



# DRIVE REPORT 2022

DOCUMENT RENEWAL  
AND INFORMATION  
VERIFICATION EXERCISE







# DRIVE

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# 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between March 2021 and February 2022, the Government of Pakistan – the Ministry of States & Frontier Regions (SAFRON), the Chief Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CCAR) –, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) along with the technical support of National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) conducted the first large-scale verification and documentation renewal exercise for registered Afghan refugees in Pakistan since 2010, officially known as the Document Renewal and Information Verification Exercise (DRIVE).

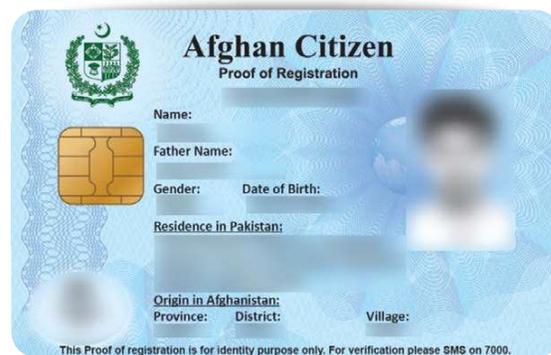
DRIVE was undertaken to verify and update the data of some 1.4 million registered Afghan refugees (known as Proof of Registration or PoR cardholders) and to issue them with smart identity cards.

71% of the former registered population was interviewed in addition to 266,711 newborn children of registered families under the age of five. Following completion of verification, the current registered Afghan refugee population (PoR cardholders) stands at 1,282,963 individuals.

At the time of reporting, 963,669 new PoR smartcards have been received by refugees, out of 998 773 cards issued to the eligible holders (adults and children above the age of 5).

These cards, which are valid until 30 June 2023, contain biometric data and are technologically compatible with systems used in Pakistan to authenticate the identities of nationals. The smartcards facilitate access to certain essential services, including education, healthcare, banking, property rental and allied facilities.

Comprehensive data was collected during the exercise including socio-economic information. The updated and expanded datasets will directly support the objectives of the regional Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) and the SSAR Support Platform.



NADRA staff enters data during the registration process of a new smart card for an Afghan refugee woman at a DRIVE centre in Islamabad. © UNHCR/Saiyna Bashir



## 2. BACKGROUND

Pakistan has generously hosted millions of Afghan refugees for more than 40 years. For more than 20 years, no comprehensive record of the refugee population was available. In 2006, following a census carried out a year before, the Government and UNHCR conducted what was at the time the largest biometric registration in UNHCR's history. More than 2.1 million Afghan refugees were documented and issued with a Proof of Registration (PoR) card.

The PoR card has ever since served as an essential protection tool. It provides proof of identity, entitlement to temporary stay in Pakistan, thus effectively protecting its holders from refoulement, and freedom of movement. In addition, it facilitates access to certain essential services, including education, healthcare, banking, property rental and allied facilities.

The first generation of PoR cards were issued with a three-year validity period. A verification exercise was conducted from 2010 to 2012, during which time new PoR cards were issued, and the records of registered Afghan refugees verified and updated. A small number of unregistered immediate family members of PoR holders were entitled to register. At the conclusion of the exercise, the PoR population stood at 1.8 million individuals.

In 2014 and 2015, another exercise was completed which resulted in the issuance of new cards to the registered Afghan refugees, however the overall data was not updated. At this time, 1.5 million PoR cardholders were present in Pakistan. PoR cards issued during this exercise were printed with an expiry date of 31 December 2015.

The validity of the PoR cards has been subsequently extended administratively several times, most recently ending on 30 June 2020.



An Afghan refugee holds his old PoR card at a DRIVE centre in Islamabad. © UNHCR/Saiyna Bashir



DRIVE provided updated information on registered Afghan refugees and their immediate family members in Pakistan, like this Afghan refugee family waiting to be processed at a DRIVE centre. © UNHCR/Asif Shahzad

## OBJECTIVES

DRIVE was undertaken by the Government, with UNHCR support, to respond to an urgent need to review and update population data and records dating from the 2010 exercise, and to address challenges faced by refugees by issuing new, recognized and secure physical documentation.

The key objectives of the exercise were to:

1. Provide registered Afghan refugees in Pakistan with new identity documentation in the form of a biometric smartcard issued by the Government of Pakistan;
2. Verify, update and increase the accuracy and integrity of the population data held by the Government of Pakistan regarding registered Afghan refugees; and
3. Identify and record additional information related to the Afghan refugees, including socio-economic circumstances, special needs and vulnerabilities, skillsets, level of education, sources of income, and places of origin in Afghanistan, to support program planning and delivery.



Afghan refugee child registering at the DRIVE centre in Islamabad.  
© UNHCR/Asif Shahzad



New PoR smartcards issued as part of the DRIVE exercise are multi-biometric, offering new possibilities for identity verification, including in the banking sector. © UNHCR/Asif Shahzad

DRIVE has succeeded in meeting these objectives. It provided registered Afghan refugees with valid and recognized proof of identity in the form of a new biometric smartcard issued by the Government of Pakistan, offering the potential for easier identity verification and access to mainstream services and strengthening the integrity of the PoR system. The new cards contain the same features as the Computerized National ID cards (CNIC) issued to Pakistani nationals and are technologically compatible with national systems used to authenticate the identities of Pakistani nationals to access services. PoR cardholders are currently eligible to access health and education facilities and to open bank accounts, following a verification of their identity as a PoR cardholder. By aligning the PoR cards for Afghan refugees to the new Pakistani smart CNICs, authentication of an Afghan refugees' identity through the smartcard at points of service provision will be faster, safer and more effective. The smartcards also reduce technological barriers for the inclusion of refugees in other national services. The validity of the cards can be extended, as appropriate, and authenticated through the electronic microchip contained in the card.



At the DRIVE sites, interviews were conducted, and photographs and fingerprints recorded.  
© UNHCR/Saiyina Bashir

Additional information recorded during DRIVE will better inform reintegration activities in Afghanistan and strengthen targeted assistance interventions in Pakistan as well as solutions initiatives in both countries. As such, the updated and expanded datasets will directly support the objectives of the regional Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) and the SSAR Support Platform.



### 3. METHODOLOGY

DRIVE was planned jointly by CCAR, NADRA and UNHCR during 2020, with Cabinet-level endorsement by the Government of Pakistan. DRIVE was acknowledged as a high priority for all parties.

DRIVE targeted all existing PoR cardholders; that is, Afghan refugees resident in Pakistan and holding a valid PoR card with an expiry date of 31 December 2015.

Participation in DRIVE was mandatory. The exercise was carried out on an individual basis, meaning that all individuals—men, women and children regardless of age—were required to attend the verification exercise in person and in their family units. Failure to participate before the end of the exercise would lead to de-registration and loss of PoR status.

DRIVE was not a registration exercise, as new registration was not available to unregistered Afghan refugees other than biological children (five years of age or under) of existing PoR cardholders, who have been registered as NBRs (New Birth Registration).

Unregistered nuclear family members (including parents, spouses and children) of PoR cardholders (Unregistered Members of Registered Families, UMRFs) were invited to attend along with their registered family to record their basic information and family connections, as a basis for the issuance of Family Information Certificates (FICs).

A mass information campaign was undertaken in the lead up to the exercise. Detailed information was made available to the communities directly through outreach and briefings with community representatives. Information about DRIVE was broadcasted by radio, television and placed in newspapers. Flyers and posters in the languages spoken by the refugees were printed and distributed. Information, including regular updates, was shared via Facebook and WhatsApp, and published on UNHCR's website.

UNHCR established a toll-free national helpline to provide information, respond to questions and receive feedback and complaints.



Afghan refugee family waiting to be processed at the DRIVE Centre Islamabad. © UNHCR/Asif Shahzad

## PROCESS FLOW

The DRIVE process involved three main steps:

1. PoR cardholders were required to make an appointment to attend the exercise in advance. Five call centres (Islamabad, Peshawar, Quetta, Lahore and Karachi) with a total of 34 phone lines were established and operated by CCAR. The PoR cardholder would be informed by the call centre of the time and place allocated, and subsequently received a system-generated SMS to confirm the date, time and location of their appointment.
2. 40 fixed location interview sites were established throughout Pakistan (22 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 9 in Balochistan, 6 in Punjab, 2 in Sindh and 1 in Islamabad), supported by 7 mobile registration vans (MRVs) to address population groups in remote regions or with specific needs. On the day of the appointment, the PoR cardholder and any immediate family members were required to visit the specified interview location at the allocated appointment time, bringing relevant documentation. Individual interviews were then conducted, photographs taken and biometrics recorded. Any issues requiring detailed examination, such as questions of eligibility, identity, or loss of documentation, were reviewed and decided by UNHCR, CCAR and NADRA jointly. Protection or assistance needs were flagged and referred to UNHCR, either immediately on site, via the UNHCR helpline, or by means of central reporting of case data. UNHCR maintained a regular presence at all fixed location sites.
3. After the in-person interview, identity and related checks were conducted and new PoR smartcards printed for all verified PoR cardholders 5 years of age and over. Younger children were included on the back of a parent's card. New PoR cards were made available for collection from the interview location approximately 20 days after the interview, with uncollected cards safely stored for collection at a later time from the PoR Card Modification Centres (PCMs). PoR cardholders were notified by SMS once their cards were ready for collection. Information on the status of new cards was made available to applicants at all times by sending an SMS to a dedicated number.



