



Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees

to Support Voluntary Repatriation,
Sustainable Reintegration
and Assistance to Host Countries

Portfolio of Projects
2015-2016



Islamic Republic of
Pakistan



PAKISTAN: Afghan Refugee Overview

July 2015

Registered Afghan Refugees



1.5 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan

67% in urban and rural areas

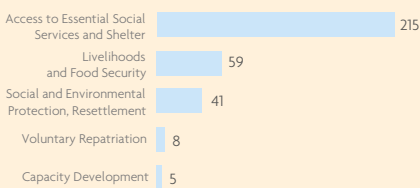
33% in 54 refugee villages

SSAR Financial Requirements



USD 328 million

Total budget per outcome (in million USD)

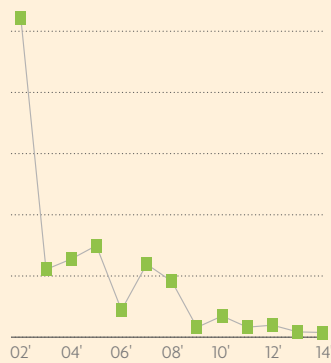


Durable Solutions

Voluntary Repatriation

3.9 million Afghan refugee returns (2002-2014)

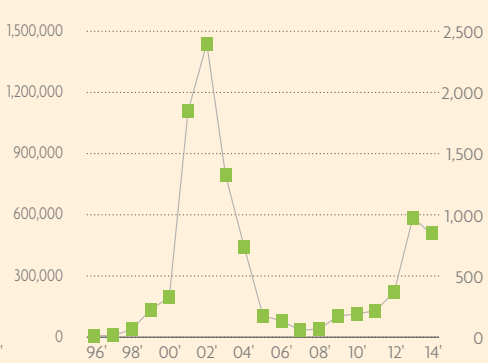
Afghan refugee returns from Pakistan



Resettlement

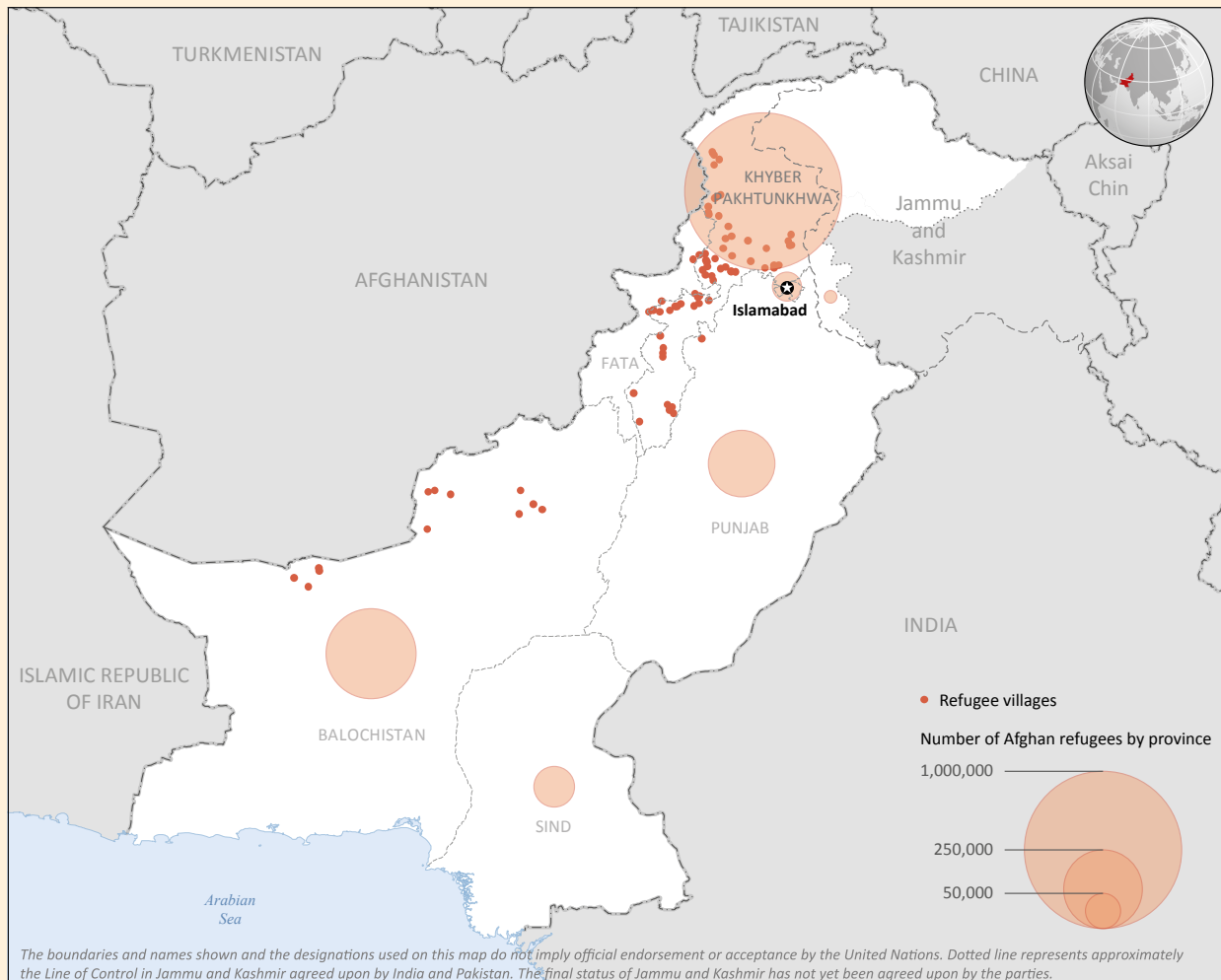
10,082 Afghan refugees resettled (1989-2014)

