

OPERATIONAL UPDATE

Afghanistan

December 2024

UNHCR has assisted over **118,000** Afghan returnees from Pakistan, including **75,400** Proof of Registration (PoR) Card holders, since September 2023. Approximately **49%** of the assisted individuals are women and girls, and **2.5%** of the total assisted beneficiaries have disabilities.

Between 15 September 2023 and 31 December 2024, nearly **806,000** Afghans have returned to Afghanistan. Of households assisted, at least one in four are headed by women, and approximately **33%** of returnees intend to return to five provincial capitals (Kabul, Jalalabad, Kandahar, Kunduz, and Mazar-e-Sharif).

Out of **806,000**, some **315,100** returned in 2024—an average of **26,300** returns per month. Over **10,500** have been arrested or detained in Pakistan this year. December was the month with the highest level of arrests/detention, with a total of some **2,060** cases, and November was the second highest, with **1,180** cases.

KEY INDICATORS FOR 2024

1,734,679

Individuals directly supported by UNHCR, receiving protection, cash, and in-kind assistance.

52%

of all individuals assisted in 2024 are women and girls.

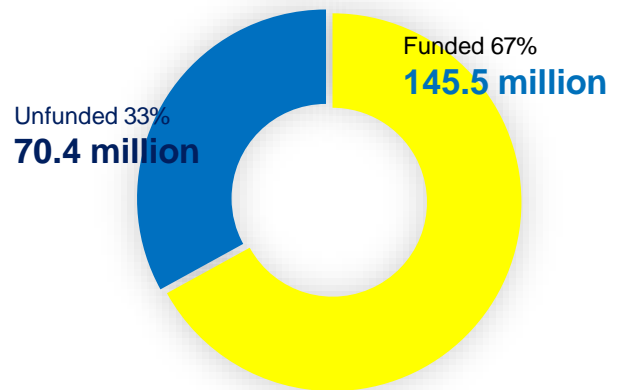
729,355

Individuals participated in assessments and monitoring exercises meant to understand gaps and inform targeted assistance.

FUNDING (AS OF 31 December 2024)

USD 215.9 million

requested for Afghanistan



Shogofa and her sister Latifa at the Legal Counselling & Assistance Centre, accompanied by their mother, to obtain Essential documents in Herat Province. © UNHCR/Oxygen Media Empire

Update on Achievements

Operational Context

Afghanistan has an estimated **3.22 million conflict-induced** internally displaced persons (IDPs), **1.6 million IDP returnees**, and hosts around **35,000 refugees**¹, requiring immediate protection and humanitarian assistance, as well as medium to long-term support². UNHCR has assisted **54,720** people in refugee or refugee-like situations who returned (from Pakistan, Iran and other countries) in 2024. Additionally, in 2024, an estimated **23.7 million** people – more than half of Afghanistan's population – are projected to require humanitarian assistance³.

Achievements



PROTECTION

UNHCR Assistance to Returnees: UNHCR has assisted a total of 54,720 individuals (28,093 females and 26,627 males) in refugee or refugee-like situations who returned to Afghanistan since 1 January 2024, including 1,152 (616 females and 536 males) in December alone. Those assisted include Voluntary Repatriation Form (VRF) holders, PoR card holders, Amayesh card holders, UNHCR slip holders, UNHCR certificate holders, and undocumented family members, with the majority returning from Pakistan. Provision of assistance to deported refugees from Iran (Amayesh card holders) was expanded to the border with Iran as of 1 December 2024, as a part of UNHCR's efforts to scale up protection support at the borders with Iran.

In 2024, some 9,000 individuals have been deported from Pakistan, including 1,200 individuals deported in December and 1,200 individuals deported in November 1,200. This is significantly higher than the number of deportations recorded in October (870 individuals) and September (580 individuals). This increase may be linked to the announcement that Afghans residing in Islamabad must obtain a non-objection certificate to enable their stay.

The month with the highest level of deportations in 2024 was May (1,300 individuals), reaching higher levels than December and November 2024 (1,200 individuals respectively). Since the initial implementation of the Illegal Foreigners' Repatriation Plan (IFRP) phase one in November 2023, the months with highest recorded deportations are November 2023 (24,500 individuals) and December 2023 (3,500 individuals).