An Afghan refugee submits his fingerprints during the registration process for the new smart card at a DRIVE centre © UNHCR/Saiyna Bashir

After conclusion of the implementation phase of DRIVE, systematic data review and cleaning was completed.



Measures were in place at all DRIVE sites to mitigate COVID-19 risks through enhanced hygiene, physical distancing, and the scheduling of set numbers of appointments each day. © UNHCR/Asif Shahzad

### COVID-19

All decisions relating to safe implementation during the COVID-19 pandemic, including with regard to the overall timing of the exercise, operation of interview sites, and specific mitigation measures, were made jointly by the parties in accordance with Government and World Health Organization standards.

The commencement of the exercise was delayed for several months in early 2021, until infection and community transmission rates fell within acceptable limits. After commencement, all sites operated in

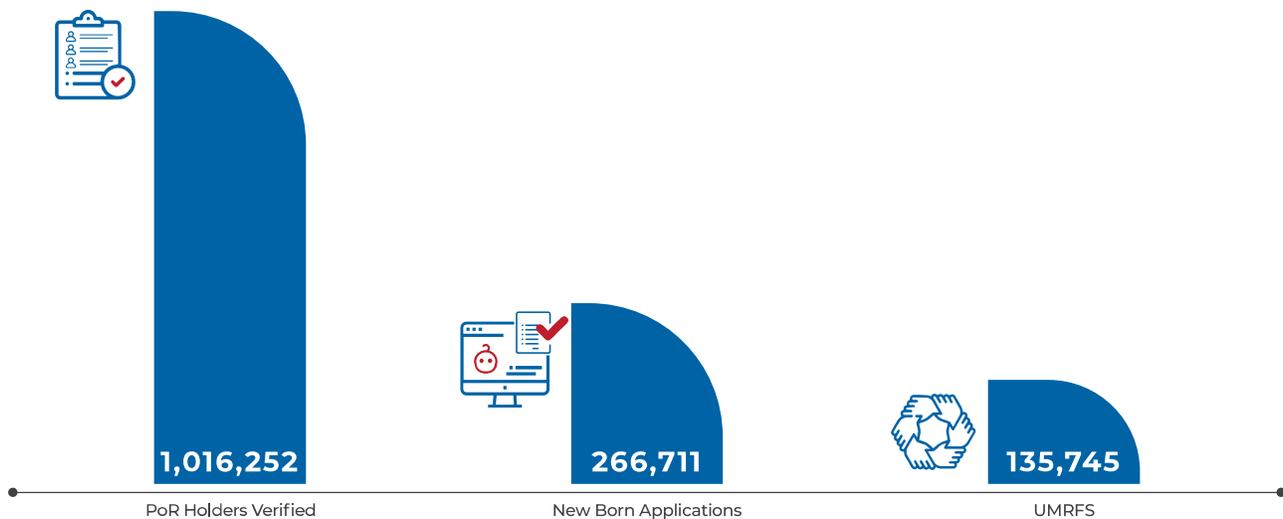
accordance with strict Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), mandating daily caps on processing numbers (to preserve social distancing), temperature screening upon entry to sites, hand washing, the use of face masks and frequent sanitation of all contact surfaces. Any sites in which positive cases were recorded were temporarily suspended, disinfected and reopened once negative tests from all staff were returned. In some instances, sites were suspended as a result of local or regional government lockdowns. In total, such suspensions resulted in the loss of 149 processing days across 35 sites.

## 4. OUTCOMES

DRIVE was piloted on 15 March 2021 at 4 fixed location sites and was formally launched across 35 sites from 15 April 2021. Implementation concluded formally on 31 December 2021. 12 sites continued to operate during a grace period until 28 February 2022. During this time, operating hours were gradually scaled up in accordance with COVID SOPs, reaching a full operational capacity of more than 14,000 individuals per day, six days per week.

During its implementation, DRIVE conducted a total of 1,418,708 interviews.

This total number included 1,016,252 previously registered PoR cardholders, or 71% of the formerly registered population. 266,711 NBR applications were received, of which 98% were approved at first instance. After the completion of DRIVE, the total number of registered PoR Afghan population residing in Pakistan is 1,282,963 individuals. In addition, 135,745 UMRFs were recorded.



At the time of reporting, 963,669 new PoR smartcards have been received by refugees, out of 998,773 cards issued to the eligible holders (adults and children above the age of 5).

DRIVE data will be available to authorized users for analysis, planning and program delivery. At the time of reporting, DRIVE data have already been used to support delivery of targeted assistance, resettlement, and voluntary repatriation planning and implementation. Aggregated population data will also be available for analysis regarding overall population trends.

Despite an extensive data cleaning process, some unresolved inconsistencies and inaccuracies in the DRIVE data have been identified and will be flagged to users. These issues in the DRIVE data will be addressed over time by direct follow up with the relevant PoR cardholders through the PCM centres.



Afghan refugee getting an updated information about the new smart card at a DRIVE centre.  
© UNHCR/Asif Shahzad

## 5. KEY FINDINGS

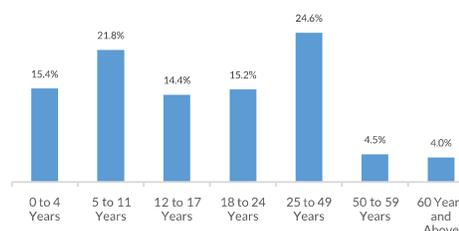
The following section outlines some significant high-level findings drawn from the DRIVE data.

### DEMOGRAPHICS

Within the PoR population, 681,341 (53.1%) are male and 601,622 (46.9%) are female. Among the children, the proportions are slightly closer, with 340,387 (51.5%) males of 17 years or under, and 320,777 (48.5%) females in the same age category.

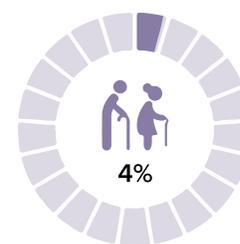
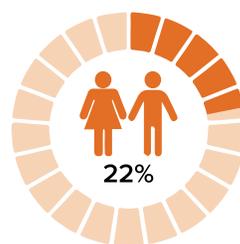
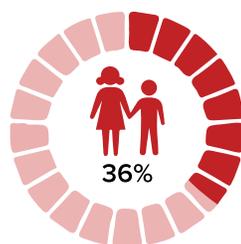
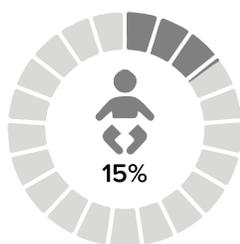
#### POR POPULATION: AGE AND SEX BREAKDOWN

Age Group	Female	F %	Male	M %	Total	Total %
0 to 4 Years	95,925	48.6%	101,506	51.4%	197,431	15.4%
5 to 11 Years	135,556	48.5%	143,831	51.5%	279,387	21.8%
12 to 17 Years	89,296	48.4%	95,047	51.6%	184,343	14.4%
18 to 24 Years	90,632	46.3%	104,977	53.7%	195,609	15.2%
25 to 49 Years	140,020	44.3%	176,102	55.7%	316,122	24.6%
50 to 59 Years	29,174	50.0%	29,181	50.0%	58,355	4.5%
60 Years and Above	21,019	40.6%	30,697	59.4%	51,716	4.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>601,622</b>	<b>46.9%</b>	<b>681,341</b>	<b>53.1%</b>	<b>1,282,963</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



Average family size (PoR cardholders): **4.2**  
 Average family size (PoR cardholders & UMRFs): **4.6**

More than half (51.5%) are children, with 197,431 (15.4%) being 4 years of age or under and 463,730 (36.2%) being between 5 and 17 years of age. 276,429 (22%) are between 15 and 24 years of age, constituting the youth population. 51,714 (4.0%) are 60 years of age or older while the dependency ratio<sup>2</sup> stands at 123 dependents per 100 adults.



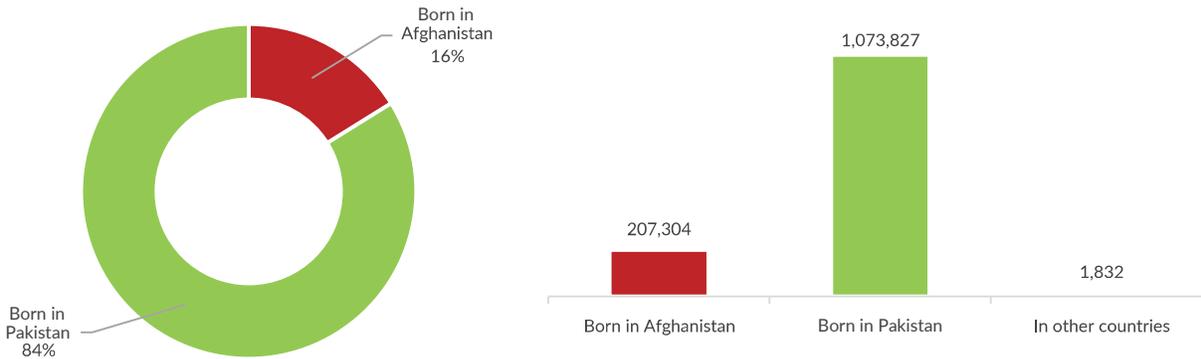
<sup>1</sup> A number of individuals registered as single-member households are part of larger nuclear families, thus the actual average family size might be higher.

<sup>2</sup> The dependency ratio reflects the number of children and PoR holders above 60 divided by the number of PoR holders between 18 to 59.

