referral mechanisms between NRC's Pakistan and Afghanistan country programmes in addressing HLP cases			400		70,000
		In collaboration with NRC Afghanistan, conduct three 'Go and See' visits and map potential repatriation locations in Afghanistan					80,000
		Disseminate information on available social services in the potential areas of repatriation in order to facilitate informed decision-making of persons of concern			2,000		70,000
		Provide counselling on needs and rights and information on return conditions in the country of origin so that Afghan refugees can make informed decisions about return			1,000		70,000
		Develop capacity of legal practitioners, beneficiaries and other relevant stakeholders to address structural and bureaucratic impediments in accessing rights			2,000		30,000
		Link regional protection and advocacy initiatives in Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan to further strengthen the existing collaboration among the three NRC's programmes in the region					40,000
		In cooperation with NRC Afghanistan, conduct an educational baseline survey to map both the enabling factors and obstacles in accessing educational opportunities for youth in Afghanistan					5,000
		In collaboration with NRC Afghanistan, map the available educational services and opportunities in potential areas of repatriation in Afghanistan and disseminate relevant information to the Youth Education Programme (YEP) students and their parents to support continued education upon repatriation					10,000
		Design YEP curricula in line with the Afghan educational system and ensure their endorsement by the Afghan authorities in Pakistan or Afghanistan					100,000
		Develop a system to mainstream graduated YEP students in relevant grade and school systems upon return to Afghanistan				500	15,000
		Develop an educational repatriation kit and ensure its dissemination among the returning Afghan youth					175,000
		Enrol 500 Afghan youth learners (at least 30% female) in targeted locations for catch-up education programme and life skills development, for a one year cycle					5,000
		Establish Parent-Teacher-Councils (PTC) in targeted locations to ensure community buy-in and support and reduce drop-out rates					5,000
Provide teaching-learning materials to students, develop teacher capacity and equip centres with required educational facilities				250,000			
Based on market/labour demand assessments, establish a system to support vocational training activities aimed at developing demand-driven skills and providing apprenticeship opportunities and placements of learners to master such newly acquired skills				435,000			
Sub-Total NRC							1,500,000
UNHCR	Facilitate voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees	Organise 7 cross-border coordination meetings with Afghan counterparts including relevant local authorities		Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Punjab	1,600,000	(Chief) Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees	203,559
		Organize 3 tripartite meetings with relevant counterparts in Afghanistan and Pakistan					530,285
		Conduct nine 'Go and See' visits and one 'Come and Tell' visit for refugees					1,358,060
		Verify the individual voluntariness of return for 40,000 Afghan refugees through the operation of two voluntary return centres, a scheduling centre, and a mobile repatriation team					2,018,143
	Conduct outreach activities to provide information on conditions of return and return plans to approximately 1.3 million refugees through mass information campaigns, 140 focus group discussions, 550 shura meetings, 360 community visits, and 700 house-to-house visits						
Improve public attitude towards refugees	Conduct mass information campaigns, 20 advocacy interventions, 10 public awareness campaigns, 30 media visits and stories, and 24 briefings and meetings with donor countries including trips into the field						383,434
Sub-Total UNHCR							4,493,481
SUB-TOTAL Outcome I							6,043,481

Outcome 2: Access to shelter and essential social services for refugees and host communities

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results		Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
Government of Balochistan Province	Improve access of targeted refugee and host communities to water, sanitation and hygiene	Establish high efficiency irrigation systems for groundwater schemes (wells, kareze, springs, dugwells etc.) to replace existing diesel operated pumps		Quetta, Pishin, Killa Abdullah, Loralai, Chagai, KillaSaifullah, Zhob, Ziarat and Noshki		Irrigation Department in Districts (Quetta,Nushki,Pishin and Loralai)	30,006,117
		Construct a cascade of 100 dams to store floodwater and integrate them with spate irrigation systems using spill-over floodwater to irrigate larger areas of land, enhance the agricultural production and recharge the groundwater					
		Enhance the performance of secondary canal operations for equitable water distribution by improving the conveyance efficiency, water control structures and water measurement and monitoring. Equitable distribution of water will reduce water thefts and water related conflicts within communities					
		Ensure integrated management of canal and drainage systems through establishment of drainages in khirther canals and disposal of drainage surplus. This will help increase crop productivity and cropping intensity, and reduce waterlogging and salinity					
		Construct or rehabilitate flood protection and disposal structures in order to mitigate flood damages to infrastructure and agriculture					
	Improve access of vulnerable refugees and host communities to health care services	Construct 6 rural health centres (Badizai, Dab Cross, Maizai, Alizai, Cangalzi, ShagiShinghari)		Pishin	Health department	769,780	
		Improve the quality of health care provided at the BMC and Civil Hospitals through provision of necessary equipment, construction of missing facilities and upgrading the health delivery system				4,588,091	
		Construct a medical unit for orthopedic, prosthetic and physiotherapy patients				254,894	
		Construct a hostel for disabled students within a special education complex in Quetta				356,852	
		Demolish and reconstruct the social welfare building in Satellite Town Quetta				280,383	
		Improve the orthopedic prosthetic and physiotherapy centre		Quetta		101,958	
		Construct a shelter for widows and mentally challenged persons				407,830	
	Improve access to education	Establish 5 technical training centres (two of which are for women only)			Labour Department	7,474,001	
		Rehabilitate and extend 2 existing technical training centres				890,701	
		Procure machinery, equipment, tools, furniture etc. for the Nushki Technical Training Centre				508,055	
Sub-Total Government of Balochistan Province							45,638,662
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province	Improve access of targeted refugee and host communities to clean drinking water, sanitation and hygiene	Construct or rehabilitate drinking water supply and sanitation schemes in five Union Councils		Peshawar, Nowshera, Lakki Marwat and Swabi		Public Health Engineering Department, Municipal Committees, District Councils	6,253,589
		Install pressure pumps and tube wells					933,421
		Upgrade the sewerage and drainage systems in 2 selected areas					5,306,342
		Upgrade the water supply and sewerage drainage system in Akbar Pura					1,354,221
		Construct water supply systems in various Union Councils					3,571,381
	Improve access to education	Construct a synthetic hockey turf at the Islamia College		Peshawar, Swat, Bannu, Nowshera, LakkiMarwat, Karak	Communication and Works	713,703	
		RAHA Facilitation project for the University of Peshawar: construction of RAHA Hostel and museum				5,071,554	
		Construct 35 additional classrooms for various schools				563,428	
		Construct 2 technical centres in Abba Khel and Dalo Khel				153,212	
		Provide furniture for Government schools (primary, middle, higher and higher secondary)				2,400,184	
		Upgrade schools (boys and girls) from high to higher secondary level				3,480,373	
		Upgrade schools (boys and girls) from middle to high level				1,689,804	
		Upgrade schools (boys and girls) from primary to middle level				2,113,061	
		Construct primary schools (boys and girls)				50,979	
		Construct secondary schools (boys and girls)				152,936	
Extend hostels (boys and girls) at the Khushal Khan Khattak University Karak			Works Directorate	2,680,873			