Afghan refugees resettled from Pakistan



Note: Between 1989-1995, 9 Afghan refugees resettled

Afghan Refugees by Province



Sources: Government of Pakistan, UNCS, UNHCR

Table of contents

PART I: Overview of the Portfolio

1. Introduction	4
2. Situational Analysis	5
• Context	5
• People of concern	5
• Policy framework	6
• Needs and gaps analysis	8
• Key achievements and results	9
3. Strategy	11
• Programme rationale and principles	11
• Outcomes	11
- Outcome 1: Voluntary repatriation	11
- Outcome 2: Access to shelter and essential social services	12
- Outcome 3: Livelihoods and food security	13
- Outcome 4: Social and environmental protection, resettlement	13
- Outcome 5: Capacity development	14
4. Partnerships	15
• Partners	15
• Linkages to other initiatives	15
5. Coordination and Resource Mobilization	16
• National coordination	16
• Resource mobilization	16
6. Measuring Progress	17
• Baseline	17
• Monitoring and evaluation	17
• Reporting	17

PART II: Summary of Project Proposals

Acronyms	18
Summary Financial Requirements	20
Project Proposals	21
Annex 1: Criteria for inclusion of projects to the SSAR Project Portfolio	46

I. Introduction

Afghan refugees constitute the second largest refugee population in the world, as well as the largest protracted refugee situation under UNHCR's mandate. After thirty five years of protracted displacement, they still represent more than one fifth of the global refugee population and forty per cent of the world's protracted caseload. 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, portfolios of proposed projects were jointly prepared by the three Governments in the region along with UN agencies, intergovernmental organizations, and international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The portfolios offer 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 is given to empowering young people through inter-linked interventions in the areas of education, skills training and livelihoods support. In this undertaking, the aim is 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 I: Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees, Project Portfolio: Criteria for Inclusion of Projects.

2. Situational Analysis

Context

Since 2002 some 3.9 million Afghan refugees have voluntarily repatriated from Pakistan under the largest voluntary repatriation program in UNHCR's history. However, with over 1.5 million registered Afghan refugees still in the country, Pakistan continues to host 10.5 per cent of the global refugee population which also constitutes the world's largest protracted refugee situation under UNHCR's mandate.³ 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 and sustainable reintegration in the country of origin.

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 1.5 million registered Afghan refugees reside in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan provinces bordering Afghanistan. Of the total, 62 per cent (or nearly one million) 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. The city of Peshawar alone hosts more than 370,000 Afghan refugees. In addition to the registered Afghan refugees, there are approximately one million undocumented Afghans in Pakistan.

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. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa hosts the majority of the Pashtun refugee population, while Quetta is home to the majority of ethnic Uzbeks (76 per cent), Tajiks (48 per cent) and Hazaras (84 per cent). The average family size is six persons.

More than half of the Afghan refugee population in Pakistan is under the age of 15, 64 per cent of whom are children between five and 14 years. Youth (15-24 years old) make up another 20 per cent of the total Afghan refugee population.⁴ Children and youth thus constitute nearly 70 per cent of the Afghan refugee population in Pakistan, a fact that underlines the vulnerability of the displaced communities but also points to the significant human capital that these new generations can offer in the context of the future reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan. Since most Afghan refugee households (90 per cent) moved to Pakistan between the years 1979-1985, the majority (75 per cent) of the registered refugee children and youth are second or third generation, born in Pakistan. Many have never visited Afghanistan, lack linkages with their ancestral country of origin and will therefore require strong incentives for return and adequate opportunities for sustainable reintegration.

³ The decrease of registered refugee population from 1.6 million (at the beginning of 2014) to 1.5 million at the end of the year is attributed to departures abroad, deaths and primarily refugees' failure to collect their PoR cards during the PoR card renewal process in 2014-15

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

Since the late 1990s a significant number of Afghan refugees have moved out of refugee villages to (semi-)urban areas. Today 67 per cent of the Afghan refugees live in urban or rural areas, while the remaining 33 per cent reside in the 54 refugee villages. About 50 per cent of Afghan refugees in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are living in refugee villages, while the remaining 50 per cent reside in urban areas. The majority (75 per cent) of refugees in Balochistan are located in urban areas, mostly in Quetta which alone hosts 170,000 Afghan refugees.