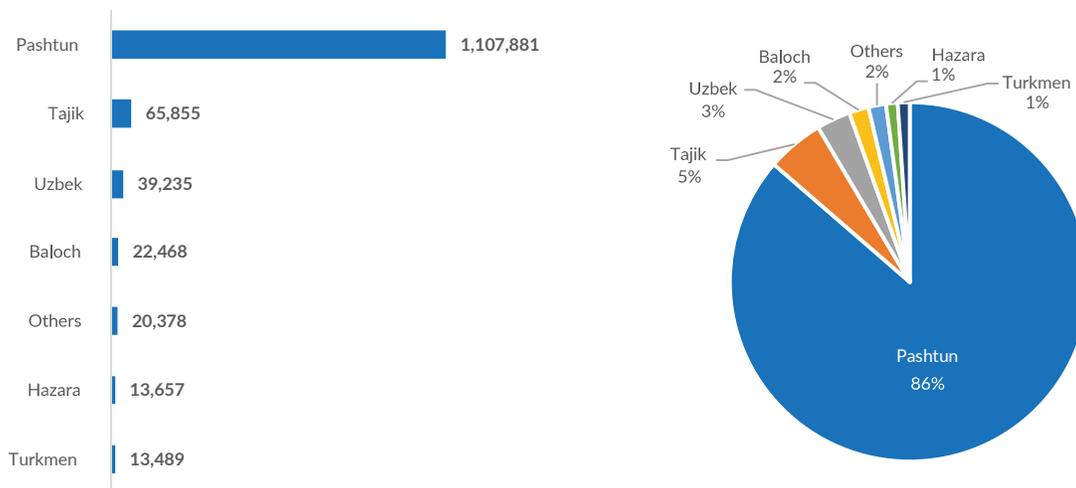


When the PoR registration was conducted in 2006, 73% of the PoR card holders reported to have arrived in Pakistan between 1979 and 1985 following the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. From 2007 to 2021, 1,302,776 PoR holders repatriated to Afghanistan.

In 2022, 1,073,827 PoR cardholders were recorded as having been born in Pakistan, representing 84% of the PoR population. Those are children of refugees who arrived between 1979 and 2006 and who were registered as PoR cardholders in 2006, in addition to the children born after 2006, who were registered at the PoR Card Modification Centres and during the 2010 and 2021 verification exercises.



A large majority of PoR cardholders in Pakistan, 1,107,881 (86.4%) are of Pashtun ethnicity. The second most common ethnicity is Tajik with 65,855 (5.1%) individuals, followed by the Uzbek (3.1%), Baloch (1.8%), Hazara (1.1%) and Turkmen (1.1%). 20,378 (1.6%) recorded their ethnicity as 'other'.



The ethnic representation of Afghans in Pakistan has largely remained the same over the years, with a slight increase of the proportion of Pashtun refugees. In 2006, refugees of Pashtun ethnicity represented 83.6% of the 2,153,088 PoR cardholders population, Tajik - 7.2% and Hazara - 2.5%.

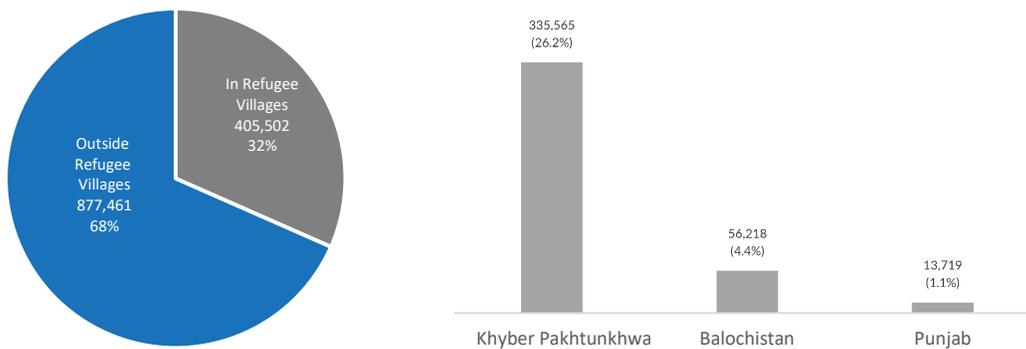
## NO-SHOW RATE

357,783 PoR holders previously verified during the 2015 verification exercise did not report for DRIVE. 56% of them had arrived or were born in Pakistan between 1979 and 1990.

## REFUGEE VILLAGE - URBAN POPULATIONS

The proportion of the PoR population residing in refugee villages in Pakistan has slightly increased: to 32% (405,502 individuals) from 31% in 2015. Among PoR cardholders residing in refugee villages, 335,565 individuals are residing in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. This includes 214,790 children (53% of the refugee villages population) and 89,556 female of 18 years of age or older (22% of the refugee villages population).

### REFUGEE VILLAGE AND URBAN POPULATION

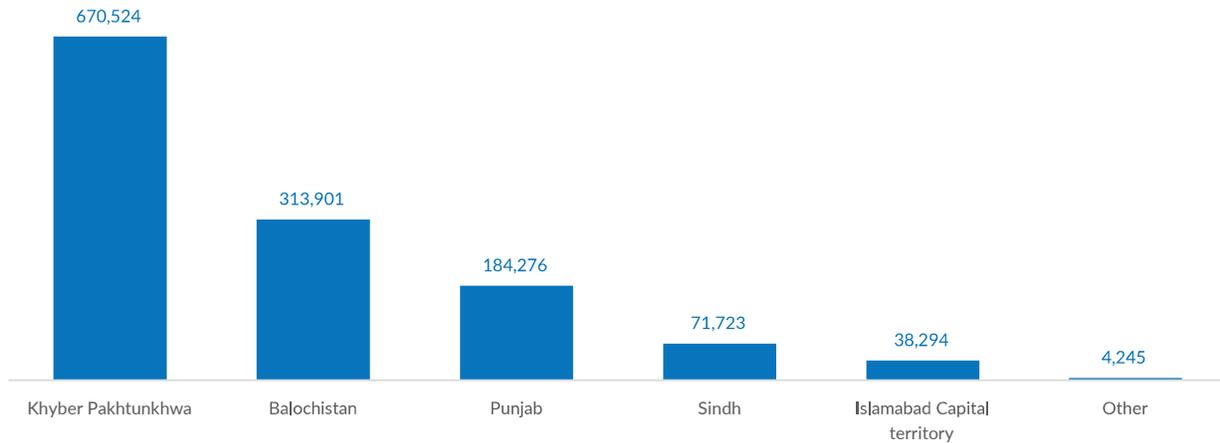


All PoR cardholders participated in person, including children under the age of five. These two Afghan refugee children wait for their interview at a DRIVE centre. © UNHCR/Saiyna Bashir



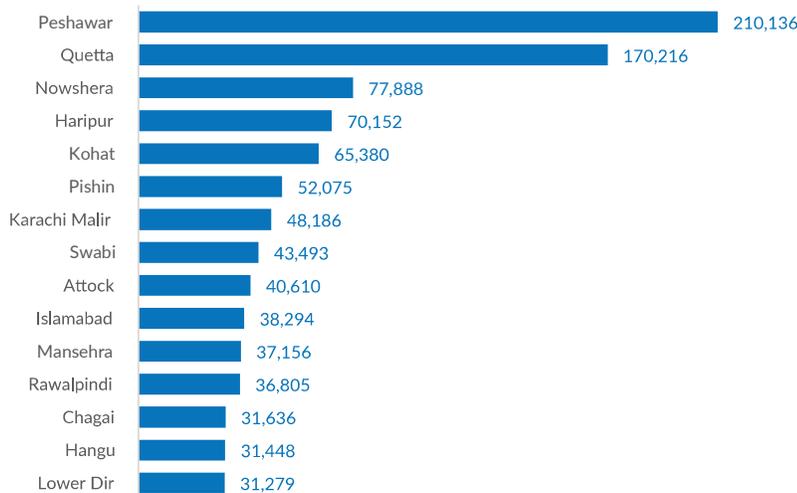
## GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

### GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCE



Province	Families	Individuals (Without UMRF) verified in 2021	Individuals verified in 2015
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	158,872	670,524	977,993
Balochistan	80,253	313,901	303,324
Punjab	42,786	184,276	172,558
Sindh	16,896	71,723	62,639
Islamabad	8,905	38,294	34,665
Other	1,061	4,245	3,731
<b>Total</b>	<b>308,776</b>	<b>1,282,963</b>	<b>1,554,910</b>