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results		Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province	Improve access to health care services	Provide necessary equipment for different units in the Khyber Teaching Hospital, Peshawar		Peshawar, Swat, Bannu, Nowshera, Lakki Marwat		KTH (Khyber teaching Hospital)	3,917,312
		Construct and equip a hospital (100 beds) in Matta				Ministry for Sports, Culture, Tourism and Museum	5,097,879
		Implement the electronic health management information system (e-HMIS) and infrastructure in the Hayatabad Medical Complex, Peshawar				Hayatabad Medical Complex	2,547,196
		Construct a basic health centre in BakhaKhel PK-72					556,097
		Establish 4 civil dispensaries in Muhammad Khel, BakkaKhel, Miran and JaniKhel PK-72					458,931
		Construct and equip a radiation unit at the ShaukatKhanum Hospital in Peshawar				Communication and Works	2,039,152
		Upgrade the Civil Hospital in Zirat Kaka Sohob					3,022,624
		Upgrade 6 rural health centres (Nizampur, Khairabad, Manki Sharif, PirPai, Dag Ismail Khel, Akbarpur)					18,135,746
		Provide necessary equipment for the Lakki Marwat district hospital					460,746
	Improve the infrastructure	Construct 3 playgrounds in BakkaKhel, Muhammad Khel and JaniKhel PK-72		Bannu, Peshawar	Communication and Works	1,026,917	
		Construct a flood protection boundary wall in flood affected areas in the Peshawar district				713,703	
	Improve access to electricity	Establish 20 small/ medium hydro power stations in Matta		Swat district	Ministry for Sports, Culture, Tourism and Museum	50,979	
		Provide 200 solar energy water pumps				50,979	
Provide 500 solar street lights in Matta			152,936				
Sub-Total Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province							74,720,258
Government of Sindh Province	Improve access of targeted refugee and host communities to water, sanitation and hygiene	Install a sewage system in one Union Council of Gadap Town		Karachi			566,782
		Install tube wells in 11 villages in Gadap Town and Bin Qasim Town				679,445	
		Construct water supply systems in 2 different areas within Gadap Town				391,211	
		Install water supply and sanitation systems in different areas of Union Council 5, Songal				1,803,426	
	Improve access to health care services	Upgrade 10 existing basic health units		Gadap Town and Karachi Division	Health Department	2,492,455	
		Upgrade 3 existing hospitals				945,952	
		Upgrade 4 existing maternity hospitals				1,162,918	
		Upgrade the rural health centre in Manghopir				115,803	
	Improve access to education	Improve and extend the higher secondary school, DarsanoC hanno, Union Council Songal		Gadap Town		469,790	
		Construct 5 additional classrooms for the Government primary school, HaajiAchar Union Council Songal				93,944	
		Construct 2 high schools (1 for boys; 1 for girls), Union Council Songal				4,067,496	
		Construct 2-roomed primary school in RamzanGabol, Union Council Songal				50,051	
		Construct 3 Government primary schools (2 for boys, 1 for girls)				368,117	
		Construct 1 Government secondary school for boys				287,418	
	Improve the infrastructure	Upgrade 36 Bedded Hospital/Maternity Home at Sohrab Godh		Karachi Division	Health department	254,894	
Upgrade 36-bed Hospital/Maternity Home at TehsirTown, Gadap			866,639				
Construct retention Weir in Rural Area of Karachi at MindoroNallah, Near Back side Humdard University Road, District Karachi UC-5, Gadap Town			Rural Water Reservoir			499,388	
Sub-Total Government of Sindh Province							15,115,730
Total Government of Pakistan							135,474,649
UNDP	Improve access to basic social services (such as water, sanitations, education, health, etc.)	Construct and rehabilitate 885 community physical infrastructure (identified and prioritized through a participatory resource constraint analysis exercise) through community based organizations to improve community access to water, sanitation, health, education etc.		Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, FATA and Balochistan	885,000	Planning and Development Department	8,448,232
		Rehabilitate damaged social sector Government facilities (e.g. political administration and general Government buildings) through private sector engagement					112,287
		Construct and rehabilitate water supply system including tube wells, dug wells, pressure pumps, water distribution system and gravity based schemes with water storage tanks					950,400
Sub-Total UNDP							9,510,919

