

Afghanistan

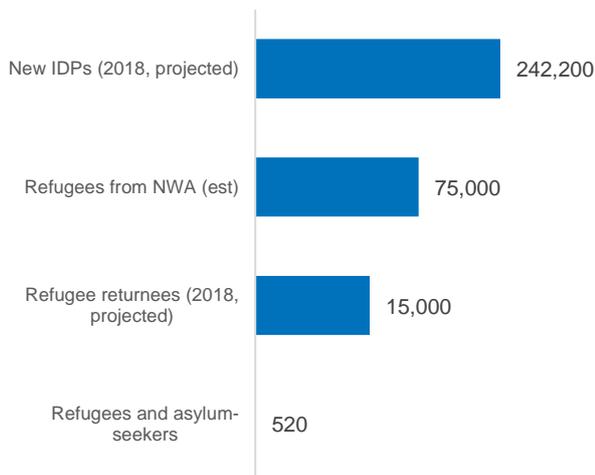
As at 30 September 2018*

13,274 registered refugees have returned to Afghanistan from neighboring and non-neighboring countries (**11,735** from Pakistan).

235,100 individuals have been newly displaced by conflict in 2018 and profiled by OCHA as internally displaced persons (IDPs) in need of protection and assistance.

75,121 Pakistani refugees from North-Waziristan Agency have been registered in Khost and Paktika provinces.

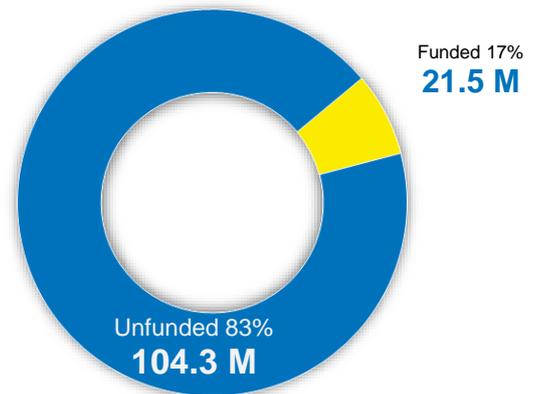
PROJECTED POPULATION OF CONCERN IN 2018



FUNDING

USD 125.8 M

requested for Afghanistan



UNHCR PRESENCE

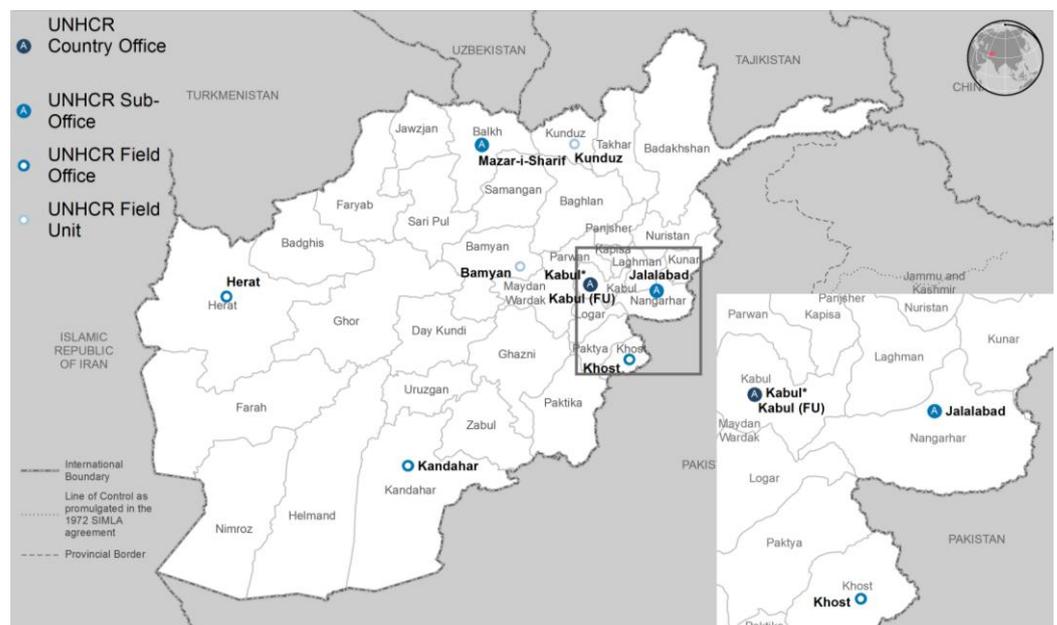
Staff:

