



HIGHLIGHTS

<p>34,376 Afghan refugees (PoR cardholders) repatriated to Afghanistan between 3 April (repatriation resumed) and 31 May 2017</p>	<p>89,169 Births registered between 1 January and 31 May 2017</p>	<p>5,294 Initial Screening Forms (ISF) were submitted between 1 January and 30 June 2017 <i>1,051 families comprising of 5,294 individuals.</i></p>	<p>706 Afghans and non-Afghans physically registered in proGres database between 1 January and 30 June 2017. <i>274 families comprising of 713 individuals.</i></p>	<p>29,398 IDP families returned to their areas of origin between 1 January and 30 June 2017 <i>176,388 individuals using the multiplier 6 as the average family size.</i></p>
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Population of concern

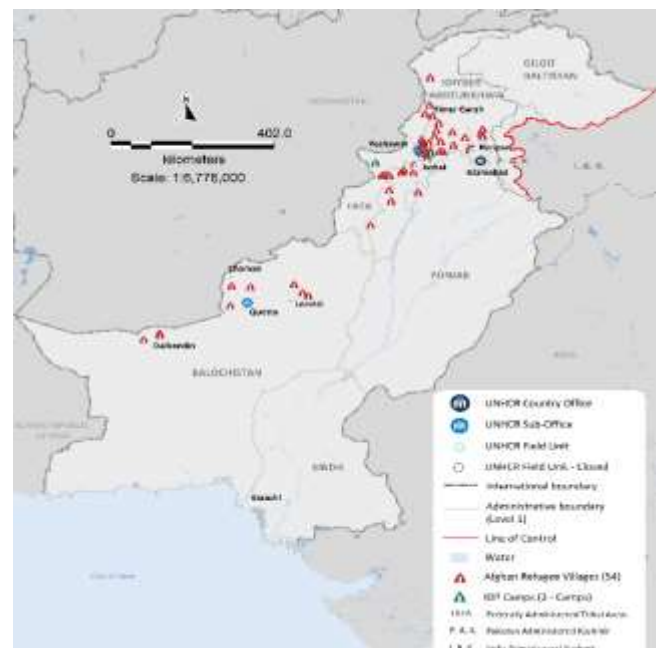
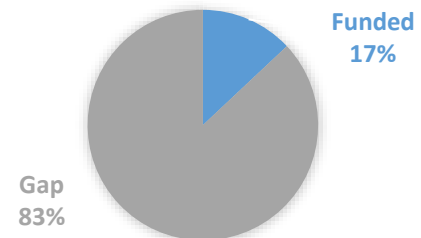
A total of **1.70 million** people of concern

By country of origin

Country	Total persons of concern
Afghan refugee Proof of registration (PoR) cardholders	1,415,407
Afghan refugees without PoR cards	4,418
Somalia (refugees)	226
Others (refugees) Asylum seekers	201 3,869
*Total out-of-camp IDPs	275,724

Funding

USD 127 million requested



UNHCR Presence

Offices	International staff	National staff	Affiliate staff	Total staff
Islamabad	23	73	15	111
Peshawar	7	68	11	86
Quetta	6	47	4	57
Total	36	188	30	254

*As of 30 June 2017 – source of North Waziristan Agency and Khyber IDPs population is Federal Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) while figures on IDP families are verified by National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA)

MAIN UPDATES

Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR)

- **The regional multi-year Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR, phase II 2015-2017)** provides a framework for cooperation between humanitarian and development actors to address the needs of Afghan refugees. The main goal of the SSAR is to identify and implement lasting solutions for refugees, while providing assistance to host communities. The SSAR prioritises the promotion of youth empowerment through inter-linked interventions in the areas of education, vocational skills training and livelihoods.
- **Humanitarian-development cooperation:** UNHCR continues to work closely with the World Bank in supporting the Government of Pakistan in accessing the World Bank's IDA 18 refugee sub-window for major refugee hosting countries. If successful, Pakistan will be the only Asian country to receive development assistance under this newly created funding mechanism designed to support host communities affected by protracted refugee presence in demonstration of responsibility-sharing by the international community.
- **Documentation of undocumented Afghans:** UNHCR participates in the federal and provincial task force meetings on the upcoming documentation of undocumented Afghans in Pakistan. The decision to register and document the undocumented Afghans is part of the Government's Comprehensive Policy on Voluntary Repatriation and Management of Afghan Nationals, adopted by the Federal Cabinet of Pakistan in February 2017. The country-wide documentation exercise expected to start in August 2017 is led by the Ministry of SAFRON and NADRA, in close cooperation with the Embassy of Afghanistan and the Afghan Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations (MoRR), and with the support of IOM and UNHCR.
- **Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF):** UNHCR is working with the Government of Pakistan to explore new partnerships and opportunities offered by the New York Declaration and the annexed Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) adopted unanimously by 193 UN General Assembly Member States at the UNGA High-Level Meeting on Large-Scale Movements of Refugees and Migrants held on 19 September 2016 in New York.