55 per cent of the Afghan work force in Pakistan makes a living as day labourers, while self-employed and salaried workers make up 22 per cent and 19 per cent of the workforce respectively. Of those currently reported economically active, 23 per cent work as refuse workers (and other elementary occupations), 21 per cent as sales workers, and 12 per cent are handicraft and printing workers, with another 7 per cent engaged in other crafts, including woodwork and garments. Labourers in mining, construction and manufacturing constitute another 9 per cent. Only less than 3 per cent are engaged in agriculture.⁵

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 Government of Pakistan has accelerated progress on a number of key policy issues related to the management of Afghan refugees.

The temporary legal stay of Afghan refugees in Pakistan continues to be guided by the National Policy on the Management and Repatriation of Afghan Refugees beyond 30 June 2013, adopted by the Federal Cabinet in July 2013, along with the extension of the validity of the Proof of Registration (PoR) cards and the Tripartite Agreement on Voluntary Repatriation until 31 December 2015 (the PoR card regulates the temporary stay of registered Afghan nationals).

The concrete steps taken by the new National Unity Government at the highest level to demonstrate ownership and genuine commitment to resolve the long-standing displacement situation, have created renewed space for constructive negotiations on solutions for refugees in the first half of 2015. These developments have enabled reinvigorated dialogue and conclusion of significant new policy agreements on voluntary repatriation and the management of Afghan refugees and the way forward post-2015, including importantly within the frameworks of the 25th and 26th Tripartite Commission meetings that took place in March 2015 in Islamabad and August 2015 in Kabul, respectively.

The key developments included, inter alia:

- Agreement by the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan to jointly develop by August 2015 mutually reinforcing national policies for the way forward beyond 2015, including (i) a plan for voluntary return and reintegration of Afghan refugees, in a phased manner and based on Afghanistan's absorption capacity; and (ii) new management arrangements for Afghan refugees in Pakistan beyond 2015.
- Endorsement of the Enhanced Voluntary Return and Reintegration Package (EVRRP) to support voluntary return and sustainable reintegration by empowering refugees at an individual level;
- Commitment to jointly engage in robust resource mobilization efforts with non-traditional and traditional donors, led by the Government of Afghanistan, supported by the Government of Pakistan and facilitated by UNHCR, to support the implementation of EVRRP and SSAR in both countries.

⁵ See UNHCR Population Profiling and Verification of Afghan Refugees (PPVR), 2012.

Pending inter-ministerial deliberations and the final decision by the Cabinet, the Government of Pakistan presented its draft policy on voluntary repatriation and management of Afghan nationals beyond 2015 at the 26th Tripartite Commission meeting held in Kabul in August 2015. The main elements of the policy include a proposal for the extension of the Tripartite Agreement and the PoR cards until the end of 2017, proposal for temporary management arrangements by allowing PoR card holders to voluntarily obtain Afghan travel documents through Afghan consulates in Pakistan with visas/work permits depending on their profile and needs, continued protection for refugees in accordance with international norms, and access of undocumented Afghans with protection needs to UNHCR. The Government of Pakistan is also considering a national refugee law, which would form part of the national policy on Afghan refugees and nationals.

Bilateral negotiations between the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan have further resulted in the agreement to register all undocumented Afghans in Pakistan in a comprehensive database for the purpose of identification, followed by issuance of travel documents by the Government of Afghanistan. The Government of Pakistan has committed its own resources to fund the registration and issuance of cards in Pakistan.

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 cornerstone of the implementation of the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees in Pakistan 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.

The increasingly urban profile of the refugee population in Pakistan and subsequent changes in their livelihoods strategies and future aspirations make return to rural areas of origin in Afghanistan challenging for many. In recognition of this fact, the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan agreed to pursue a balanced approach in the provision of reintegration support in both rural and urban areas of return, as well as to strengthen efforts to empower urban refugees in Pakistan so as to enhance their capacity and skills to eventually contribute to the socio-economic development in Afghanistan upon return. In 2015 UNHCR Pakistan initiated a comprehensive mapping in the main urban clusters to identify available services, gaps and concerns with a view to strengthening partnerships and synergies, improving referral opportunities for urban refugees and supporting the Government with the development of an urban refugee management policy.

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, 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. The 4th Quadripartite Steering Committee meeting, held in Tehran in May 2015 and attended by representatives of the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan as well as UNHCR, approved the extension of the implementation of the multi-year regional SSAR for its Phase II (2015-17) with emphasis on youth empowerment through the nexus of inter-linked cross-border interventions in the area of education, vocational skills enhancement and livelihoods support, and endorsed the Enhanced Voluntary Return and Reintegration Package (EVRPP).

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,⁶ 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.