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results		Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
UN-Habitat	Improve shelter across informal settlements including targeted assistance for the most vulnerable	Engage communities in a participatory needs identification and planning exercise and develop plans to address priority projects within each community at neighborhood and settlement levels using a consultative process that involves communities and Government officials		Khyber Puktunkhwa	37,500	Community-based Organizations (CBOs / Neighborhood Councils)	248,000
	Increase security of tenure for all residents of targeted informal settlements and slums	Establish 20 Neighborhood Improvement Funds to support communities with implementing their own projects such as upgrading drains and culverts, improving road access, water supply, sewage pits, tree planting, solid waste collection system, etc.					992,000
	Strengthen community cohesion and facilitate strategic planning	Establish 2 Settlement Improvement Funds to support communities in undertaking projects that result in visible physical improvements to their urban environments					558,000
	Upgrade infrastructure and services	Identify a minimum of 20 vulnerable households, in each of the 20 neighbourhoods and provide up to 400 USD as housing grants to respond to the needs of each household					198,100
Sub-Total UN-Habitat							1,996,100
UNHCR	Provide optimal access to education for targeted refugee and host communities	Implement up to 60 projects aimed at improving access to education in close coordination with relevant authorities involving: rehabilitation of existing public schools, construction of additional classrooms and other infrastructure (play grounds, latrines, water facilities, teachers' offices); provision of school furniture, materials and supplies; teacher training on inclusive education, pedagogy, child protection, prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (e.g. identification and referral)		Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Punjab		(Chief) Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees and / or relevant Government department	7,585,723
		Continue advocacy with district education authorities to improve enrolment and sustained attendance of both Afghan and Pakistani children					
		Undertake measures to promote girls education including: provision of incentives, based on attendance, for 7,400 girls; identify and equip five new community-based schools (CBS) for girls and support 13 existing CBS; construct 70 new classrooms and rehabilitate 120 classrooms; provide clean drinking water facilities in 60 schools and construct security walls; provide 1,000 girls in Karachi with school uniforms to sustain enrolment and retention of girls in school; recruit and train 20 additional female teachers; organise various extracurricular activities to promote the enrolment and retention of girls in school					1,485,516
		Support 52 community-based secondary schools (grade 9–12) for a total of 10,000 students, e.g. provision of secondary school facilities, rehabilitation/construction of classrooms, provision of secondary school teachers, school supplies and textbooks					1,400,258
		Continue to promote admission of persons of concern to the national education system, in collaboration with provincial education departments and UN agencies					
		Advocate, at provincial level, for compulsory and free education for all children					
		Participate in regular education coordination meetings with all stakeholders (C/CAR, Education Ministries of Pakistan and Afghanistan, Afghan Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation, UNICEF, UNESCO and partners)					
		Organise joint (CCAR-UNHCR) training workshops for educational departments at provincial and national level					
		Work with provincial and district authorities to implement a welcome to school strategy and a sensitization campaign on the importance of education, especially for Afghan parents and communities					5,861,233
		Continue to provide free primary education through the 174 schools, 53 satellite classes and 18 home-based girl schools to approximately 96,000 children and ensure salaries of 1,726 teacher are paid					
		Monitor teacher and school attendance, and collect /analyse data, including reasons for drop-outs					
		Implement primary level accelerated learning programmes for 2,500 out of school children					
Organize provincial and national education coordination meetings with relevant stakeholders to advocate for compulsory and free education for all children							

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results		Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)	
UNHCR	Improve access to primary health care services for targeted refugee and host communities	Implement up to 100 health projects including rehabilitation of existing health units and hospitals, construction of labour rooms, female wards, and provision of medical equipment, furniture, electricity, water facilities, solar panels for water and electricity		Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Punjab		(Chief) Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees and / or relevant Government department	12,549,453	
		Build the capacity of medical staff and volunteers to enhance the sustainability of community-based health programmes and monitoring of services provided						
		Support anti-Polio drive (cross cutting theme) through awareness sessions in all health projects						
		Establish and strengthen community-based reproductive health services						
		Establish district advisory groups comprising politicians, tribal elders, government officials and religious leaders						
		Establish and/or strengthen coordination mechanisms with partners at the local level and undertake capacity building and strengthening of technical support for those partners						
		Provide access to primary health care services through the construction/rehabilitation and equipping of 62 health facilities						5,930,829
		Continue to mobilize communities for contribution to the health services at the minimal level (this funding will go towards minor routine repair and maintenance of the health facilities, payment of running costs and other related costs)						1,107,000
		In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, build the capacity of health care workers through training workers, and agreeing on regularly reporting from health care partners						1,262,653
		Train up to 2,700 community health workers (men and women) and procure necessary vaccines as part of a preventative health care programme in coordination with government health departments						1,176,849
	Establish referral mechanisms for individuals, amongst the targeted Afghan refugees and host communities, to secondary and tertiary medical care							
	Maintain the Basic Health Unit health information system (collection, consolidation and analysis of data and trends), and establish community-based systems in targeted areas in collaboration with the communities		2,310,622					
	Provide preventative and community-based health care services (e.g. by establishing and maintaining routine immunization programmes); preventive reproductive health and HIV services (ensuring access by persons of concern to male and female condoms), and access to voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) services for persons of concern that are similar to those available to the local community							
	Improve the nutritional well-being of targeted refugee and host communities	Raise awareness on maternal nutrition and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, such as encouraging mothers to breastfeed					1,623,580	
		Establish and maintain supplementary feeding programmes targeting malnourished children between 0-24 months						
Improve access of targeted refugee and host communities to clean drinking water, sanitation and hygiene	Implement 92 small-scale sanitation projects including activities such as: improvement/rehabilitation of drainage systems, street pavements, garbage collection points, water filtration plants, septic tanks, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slab, and composting toilets (up to 1,600 household sanitary facilities)		7,551,195					
	Establish and train community members in waste water management, solid waste management, and recycling of waste water for plantation to preserve scarce water resources and minimize risk of disease spreading							
	Implement water projects in targeted communities including drilling of up to 3,400 wells and boreholes (together with distribution systems), rehabilitation of karezis (indigenous irrigation system), construction of new water supply schemes and rehabilitation of existing ones, construction of check dams, rehabilitation of water courses, installation of hand pumps and provision of accessories, construction of protection structures, cleaning and repair works			250,000	10,214,054			
	Establish and train community members in water management (water quality assurances; hand-pump care; accounts and record keeping and documentation)							
	Rehabilitate drainage facilities and improve household sanitary facilities for up to 4,000 vulnerable families (over 25,000 persons) through installation of latrines, drainage systems, street pavements, garbage collection points, water filtration plants, septic tanks, etc.			2,557,341				