### TOP 15 DISTRICTS OF RESIDENCE



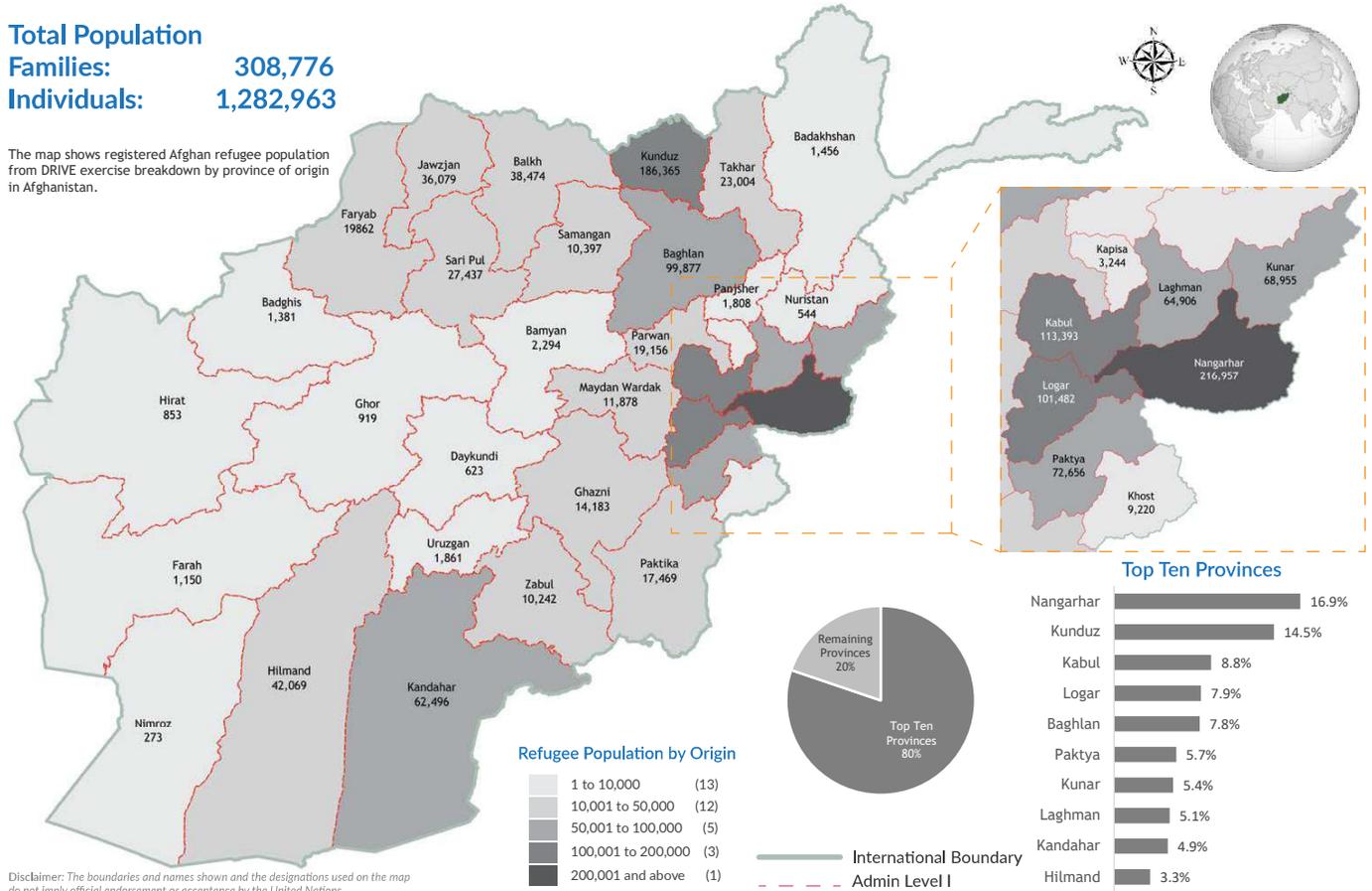
Within the overall PoR population, the distribution between provinces has slightly shifted, with 670,524 (52.3%) now resident in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, down from 62.8% in 2015. The proportion of refugee population in other provinces stands at 24.5% in Balochistan, 14.4% in Punjab, 5.6% in Sindh, and 3.0% in Islamabad Capital Territory.



## TOP 10 PROVINCES OF ORIGIN IN AFGHANISTAN

Total Population  
Families: 308,776  
Individuals: 1,282,963

The map shows registered Afghan refugee population from DRIVE exercise breakdown by province of origin in Afghanistan.



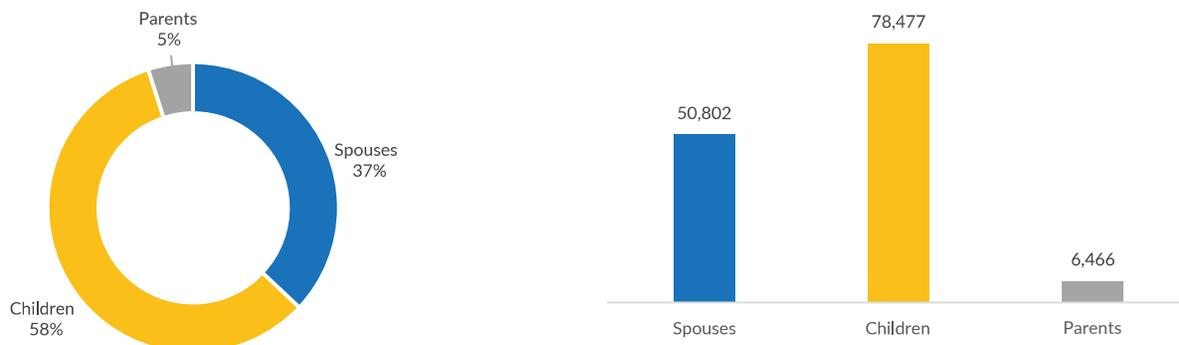
Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

## Unregistered Members of Registered Families (UMRFs)

In total, 135,745 UMRFs were recorded, representing 9.6% of the total number of individuals who reported for DRIVE. By definition, all UMRFs are nuclear family members of a PoR holder (parent, spouse, children above the age of 5) who have not been registered in Pakistan.

37% were spouses of a PoR holder, 58% are the children (above the age of 5) of a PoR holder, and 5% are the parents of a PoR holder.

## RELATION OF UMRFS TO POR CARDHOLDERS



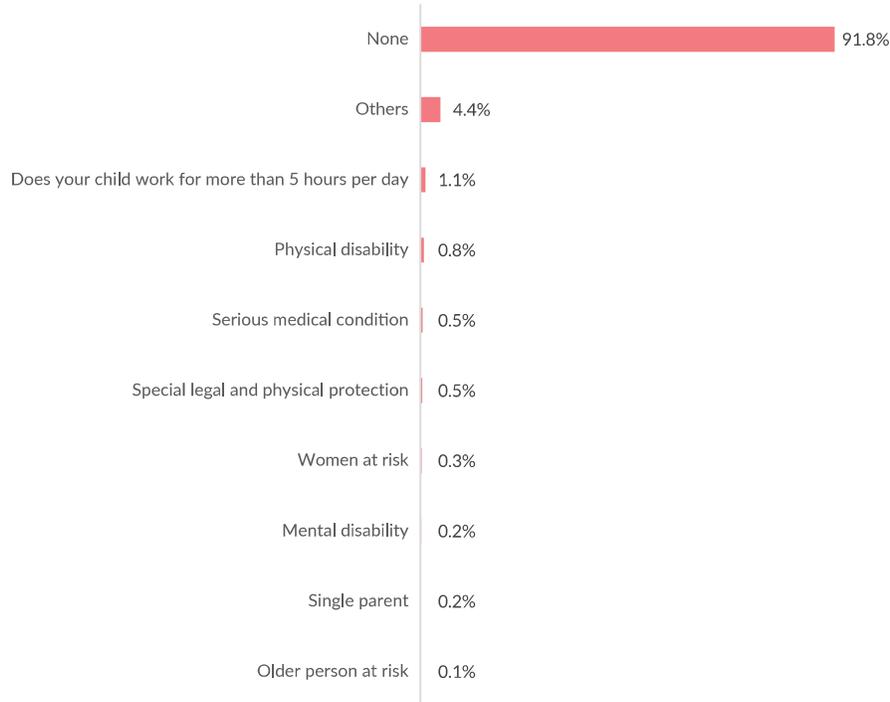


## PROTECTION INFORMATION

Specific protection needs and vulnerabilities were identified by DRIVE staff when voluntarily declared or clearly evident. As such, the data collected may underrepresent the actual needs of the PoR population.

In total, 104,611 individuals (8.2%) were recorded as presenting one or more specific protection needs.

### SPECIFIC NEEDS: TOP TEN DECLARED OR EVIDENT



The largest single defined category related to child labour: children working more than five hours per day (14,680 individuals) represented 14.0% of the total individuals with a reported specific need and 1.1% of the overall PoR population.

Physical disabilities were recorded, totaling 9,848 individuals (9.4% of total individuals with a reported specific need). Mental disability was recorded for 3,020 individuals (2.9% of individuals with a reported specific need). 6,717 individuals (6.4% of total individuals with a reported specific need) were recorded as having a serious medical condition.

Specific categories of protection needs also included 5,924 individuals (5.7% of total individuals with a reported specific need) in need of legal and physical protection. It included PoR cardholders at risk due to family dispute and PoR card holders at risk of arrest or detention.