In recent years, the rate of voluntary return to Afghanistan has been decreasing significantly, hitting a historical low in 2014 with some 13,000 returnees from Pakistan. While many refugees decided to postpone their decision on return pending a better understanding of the impact of the complex 2014 transition processes including the establishment of the National Unity Government in Afghanistan, in general, the majority of Afghan refugees have cited economic concerns and limited absorption capacity (lack of livelihoods, land, shelter and limited access to basic services) in Afghanistan as main obstacles to return and sustainable reintegration.⁷

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).⁸

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 and high dependency ratios constitute another serious challenge in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, for instance, more than a third of Afghan children are underweight.⁹

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 3¹⁰ compared to the 67 per cent of Pakistani children who complete primary school.¹¹ The reasons for poor school participation rate and high dropout among Afghan refugee children are complex. They include, but are not limited to family

⁶ 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

⁷ See UNHCR Population Profiling and Verification of Afghan Refugees (PPVR), 2012.

⁸ Refugee Affected Hosting Areas Comprehensive Needs Assessment (Provinces of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), 2012.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ UNHCR Population Profiling and Verification of Afghan Refugees (PPVR), 2012.

¹¹ UNESCO Institute for Statistics – Statistics in Brief.

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.¹² 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.

In terms of Pakistan's implementation of the Solutions Strategy, key results in 2014 and 2015 include the following:

- More than 50,000 Afghan refugees have voluntarily repatriated from Pakistan within the first eight months of 2015. Information about the voluntary repatriation process and reintegration conditions in Afghanistan has been disseminated through media/mass information campaigns, Shura (consultative) meetings and distribution of information leaflets in order to help refugees make an informed decision on return. In 2014 alone more than 1,200 sessions were conducted to this effect, along with 66 focus group discussions.
- The nation-wide PoR card renewal exercise was completed in February 2015, and a total of 1,208,632 PoR card holders (93 per cent of the Afghan refugee population) were issued with new cards valid until 31 December 2015. A special helpline, mass information campaigns and SMS services were provided in support of the renewal process.
- Access to free primary education (Grades 1-8) has been provided to over 77,000 refugee children in refugee villages through 174 conventional schools (including 127 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 38 in Balochistan), 48 satellite classrooms and 13 early child education centers with a total of 1,455 teachers. Particular attention was on increasing girls' enrolment and retention, including through operation of 18 home-based schools.

¹² Refugee Affected Hosting Areas Comprehensive Needs Assessment (Provinces of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), 2012.

- Basic Health Units (BHUs) provided services to nearly 580,000 patients in 2014 and some 323,800 patients so far in 2015.
- A total of 2,200 places have been secured for the 2015 resettlement programme to third countries, particularly the US, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. A merged RSD-RST process for Afghan PoR card holders was rolled out in April 2015 to simplify and expedite the resettlement procedure and its implementation has resulted in a significant decrease in case processing time.
- Over 384 refugee community committees have been established in all refugee villages, including women and youth groups, to mobilize community engagement. These committees have played a significant role, particularly in awareness-raising and promoting efforts to increase school enrolment and reduce dropouts. Three comprehensive participatory assessments were conducted in 2014 in refugee villages and among urban populations. 321 sensitization and awareness raising sessions were held on various topics including elimination of domestic and gender-based violence, child labour, dangers of early marriage and the importance of education.
- Since the launch of the RAHA programme in 2009, nearly 3,500 RAHA projects have been implemented across all provinces and five agencies in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), in the sectors of health, infrastructure, livelihoods, water and sanitation, education and social protection, benefitting over 10.6 million people, including both Afghan refugees and their host communities. Some 55 RAHA humanitarian projects are on-going in 2015. In past years RAHA received generous support from the international community both in the form of technical assistance and financial support with total contributions for the period 2009-2015 amounting to approximately USD 175 million.
- The revision of the RAHA programme and its extension through to 2017 in line with the SSAR was endorsed in early May by the Secretary of SAFRON and the Chief Commissioner for Afghan Refugees (CCAR), UNHCR, UNDP and the Economic Affairs Division (EAD). This revision exercise focused on improving linkages with OP-II, exploring further synergies between UN agencies and RAHA, including cross-border projects, and devising joint resource mobilization strategies. A Lessons Learned Review was carried out with the involvement of all stakeholders at both provincial and federal level and will serve as a basis for further programmatic and other adjustments, in line with the changing realities and needs on the ground. A joint RAHA Management Information System (MIS) was designed together with the UN and Government RAHA partners and launched in December 2014.

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

Since 2002 more than 3.9 million Afghan refugees have repatriated from Pakistan with UNHCR's assistance. In recent years, the rate of voluntary return decreased significantly, hitting a historical low in 2014 with only 13,000 returnees from Pakistan. This sharp decline was mostly attributed to a 'wait-and-see' approach by Afghan refugees in light of the presidential elections, the drawdown of international security forces and the uncertain security situation in Afghanistan. With the end of the military and political transitions in Afghanistan, interest in return increased substantially in 2015, with the number of returnees growing four-fold to 50,000 as of August 2015. 20 per cent of the returning families were headed by women, most of whose husbands have remained in Pakistan primarily for income generation purposes and/or medical reasons.

