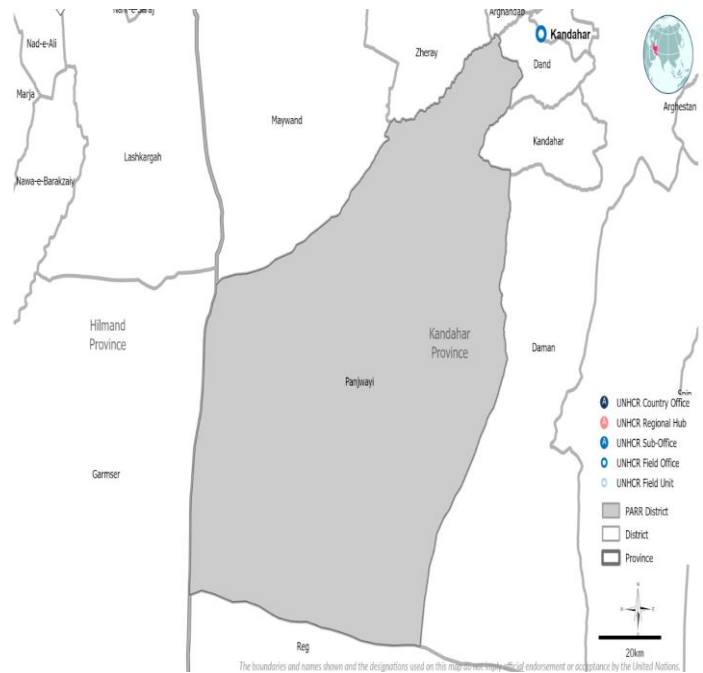







Beneficiaries	Total Population	IDPs	IDP Returnees	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
29,200 Female 30,206 Male	49,200 Female 51,000 Male	9,000 Female 9,300 Male	20,000 Female 20,700 Male	140 Female 140 Male	20,000 Female 20,700 Male
<b>59,400</b>	<b>100,200</b>	<b>18,300</b>	<b>40,700</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>40,700</b>

Panjwayi District, situated in Southern Afghanistan within Kandahar Province, holds notable significance due to its historical background and local characteristics. Panjwayi District has an estimated population of 100,200 with 51,000 males and 49,200 females. The district includes 18,300 IDPs, 40,700 IDP returnees, 280 refugee returnees, and a host community of 40,700 individuals. From January 2022 to May 2024, UNHCR implemented various projects in Panjwayi, benefiting thousands of individuals. Like many other areas in the region, Panjwayi has seen population shifts due to conflict and displacement. Agriculture is the cornerstone of Panjwayi's economy, with major crops including wheat, barley, and various fruits. Livestock farming also plays a key role. Notably, the district's economic progress has been impacted by conflict and instability and is just beginning to recovery. The district is mainly inhabited by Pashtun tribes, such as the Durrani and Ghilzai. Pashto is the predominant language spoken in Panjwayi, reflecting the Pashtun majority with Dari also being used.



## Projects already implemented by UNHCR (January 2022- June 2024)

BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
<b>1,200</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR has conducted the rapid household assessments to 125 households/1,200 individuals in 2024</li> </ul>
<b>11,300</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR conducted an awareness raising program to 750 households/11,300 individuals on the UN and particularly on the UNHCR interventions in Afghanistan</li> </ul>
<b>570</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support was provided to 70 households/570 individuals on filing petitions, how to document requests for assistance, requests for information and assessment or registering complaints, whilst necessary support was provided to them</li> </ul>
<b>1,300</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR monitored the protection situation of IDPs, Refugee Returnees, IDP Returnees and Host Communities in the district through Community Based Protection Monitoring (CBPM) – Focus Group Discussions, Key Informant Interviews, Household Interviews and direct observation</li> </ul>
<b>600</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal Assistance support in the form of legal awareness, counselling, aid, representation, and issuance of civil documents was provided to IDPs, Refugee Returnees, IDP Returnees and Host Communities</li> </ul>
<b>300</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR assisted 300 refugee returnees in Panjwayi District under the Voluntary Repatriation (VolRep) – 120 people and Forcibly Afghan Returnee Enrolment (FARE) – 180 people</li> </ul>
<b>10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR provided supplementary Cash for Reintegration (CARE) grant assistance to 10 families (40 individuals)</li> </ul>