UNHCR observed that the overall voluntary repatriation figures from Iran recorded in 2024 (997 individuals) represents a 101 percent increase compared to 2023. The increase could be due to an increase in anti-Afghan sentiment reported since July 2024, coupled with media statements indicating that the Iranian government plans to deport some two million undocumented Afghans by end March 2025. These developments continue to raise concerns with regards to the impact on Afghan nationals residing in the country.

In view of increased return/deportations from Iran, UNHCR scaled up-border monitoring activities at Islam Qala and Zaranj border crossing points with Iran. This includes deploying additional teams to establish additional protection desks at Islam Qala and Zaranj crossing points to monitor population movement after official working hours/during the weekend as well as to ensure adequate screening of deported refugees (Amayesh holders and persons with protection profiles) and their subsequent referral to UNHCR's encashment centers, including in Herat, to receive protection

¹ [Afghanistan Operational Data Portal](#)

² These figures are expected to increase retroactively with ongoing assessments and considered indicative rather than overall statistical data of IDP returnees in Afghanistan.

³ [Afghanistan Humanitarian Response Plan](#)

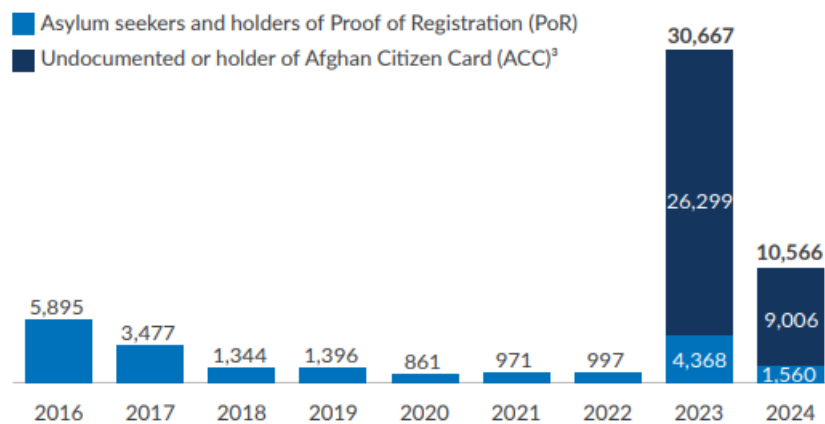
assistance including a cash grant.

A total of 3,301 interviews (2,112 males and 1,189 females), including 147 in December, were conducted by UNHCR protection teams with newly arrived returnees in 2024 as part of return/protection monitoring activities. Based on the returnee monitoring findings, the primary reasons of return continue to be linked to protection concerns, including fear of arrest and/or deportation, alleged abuse by police or state authorities, concerns related to PoR card expiration and uncertainty related to its extension, concerns related to police raids, and strict border entry requirements, which limits the ability to commute to Afghanistan for temporary reasons.

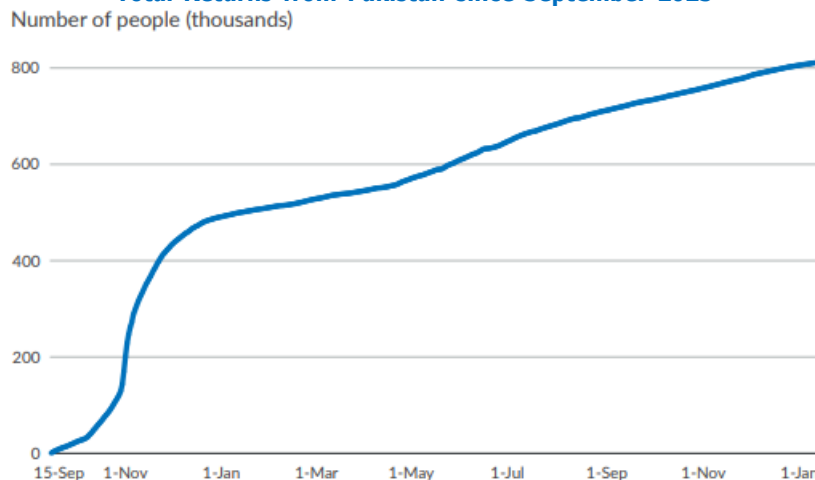
However, many returnees who arrived in Afghanistan since June 2024 reported a decrease in protection issues in Pakistan, including police harassment, arrests, extortion, and night raids, except for sporadic incidents in limited locations - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan and Islamabad.