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
UNHCR	Strengthen community mobilisation of Afghan refugee communities	Conduct up to eight participatory assessments to promote the participation of refugee representatives in the planning processes, including establishing monitoring and evaluation teams (women and men) in refugee villages		75,000		2,518,038
		Establish and support rural/urban community self-management structures (men and women) to manage various activities/interventions and to improve the collaboration with the local community in addressing protection related issues				
		Arrange Jirga meetings and visits/exchanges between refugee communities to facilitate learning from other refugee community structures				
		Share information, experience and best practices with communities through regular discussion sessions				
Sub-Total UNHCR						65,134,342
UNOPS (with UNESCO)	Provide a conducive environment for quality education to vulnerable refugee and host communities, through enhancing the education infrastructure in the targeted areas	Identify, assess and validate up to 40 schools needing partially or complete rehabilitation (educational and WASH facilities)		100,000		25,000
		Construct 5 model schools and rehabilitate up to 35 schools, incorporating into the design and construction the principles of disaster risk reduction and build-back better principles, disaster resilient components and access for disabled individuals, and coordinate with UNESCO to complement their activities to provide an overall conducive learning environment	Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab			1,916,006
		Provide furniture and equipment for the schools				400,000
Sub-Total UNOPS component of joint UNOPS/ UNESCO Project						2,341,006
WHO	Improve health services delivery systems of public health facilities and reduce avoidable sufferings, morbidity and mortality among refugee and host communities in the target districts	Provide comprehensive primary health care services		5,292,122	Balochistan (Quetta, Pishin, Chaghai, Loralai, Killa Abdullah and Killa SaifUllah)	186,250
		Improve access to primary health care medicines				225,000
		Provide medical and diagnostic equipment				236,250
		Strengthen referral services and linkages between various levels of health facilities (primary, secondary, tertiary, etc.)				222,250
		Strengthen the disease early warning system				212,500
		Increase community access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation				224,500
Sub-Total WHO						1,306,750
SUB-TOTAL Outcome 2						215,763,767

Outcome 3: Improved and diversified livelihood opportunities and enhanced food security								
Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results		Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)	
Government of Balochistan Province	Enhance livelihoods and food security through management of water resources	Enhance the livelihoods of farmers through development of command area and on-farm water management in cascades of dams (watercourse improvement)		Chagai, Killa Abdullah, Killa Saifullah, Loralai, Nushki, Pishin, Quetta, Zhob, Ziarat		Agriculture and Cooperatives Department	19,558,626	
		Promote sailaba (flood water) farming within the spate irrigation without dams schemes, in order to enhance the irrigation facilities, create new livelihoods and increase the income of farmers						
		Improve water productivity and sustainability of minor perennial irrigation schemes						
		Improve water productivity and sustainability of pat feeder and khirther canals						
		Reform the existing institutions through provision of training/education and development of service structures, including in the area of agricultural planning, statistics, research, extension and engineering						
Sub-Total Government of Balochistan Province							19,558,626	
Total Government of Pakistan							19,558,626	
FAO	Establish baseline surveys and form interest groups of refugees willing to repatriate voluntarily	Undertake surveys in 23 refugee villages; form interest groups and repatriation committees around different interventions					125,000	
		Identify repatriation skills training programs for returning refugees through Training Needs Assessment Exercise; provide on-job skills training program for hosting families in agriculture and forestry sector					32,000	750,000
		Plant agro forestry plants and rehabilitate degraded lands and irrigation channels					17,000	900,000
		Support agriculture based micro enterprises including food processing; establish forest nurseries as an income generation activity for host and refugee families; establish income generating activities including kitchen, gardening, honey bee keeping, off season vegetable production, collection and marketing of medicinal plants, and mushroom cultivation					32,000	2,559,000
Sub-Total FAO							4,334,000	
ILO	Improve access of Afghan refugees and their host communities to decent work through research-based advocacy and policy initiatives	Conduct research on different dimensions of decent work for targeted Afghan refugees and host communities		Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa			198,675	
		Ensure compliance of the labour policy and legislative framework with the international labour standards and support mainstreaming of Afghan refugees into these frameworks						
		Carry out an advocacy campaign to promote decent work among Afghan workers and host communities						
	Enhance the institutional capacity of stakeholder institutions to address decent work challenges of Afghan refugees and host communities	Strengthen the institution of Labour Inspection to facilitate the access of Afghan refugees to decent work					306,651	
		Strengthen the services provided by institutions						
		Strengthen the data management mechanism on Afghan refugee workers between Commissioners for Afghan Refugees and Labour departments						
	Enhance the employability of Afghan refugees and host communities, improve working conditions and support voluntary repatriation	Promote the decent work agenda among targeted Afghan refugee communities through community awareness campaigns					341,203	
		Develop and implement customized employable skills training programmes based on market needs in Afghanistan						
		Provide rights-based and context-appropriate functional literacy to targeted Afghan refugee communities to promote social dialogue						
		Deliver needs-based skills programmes through local training institutions						
Establish systems for prevention of child labour and withdrawal and rehabilitation of child labourers among Afghan refugees and host communities	Facilitate social dialogue for employment in Afghanistan between skilled Afghan workers and employers		215,951					
	Sensitize communities on the issue of child labour; provide children engaged in worst forms of labour with Non Formal Education (NFE) /literacy/training in the target communities; promote withdrawal of children from child labour							
Sub-Total ILO							1,062,480	
UNDP	Reduce poverty of most vulnerable households and improve livelihoods and local economies in targeted areas	Provide vocational skills training to members of most vulnerable households and provide toolkits to off-farm trainees enabling them to initiate their enterprises after successful completion of trainings					1,006,059	
		Enhance government facilities working to improve employment opportunities for the population, and repair and rehabilitate livestock facilities					67,100	
		Implement projects to improve livelihoods and reduce costs (construction of farm to market roads, irrigation channels, solar energy, canal roads, slope stabilization etc.)					7,433,532	
Sub-Total UNDP							8,506,691	