	<b>20,500</b>	■ UNHCR provided child protection services at the Panjwayi District to total 20,500 individuals through Antenna 91.2 FM radio station – 20,000 beneficiaries received key messages, awareness raising to 480 children, and PSS consoling 37 children
	<b>10</b>	■ Ten (10) Refugee Housing Units (RHUs) were provided to health clinics in Panjwayi District
	<b>9,700</b>	■ UNHCR assisted 9,700 individuals with Cash for Reintegration (CARE) in Panjwayi District
	<b>11,800</b>	■ UNHCR assisted 11,800 individuals with Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) in Panjwayi District
	<b>1,000</b>	■ UNHCR supported 1,000 individuals through Cash-for-Work (CfW) program. The CfW provided employment opportunities, financial stability, and community development initiatives
	<b>60</b>	■ UNHCR supported 50 female beneficiaries under the Cash for Livelihood (SME) program. Additionally, support was provided to 10 female beneficiaries to produce 1,200 handbags
	<b>700</b>	■ UNHCR provided Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support Services (MHPSS) to 700 individuals
	<b>8,000</b>	■ UNHCR distributed solar panel packages (clean energy) to 650 households/8,000 individuals in Panjwayi District
	<b>47,000</b>	■ UNHCR rehabilitated one canal in Panjwayi District, benefiting 7,000 individuals, constructed nine culverts, benefiting an estimated 40,000 people



The Chilghor Comprehensive Health Center (CHC), under construction in Panjwayi's Chilghor village, will serve 19,000 locals, upon its completion.





In 2022, the Salawat canal cleaning initiative provided jobs and benefited 6,867 locals, enhancing irrigation and economic stability. © ACHRO



The Regwa Basic Health Center (BHC) project is currently under construction in the Regwa village, located in the Panjwayi district. Upon completion, the BHC is set to offer medical services to 15,000 People of Concern (POCs), of which over 51% are refugee returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). © WAW

## UNHCR activities (planned/ongoing in 2024)

TARGET BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
	<b>1,100</b> ■ UNHCR will conduct Community Based Protection Monitoring (CBPM) and Rapid Household Assessments (RHAF) for 1,100 vulnerable IDPs, Refugee Returnees, IDP Returnees and Host Communities' families for the purpose of advocacy, planning, programming, and complementarity approach
	<b>1,700</b> ■ Undertaking Legal Assistance in the district and the target population will be IDPs, Refugee Returnees, IDP Returnees and Host Communities. The target population are being provided with legal awareness, counselling, aid, representation, and civil documents (tazkira, marriage, birth, and death certificates)
<b>80</b>	■ UNHCR will support 80 individuals with PSN (Person with Specific Needs) programme
<b>2,110</b>	■ UNHCR will conduct awareness raising and community dialogue sessions on GBV prevention and women rights to 2,110 individuals
	<b>5,400</b> ■ UNHCR is constructing three schools in Panjwayi District, which will provide access to education to 5,400 students



54,000

- UNHCR is constructing two Comprehensive Health Centres (CHCs), and one Basic Health Centres (BHC) that will provide services to 54,000 People we Serve (PwS)

300

- UNHCR is planning to provide MHPSS services to 300 individuals in 2024



30

- UNHCR will build 30 permanent shelters in Panjwai district, prioritizing the inclusion of those forcibly repatriated from Pakistan, ensuring their stable reintegration

## Partnerships



- Danish Refugee Council (DRC) conducts protection monitoring, individual protection assistance and provide legal rights awareness
- World Food Programme provides food distribution to vulnerable individuals
- UNICEF conducts vaccination programme and other activities aimed to prevent/mitigate malnutrition

## Remaining Gaps



- There are a number of vulnerable households and/or people with specific needs who need immediate and special assistance to addressing their protection needs



- Lack of civil documentation in particular amongst women/girls remain one of the main challenges
- Limited child protection partner is one of the main challenges



- Many youths opt to leave to find jobs elsewhere. As per community-based protection monitoring, widespread unemployment has affected the communities which has resulted in using negative coping mechanism



- The ban on girls' education have deprived them from the right to education and meanwhile due to poverty and lack of employment opportunities, child labour has been observed. Community Based Education Classes (CBE) are banned and closed by the de facto authorities



- Lack of health workers coupled by limited medicines in the clinics is one the main issues noted in the community-based protection monitoring
- Inadequate MHPSS services including assistance for people with specific needs are needed



- Access to drinking water is one of the challenges faced by the communities. It is because the water table has gone down, and people can't afford digging deeper boreholes
- Inadequate access to safe latrines, some people practice open area for defecation



- The need of shelter is high while the partners implementing shelter program is minimal



- Panjwai does not have electricity and the communities are vulnerable to afford solar system for lighting and cooling and there isn't any organization who implements solar energy programs



- The communities faced challenges in terms of infrastructure which was coupled by the recent floods resulting in destroying roads, culverts, canal system, drainage, streams, protection walls and shelters.

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