In contrast, returning refugees who returned from Iran since July 2024, interviewed in Herat and other encashment centres, reported a growing hostility vis-à-vis Afghans in Iran, including refugees. Refugee returnees reported that they are facing difficulties in receiving their salaries and in accessing education.

Arrests and detentions (from 2016 to 31 December 2024)



Total Returns from Pakistan since September 2023



Returnee Monitoring in Return Areas – Phone Survey: The second round of the phone survey was launched on 3 December 2024, interviewing nearly 3,000 returnee households who have returned from Pakistan between January and June 2024. The survey questionnaire covers a range of issues related to returnees’ movement intentions after return, safety/security, psychosocial support (PSS) needs, vulnerability, access to basic services, livelihoods, housing, land and property rights, food security,

access to phone, documentation. It also sought to assess the impact, efficiency, and effectiveness of the cash grant and the socio-economic situation of the returnees. These criteria can be used to assess the achievement of durable solutions in line with the IASC Durable Solutions Framework.

The findings from the first round of the phone-based survey are available online - Post Return Monitoring Report (October 2024), while findings from the second round are anticipated in February 2025.

Border Monitoring: Some 806,000 Afghans have returned from Pakistan since 15 September 2023, primarily through the Torkham and Spin Boldak border crossing points. The majority arrived in November 2023, following Pakistan's announcement of the IFRP in October 2023.

In December 2024, UNHCR conducted 10,282 household/individual level protection border monitoring interviews (inflow and outflow) with Afghans at nine official crossing points with Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan. During the same period, a total of 126 interviews were conducted at unofficial crossing points. Between 1 January and 31 December 2024, a total of 145,537 inflow and outflow monitoring interviews were conducted at nine official crossing points and 1,057 interviews at around 50 unofficial crossing points. Since November, UNHCR has established protection/border monitoring activities in Abo Nasri Farahi border crossing point in Farah province bordering with Iran to monitor population movements to Iran through Farah province. In addition, considering significant controls imposed by the Iranian authorities and DfA at the unofficial crossing points in Herat and Nimroz provinces, those leaving Afghanistan through irregular routes including with smugglers facilitating their movements may consider this route to travel to Iran.

In 2024, an estimated 988,000 Afghan passport holders departed for Iran via Islam Qala and Zaranj, including an estimated 105,800 individuals, in December.

Between 1 January and 31 December 2024, an estimated 1,089,000 individuals travelled to Pakistan via Torkham (742,000 individuals) and Spin Boldak (343,000 individuals) and 1,090,000 individuals returned via Torkham (713,300 individuals) and Spin Boldak (376,800 individuals) to Afghanistan. In recent years, the majority of the in/outflow movements were reported via Spin Boldak. Angor Ada crossing point in Paktika province remains closed, while Dand-Aw-Patan crossing point in Paktia province, and Ghulam Khan crossing point in Khost province, are only open for commercial movements (trucks transporting goods either way).

According to key informants (KIs) and reports by the media, the erection of a border wall by the Government of Iran has been completed along the eastern borders with Afghanistan while work is ongoing in other parts. The wall aims at preventing the irregular movement of Afghan nationals, smuggling of goods, livestock, and drugs to and from Iran.

UNHCR continued to biometrically process and provide cash assistance, reaching a total of 6,999 families (including 147 families in December), composed of 27,962 persons (436 individuals in December), compelled to return from Pakistan in 2024. The categories include PoR card holders and their nuclear family members, UNHCR slip holders, asylum-seeker certificate holders, Amayesh card holders (from Iran) and other protection referrals. Based on the protection/border monitoring information, UNHCR observed that the number of people returning has been decreasing since April 2024, which could be due to the advocacy efforts carried out by UNHCR offices in Pakistan. Following the visit of UNHCR's High Commissioner to Pakistan in July 2024, the Government of Pakistan extended the validity of POR cards until 30 June 2025 which brought positive outcomes for Afghan refugees residing in Pakistan.