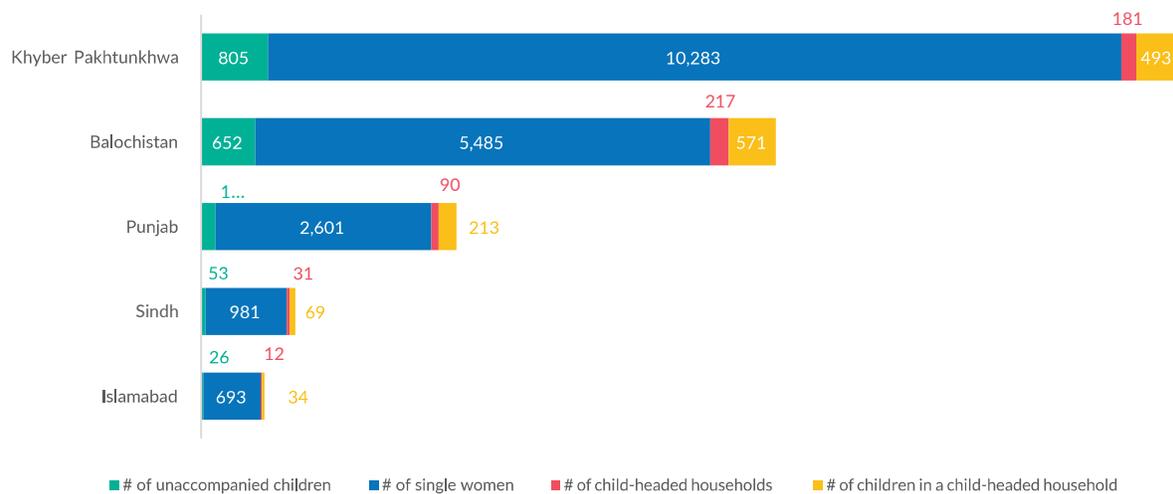


A total of 40 DRIVE sites were available at national level for PoR cardholders and their immediate family members to register © UNHCR/Asif Shahzad

3,718 individuals (3.6% of total individuals with a reported specific need) were women at risk; 1,763 individuals (1.7% of total individuals with a reported specific need) were older persons at risk; and 680 individuals (0.7% of total individuals with a reported specific need) were children or adolescents at risk. 606 children (0.6% of total individuals with a reported specific need) were recorded as separated or unaccompanied children, or child-headed households.

The composition of the households verified during DRIVE provides an additional indication on the protection situation of the PoR cardholders. 1,713 children and 20,102 women were registered as the only member of the household and are likely to be respectively unaccompanied children and single women in Pakistan. Additionally, 533 households (1,385 children) were exclusively composed of children.

### UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN SINGLE WOMEN AND CHILDREN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS PER PROVINCE



All Afghan refugees, including children, who had a PoR card with an expiry date of 31 December 2015, visited PoR DRIVE sites for a personal interview and to update their data. © UNHCR/Asif Shahzad

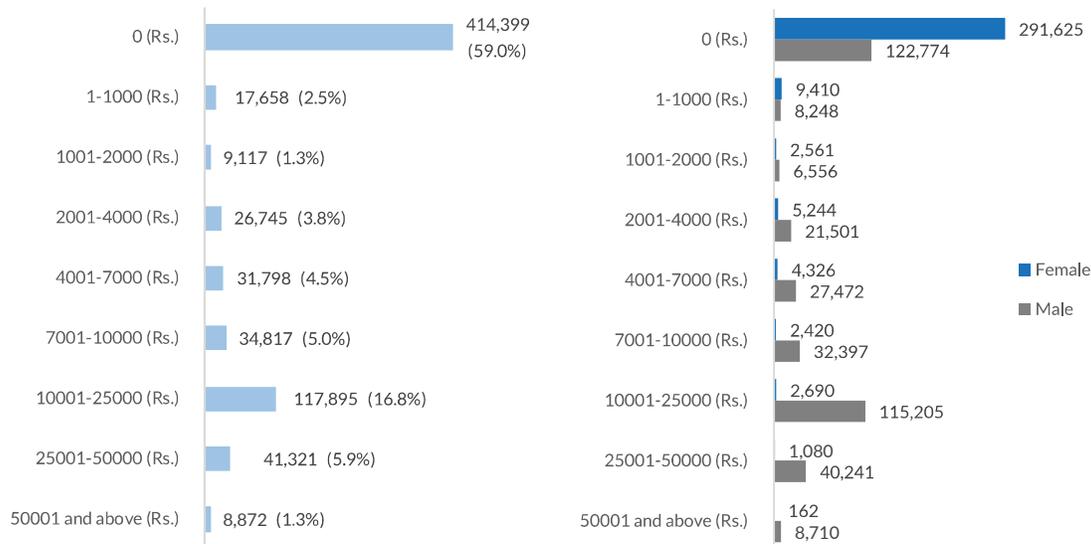
## SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION

PoR cardholders were asked to declare their monthly income. Income levels are generally low, with 92.9% of the PoR population of 15 years of age and above declaring no income or earning less than Pakistan minimum wage of 25,000 rupees per month.

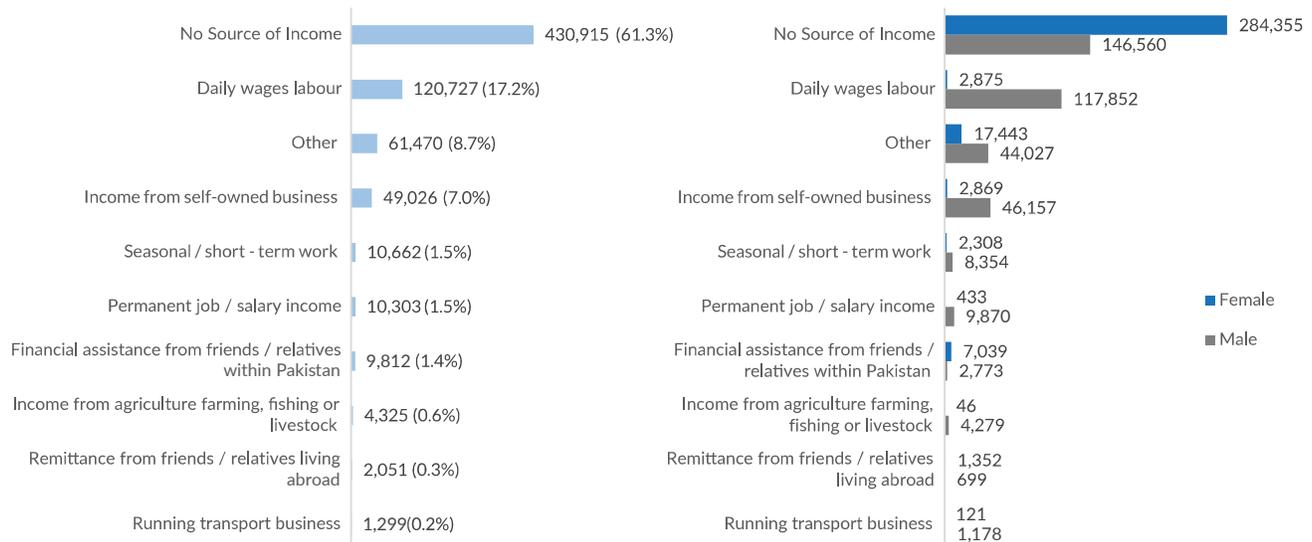
59% of the PoR population of 15 years of age or above (414,399 individuals) reported zero monthly income. 17% of the PoR population of 15 years of age or above (120,135 individuals) reported 1 to 10,000 PKR monthly income.

The largest income bracket, reflecting 117,895 individuals (16.8%) was 10,001 to 25,000 PKR per month. Only 8,872 individuals (1.3%) reported an income of 50,001 PKR or higher per month.

### MONTHLY INCOME



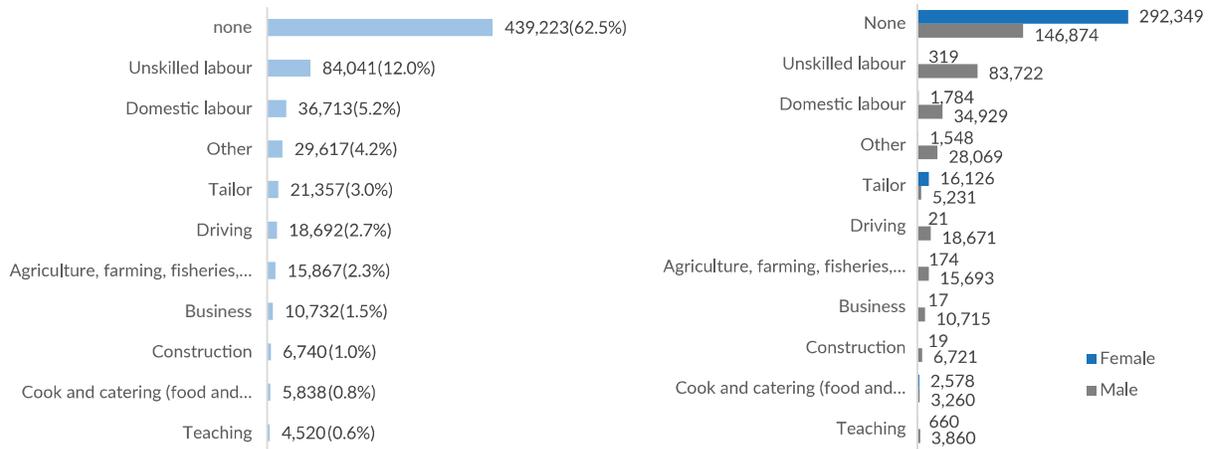
### TOP TEN SOURCES OF INCOME



More PoR cardholders of 15 years of age or more declared an income than a source of income, with 430,915 reporting no income source. By far the largest declared category was daily wages labour, reported by 120,727 individuals (17.2%). 49,026 individuals (7%) declared income from a self-owned business, and 10,303 (1.5%) reported permanent or salary-based employment. 4,366 (0.3%) reported income from farming or agriculture. Remittances were reported as an income source by 2,051 individuals (0.3%), including by 1,352 female PoR cardholders.

