



AFGHANISTAN

MULTI-YEAR PROTECTION AND SOLUTIONS STRATEGY

2019-2021



UNHCR community based protection measures: support to open a shop supported Abdul's self-reliance when he returned from Pakistan.

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COVER PHOTOGRAPH: © UNHCR / SEBASTIAN RICH / AFGHANISTAN / 2017-18 – UNHCR Community based protection measures: irrigation canal, Bamyan.

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UNHCR community based protection measures: Herat greenhouses for income generation and food security.

Introduction

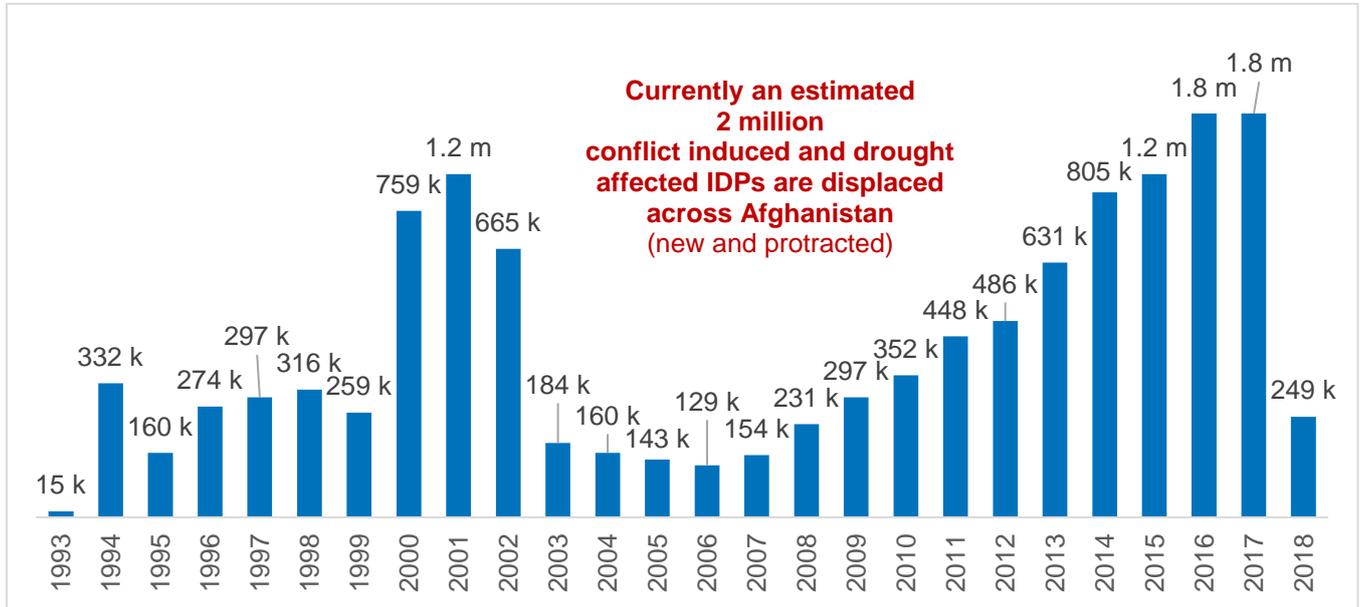
UNHCR has seen some promising developments in relation to refugee returns and reintegration, improved education and healthcare services, infrastructure development, and increased respect for human rights. However, serious and widespread protection risks remain, largely attributable to the ongoing conflict, and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) reclassified the country in 2017 as an active conflict, as opposed to post conflict, emphasizing the need to reinforce peace building efforts. Armed elements have changed tactics, increased the conflict in geographical scope, and caused a steadily rising number of civilian casualties since 2012, with record levels reported in the first half of 2018.