Durable Solutions and Protection

- **Voluntary Repatriation:** UNHCR operates two Voluntary Repatriation Centres (VRCs) in Quetta and Peshawar for refugees wishing to repatriate to Afghanistan. Families who want to repatriate are de-registered at the VRC, and their Proof of Registration (PoR) card (an identity card for Afghan refugees that grants temporary legal stay in Pakistan and protection against *refoulement*) is cut in the corner. Returnees receive a cash grant of approximately USD 200 per individual upon arrival at one of the three UNHCR encashment centres in Afghanistan. Repatriation was paused for the winter break and resumed on 3 April 2017
- **Legal Assistance:** To maintain the protection of refugees, UNHCR operates 10 Advice and Legal Aid Centres (ALACs) which provide legal assistance to refugees and conduct awareness-raising activities. In the month of June, 2, 387 persons of concern have been assisted by ALACs. ALAC intervened on the behalf of 84 refugees at police stations upon arrest, securing the release of all, and provided court representations to 31 for those charged under the 1946 Foreigners Act and other preventive laws. In the month of June individual legal counselling was provided to 600 persons of concern who visited ALAC offices as well as 477 who sought legal advice through the ALAC helplines. Through 53 legal camps, staff reached out to 1,064 participants during the reporting period (46% of whom were women). The issues of greatest concern for persons of concern seeking legal advice/assistance were regarding their PoR card, shelter, financial, medical needs and police harassment.
- UNHCR provides support to five Proof of Registration (PCM) centres operated by National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) nationwide. The PCM centres support the modification/replacement of existing PoR cards, the registration of new born children up to the age of five, provision of PoR cards to registered children older than five years of age and the issuance of birth certificates to children under the age of 18. A total of 89,121 children were registered and 45,660 children received birth certificates between January and May. In addition, up to three mobile registration vans (MRVs) operate in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan to deliver registration services in the field.

Education

- UNHCR Pakistan continues to provide students access to free primary (and secondary education in one RV in Balochistan) education through 171 schools, 48 satellites classes, 45 Home-based Girls Schools and 13 Early Childhood Education centres in refugee villages. Around 56,000 refugee children living in 54 refugee villages across Pakistan receive education through these interventions. UNHCR also provides tertiary level scholarships to Afghan refugee youth through the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI). The beneficiaries are mostly in the 19 to 30 years age group. In 2017, 174 students are currently studying in different Pakistani universities on a DAFI scholarship. UNHCR Pakistan has developed a country-level education strategy (2016-18) that focuses on increasing access to and improving the quality of primary education, especially for girls. The strategy also emphasises the provision of safe learning environments, improved teacher training and the provision of non-formal education and vocational training opportunities for Afghan refugees.

Contacts: Website: <http://unhcrpk.org> /Facebook: www.facebook.com/unhcrpakistan

Dan McNorton, Senior External Relations Officer, mcnorton@unhcr.org, (+92) 300-054-0320; Faisal Azam Khan, Associate Reporting Officer, khanfais@unhcr.org, (+92) 302-851-9908; Uzma Irum, Senior External Relations Assistant, irum@unhcr.org, (+92) 322-508-8668.