Voluntary return in safety and dignity and sustainable reintegration of returnees in Afghanistan remains the preferred solution and an overarching objective of the implementation of the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees. UNHCR will thus continue to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees from Pakistan to Afghanistan in safety and dignity as part of its mandate to provide comprehensive durable solutions, including through supporting the operation of two Voluntary Repatriation Centres (VRCs), in Chamkani (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and Baleli (Balochistan). In addition to deregistration, the VRCs offer overnight stay facilities and basic health services. Exit interviews, border monitoring and identification of specific needs are being carried out to record any protection and/or security concerns returnees might have faced or foresee within the overall objective of ensuring the voluntariness of returns. Information about the voluntary repatriation process and reintegration conditions in Afghanistan will be disseminated through media/mass

Towards Innovative Solutions

In order to support enhanced voluntary return and sustainable reintegration, the Afghan Government, with the support of the Governments of the Islamic Republics of Iran and Pakistan, as well as UNHCR, developed the Enhanced Voluntary Return and Reintegration Package (EVRRP). This enhanced multi-purpose cash grant aims to support voluntary returns and sustainable reintegration by empowering returnees at an individual level. The EVRRP is complementary to the broader efforts being undertaken by the Government of Afghanistan to create improved conditions conducive for reintegration.

information campaigns, Shura (consultative) meetings and distribution of information leaflets in order to help refugees make an informed decision on return. 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.

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 helped to meet 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 and the provision of tailored assistance to returnees. 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.

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. 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 Agriculture-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 Pakistan to mobilize international support for resettlement from Pakistan on a more predictable, multi-year basis.¹³ 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.

¹³ The Contact Group on Afghan Refugees in Pakistan was established in 2012. It comprises interested resettlement countries, UNHCR and IOM.

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 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, youth 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. 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.¹⁴ Since children between the ages of four and 14 constitute some five per cent of the Afghan workforce,¹⁵ 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.

¹⁴ Mountain Institute for Educational Development (MIED), End-line Study, December 2013.

¹⁵ 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 with 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 2015 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 and Afghanistan, will make particular efforts to engage the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries in supporting the implementation of the Solutions Strategy, including importantly the implementation of the Enhanced Voluntary Return and Reintegration Package (EVRRP) for Afghan Refugees.

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.

The High-Level Segment on the Afghan Refugee Situation, to be held in October at the 66th Session of UNHCR's Executive Committee, will represent another important opportunity to garner the political and financial support of the international community towards the implementation of lasting solutions for Afghan refugees in the region.

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 refugees and the PPVR survey outcomes. In addition, the annual participatory assessments, 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.

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 approximately USD 328 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

2015-2016 Summary Requirements per Outcome			
SSAR Outcome	Lead Agency	Budget USD	Total Budget per Outcome USD
Outcome 1: Voluntary Repatriation	DRC	50,000	7,685,421
	NRC	1,500,000	
	UNHCR	6,135,421	
Outcome 2: Access to Essential Social Services and Shelter	Government of Pakistan	134,760,946	215,050,065
	UNDP	9,510,919	
	UN-Habitat	1,996,100	
	UNHCR	65,134,344	
	UNOPS	2,341,006	
	WHO	1,306,750	
Outcome 3: Livelihoods and Food Security	Government of Pakistan	19,558,626	58,657,752
	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	FAO	3,300,000	41,449,862
	UNDP	9,308,071	
	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			327,598,006

Project Proposals

Outcome I: Support for voluntary repatriation

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results
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
		Conduct focus group discussions, jirga meetings and community visits
		Identify vulnerable Afghan refugees including through home visits
Sub-Total DRC		
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
		Provide free legal assistance in housing, land and property (HLP) and civil documentation cases both inside Pakistan and in Afghanistan
		Establish referral mechanisms between NRC's Pakistan and Afghanistan country programmes in addressing HLP cases
		In collaboration with NRC Afghanistan, conduct three 'Go and See' visits and map potential repatriation locations in Afghanistan
		Disseminate information on available social services in the potential areas of repatriation in order to facilitate informed decision-making of persons of concern
		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
		Develop capacity of legal practitioners, beneficiaries and other relevant stakeholders to address structural and bureaucratic impediments in accessing rights
		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
		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
		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
		Design YEP curricula in line with the Afghan educational system and ensure their endorsement by the Afghan authorities in Pakistan or Afghanistan
		Develop a system to mainstream graduated YEP students in relevant grade and school systems upon return to Afghanistan
		Develop an educational repatriation kit and ensure its dissemination among the returning Afghan youth
		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
Establish Parent-Teacher-Councils (PTC) in targeted locations to ensure community buy-in and support and reduce drop-out rates		
Provide teaching-learning materials to students, develop teacher capacity and equip centres with required educational facilities		
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		
Sub-Total NRC		
UNHCR	Facilitate voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees	Organise 7 cross-border coordination meetings with Afghan counterparts including relevant local authorities
		Organize 3 tripartite meetings with relevant counterparts in Afghanistan and Pakistan
		Conduct nine 'Go and See' visits and one 'Come and Tell' visit for refugees
		Verify the individual voluntariness of return for 100,000 Afghan refugees through the operation of two voluntary return centres, a scheduling centre, and a mobile repatriation team
	Improve public attitude towards refugees	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
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		
Sub-Total UNHCR		
SUB-TOTAL Outcome I		