In November 2024, UNHCR expanded protection presence and border monitoring activities including inflow and outflow monitoring at Abu Nasr-i-Farahi crossing point in Farah province bordering with Iran. Since July 2024, the Iranian authorities have been emphasizing the return/deportation of approximately two million undocumented Afghans from Iran by March 2025. Additionally, due to significant controls imposed by both the Iranian authorities and DfA at unofficial crossing points in Herat and Nimroz provinces, travelers and smugglers may consider using the crossing point in Farah to travel to Iran.

UNHCR's mixed-gender teams are stationed at the Spin Boldak and Torkham border crossing points, conducting protection interviews with the newly arrived Afghans from Pakistan, including women. Help desks are available to identify people with sensitive protection profiles and to conduct referrals to available services, including to the UNHCR protection team for further assessment of protection

concerns and needs. Shelter, livelihood, health, water, sanitation, and hygiene were identified as the most critical needs. The same procedure has been established in the borders with Iran to assess and assist deported refugees (Amayesh card holders) and persons with protection profiles.

[See UNHCR Afghanistan Border Monitoring Report January-December 2024](#)

Rapid Household Needs Assessments: A total of 10,264 assessments were conducted through Rapid Household Assessments (RHAF) and Community-Based Protection Monitoring (CBPM) in December 2024. Since the beginning of 2024, 59,918 RHAF assessments comprising 452,015 individuals and 21,368 CBPMs comprising 108,610 individuals were completed. For RHAF assessments, in December UNHCR completed a total of 8,889 assessments, across 56 districts in 17 provinces of Afghanistan, reaching 68,757 individuals (with children making up 66 percent of household of these, equivalent to 45,266 persons). Female-headed households accounted for around 24 percent of the assessments, which shows an increase of 4 percent compared to November (20 percent). Around 56 percent of these households (4,319 households) report facing more than one vulnerability. Overall, 7 percent of respondents said that they have received assistance, while 93 percent mentioned that they have not yet received any assistance. Of those assisted, around 73 percent mentioned that they have received cash assistance, followed by food (57.3 percent), NFI (10.3 percent), hygiene kits (6.8 percent), and dignity kit (2.4 percent). The RHAF assessments encompassed a diverse mix of participants from the host community, IDPs, IDP returnees, undocumented returnees, and refugee returnees, providing a broad sample for the survey. In December, 45 percent of the assessed population were IDP returnees, followed by IDP making up 29 percent, host community 13 percent, and refugee returnees making up 9 percent of the respondents.

Community Based Protection Monitoring (CBPM): As part of UNHCR's community-based protection monitoring (CBPM), UNHCR used household surveys, key informant interviews (KII) and focus group discussions (FGD) to monitor protection risks and coping mechanisms of IDPs, returnees, host community members, refugees and asylum-seekers in December 2024. Some 265 male-headed households and 233 female-headed households were interviewed by UNHCR's CBPM partners (498 household assessments total), representing 3,486 individuals. Assessments were conducted in 38 districts of 21 provinces to collect household-level data, indicating the broad geographic reach of UNHCR's CBPM activities. Some 22 percent of the interviewees were from rural areas and urban areas respectively.

The fact that around 47 percent of the households assessed were headed by women (in addition to 67 percent female key informants – see below) underlines UNHCR's ability to reach women and girls as well as the operational commitment to ensure women's voices are meaningfully reflected in assessments despite the restrictions in place. The age group of heads of households assessed includes 35-59 years (63 percent), 18-34 (31 percent), 60 and above (5 percent), and 14-17 (1 percent), underlining UNHCR's commitment to ensuring an age, gender, and diversity (AGD) approach throughout its activities.