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
UN-Habitat	Develop skills of unskilled workers (masonry, carpentry and steel fixing)	Establish 3 training centres at appropriate locations	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Islamabad Capital Territory	31,500	TEVTAs, National Vocational and Technical Training Commission (NAVTA), Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CAR), Community-based Organizations (CBOs)	250,000
	Enhance skills of semi-skilled workers	Identify and mobilize 4,500 trainees (including 25,000 Afghan refugees) with short training courses in hazard resistant construction training				45,000
		Provide skill development training in masonry, carpentry and steel fixing to the working poor				887,500
		Establish accreditation of trainees through Technical Education and Vocational Training Authorities (TEVTAs)				17,500
Sub-Total UNHabitat						1,200,000
UNHCR	Improve self-reliance and livelihoods through provision of vocational and skills development training in targeted areas	Provide up to 200 vocational/ skills training projects (average 80,000-100,000 USD per project) by certified training providers for a minimum period of 3-6 months focusing on skills which can be utilized upon return, including mobile phone repairs, electricians, sewing, embroidery, masonry and carpentry, business management, accountancy, computers, etc.	Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Punjab			20,030,555
		Establish community organizations to identify training needs, especially for youth and women who will be given priority				2,571,820
		Conduct a survey to identify market oriented trades for pre-vocational skills training				
		Provide skills training for up to 15,000 Afghan refugees, especially vulnerable individuals, in different marketable skills which are directly linked to self-reliance to enhance the potential for voluntary and sustainable return				
Sub-Total UNHCR						22,602,375
WFP	Improve and diversify livelihood opportunities and enhance food security	Support the participation of 2,500 households in Livelihoods-cum-DRR interventions; improve household income through diversified livelihoods opportunities and crop production and enhance food security	Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and FATA	14,116		315,000
	Increase access to education and human capital development for refugee girls and youth	Provide food rations to around 7,200 students for one year, support an increase in enrolment by at least 20%, and reduce the drop-out rate				525,600
	Create awareness among teachers and students on disaster preparedness and response planning at school level	Train 4,416 students and teachers in school safety/disaster preparedness and response planning				88,320
		Create awareness on disaster preparedness and response planning among teachers and students of targeted schools and help students become agents of change through sharing of the relevant material and information with their families				
	Improve livelihoods and local economies of the targeted communities	Undertake an initial needs assessment and capacity enhancement trainings for both on-farm and off/non-farm activities				464,660
Build the capacity of local unemployed people through provision of market-based skills training and post training support, including creation of linkages with local or national markets						
Sub-Total WFP						1,393,580
SUB-TOTAL Outcome 3						58,657,750

Outcome 4: Social and environmental protection of refugees, returnees as well as assistance and support to host communities