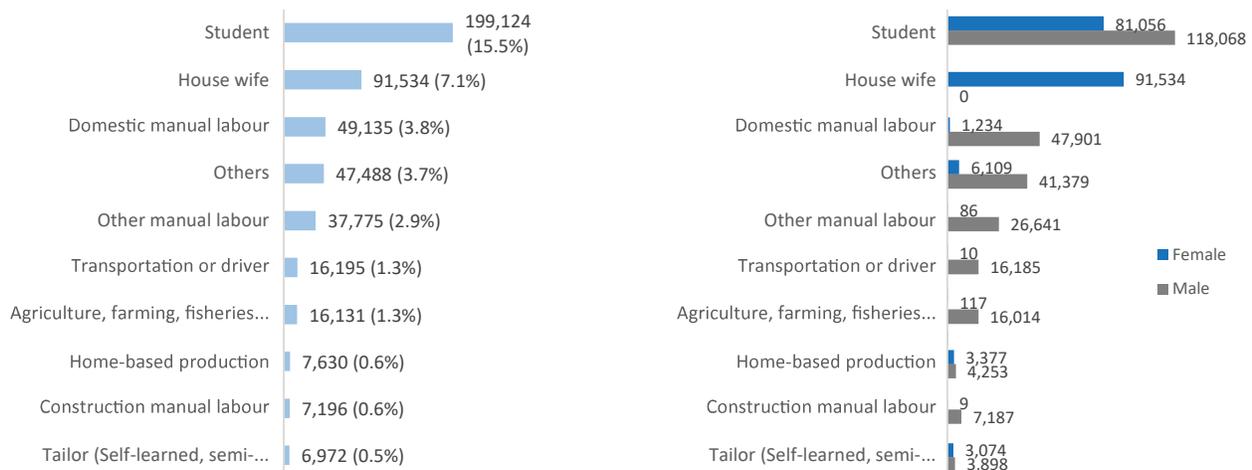
33 different skillsets were reported by PoR cardholders, with the most prevalent among the PoR population of 15 years of age or above being unskilled labour (84,041 individuals, 12.0%), domestic labour (36,713 individuals, 5.2%), tailoring (21,357 individuals, 3.0%) and driving (18,692 individuals, 1.5%). 439,229 PoR holders of 15 years of age or more declared no skills (62.5% of PoR cardholders of 15 years of age or more).

### TOP TEN SKILLS



Occupations reported spanned across 56 categories. 755,581 individuals of the PoR population declared no occupation, including 314,004 individuals of 15 years of age or above. The most common reported occupations were student (199,124 individuals, 15.5% of the total PoR population), housewife (91,534 individuals, 7.1%), domestic manual labour (49,135 individuals, 3.8%), other manual labour (37,775 individuals, 2.9%) and transportation or driver (16,195 individuals, 1.3%). A small number of PoR cardholders were currently employed in qualified professional roles, including medical professionals (1,176 individuals, 0.1%), teaching employees (364 individuals, less than 0.1%), engineers (290 individuals, less than 0.1%) and legal professionals (183 individuals, less than 0.1%).

### TOP TEN OCCUPATIONS

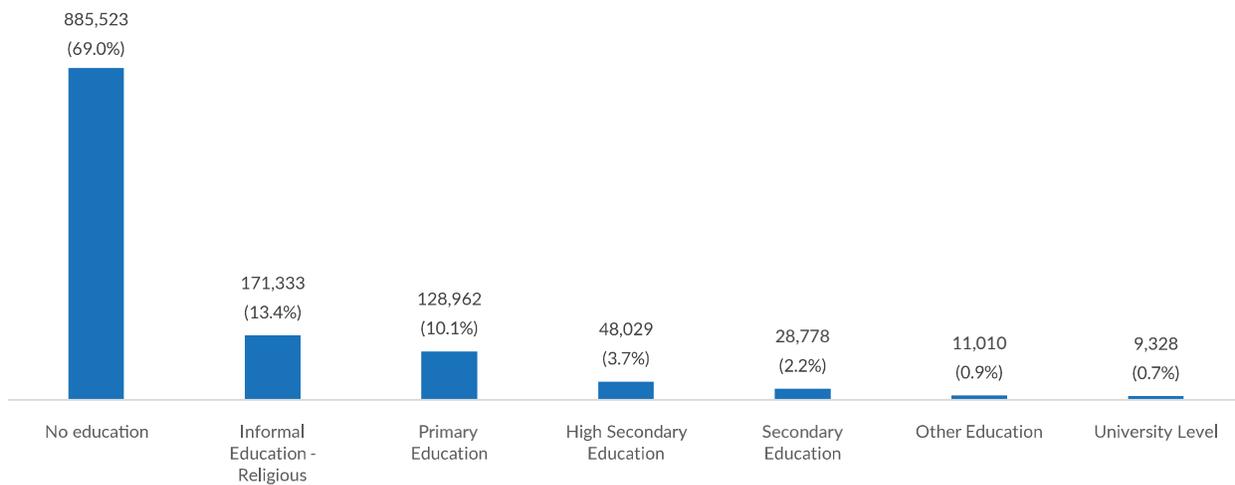




## EDUCATION

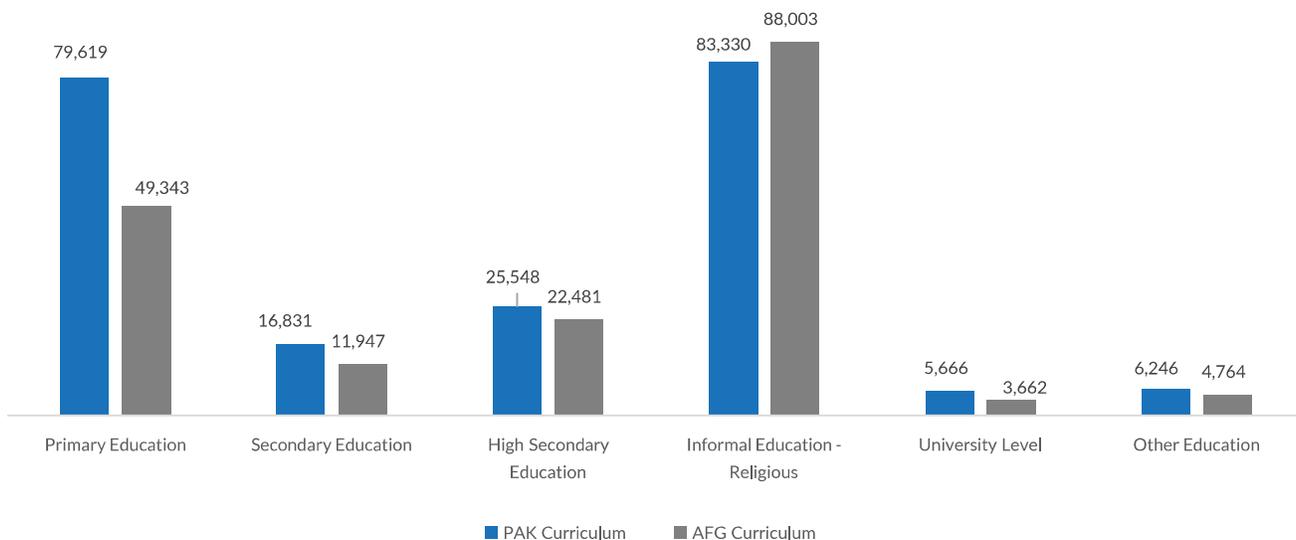
885,523 individuals (including young children), representing 69.0% of the PoR population, reported having no education. This included 53% of the PoR cardholders between 6 and 11 years of age, 44% of the PoR holders between 12 and 17 years of age, and 53% of the PoR holders between 18 and 25 years of age. Female PoR card holders reported to have a limited access to education, with 72% of the female population (433,975) reporting not having any education, as compared to 66% of the male population (451,548 individuals) reporting no education. The gender barrier to access education is additionally reflected across all formal education level categories.

### LEVEL OF EDUCATION

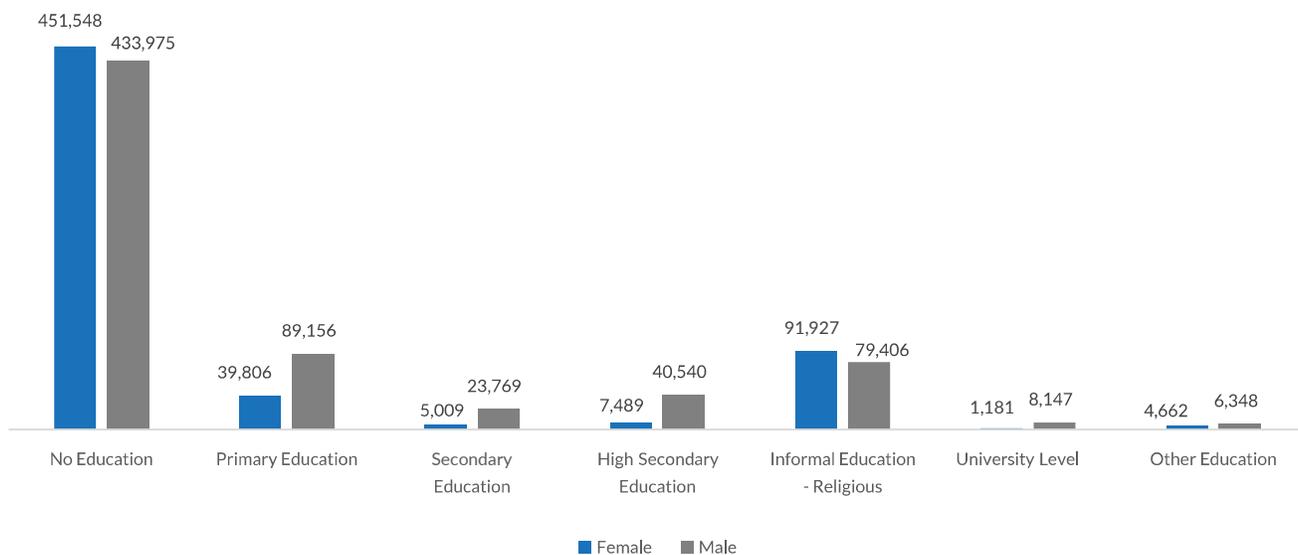


The first source of education of PoR holder population was informal religious education, with 171,333 individuals, representing 13% of the PoR population, reporting having received informal religious education. 128,962 (10% of PoR cardholders) reported receiving only formal primary education.