205 National Staff
26 International Staff
17% female / 83% male

Offices:

- 1 Country Office in Kabul
- 2 Sub Offices in Jalalabad and Mazar
- 4 Field Offices in Herat, Kandahar, Khost, Bamyan
- 2 Field Units in Kabul and Kunduz

* Figures are updated as of 30 September. Please refer to UNHCR Afghanistan's [data portal](https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/afg) for latest updates:
<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/afg>



Key Updates as at 30 September 2018

Refugee returnees: Thus far in 2018, UNHCR has assisted **13,274** refugees to return to Afghanistan (**11,735** from Pakistan, **1,428** from Iran, **59** from Tajikistan and **52** from India). This is **74%** fewer returns than reported in the same period in 2017.

- ❖ In 2018, the main areas of return have been **Kabul**, followed by Nangarhar (eastern region), **Sar-e-Pul** (northern region), **Kunduz** (northeastern region), and **Logar** (central region).
- ❖ **11.2%** of total returnees have been identified as extremely vulnerable individuals matching the criteria for UNHCR's Persons with Specific Needs Program.
- ❖ **1,075** returnees have been interviewed at the UNHCR encashment centres in 2018. The main reasons for return from Pakistan include: lack of employment opportunities, strict border controls at Torkham and Spin Boldak (which limit previously unregulated cross-border movements), the high cost of living, and uncertainty related to the extension of Proof of Registration cards by the Government of Pakistan.

IDPs: In 2018, **235,100** individuals / **34,205** families have been reported by UNOCHA to be newly displaced by conflict, with the North-eastern, North and Western regions most affected by conflict.

- ❖ Between January and mid-September 2018, UNHCR and partners have conducted **894** protection monitoring missions countrywide, and have consulted **169,787** individuals of whom 50% were women, 7% were elderly and 55% were adolescents.
- ❖ In 2018 as part of **emergency assistance** initiatives, UNHCR has provided **9,936** NFI kits to **60,555** individuals, of whom 58,334 were IDPs, 1,919 were returnees and 302 were refugees – and has also distributed **7,966** sanitary kits to 7,839 IDPs, 83 returnees and 44 refugees.
- ❖ **Ongoing drought response:** UNHCR and its partners have distributed **500** tents for 500 families and **1,200** NFI kits for 700 families to date in western Herat province.

Refugees and Asylum-seekers:

- ❖ In 2018, **3,937** Pakistani refugees have been newly registered in Khost and Paktika provinces, and the active population stands at 75,121 persons.
- ❖ **524** refugees and asylum-seekers are currently registered with UNHCR in Kabul and other urban areas.

Persons with Specific Needs: In 2018, UNHCR and partners have directly assisted **1,757** PSN cases (65% female, 35% male), and 148 cases to partners for appropriate services.

Main Activities

Facilitating Repatriation

UNHCR Facilitated Voluntary Repatriation (VolRep) Programme

UNHCR continues to facilitate voluntary repatriation of registered Afghan refugees from Pakistan, Iran and other countries in conditions of safety and dignity. The VolRep of Afghan refugees from Pakistan and Iran is taking place under the Tripartite Agreements with the respective Governments and UNHCR. The Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) remains the regional framework for Afghan refugees (involving Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan). More than 5.2 million Afghan refugees have repatriated with UNHCR assistance since 2002. In 2017, UNHCR facilitated the voluntary return of **58,817** refugees (98% from Pakistan, 2% from Iran and other countries), while thus far in 2018, **13,274** refugees have returned to Afghanistan (88% from Pakistan and 11% from Iran and other countries).

Cash Grant

UNHCR provides cash assistance of an average of US\$200 per person through its four encashment centres. UNHCR's repatriation cash grant to refugee returnees is a key protection tool and is intended to prevent, reduce, and respond to immediate protection risks and vulnerabilities upon return to Afghanistan. The cash grant provides returnees with the means to meet their immediate humanitarian needs, as well as transportation costs to their

places of origin or destination, providing returnees a sense of dignity and freedom to decide how the grant is used according to family priorities. Based on phone interviews with returnees (conducted between 1 and 6 months following return), the cash grant received from UNHCR normally lasts between 1-3 months.