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results		Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
UNHCR	Improve access to individual documentation	Support the renewal process of some 1.3 million Proof of Registration (PoR) cards, including around 182,000 children over five who are entitled to receive individual PoR cards, through PoR Card Modification (PCM) Centres and mobile registration vans		Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Punjab	1,600,000		3,511,314
		Support the registration and issuance of birth certificates to an estimated 180,000 Afghan refugee children					
		Continue advocacy with the Government of Pakistan to attach additional rights with the PoR cards (e.g. opening bank accounts, access to telecommunication services, acquisition of driving licenses etc.)					
	Improve access to and quality of status determination procedures	Conduct 13 trainings for up to 400 staff (UNHCR, partners, government) to build the capacity of staff engaged in field identification, protection needs assessments and referrals					2,259,899
		Carry out status determination procedures for up to 17,600 refugees including identification of persons who might have a valid asylum claim by reaching out to communities, registration of those identified and of those self-referred, protection needs assessments and house visits, referrals to the formal RSD procedure, RSD interviews, analysis and adjudication of cases in the first instance and the appeal stage, maintaining an updated comprehensive database of persons who have entered the process, and the status of their claims					
	Realize the potential for resettlement of refugees	Submit up to 1,500 registration forms for the consideration of the resettlement of 4,000 individuals					2,438,883
		Build the capacity of partners to undertake identification and follow-up on refugees with specific needs (e.g. determining best interest of children, medical assistance, psycho-social support and counseling, legal assistance, arrangements for the safety of SGBV survivors, etc.)					
		Continue to implement and strengthen anti-fraud measures such as biometric check for all Afghan asylum-seekers; verification checks during interviews; extensive credibility checks using country of origin information; ongoing training of staff concerning documentation; awareness campaigns and outreach to refugees; provision of resources to government authorities handling documentation					
	Provide sufficient basic and domestic items for asylum seekers and individually recognized refugees	Conduct needs assessment of 1,600 households to assess their vulnerability					720,313
		Provide material assistance, especially for vulnerable refugees, with other types of support (e.g. referral to graduation programs, support access to public services, assistance with funeral/burial costs) to promote increased self-reliance and ultimately improved prospects for a durable solution					
		Strengthen referral mechanism to public services					
	Develop and strengthen the legal and policy framework	Through informal meetings with the Ministries of SAFRON, Law, Interior and Foreign Affairs, and relevant parliamentary committees, promote the draft national refugee law and Pakistan's accession to the 1951 Refugee Convention					283,635
		Assist the Ministry of SAFRON with briefings and technical support to present the draft national refugee law to the Standing Committees of the Senate and the National Assembly as well as other parliamentary authorities at federal and the provincial levels					
	Improve access to legal assistance and legal remedies	Train up to 6,000 border guards/authorities/monitors, government officials and legal service provider staff (including authorities, judicial officers, public prosecutors, immigration and law enforcement officers, implementing/ operational partner staff, civil society, media and legal fraternity) on refugee laws and refugee rights, including the principle of non-refoulement					1,297,978
		Establish/ provide legal services and clinics; advocate for enhanced law enforcement through workshops and seminars (270 workshops/seminars, on average USD 2,057 each)					555,390
		Through Advice and Legal Aid Centres, provide legal aid and advice for up to 16,400 persons in cases of arbitrary arrest and detention, as well as in civil/ family cases, tenancy and monetary issues within the refugee communities and/ or with the local communities, with special attention to women's access to legal assistance particularly in cases of SGBV and those under family and guardianship laws					1,831,655
Strengthen the protection of children through improved multi-functional BID systems and procedures	Provide age and gender sensitive services to child victims of abuse, violence and exploitation , including specialized support for children with disabilities		2,067,116				
	Provide general training on child protection and children's rights to 250 implementing partner and government staff ; and train 300 UNHCR staff in child protection and communication with children						
	Conduct outreach activities, in close collaboration with a network of specialized child protection agencies and partners, to identify children with protection needs including training teachers and school management committees on child protection and SGBV issues (to promote more protective environments in schools)						
	Establish a formal referral mechanism, supported by a relevant communication strategy, to identify and support safe havens for children in need						

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results		Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
UNHCR	Reduce the risk of SGBV and improve the quality of response for persons of concern	Train up to 1,000 persons (UNHCR and partner staff, government counterparts and community members) through 40 training sessions on issues such as: identification and referral mechanisms, provision of short-term and long-term support to survivors, interviewing techniques (including of child survivors), SGBV counseling, and working with men, boys and persons with disabilities		Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Punjab			402,128
		Provide physical (medical) and psychological assistance and information on the referral mechanism and the services available to SGBV survivors					403,611
		Establish a formal referral mechanism among service providers in close coordination with relevant authorities, NGOs and UN agencies and, by developing an advocacy strategy, ensure refugee inclusion in partner planning and services, in particular medical, psycho-social and legal services					656,011
		Organize up to 270 awareness-raising sessions for community members and leaders to engage them in community-based SGBV prevention, identification and response. Embed these discussions in relevant topics such as health, women's rights, children's rights, voluntary repatriation, education, camp management etc. Use these sessions and related activities (e.g. focus group discussions, legal aid camps and street dramas) to lay the groundwork for establishing and capacitating community-based groups, including men and youth groups, to be more directly and effectively involved in SGBV prevention and response					302,892
		Provide safe space for up to 200 SGBV survivors through rehabilitation and support to shelter homes, and provide adequate access to medical, psycho-social and legal support, and child-friendly services and activities for children					1,285,261
	Promote peaceful co-existence with local communities	Implement up to 46 projects to promote peaceful co-existence between targeted Afghan refugee and host communities such as: preservation/ rehabilitation with major focus on livelihood/ environment interventions including irrigation, plantation, maintaining rangelands, and solid waste disposal techniques, installation of household and communal waste water treatment plant, high efficiency irrigation techniques, nursery and seed distribution					4,441,005
		Implement social protection projects (average 80,000 USD per project) which address issues pertaining to persons with specific needs (SGBV survivors, women heads of household, unaccompanied or separated children, elderly, disabled etc.) and increase education opportunities such as: Support to existing Child Protection Drop-in Centres thereby increasing their capacity; safe haven for survivors of SGBV; expansion of social centres for women and children; development of women's self-support groups; projects targeting child labourers; services for the disabled etc.					
Sub-Total UNHCR							22,457,091
FAO	Restore and improve the local environment and governance interventions to support community interventions	Conduct a needs assessment by respective line departments, local government institutions and communities to identify social services institutions requiring restoration and rehabilitation		FATA			3,300,000
		Conduct a series of trainings for government service providers, including on project planning, conflict resolution, peace building, and disaster risk reduction					
		Encourage public private partnerships to build capacities of stakeholders (community and government) while ensuring the participation of women at all levels					
		Restore degraded watersheds, pastures and other natural resources, with emphasis on drinking water sources					
		Establish community managed nurseries to promote afforestation activities in order to control soil erosion					
Sub-Total FAO							3,300,000
UNDP	Promote social cohesion and empowerment through community development	Raise awareness of government officials, including law enforcement agencies, on human rights protection		Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and FATA		Planning and Development Department	7,281,041
		Sensitize the population about basic human rights guaranteed by the constitutional and legal framework to enhance their protection capacity					
		Strengthen existing community organizations and form new ones to address local needs					
		Build on participatory and rights-based approach to community analysis and stakeholder consultation, and develop community plans					
		Train new local level institutions in community and leadership management skills, train the existing ones on advanced skills enabling communities to become self-sustained and independent to effectively analyze their resource constraints, identify and prioritize their needs, plan, monitor, implement and manage their own small and medium community projects, and establish inward and outward linkages at village level					
		Complement small community capacity building grants for community networks and community organizations with emphasis on participation of women and youth					
		Identify the needs of Afghan refugees, poor, women, youth and vulnerable groups in order to ensure that interventions and approaches support their participation					