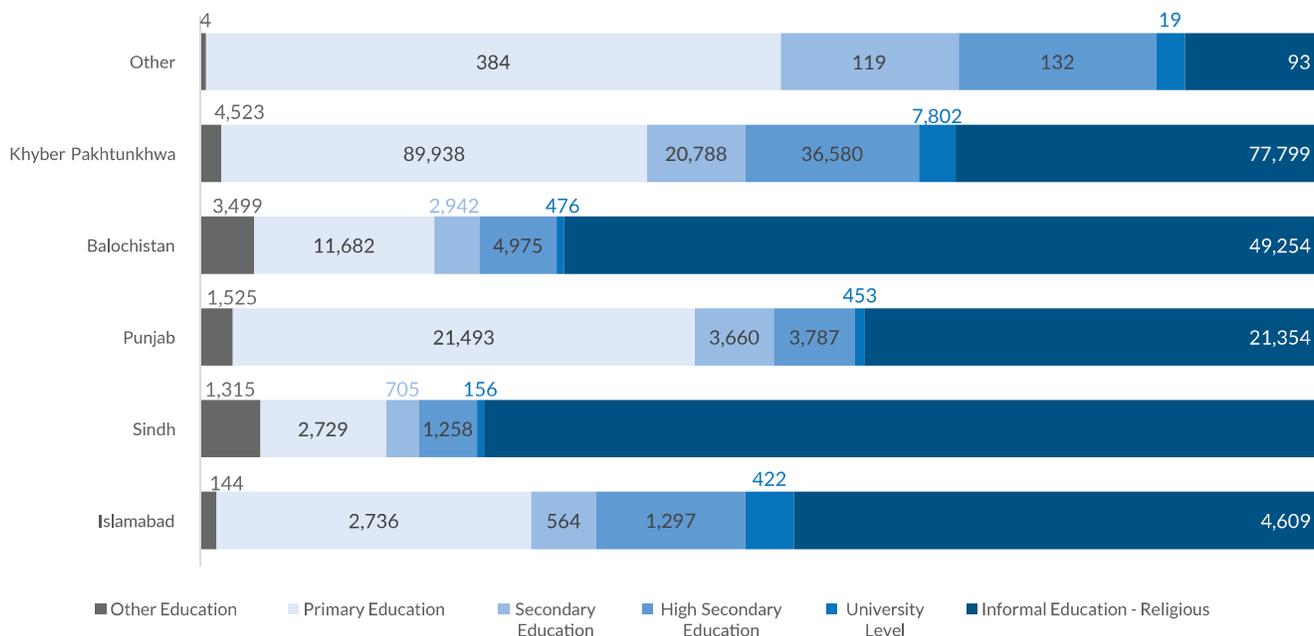
### LEVEL OF EDUCATION BY CURRICULUM



• **LEVEL OF EDUCATION PER SEX** •



• **LEVEL OF EDUCATION PER PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE** •

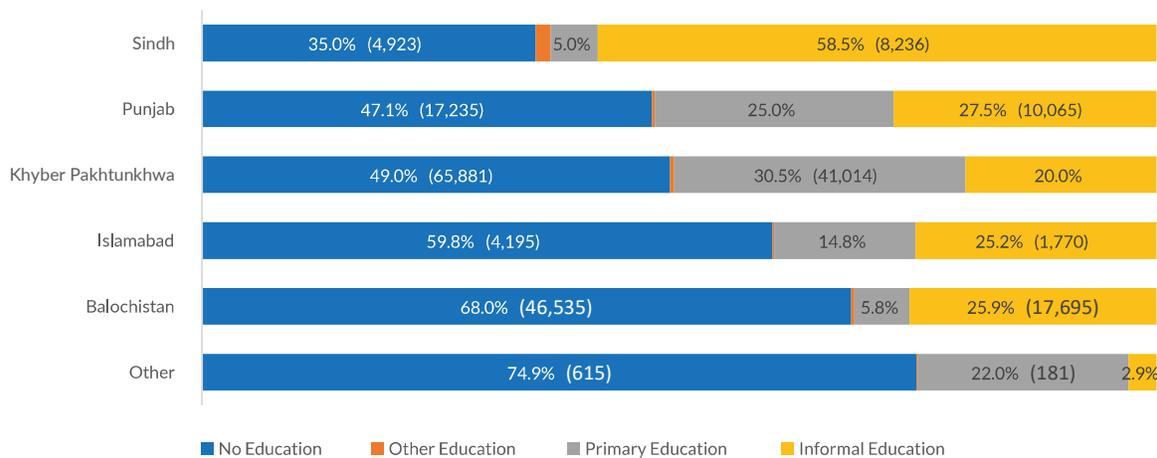




## FOCUS ON CHILDREN AGED 6-11

Among the PoR and UMRF population aged 6 to 11, 139 384 individuals, 53% of the age bracket reported not receiving any education. This includes 56% of children aged 6 to 11 recorded as UMRF (28 441 individuals) and 53 % of children of the same age bracket registered as PoR cardholders (110,943 individuals). Access to education varies by province: 35% of UMRF and PoR children aged 6 to 11 in Sindh province, 49% and 60% of children in the same age category residing respectively in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Islamabad reported having no education.

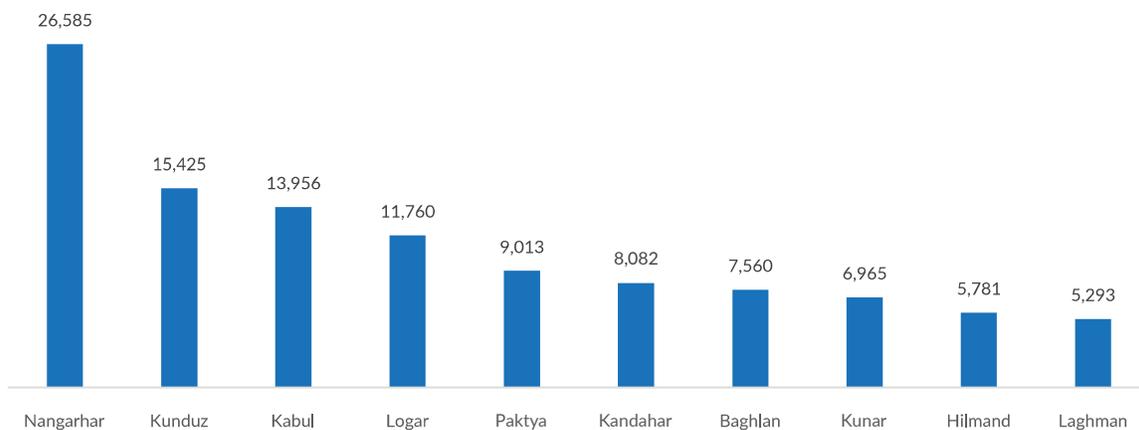
### CHILDREN AGED 6-11: LEVEL OF EDUCATION PER PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE



## INTENTION TO RETURN

19% of the PoR population (241,124 individuals) have expressed their intention to return to Afghanistan, including 157,972 individuals (65.5%) who expressed their intention to return in the short-term future. Nangarhar was the first province of intended place of return with 26,585 PoR cardholders, followed by Kunduz (15 124) and Kabul (13 956). 25% of UMRFs also indicated an interest in repatriation.