The lack of civil documentation continues to be a prevalent issue for all population groups assessed, including e-Tazkera, passports, marriage and birth certificates as well as paper tazkera. While most respondents reported that they had never obtained civil documents, others cited a lack of knowledge about procedures, not needed or the destruction or expiry of their documents as the key reasons impeding access to documentation. Women and girls continue to be the group most affected by the absence of legal documentation. UNHCR continues to undertake legal assistance projects across the country to address this problem.

Household members continue to report high levels of stress affecting their day-to-day life, the main reasons being lack of employment and severe economic hardship, food insecurity, children being out of school and engaged in labour, lack of basic services, as well as physical health problems. Furthermore, 43 percent of heads of households have noticed negative changes in the last three months, such as sadness, stress, lack of appetite, social withdrawal, aggressive behaviour and self-harm. Despite the high needs, 52 percent of households mentioned that they, or their family members, were not able to receive mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) within the last three months with women by far the most affected group.

Moreover, 31 percent reported that they or their family members were not able to receive healthcare services in the last three months. Around 91 percent reported that they have not received food

assistance in the last three months, and 24 percent do not have easy access to safe drinking water. Further, 41 percent of the respondents mentioned that there are places that women and girls do not feel comfortable visiting, including education centres, marketplaces, clinics and water points due to discrimination, harassment and intimidation, lack of IDs, no mahram, safety concerns, and socio-cultural barriers.

UNHCR also conducted 433 interviews with 145 male and 288 female key informants in 38 districts of 21 provinces. The findings of the key informant interviews with IDP returnees, host community members, IDPs, refugee returnees, refugees and asylum seekers and undocumented returnees indicate that a large part of the community members are unable to access services. The top five groups facing challenges to access services are female-headed households, persons with physical disabilities, households headed by older persons, persons with psychosocial disabilities and single male headed household.

The respondents mentioned that food assistance, livelihood support, NFIs, healthcare, electricity, healthcare and MHPSS for children and adults are the main services that are not available for community members, alongside rehabilitation and legal aid services. This is due to their inability to pay for services, the lack of information on services, the lack of transportation or inability to pay for transportation, discrimination and exclusion, the lack of identity documentation, interferences, their families not allowing them, accessibility challenges for persons with disabilities and mahram restrictions.

A total of 444 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted with women, men, girls and boys of different age groups and displacement statuses in 54 districts of 24 provinces. The qualitative information collected through these FGDs complements the qualitative household-level data, indicating continued exposure to child protection risks, with reports of boys and girls engaged in different forms of dangerous work. At the same time, the community identified key gaps to include safe spaces and support mechanisms for children. The FGDs also highlight the variety of harmful coping mechanisms community members are required to adopt to cope with the difficult socioeconomic situation.

UNHCR has also developed a public version of its CBPM dashboards, aiming to enhance transparency and accessibility for all stakeholders. The link can be accessed at [Microsoft Power BI](#).

Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM): In December 2024, a total of 5,609 questions, feedback, suggestions, and complaints were received by UNHCR and partners via the CFM. The gender breakdown showed a notable decrease compared to the previous month, with 29 percent of queries originating from women and girls, down from 39 percent in November. In contrast to the previous month, where host community members were the predominant users of the CFM, refugee returnees have emerged as the largest group this month, representing 48 percent of all queries. This was followed by host community members at 22 percent, internally displaced persons (IDPs) at 13 percent, and IDP returnees at 6 percent.

Accounting for 47 percent of all queries, email was the preferred communication channel (2,626 email queries), followed by hotlines (35 percent), and community outreach volunteers (COVs) and focal points (6 percent). This is consistent with the previous report when hotlines, emails and COVs were also the top channels.

Queries received included requests for assistance/intervention on issues such as PSN, multi-purpose cash, CARE, shelter, livelihood, food and health, request for information on assistance, employment, partnership, and follow-up on individual cases, as well as feedback and complaints. In response to queries, a total of 1,379 referrals were made to relevant UNHCR Offices and partners for tailored follow up. Around 70 percent of the queries recorded in December are already closed. Since the beginning of the year, 66 percent of the queries received have been closed.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSN): Following the successful update of its PSN case management dashboard, UNHCR has started the revision of the respective PSN standard operating procedures (SOPs), strengthening the integration of protection case management in the assessment process and aligning the SOPs with UNHCR-IRC guide on protection case management and as well as ensuring alignment with the newly endorsed maximum expenditure basket (MEB) as baseline value for individual

cash assistance. The updated tools will enhance UNHCR's ability to provide quality case management as well as tailored support to address immediate protection risks.

