



## HIGHLIGHTS

<p><b>43,363</b> Afghan refugees (PoR cardholders) repatriated to Afghanistan between 3 April (repatriation resumed) and 31 July 2017</p>	<p><b>91,517</b> Births registered between 1 January and 31 July 2017</p>	<p><b>6,145</b> Initial Screening Forms (ISF) were submitted between 1 January and 31 July 2017  <i>1,212 families comprising of 6,145 individuals.</i></p>	<p><b>797</b> Afghans and non-Afghans physically registered in proGres database between 1 January and 31 July 2017.  <i>309 families comprising of 797 individuals.</i></p>	<p><b>30,171</b> IDP families returned to their areas of origin between 1 January and 31 July 2017  <i>181,026 individuals using the multiplier 6 as the average family size.</i></p>
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### Population of concern

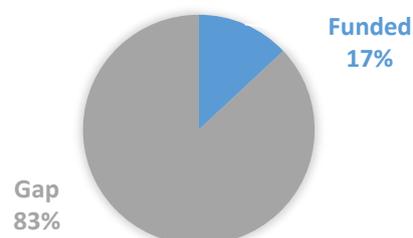
A total of **1.70 million** people of concern

### By country of origin

Country	Total persons of concern
Afghan refugee Proof of registration (PoR) cardholders	1,395,521
Afghan refugees without PoR cards	4,149
Somalia (refugees)	247
Others (refugees)	246
Asylum seekers	3,267
<b>*Total out-of-camp IDPs</b>	<b>271,086</b>

### Funding

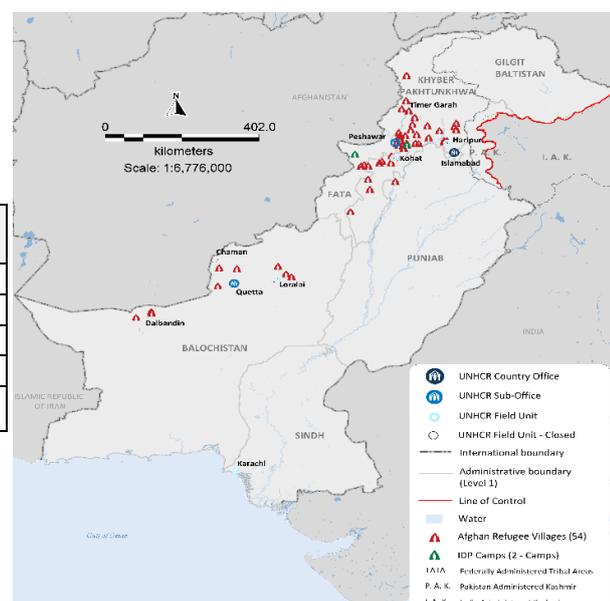
**USD 127 million** requested



### UNHCR Presence

Offices	International staff		National staff		Total staff
	Regular	Affiliate	Regular	Affiliate	
Islamabad	23	1	73	11	108
Peshawar	7	3	68	9	87
Quetta	6	1	47	4	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>253</b>

\*As of 31 July 2017 – source of North Waziristan Agency and Khyber IDPs population is Federal Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) while figures are 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.

### 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 for refugees returning from Pakistan. 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 July, 4,529 persons of concern were assisted by ALACs. ALAC intervened on the behalf of 160 refugees at police stations upon arrest, securing the release of all, and provided court representations to 45 for those charged under the 1946 Foreigners Act and other preventive laws. In the month of July individual legal counselling was provided to 1,022 persons of concern who visited ALAC offices as well as 1,176 who sought legal advice through the ALAC helplines. Through 246 legal camps, staff reached out to 2,024 participants during the reporting period (46 per cent 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. Additionally, 176 Law Enforcement Agencies and prosecution staff attended six sessions on protection of PoCs organised by UNHCR and partners.
- 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 91,517 children were registered and 49,047 children received birth certificates between January and July. 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 refugee village 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 old. In 2017, 174 students 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.
- The Community-based Protection and Urban Outreach Strategy for Afghan Refugees in Pakistan 2017-19 was endorsed in July. The first key priority under the strategy is to build the capacity of UNHCR and partner staff as well as of communities. A second round of Training of Trainers took place in July in Islamabad, Peshawar and Quetta, focusing on the application of community-based protection methods and modalities. Meanwhile, the identification and selection process of refugee outreach volunteers, who will support the implementation of community-based protection in communities, is ongoing in all locations. Once selected, the outreach volunteers will also be trained in the concepts, approaches and application of community-based protection.

### 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 per cent are registered Afghan refugees and 74 per cent are their Pakistani host communities) benefitted from 51 RAHA projects.

- In 2017 RAHA is benefitting 443,625 beneficiaries including 31 per cent Afghan refugees. 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 UNHCR 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 the refugee villages in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and Punjab provinces. During the month of July, a total of 13,373 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, 1,559 women received antenatal care, 1,261 deliveries were conducted by a trained birth attendant and 8,138 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.

## Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

- As of 31 July 2017 some 45,181 IDP families (271,086 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, 371 grievances have been recorded and 97 per cent of these cases have been resolved.
- Since 1 January 30,171 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](#) |