Management of Encashment Centres

In close coordination with the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) and local offices of the Department of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRR), UNHCR and its partners manage four encashment centres located in Herat, Jalalabad, Kabul and Kandahar. In addition to cash grants, a wide range of inter-agency services are provided, including: basic health care, referrals of serious medical cases to hospitals, and vaccinations for children (implemented by Ministry of Public Health with support from WHO and UNICEF); mine risk awareness (coordinated by UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and implemented by the Danish Demining Group); back to school campaign (provided by the Ministry of Education and UNICEF); referral for information and legal assistance to obtain civil documentation (through the Norwegian Refugee Council's Information, Counseling and Legal Assistance programme); child friendly spaces (provided by UNICEF); and a transit facility for overnight accommodation.

At the encashment centres, UNHCR conducts household level interviews to assess the voluntary nature of return, return trends and protection risks in asylum and during return. As part of these interviews, persons with specific needs are identified by UNHCR and DoRR/MoRR and referred to service providers for assessment and response.



A refugee returnee family in eastern Afghanistan, reached through UNHCR's shelter assistance as part of community-based protection measures. ©UNHCR/H. Arbab

Assisting Refugee Returnees and IDPs

Protection Monitoring

UNHCR systematically and regularly collects, verifies and analyses information over a period of time to assess the protection situation of IDPs, returnees and host communities in order to plan effective responses. Protection risk analysis helps to inform the overall humanitarian response and uphold the centrality of protection. UNHCR's community-based protection monitoring provides a basis to plan interventions for persons with specific needs and community based initiatives, and provides evidence for advocacy efforts and assists UNHCR and partners in overall programme planning and response.

To further enhance the analysis of data collected through protection monitoring and to improve evidence-based profiling to better inform advocacy and plan interventions, UNHCR has contracted Orange Door Research and Viamo to collect real-time data through mobile phone surveys. Analysis of the collected data is key to its effective usage: UNHCR is in the process of piloting the new analytical framework that will inform key priorities and areas of our work.

Return Monitoring

Return monitoring constitutes an integral part of the protection monitoring system in Afghanistan. It consists of three components: monitoring upon arrival at the encashment centres; monitoring of returnees following their settlement in communities through regular phone surveys; and community based protection monitoring. From April 2018, UNHCR has facilitated the distribution of SIM cards (free of charge) to returnees through the Afghan Wireless Communication Company. UNHCR also provides air time of USD 2 per month for 3 months, which aims to ensure returnees' access to communication services and to facilitate return monitoring to identify and address protection risks and to gather information on the situation and services available in areas of return.

In November 2017, UNHCR signed a **data sharing agreement with the World Bank** to strengthen existing data collection processes and enhance technical capacity for a comprehensive analysis of the return process and how best to support the reintegration of returnees over time.

In December 2017, UNHCR signed a project partnership agreement **with the inter-agency information centre, Awaaz Afghanistan** (implemented by UNOPS, and funded by UNHCR and WFP) and the site was launched in

May 2018. The centre provides information to persons of concern on available services in their geographical area, and allows feedback (including concerns and complaints) from communities to be consolidated and shared with respective agencies including UNHCR. Details are presented through an online dashboard: <https://awaazaf.org/>

Persons with Specific Needs (PSN)

UNHCR's PSN programme provides targeted assistance on an individual basis to people with acute vulnerabilities and protection risks among refugee returnees, refugees, and conflict-induced and other IDPs. Extremely vulnerable individuals from local host communities and undocumented returnees are also considered as beneficiaries under the PSN programme. The main objective of the programme is to mitigate and respond to individual protection risks and facilitate self-reliance through targeted response. PSN partners conduct protection assessments and refer (or directly assist) individuals taking into account a comprehensive protection risk analysis. UNHCR links the PSN programme with its Community-Based Protection Measures for enhanced, sustainable comprehensive assistance for persons in need.

Community-Based Protection Measures (CPM)

UNHCR supports CPM to reduce protection risks and vulnerabilities while fostering peaceful co-existence and reintegration of returnees and IDPs with local host communities, including persons with specific needs. These measures include: community support facilities and infrastructure, in-cash and in-kind support for subsistence, promoting representation in community decision-making structures, and skills development for employment, particularly focused on women and youth.