	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa			50,000
				50,000
	Quetta (Balochistan), Peshawar Valley, Kohat and Dir Districts (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)	1,500		60,000
		2,000		80,000
		400		70,000
				80,000
		2,000		70,000
		1,000		70,000
		2,000		30,000
				40,000
				5,000
				10,000
				100,000
		500		15,000
				175,000
				5,000
			5,000	
			250,000	
			435,000	
			1,500,000	
	Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Punjab	1,500,000	(Chief) Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees	203,559
				530,285
				3,000,000
				2,018,143
				383,434
				6,135,421
				7,685,421

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

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results	
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	
		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, Cangalzai, ShagiShinghari)	
		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	
		Construct a medical unit for orthopedic, prosthetic and physiotherapy patients	
		Construct a hostel for disabled students within a special education complex in Quetta	
		Demolish and reconstruct the social welfare building in Satellite Town Quetta	
		Improve the orthopedic prosthetic and physiotherapy centre	
		Construct a shelter for widows and mentally challenged persons	
	Improve access to education	Establish 5 technical training centres (two of which are for women only)	
		Rehabilitate and extend 2 existing technical training centres	
		Procure machinery, equipment, tools, furniture etc. for the Nushki Technical Training Centre	
	Sub-Total Government of Balochistan Province		
	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
			Install pressure pumps and tube wells
Upgrade the sewerage and drainage systems in 2 selected areas			
Upgrade the water supply and sewerage drainage system in Akbar Pura			
Construct water supply systems in various Union Councils			
Improve access to education		RAHA Facilitation project for the University of Peshawar: construction of RAHA Hostel	
		Construct 35 additional classrooms for various schools	
		Construct 2 technical centres in Abba Khel and Dalo Khel	
		Provide furniture for Government schools (primary, middle, higher and higher secondary)	
		Upgrade schools (boys and girls) from high to higher secondary level	
		Upgrade schools (boys and girls) from middle to high level	
		Upgrade schools (boys and girls) from primary to middle level	
		Construct primary schools (boys and girls)	
		Construct secondary schools (boys and girls)	
Extend hostels (boys and girls) at the Khushal Khan Khattak University Karak			

	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
	Quetta, Pishin, Killa Abdullah, Loralai, Chagai, KillaSaifullah, Zhob, Ziarat and Noshki		Irrigation Department in Districts (Quetta,Nushki,Pishin and Loralai)	30,006,117
	Pishin			769,780
	Quetta		Health department	4,588,091
				254,894
				356,852
				280,383
				101,958
				407,830
				7,474,001
				Labour Department
			508,055	
			45,638,662	
	Peshawar, Nowshera, Lakki Marwat and Swabi		Public Health Engineering Department, Municipal Committees, District Councils	6,253,589
				933,421
				5,306,342
				1,354,221
				3,571,381
	Peshawar, Swat, Bannu, Nowshera, LakkiMarwat, Karak		University of Peshawar	5,071,554
				563,428
			153,212	
			2,400,184	
			3,480,373	
			1,689,804	
			2,113,061	
			50,979	
	152,936			
		Works Directorate	2,680,873	