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
UNDP	Improve social protection within the communities in targeted areas	Strengthen five social welfare centres for men, women and children	Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and FATA	1,000	Planning and Development Department	204,212
		Establish 72 protection committees to address GBV				16,500
		Carry out media campaigns (electronic, print and social media) to raise awareness on protection and GBV issues				13,695
		Hold peace building events at community level to enhance social cohesion through youth groups				27,500
	Restore and improve environment in refugee/IDP affected area and hosting areas	Establish/rehabilitate 40 nurseries and carry out agro forestry activities such as tree grafting and new plant generation		50,441		
		Carry out range management and fodder production		27,500		
		Implement natural resource protection/conservation projects such as water harvesting, water conservation, construction of storage and check dams, flood protection walls etc.		1,656,932		
		Raise awareness of communities on environmental and hygiene issues		30,250		
Sub-Total UNDP						9,308,070
UNESCO	Enhance social protection of the co-existing communities	Include awareness material on human rights in school curriculum	FATA			1,936,700
		Raise awareness on human rights through print, electronic and social media				
Sub-Total UNESCO						1,936,700
UNHABITAT	Restore social services and public infrastructure	Construct or rehabilitate basic infrastructure and social sector facilities (education, health, water supply and sanitation) based on the needs identified by communities at the grass-root level, in consultation with line departments and local agency-level Government	FATA			2,800,000
		Strengthen management and technical capacities of service providers and restore and rehabilitate the government infrastructure				
Sub-Total UNHABITAT						2,800,000
WHO	Restore social services and public infrastructure	Improve and enhance health delivery systems	FATA			1,648,000
		Develop capacities of officials and concerned social sector staff through trainings and promotion of the national and international standards and practices				
Sub-Total WHO						1,648,000
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province	Promote peaceful co-existence through sport and recreational activities	Construct 10 fitness gymnasiums	Peshawar, Haripur, Swat, Bannu			713,703
		Construct 200 maintenance-free cricket pitches for training				1,223,491
		Construct 25 maintenance-free multi sports mini-grounds				509,788
		Construct 4 multi purpose sports complexes (football, hockey, cricket, volleyball, basketball, indoor games)				20,391,517
		Construct athletic track grounds at the Peshawar University				815,661
		Construct indoor badminton courts				1,019,576
		Construct 50 squash courts				2,548,940
		Create 8 maintenance-free football grounds				5,709,625
		Establish a shooting club in Hayatabad				2,039,152
		Establish 6 community centres for youth recreational and cultural activities				1,223,491
		Construct 25 open air martial arts venues				203,915
		Upgrade 7 existing badminton courts with synthetic flooring				49,959
		Provide 6 hockey fields with synthetic turf				4,282,219
Sub-Total Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province						40,731,037
Total Government of Pakistan						40,731,037
SUB-TOTAL Outcome 4						82,180,898