The measures focus on community empowerment in line with existing job markets and local demand, and include innovative approaches such as UNHCR's Global MADE51 for artisans' development. The programme works to promote linkages with the Afghan Government's National Priority Programmes, development agencies' initiatives (including the World Bank), and fostering partnerships with local and international private sector actors to implement medium and longer term interventions that enhance sustainability. In 2018, CPM projects are being implemented in 60 locations with 10 partners, reaching some **132,700 households**.



Tarakhil Dag, a village on the outskirts of Kabul, home to refugee returnees and people displaced by conflict where UNHCR and partners implement CPM. ©UNHCR/A. McConnell

Protection Cluster and Emergency Shelter/Non-Food Items Cluster

UNHCR's is actively involved in inter-agency humanitarian coordination mechanisms, including through its leadership of the Protection Cluster (including co-leadership of the Housing, Land and Property Task Force) and the Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES/NFI) Cluster. This cooperation remain crucial to UNHCR's efforts to promote protection mainstreaming in all sectors of the humanitarian response, and ensures that protection principles are incorporated in all activities and that meaningful access, safety and dignity in humanitarian aid remain priorities. In August 2018 the Humanitarian Country Team's Protection Strategy was endorsed and adopted, and this will go a long way toward enhancing and coordinating protection interventions system-wide.

Efforts are directed towards action oriented and cross cutting coordination. To that aim, UNHCR is leading a review process of protection priorities for the Afghanistan Protection Cluster strategy, to refocus on the protection of civilians and displacement related protection concerns, and to mobilize relevant stakeholders for longer term interventions to strengthen the protective environment. UNHCR is also reinforcing coordination between regional and national levels by documenting protection concerns and engaging in advocacy to ensure response.

Drought in 2018 affects an estimated 2.2 million individuals in Afghanistan, with some 150,000 Afghans displaced from their homes, with OCHA coordinated assessments ongoing. An inter-cluster contingency plan is in place for the drought response, with protection closely integrated in WASH, Health, Nutrition and Food Security

Protection Cluster:
 38 Cluster partners
 1.1M people targeted
 67.0M funding request

ES/NFI Cluster:
 31 Cluster partners
 0.7M people targeted
 53.0M funding request

interventions. The Protection Cluster is strongly advocating for the prioritisation of highly affected areas of displacement, such as western Herat and Baghdis provinces. The ES/NFI Cluster also continues to coordinate the response in terms of shelter and NFIs for drought-affected IDPs.

Winterisation

As lead Agency of the ES/NFI Cluster, UNHCR participates in annual inter-agency efforts to address seasonal vulnerability. For the 2017/18 winter, UNHCR distributed cash assistance (approximately US\$200) for assessed vulnerable persons of concern in all 34 provinces. The distribution of cash assistance supports local markets, as beneficiaries purchase items such as heating fuel, warm clothing, household goods and food. Winter blankets and clothes (from UNIQLO) were also distributed to vulnerable families. The ES/NFI cluster has initiated preparations for the 2018 winterization programme.

Protecting Refugees and Asylum-Seekers

Khost and Paktika

Afghanistan hosts some 75,023 Pakistani refugees who fled North Waziristan Agency in 2014, mainly in Khost and Paktika provinces. UNHCR leads camp management and coordination in Gulan refugee camp, which accommodates over 13,000 refugees. Many have also settled in host communities in the two provinces and benefit from UNHCR and partners' community-based protection measures. With the emergency phase of displacement over, UNHCR is transitioning to a protection strategy built on targeted assistance to persons with specific needs that is designed to build capacity, self-reliance and resilience. UNHCR has initiated a process of assisting the Government in taking over primary responsibility for coordinating the refugee situation in Khost and Paktika, and is strengthening efforts with national and local authorities and partners, while also advocating with donors, to ensure continuity of essential services for the refugee population.