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results	
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province	Improve access to health care services	Provide necessary equipment for different units in the Khyber Teaching Hospital, Peshawar	
		Construct and equip a hospital (100 beds) in Matta	
		Implement the electronic health management information system (e-HMIS) and infrastructure in the Hayatabad Medical Complex, Peshawar	
		Construct a basic health centre in BakhaKhel PK-72	
		Establish 4 civil dispensaries in Muhammad Khel, BakkaKhel, Miran and JaniKhel PK-72	
		Construct and equip a radiation unit at the ShaukatKhanum Hospital in Peshawar	
		Upgrade the Civil Hospital in Zirat Kaka Sohob	
		Upgrade 6 rural health centres (Nizampur, Khairabad, Manki Sharif, PirPai, Dag Ismail Khel, Akbarpur)	
		Provide necessary equipment for the Lakki Marwat district hospital	
	Improve the infrastructure	Construct 3 playgrounds in BakkaKhel, Muhammad Khel and JaniKhel PK-72	
		Construct a flood protection boundary wall in flood affected areas in the Peshawar district	
	Improve access to electricity	Establish 20 small/ medium hydro power stations in Matta	
		Provide 200 solar energy water pumps	
Provide 500 solar street lights in Matta			
Sub-Total Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province			
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	
		Install tube wells in 11 villages in Gadap Town and Bin Qasim Town	
		Construct water supply systems in 2 different areas within Gadap Town	
		Install water supply and sanitation systems in different areas of Union Council 5, Songal	
	Improve access to health care services	Upgrade 10 existing basic health units	
		Upgrade 3 existing hospitals	
		Upgrade 4 existing maternity hospitals	
		Upgrade the rural health centre in Manghopir	
	Improve access to education	Improve and extend the higher secondary school, DarsanoC hanno, Union Council Songal	
		Construct 5 additional classrooms for the Government primary school, HaajiAchar Union Council Songal	
		Construct 2 high schools (1 for boys; 1 for girls), Union Council Songal	
		Construct 2-roomed primary school in RamzanGabol, Union Council Songal	
		Construct 3 Government primary schools (2 for boys, 1 for girls)	
	Improve the infrastructure	Construct 1 Government secondary school for boys	
		Upgrade 36 Bedded Hospital/Maternity Home at Sohrab Godh	
Upgrade 36-bed Hospital/Maternity Home at TehsirTown, Gadap			
		Construct retention Weir in Rural Area of Karachi at MindoroNallah, Near Back side Humdard University Road, District Karachi UC-5, Gadap Town	
Sub-Total Government of Sindh Province			
Total Government of Pakistan			
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.	
		Rehabilitate damaged social sector Government facilities (e.g. political administration and general Government buildings) through private sector engagement	
		Construct and rehabilitate water supply system including tube wells, dug wells, pressure pumps, water distribution system and gravity based schemes with water storage tanks	
Sub-Total UNDP			

	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
	Peshawar, Swat, Bannu, Nowshera, Lakki Marwat		KTH (Khyber teaching Hospital)	3,917,312
			Ministry for Sports, Culture, Tourism and Museum	5,097,879
			Hayatabad Medical Complex	2,547,196
			Communication and Works	556,097
				458,931
				2,039,152
				3,022,624
				18,135,746
		Medical Superitendent City Hospital	460,746	
	Bannu, Peshawar			1,026,917
			Communication and Works	713,703
	Swat district		Ministry for Sports, Culture, Tourism and Museum	50,979
				50,979
				152,936
				74,006,555
	Karachi			566,782
				679,445
				391,211
				1,803,426
	Gadap Town and Karachi Division		Health Department	2,492,455
				945,952
				1,162,918
				115,803
	Gadap Town			469,790
				93,944
				4,067,496
				50,051
				368,117
				287,418
	Karachi Division		Health department	254,894
				866,639
			Rural Water Reservoir	499,388
				15,115,729
				134,760,946
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, FATA and Balochistan	885,000	Planning and Development Department	8,448,232
				112,287
				950,400
				9,510,919

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results	
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	
	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.	
	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	
	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	
Sub-Total UN-Habitat			
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)	
		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	
		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	
		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	
		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			

	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
	Khyber Puktunkhwa	37,500	Community-based Organizations (CBOs / Neighborhood Councils)	248,000
				992,000
				558,000
				198,100
				1,996,100
	Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Punjab		(Chief) Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees and / or relevant Government department	7,585,723
				1,485,516
				1,400,258
				5,861,233

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results	
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	
		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	
		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)	
		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	
		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	
		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	
			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		
	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)		
	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		
	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.		

Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Punjab		(Chief) Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees and / or relevant Government department	12,549,453
			5,930,829
			1,107,000
			1,262,653
			1,176,849
			2,310,622
			7,551,195
	250,000		10,214,054
			2,557,341

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results	
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	
		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			
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)	
		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	
		Provide furniture and equipment for the schools	
Sub-Total UNOPS component of joint UNOPS/ UNESCO Project			
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	
		Improve access to primary health care medicines	
		Provide medical and diagnostic equipment	
		Strengthen referral services and linkages between various levels of health facilities (primary, secondary, tertiary, etc.)	
		Strengthen the disease early warning system	
		Increase community access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation	
Sub-Total WHO			
SUB-TOTAL Outcome 2			

	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
		75,000		2,518,038
				65,134,344
	Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab	100,000		25,000
				1,916,006
				400,000
				2,341,006
	Balochistan (Quetta, Pishin, Chaghai, Loralai, Killa Abdullah and Killa SaifUllah)	5,292,122		186,250
				225,000
				236,250
				222,250
				212,500
				224,500
				1,306,750
				215,050,065

Outcome 3: Improved and diversified livelihood opportunities and enhanced food security

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results	
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)	
		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			
Total Government of Pakistan			
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	
	Provide agriculture based training programs for returning refugees and host families	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	
	Rehabilitate degraded natural resources	Plant agro forestry plants and rehabilitate degraded lands and irrigation channels	
	Provide livelihoods enhancement program through enterprise support	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	
Sub-Total FAO			
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	
		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	
		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	
		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		
	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			
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	
		Enhance government facilities working to improve employment opportunities for the population, and repair and rehabilitate livestock facilities	
		Implement projects to improve livelihoods and reduce costs (construction of farm to market roads, irrigation channels, solar energy, canal roads, slope stabilization etc.)	
Sub-Total UNDP			