- Under Livelihoods, UNHCR is in the process of introducing the Poverty Graduation Approach for the economically-poor refugee families and in collaboration with Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) is launching a new initiative based upon the Graduation Approach to build food security and sustainable livelihoods of 2,000 households of Afghan refugees and host community in district Pishin-Baluchistan and Swabi-KP in Pakistan. The 18 months Poverty Graduation Project aims to bring innovative, market based methods for building refugee self-reliance.

Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas Programme (RAHA)

- Since 2009, the Government of Pakistan has been implementing the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) initiative, which serves as a cornerstone for the implementation of the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) and a principal burden-sharing platform for maintaining temporary protection space for Afghan refugees. RAHA implements a wide variety of projects across the sectors of education, health, livelihood, infrastructure, water and sanitation and social protection. Since the launch of the programme, over 4,100 projects have been implemented across all provinces of Pakistan and five agencies in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), benefitting over 10.94 million people. In 2016 nearly 430,000 people (of whom 26 percent are registered Afghan refugees and 74 per cent are their Pakistani host communities) benefitted from 51 RAHA projects.
- In 2017 RAHA is benefiting approximate 443,625 beneficiaries including 31% Afghan Refugees. In 2017 RAHA focuses on youth empowerment through education, skills training and livelihood support in line with the countrywide strategic priorities of UNHCR. At present there are 27 projects under RAHA in three provinces - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and Punjab. All three offices are lining up further projects approved by the provincial task force as well as the Ministry of SAFRON should funding be forthcoming. The skills development project that started in January came to a conclusion in April 2017. 755 youth from both the Afghan refugee and host communities benefitted from the project that provided training in eight trades for both men and women. Discussions are ongoing now for a further phase of the Skills Development Project (SDP) taking into consideration the lessons learned.

Health

UNHCR continues to support the provision of basic health services in 52 refugee villages in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and Punjab provinces. During the month of June, a total of 11,727 patients received treatment in these health facilities. Refugee women and children enrolled in preventive and reproductive health care programmes received antenatal, perinatal, postnatal care and routine immunisation services. In the reporting period, 1,349 women received antenatal care, 1,159 deliveries were conducted by a trained birth attendant and 6,607 children received routine immunisation. Polio eradication campaigns were conducted in the refugee villages by WHO, UNICEF and the health department, with the assistance from UNHCR's partners. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the district health officers agreed to provide Injective Polio Vaccine (IPV) for inclusion into routine immunisation in all the refugee villages.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

- As of 30 June 2017 some 45,954 IDP families (275,724 individuals) were registered as internally displaced in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). UNHCR continues to lead the protection, CCCM and emergency shelter/NFIs clusters, as part of the inter-agency response. In addition, UNHCR continues to support displaced persons and returnees through mobile protection teams and grievances desks in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Since 1 January 2017, 343 grievances have been recorded and 83 per cent of these cases have been resolved.
- Since 1 January 176,388 individuals have returned to de-notified areas (areas declared safe for returns after military operations). A cash grant of PKR 35,000 (USD 350) is distributed to returnees at the return embarkation points by the Government of Pakistan. UNHCR has supported the return of IDPs mostly through protection monitoring, with some targeted assistance to very vulnerable individuals. Protection monitoring activities in displacement and return areas have also been conducted.

WORKING WITH PARTNERS & DONORS

- UNHCR's main counterparts for refugees within the Government of Pakistan is the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions, the Chief Commissioner for Afghan Refugees and the Commissioners for Afghan Refugees, at the provincial level. In addition, UNHCR works with the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Ministry of Interior (MOI) and the Economic Affairs Division (EAD).
- UNHCR continues to lead the Protection, Shelter / NFI and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) clusters and works in close coordination with the FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) and the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, as well as SAFRON at the federal level for complex emergencies in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- UNHCR implements activities through national and international non-government organisations.
- UNHCR is grateful for the contributions of donors who have given un-earmarked and broadly earmarked contributions to UNHCR along with those donors who have directly contributed to the operation. Donors include [Canada](#) | [Denmark](#) | [Educate A Child Programme](#) | [European Union](#) | [Germany](#) | [IKEA Foundation](#) | [Japan](#) | [KfW](#) | [Luxembourg](#) | [Norway](#) | [Sweden](#) | [Switzerland](#) | [UN Programme on HIV/AIDS](#) | [United States](#) | [Various private donors](#) |

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