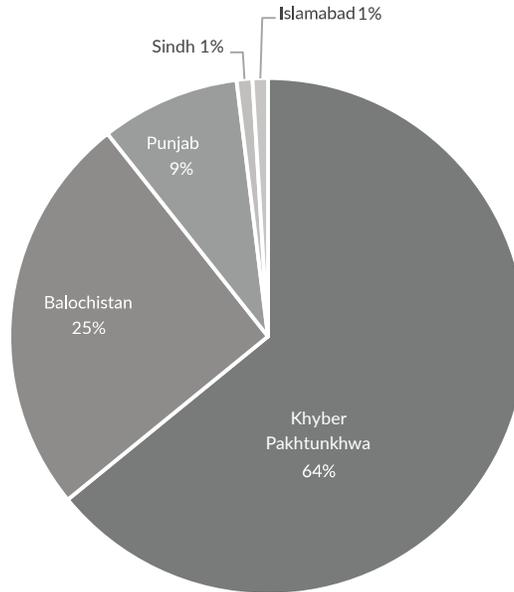
### TOP TEN PROVINCES OF INTENDED RETURN



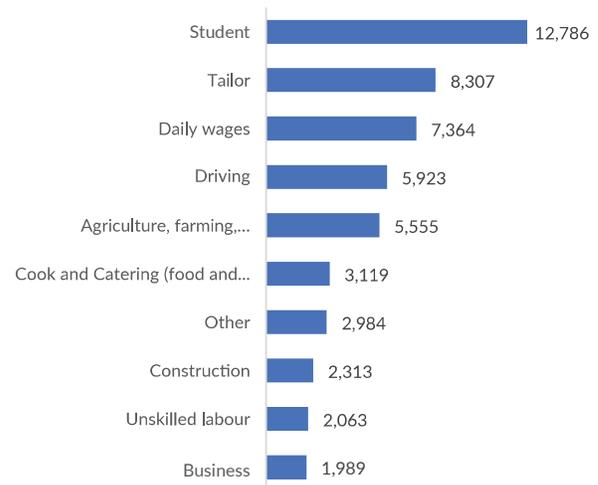
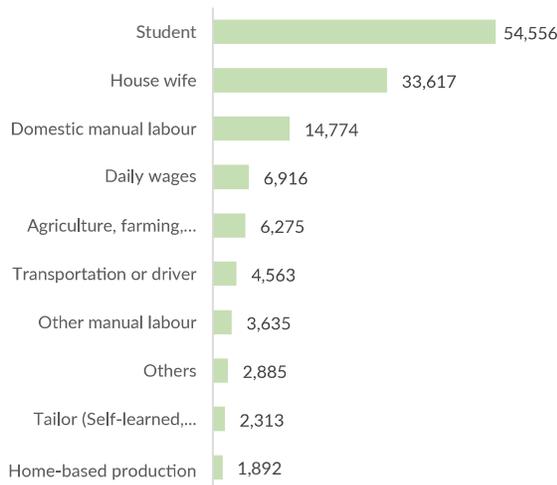
Among PoR cardholders who expressed their intention to return, 64% (154 529 individuals) were originating from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



**POPULATION WITH INTENTION TO RETURN: PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE**



**POPULATION WITH INTENTION TO RETURN: TOP TEN OCCUPATIONS AND SKILLS**



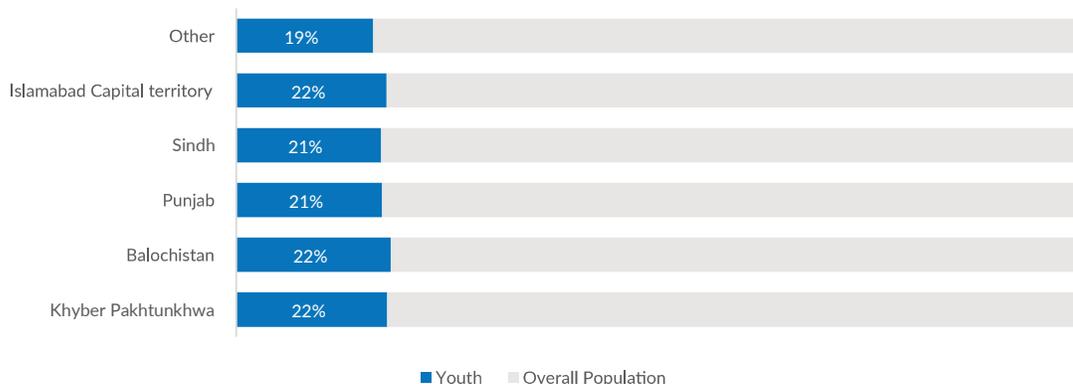
61% of the population who indicated their intention to return reported having an occupation, which is 20 points higher than the (reportedly) employed proportion of the total PoR population (41%). Among those, the most common were students (54 556 individuals, 37% of those having reported an occupation), housewives (33,617 individuals, representing 23 % of those having reported an occupation) and domestic manual labour (14,774, 10% of those having reported an occupation). Among the skilled professionals, 811 teachers, 460 medical personnel, 128 engineers and 72 legal professionals indicated their intention to return.



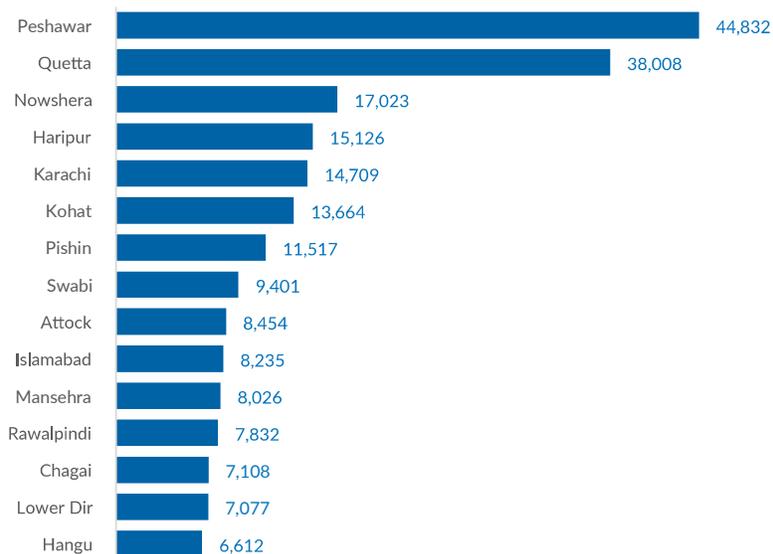
## YOUTH

276,429 PoR cardholders are aged between 15 and 24, representing 21.5% of the PoR population. This population lives primarily in the Peshawar district (44, 832 individuals), Quetta district (38,008 individuals) and Nowshera district (17,023 individuals).

### PROPORTION OF YOUTH BY PROVINCE



### YOUTH DISTRIBUTION - TOP 15 DISTRICTS

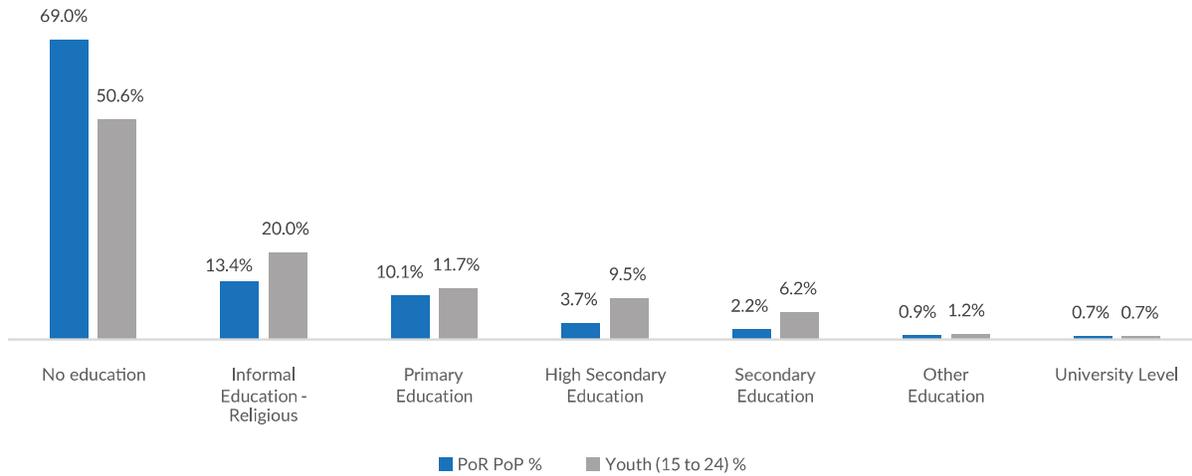


99% of the youth was born in Pakistan. Their level of education is considerably higher than the average level of education of the general PoR population. 49% of PoR cardholders between 15 and 24 years of age reported having received an education, compared with only 31% of the PoR population. The higher level of education of this population is reflected across all education level categories. DRIVE also indicates a higher occupation rate of the youth population, with 51 % of this population declared having an occupation (141,172 individuals) including 61 881 individuals who declared being a student.



Afghan refugee child processed at a DRIVE Centre in Islamabad. © UNHCR/Asif Shahzad

● **LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF POR CARDHOLDERS AGED 15-24** ●



Born and raised in Pakistan, this Afghan refugee girl, DRIVE staff takes a photo during the registration process for the new smart card. © UNHCR/Saiyna Bashir



All immediate family members, including women and children, joined the exercise. This Afghan refugee girl waits while her family registers for the new smart card © UNHCR/Saiyna Bashir



Afghan refugee family getting an updates from NADRA staff about the registration process for new smart cards at a DRIVE centre. © UNHCR/Saiyna Bashir

## 6. WAY FORWARD

The systems established during DRIVE formed the foundation for the expansion of PCM centres to 11 locations across Pakistan. The new PCMs will finalize the remaining processes, including issuance of documentation to UMRFs, resolution of cases with errors requiring correction and resolution of deferred or appealed cases, among other functions, and provide for continuous updating of DRIVE data. More specifically, the data of the entire PoR population will be periodically verified, corrected and updated on an ongoing basis, which will ensure that the Government and UNHCR have access to accurate and current data at all times.

DRIVE data is now utilized for evidence-based programming and the development of sustainable interventions in Pakistan and Afghanistan, including in the area of education, livelihood and Durable Solutions.



Refugee children also participated in the DRIVE exercise. These girls use a coloring book, while their father submits his finger prints at a DRIVE centre for new smart cards. © UNHCR/Saiyna Bashir



# DRIVE

DOCUMENT RENEWAL AND INFORMATION VERIFICATION EXERCISE





**DRIVE**

DOCUMENT RENEWAL AND INFORMATION VERIFICATION EXERCISE

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