During the reporting period, the PSN interventions, including assessments, case reviews, cash assistance, and referrals continued. A total of 263 new assessments (206 females and 57 males) were conducted and 149 PSN cases were reviewed by the case approval committee, of which 135 cases were deemed eligible for cash assistance (of which 81 cases were also recommended for referrals to additional services). Additionally, 4 cases were referred to the PSN network, and 14 cases were rejected. As part of its PSN case management, as of 31 December, UNHCR provided PSN cash assistance to a total of 6,426 individuals, including 3,920 females and 2,506 males.

Community Engagement: As part of UNHCR's strategic objective to enhance its accountability to affected people (AAP), UNHCR has launched a country-wide project establishing a network of community outreach volunteers, nearly 50 percent of whom are female. Placing communities at the centre of the response and empowering them to become agents of their own protection has significantly improved UNHCR's outreach to the most vulnerable population groups, establishing effective two-way communication and ensuring access to information and services for communities in remote areas.

Since the beginning of the year, until end of December 2024, UNHCR's 113 community outreach volunteers and 49 community outreach staff have reached 143,478 community members through community dialogues, information desks and other outreach activities. A total of 125,928 individuals were informed about UNHCR's complaints and feedback mechanisms and 9,723 community members with protection risks were identified and referred for specialized services. To harmonize the approach across the country and ensure that the same messages are delivered to the community members, UNHCR developed a common set of messages on different subjects, including but not limited to general protection, women protection, child protection, fraud, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and the free nature of humanitarian services and assistance.

In November, UNHCR initiated the roll-out of its 2024 Participatory Assessment (PA), aiming to gather the views and suggestions of affected communities on six key areas: AAP, the impact of the new PVPV law, the needs, risks and challenges faced by new returnees, disability inclusion, harmful coping mechanisms and their perceptions and feedback on UNHCR services. The exercise was concluded in December, with about 3,377 individuals (including around 41 percent female participants) having been consulted through focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KII). A dedicated report highlighting the key outcomes of the exercise is under preparation.

Protection of Women: UNHCR and its implementing partners facilitated 88 dialogues with 258 female and male community leaders, aiming to engage them as active partners in preventing and responding to violence in their communities and facilitating referrals to services. A total of 413 women and girls received support through individual and group counselling to respond to the acute mental health needs of women and girls.

Over 333 women, girls, boys, and men were reached through information-sharing activities, empowering the community with the necessary knowledge and skills to overcome the negative impact of violence and harmful practices on individuals, families, and communities. Most importantly, these sessions aim to inform women and girls about available support, encouraging them to seek help and facilitating their safe access to multi-sectoral response services.

UNHCR's Women Community Centers provide a safe and holistic protection space for women and girls to engage in diverse wellbeing, livelihood capacity-building activities, receive information on available services and topics of concern to the community and seek support through direct interventions by UNHCR partners and referrals. Over 228 women and girls have attended different activities UNHCR's centers in December 2024.

In the reporting period, 2,747 vulnerable women and girls in the South, East and Southeast regions received female hygiene kits and were sensitized about the components of the hygiene kits and their usage.

Under the 16 Days of Activism Campaign which concluded on 10 December, UNHCR in Afghanistan

reached a total of 5,399 individuals comprising of 4,584 females (women and girls) and 815 males (boys and men) in different parts of Afghanistan through dedicated awareness and distribution activities, festivities, bazars and capacity building measures which were organized under the contextualized campaign theme for Afghanistan: “Tracing the Roots: Standing Against GBV”. UNHCR also took the lead on the joint Gender Theme Group campaign for “International Volunteers Day” on 5 December, highlighting the contributions of UNHCR’s male and female community outreach volunteers in addressing violence (see Facebook post [here](#)).