	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
	Chagai, Killa Abdullah, Killa Saifullah, Loralai, Nushki, Pishin, Quetta, Zhob, Ziarat		Agriculture and Cooperatives Department	19,558,626
				19,558,626
				19,558,626
				125,000
		32,000		750,000
		17,000		900,000
		32,000		2,559,000
				4,334,000
	Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa			198,675
				306,651
				341,203
				215,951
				1,062,480
				1,006,059
				67,100
				7,433,532
				8,506,691

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results
UN-Habitat	Develop skills of unskilled workers (masonry, carpentry and steel fixing)	Establish 3 training centres at appropriate locations
	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
		Provide skill development training in masonry, carpentry and steel fixing to the working poor
		Establish accreditation of trainees thorough Technical Education and Vocational Training Authorities (TEVTAs)
Sub-Total UNHabitat		
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, electrics, sewing, embroidery, masonry and carpentry, business management, accountancy, computers, etc.
		Establish community organizations to identify training needs, especially for youth and women who will be given priority
		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		
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
	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
	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
		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
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		
SUB-TOTAL Outcome 3		

	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
	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
				45,000
				887,500
				17,500
				1,200,000
	Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Punjab			20,030,555
				2,571,820
				22,602,375
	Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and FATA	14,116		315,000
		7,200		525,600
		4,416		88,320
				464,660
				1,393,580
				58,657,752

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	
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	
		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	
		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	
		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	
		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	
		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	
		Establish/ provide legal services and clinics; advocate for enhanced law enforcement through workshops and seminars (270 workshops/seminars, on average USD 2,057 each)	
		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	
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		
	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		

Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Punjab	1,600,000		
			3,511,314
			2,259,899
			2,438,883
			720,313
			283,635
			1,297,978
			555,390
			1,831,655
	2,067,116		

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results	
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	
		Provide physical (medical) and psychological assistance and information on the referral mechanism and the services available to SGBV survivors	
		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	
		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	
		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	
	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	
		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			
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	
		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			
UNDP	Promote social cohesion and empowerment through community development	Raise awareness of government officials, including law enforcement agencies, on human rights protection	
		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	

	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
	Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Punjab			402,128
				403,611
				656,011
				302,892
				1,285,261
				4,441,005
				22,457,091
	FATA			3,300,000
				3,300,000
	Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and FATA		Planning and Development Department	7,281,041

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results	
UNDP	Improve social protection within the communities in targeted areas	Strengthen five social welfare centres for men, women and children	
		Establish 72 protection committees to address GBV	
		Carry out media campaigns (electronic, print and social media) to raise awareness on protection and GBV issues	
		Hold peace building events at community level to enhance social cohesion through youth groups	
	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	
		Carry out range management and fodder production	
		Implement natural resource protection/conservation projects such as water harvesting, water conservation, construction of storage and check dams, flood protection walls etc.	
		Raise awareness of communities on environmental and hygiene issues	
Sub-Total UNDP			
UNESCO	Enhance social protection of the co-existing communities	Include awareness material on human rights in school curriculum	
		Raise awareness on human rights through print, electronic and social media	
Sub-Total UNESCO			
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	
		Strengthen management and technical capacities of service providers and restore and rehabilitate the government infrastructure	
Sub-Total UNHABITAT			
WHO	Restore social services and public infrastructure	Improve and enhance health delivery systems	
		Develop capacities of officials and concerned social sector staff through trainings and promotion of the national and international standards and practices	
Sub-Total WHO			
SUB-TOTAL Outcome 4			

	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
	Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and FATA	1,000	Planning and Development Department	204,212
				16,500
				13,695
				27,500
		1,000,000		50,441
				27,500
				1,656,932
				30,250
			9,308,071	
	FATA			1,936,700
				1,936,700
	FATA			2,800,000
				2,800,000
	FATA			1,648,000
				1,648,000
				41,449,862

Outcome 5: Capacity development of national authorities, organizations and communities concerned with refugees, returnees and host communities

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results	
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	
		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	
		Carry out needs identification and prioritization (at least three per community) and identification of most vulnerable households to be supported under livelihood initiatives	
		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)	
		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	
		Organize seminars, workshops and capacity building trainings Government functionaries and communities to enhance social cohesion while mainstreaming female participation	
Sub-Total UNDP			
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	
		Undertake a situational analysis and 4 round-table meetings aimed at facilitating access of Afghan refugee children to education in Pakistan	
		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	
Sub-Total UNESCO component of joint UNOPS/ UNESCO Project			
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)	
		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.	
Sub-Total UNHCR			
SUB-TOTAL Outcome 5			

	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
	Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and FATA	142,800	Planning and Development Department	59,840
				162,982
				1,737
				41,179
				55,000
				165,000
				485,738
	Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab	2,000		250,000
				80,000
				70,000
				400,000
	Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, FATA and Sindh			3,869,168
				3,869,168
				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
UNHCR © 2015