Urban Refugees and Asylum-Seekers

UNHCR prioritizes interim solutions for the approximately **524 urban refugees and asylum-seekers in Kabul and other locations** pending the adoption of a national refugee law and implementation of a national asylum framework. UNHCR conducts registration and, as needed, carries out refugee status determination under its mandate as a protection tool. Local integration is currently unattainable for legal, social, economic and other reasons, while resettlement opportunities remain extremely limited. The likelihood of refugees opting to voluntary return to their countries of origin is generally limited. The provision of targeted subsistence allowance and assistance to persons with specific needs (cash-based and in-kind) aims to reduce vulnerability and promote self-reliance. Through advocacy with the Government of Afghanistan, UNHCR mitigates protection risks, including detention and *refoulement*, and has developed agreements with line ministries to ensure that asylum-seekers and refugees have access to basic services such as education and health care. UNHCR continues to support the Government in its efforts to **adopt a national refugee law**, which has been highlighted as a priority by the President.

Facilitating Durable Solutions

High Commissioner's mission to Kabul

From 4 – 6 September, the High Commissioner, Filippo Grandi, and Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Mark Lowcock, undertook a joint mission in Kabul where they met with President Ghani, Chief Executive Abdullah Abdullah, the First Lady, key Ministers (during a high-level roundtable) and other senior government officials, as well as representatives of NGOs and donors. The High Commissioner and ERC discussed the humanitarian situation and emphasized coordination and durable solutions. Grandi and Lowcock also made a joint field visit to a returnee community and held a joint press conference [calling for an increase in international support for the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan](#).

Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR)

UNHCR in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran have worked together on the 2018-2019 UNHCR regional strategy under the umbrella of the SSAR, with the aim of enhancing resilience and peaceful co-existence through greater responsibility-sharing, including strengthened partnership with development stakeholders.

Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)

On 16 July 2018, UNHCR received the official decision of the Government of Afghanistan to join and support the CRRF, becoming the first country in Asia and the first country of origin to do so. UNHCR will work closely with the Government to develop a plan for the application of the CRRF in Afghanistan.

Displacement and Return Executive Committee (DiREC) and National Policy Framework

As an active member of the DiREC Technical and Finance Working Groups and co-chair of the Policy Working Group, UNHCR supports the Government of Afghanistan in the implementation of the Policy Framework for Returnees and IDPs and the related National Action Plan. UNHCR advocates with Government ministries and development actors for the needs of returnees and IDPs – as well as for the mainstreaming of protection issues – to be part of national policy frameworks, development plans (including the Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework) and other National Priority Programmes. UNHCR also advocates for the implementation of the National IDP Policy (2013) and provincial IDP action plans.



UN High Commissioner for Refugees meeting with Chief Executive Abdullah Abdullah ahead of the high-level roundtable with Ministers in Kabul, September 2018. ©GoA

In August 2018, President Ghani endorsed the **Presidential Decree on Land**. The decree approves the legal framework for land allocation and will support efforts toward sustainable reintegration for returnees, particularly in terms of the allocation of land and adequate housing. UNHCR will continue to be actively involved in devising procedures for the operationalization of the Decree.

Joint Programming in Areas of High Return

As examples of the implementation of its durable solutions policy, UNHCR spearheaded two **inter-agency initiatives on durable solutions in Herat and Nangarhar provinces** with national and provincial ministries and UN Agencies (UNICEF, WHO, IOM, UNDP, UN Habitat, WFP and FAO). These initiatives translate national plans into provincial planning and joint programming in areas of high return and displacement.

In Herat, UNHCR and partners have contributed with the construction of shelters, a clinic and a school. In Jalalabad, UNHCR and its partners, together with line departments and agencies, have conducted a joint market assessment and designed sustainable livelihoods programmes through strengthened partnerships with development actors and the private sector. In February 2018, the proposed site in Jalalabad has been approved by the provincial DiREC. UNHCR, UNDP, and ILO are working together with the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled to pilot the joint programming initiative, “Sustainable Alternative Livelihoods for Afghan Mobility” (SALAM), in Nangarhar. The initiative seeks to improve economic livelihoods, especially for vulnerable populations including women, through job creation and market driven skills training.

The Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus

UNHCR works to strengthen linkages between humanitarian and development through partnerships with development actors (mainly the World Bank) and the private sector to ensure access to documentation, livelihoods and essential services and to facilitate the representation of women in community decision making. In November 2017, UNHCR and the World Bank signed a data sharing agreement to better support reintegration of Afghan refugee returnees through strengthened data collection and analysis.