Child Protection: In December 2024, UNHCR and its implementing partners successfully conducted awareness-raising sessions on child protection, focusing on topics such as the importance of education, hygiene, and the risks and adverse consequences of child labor. These sessions informed parents, children, and communities about the legal and social implications of child labor while also providing access to alternative resources. The initiative engaged diverse community members, with participation from women, girls, and persons with disabilities.

A total of 1,362 individuals (637 males and 725 females) attended the awareness-raising activities in Kandahar, Herat, Bamyán, and Jalalabad. Additionally, 299 new cases of children facing specific child protection risks were identified and registered for case management services (176 Boys and 123 girls). Furthermore, 675 children (262 boys and 413 girls) benefited from mental health, psychosocial support, and recreational activities provided in 12 Child-Friendly Spaces and after- school programs.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS): In December 2024, a total of 112,864 community members, including 5,343 women, 781 girls, 6,126 men, and 614 boys attended several MHPSS activities, including:

Non-focused Specialized Services: A total of 2,420 individuals (1,112 women, 93 girls, 1,093 men, 122 boys) received psychosocial counselling services.

Community and Family Support: Group psychosocial interventions were provided to the affected populations through UNHCR implementing partners. A total of 5,970 individuals (2,468 women, 451 girls, 2,664 men, and 352 boys) attended these activities. A total of 34 individuals (9 women, 26 men) received family-based interventions in the form of psychosocial sessions. These sessions are aimed at providing emotional support, active listening, and linking individuals to available services.

Psychoeducation: Psychoeducation sessions were provided to community members. A total of 4,474 individuals (1,754 women, 237 girls, 2,343 men, 140 boys) attended these sessions, aimed to orientate community members on mental health and psychosocial problems and available services.

Legal Assistance: UNHCR partners in Gardez, Herat, Jalalabad, Kunduz, Kabul, and Kandahar continued to provide legal assistance to refugees, IDPs, refugee and IDP returnees and host community members. In December, 199 legal awareness sessions were facilitated by partners, reaching 4,699 individuals, including 3,010 women. A total of 2,936 people received legal counselling, and 7,783 individuals accessed legal aid. The sessions addressed the importance of legal documentation to accessing a wide range of services and provided practical guidance on documentation procedures in Afghanistan. As a result of this legal assistance, 4,457 documents were issued.



SHELTER AND CORE RELIEF ITEMS

By the end of 2024, the total implementation rate for all shelter-related activities stood at 83 percent. Shelters that were initiated later in the year have been carried over to 2025, with all remaining work targeted for completion by March 2025.

In Giyan, Paktika province, the construction of 799 earthquake-resilient shelters through the CBI modality has been completed, rendering the provision of earthquake-resilient shelters in 2024 100% completed.

Of the 2,398 permanent shelters planned for 2024, 1,783 were completed by the end of the year. The remaining 615 shelters have been carried over and are also targeted for completion by March 2025.

All 647 major shelter repairs, implemented through cash-for-shelter-repair assistance and targeted for

2024, have been successfully finalized.



Cash Based Interventions (CBI)

UNHCR delivered cash assistance to 28,128 individuals (16,314 females and 11,814 males) in December, through various CBI programs, including FARE, VolRep, cash for livelihoods (Small and Medium-sized Enterprises & job placement), winterization, cash for basic needs, PSN, cash for legal assistance and cash for permanent shelter. The assistance, which covered a wide range of services, has also supported families in reintegrating, addressing protection and other lifesaving concerns, and contributing to durable solutions. UNHCR continues to provide cash assistance to refugees and persons in refugee-like situations to assist families in meeting basic needs and contributing to sustainable reintegration processes.

Acknowledgements

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External Relations

CONTACTS

Saorlaith Ni Bhroin, Senior External Relations Officer, Afghanistan

nibhroin@unhcr.org, Tel: +93 70 346 5623

Josephine Karlsson, Reporting Officer, Afghanistan,

karlssok@unhcr.org, Tel: +93 70 246 5664

LINKS

Data portal – X (Twitter) - Facebook