Outcome 5: Capacity development of national authorities, organizations and communities concerned with refugees, returnees and host communities							
Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results		Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
UNDP	Establish and build capacity of community organizations to promote social cohesion and harmony within the communities of targeted areas	Organize communities (40% women) into: 600 community organizations (COs)/ 80 village organizations (VOs) and 20 local support organizations (LSOs) in the targeted areas		Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and FATA	142,800	Planning and Development Department	59,840
		Train CO representatives in Community Management Skill Training (CMSTs), VO representatives in Leadership Management Skills Training (LMSTs) and LSO representatives on leadership management skills and other relevant areas					162,982
		Carry out needs identification and prioritization (at least three per community) and identification of most vulnerable households to be supported under livelihood initiatives					1,737
		Organize village assemblies to develop Village Development Program (VDPs) through participatory and right based approach, ensuring the participation of communities and other stakeholders (Government and non-government)					41,179
		Conduct awareness raising of communities on social development and environmental conservation, water sanitation and health, solid and liquid waste management and on GBV and human rights					55,000
		Organize seminars, workshops and capacity building trainings Government functionaries and communities to enhance social cohesion while mainstreaming female participation					165,000
Sub-Total UNDP							485,738
UNESCO (with UNOPS)	Support policy formulation, dialogue and awareness raising with a view to institutionalizing and scaling up quality basic education for Afghan refugee children	Create 5 model schools through distribution and dissemination of essential teaching learning equipment and materials (e.g. computers); organize 2 preliminary meetings with SAFRON, CCAR, MoRR, Provincial CARs and Provincial and District Education Authorities to ensure participation and ownership of the programme; carry out needs assessment and baseline survey		Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab	2,000		250,000
		Undertake a situational analysis and 4 round-table meetings aimed at facilitating access of Afghan refugee children to education in Pakistan					80,000
		Create educational learning opportunities for Afghan refugee children, which are applicable in Afghanistan					
		Organize 8 district level seminars/workshops aimed at enhancing enrolment and quality education delivery, targeting policy makers, community members, teachers and women groups					
		Organize 2 provincial level seminars for education authorities, teachers trainers and curriculum developers, aimed at enhancing their capacity to respond to the educational needs of Afghan refugees					
		Analyse the institutional and education policy to assess how to streamline Afghan refugee children into the education system					
		Organize 8 workshops/trainings for teachers on health education and health screening					
		Organize public awareness seminars and an inter-provincial conference to sensitize communities and policy makers on Education for All (EFA) and addressing needs of excluded groups					
	Launch pilot phase to upgrade /upscale model schools						
Sub-Total UNESCO component of joint UNOPS/ UNESCO Project							400,000
UNHCR	Support the implementation of the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees	Strengthen RAHA Units within Commissionerates for Afghan Refugees (federal and provincial level) to support the identification, monitoring and implementation of RAHA projects in close coordination with UNHCR, the district line departments, other stakeholders and community members (Afghan and host communities)		Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, FATA and Sindh			3,869,168
		Advocate for mainstreaming of Afghan refugee health and education programmes into provincial development programmes available for the local populations					
		Organise seminars/ workshops, briefings and missions to engage and inform various stakeholders i.e. donors, government line departments, civil society, NGOs, etc. on the Solutions Strategy, new developments and the way forward					
		Conduct regular meetings (national and provincial) with Government counterparts for the implementation of the Solutions Strategy					
		Advocate with line ministries and provide support to the Ministry of SAFRON to lead an inter-departmental dialogue for an effective and consistent progress towards full implementation of the Solutions Strategy for Afghan refugees					
		Promote RAHA visibility through information materials, media briefings, and missions, etc.					
	Support the Government of Pakistan in exploring innovative approaches to address the situation of Afghan refugees who, for various reasons, cannot return home. Carry out advocacy and awareness raising activities, support policy development and facilitate exchange of experience and good practices among the neighbouring and/or other countries, including through expert consultations or study visits. The expected outcome is the development of a framework for regularizing stay of particular groups of refugees in Pakistan, e.g. vulnerable female heads of households, through provision of visas and/or permits						
Sub-Total UNHCR							3,869,168
SUB-TOTAL Outcome 5							4,754,906

Annex 1: Criteria for inclusion of projects to the SSAR Project Portfolio



Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees Project Portfolio



Criteria for Inclusion of Projects

Project Guidelines

- 1.1. All projects included in the portfolio must contribute to achieving the following five outcomes of the SSAR in Pakistan, with priority attached to voluntary repatriation:
 - i. Supporting voluntary repatriation;
 - ii. Enhancing access to shelter and essential social services;
 - iii. Creating and diversifying livelihood opportunities;
 - iv. Enhancing social and environmental protection by supporting peaceful co-existence between refugees/host communities and returnees/communities of return; and
 - v. Strengthening the capacity development of national authorities, organizations and communities.
 2. Each project should have an implementation period within the calendar year.
 - 1.3. Projects with a value of USD 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 will be considered 'large-scale projects'. The criteria to identify these projects will be to have major impact that is visible and the maximum number of refugees benefit.
 - 1.4. Large-scale projects with good impact will be considered for a two-year implementing cycle, but will be reflected under two phases.
 - 1.5. The impact of the project must be clearly outlined.
 - 1.6. Priority will be given to project proposals that ensure multi-year sustainability.
- 2. Geographical Outreach**
- 2.1. Projects in the refugee hosting districts in all Provinces and in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) will be given priority.
 - 2.2. Projects in districts that have not hosted refugees will not be considered.
 - 2.3. Projects should clearly indicate the geographical area of implementation.

3. Beneficiary Outreach

- 3.1. Each project proposal must clearly identify the number of Afghan refugees and Pakistan citizens that will benefit from its implementation.
- 3.2. Priority to be given to projects that synergize with already approved projects and strategies in the provinces and/or FATA.

4. Administrative Procedures

- 4.1. All project selection procedures are to be carried out in close coordination with the Provincial Government or FATA Secretariat, the Commissioner for Afghan Refugees (CAR) Offices in the Provinces, and UN.
- 4.2. The CARs in the Provinces will be the focal point in collating these projects.
- 4.2. Projects recommended for inclusion are to be submitted through the Chief Commissioner for Afghan Refugees (CCAR) in Islamabad, to the Ministry of State and Frontier Regions (SAFRON), and will be reviewed/endorsed by the SSAR Pakistan National Steering Committee.
- 4.3. The final decision-making authority on inclusion of projects in the SSAR Pakistan Portfolio will be the National Steering Committee.
- 4.4. Once a proposal is funded, it will then be approved by the Minister of SAFRON.

5. Timeline

- 5.1. 9-13 December 2013 - National Steering Committee to review/endorse the project selection criteria
- 5.2. 30 December 2013 - Deadline for Projects to reach the CCAR Office
- 5.3. 10 January 2014 - National Steering Committee convened to review/endorse the SSAR Pakistan Portfolio

- 6.** The identified projects will be strictly implemented in accordance with the RAHA Project Document, process flows and monitoring/supervision as already approved by the Government of Pakistan.

12 December 2013



Photo: UNDP

Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees working for:

Education livelihoods
youth empowerment
skills training **health**

Published by UNHCR
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