UNHCR is also working with the World Bank to assess socio-economic characteristics, employment and livelihoods of post-2014 Afghan returnees (both refugee returnees and those who are undocumented) through a phone survey, randomly identifying returnees among the population and following up with a detailed interview. This will lead to better comparative understanding on the situation of returnees. UNHCR also participates in the consultations for the World Bank supported Education Quality Reform for Afghanistan (EQRA) program, which targets 14 provinces, including those with high levels of return and displacement – to ensure greater inclusion of returnees and IDPs.

14 priority areas for reintegration

Based on returnee monitoring of high return areas, 14 pilot locations where CPM are being implemented – in line with the Citizens' Charter, Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework – have been selected to build on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus for sustainable reintegration.

Working with Partners and Coordination

- UNHCR's direct counterpart in the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan is the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR). UNHCR is also working with numerous line ministries. UNHCR is co-leading with the Government, on a rotational basis with UNDP and IOM, the Durable Solutions Working Group, at both the national and sub-national levels, to strengthen links between humanitarian and development to facilitate the sustainable reintegration of returnees and IDPs.
- UNHCR is part of the tripartite and quadripartite mechanisms established with the Governments of the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran to plan, coordinate and undertake repatriation of Afghan refugees within the framework of the SSAR. Plans are underway to work together with the Government of Afghanistan on the roadmap for the CRRF.
- UNHCR Afghanistan works closely with UNHCR in Iran and Pakistan to implement and coordinated regional approach to anticipate challenges and align efforts, including with regard to advocacy and fundraising, as well as cross-border programming for livelihoods, and to share best practices and lessons learned.
- In line with the regional framework of the SSAR, UNHCR is an active member of DiREC, co-chairs the related Policy Working Group, and is a member of the Technical and Finance Working Groups.
- Within the Humanitarian Country Team and UN Country Team, UNHCR is working closely with other UN agencies, in particular IOM, to ensure sustainable return and reintegration in Afghanistan. The [One UN for Afghanistan website](#) was rolled out in July 2018, and will serve as an effective communication tool on activities of the UN in Afghanistan.
- UNHCR advocates and works with development actors to support the Government's policies and National Priority Programmes (NPP) for interim and longer term solutions.
- UNHCR works with 27 partners across the country, including 2 international and 25 national NGOs, as well as the World Bank and the private sector.
- UNHCR leads the Protection Cluster and the Emergency Shelter/NFI Cluster. The Protection Cluster is co-chartered with NRC and the ES/NFI Cluster is co-chaired with IOM.
- UNHCR is working closely with the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) to prevent risks related to IEDs, landmines, and UXOs and to promote respect of International Humanitarian Law by all parties to the conflict.
- UNHCR leads coordination of the Pakistani refugee response in Khost and Paktika provinces.
- UNHCR maintains close relationships with the donor community through donor briefings, consultations and regular dialogue, and assists in coordinating field visits.
- UNHCR is working to harmonize data and strengthen information management to enhance protection outcomes. UNHCR has signed a data sharing agreement with WFP to ensure food assistance to vulnerable returnees through WFP's SCOPE programme. Through an inclusive and participatory approach, UNHCR is engaging with persons of concern to generate data and evidence-based results to demonstrate the impact of UNHCR programmes, identify gaps for strategic direction and programming, and inform the wider humanitarian community.

UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors who have contributed with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds, as well as for those who have contributed regionally and directly to the operation (as at 30 September 2018).

Algeria | Argentina | Australia | Belgium | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Bulgaria | Canada | China | Costa Rica | Czech Republic | Denmark | Estonia | European Union | Finland | France | Germany | Iceland | India | Indonesia | Ireland | Israel | Italy | Japan | Kuwait | Liechtenstein | Lithuania | Luxembourg | Monaco | Montenegro | Netherlands | New Zealand | Norway | Philippines | Portugal | Qatar | Republic of Korea | Russian Federation | Saudi Arabia | Serbia | Singapore | Slovakia | Sri Lanka | Sweden | Switzerland | Thailand | Turkey | United Kingdom | United Arab Emirates | United States of America | UNIQLO | Uruguay | Private Donors |

1. All financial information contained in this update is indicative and does not constitute official UNHCR financial reporting.
2. Unrestricted and regional funds mentioned above include all sub-regional and regional contributions worldwide.

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