Despite a fragile security situation in many parts of Afghanistan, as well as a range of socio-economic and political challenges, over six million Afghans have returned to the country since 2002, including over 5.2 million registered refugees assisted by UNHCR with cash and other support to meet their immediate humanitarian needs. In 2016, over 600,000 Afghans returned from the Islamic Republics of Pakistan and Iran, including more than 370,000 refugees, marking a renewed surge in repatriation despite adverse conditions for return. In 2017, refugee returns of Afghan reduced to nearly 60,000 individuals, and in 2018 the number of refugees returning dropped to less than 16,000.

For nearly four decades, millions of Afghans have sought protection and found temporary solutions in neighbouring countries, notably Pakistan and Iran; however, a range of factors have influenced the decision of many to return. Pakistan continues to host almost 1.4 million registered Afghan refugees holding Proof of Registration (POR) cards, while Iran hosts close to 1 million Amayesh¹ card holders.

¹ Amayesh Registration cards for refugees in Iran

In recent years, Afghanistan has seen substantial internal displacement due to conflict and natural disaster. In 2017, the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported over 600,000 new conflict-induced internally displaced persons (IDP), affecting almost every province of the country. In 2018, more than 200,000 Afghans have been displaced by drought, mostly in the western part of the country, adding to the already complex humanitarian situation. The trends in 2019 and beyond will depend on the evolving and highly unpredictable security situation, as well as the impending presidential election.



Afghanistan continues to host an estimated 76,000 Pakistani refugees who fled North Waziristan Agency (NWA) in 2014 due to military operations in their area. UNHCR has registered some 41,000 refugees in Khost province and verified over 35,000 refugees in Paktika province, where access remains a challenge on account of poor security. Refugees benefit from the generous hospitality of the Afghanistan government authorities and host communities, due in part to close tribal affiliations and a shared understanding of the trauma of forced displacement. UNHCR provides targeted assistance and support to the most vulnerable individuals, and leads a coordinated response with humanitarian partners in Khost and Paktika to provide essential services to support the resilience of refugees and host communities while working with the Government of Afghanistan toward durable solutions. The situation in NWA presents several obstacles for a safe and dignified return, including restricted freedom of movement, lack of community infrastructure, shelter, services and threats arising from unexploded ordnance. A number of refugee families have returned, though many of those remaining have indicated that they will not return in the foreseeable future.

In the absence of a national asylum framework to implement the Government’s international obligations as a State party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, UNHCR registers asylum-seekers and conducts Refugee Status Determination (RSD) in line with the UNHCR Executive Committee’s 2016 strategic paper on RSD, and accordingly UNHCR registered some 500 refugees and asylum-seekers of various nationalities under its mandate in Kabul and other urban centers. A National Refugee Law was drafted by the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) and UNHCR in 2013, but despite various efforts the law is yet to be formally adopted; renewed discussions are taking place in 2018 and 2019 and it is hoped the law will be enacted in the coming months.

On the basis of a comprehensive protection risk analysis, and in line with a whole of community approach, UNHCR has developed a partnership strategy identifying key thematic areas that will generate protection outcomes and foster solutions. Four key thematic areas for these initiatives are: (a) access to adequate housing; (b) access to education; (c) support to peace building; and (d) support to self-reliance and sustainable reintegration through regional initiatives. In its partnership approach, UNHCR also increases outreach with persons of concern through a comprehensive area based approach. Engagement with development actors is actioned through a rights based approach as aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and supported by the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, to which Afghanistan announced its formal commitment in July 2018. Together

these efforts reinforce the centrality of protection and enhance protection advocacy, and UNHCR will continue to strengthen partnership to expand humanitarian access. Community empowerment will continue to be supported and fostered through increased participation, communication with communities, feedback and complaints mechanisms, and enhanced transparency.

UNHCR Afghanistan's strategic directions are closely aligned with UNHCR's Regional and Global Strategic Directions for 2017-2021,² which focus on the following five principles:



The Afghanistan Multi-Year Protection and Solutions Strategy outlines the prioritized protection goals and activities for returnees, IDPs, refugees, and asylum-seekers. The Strategy is based on the current context in Afghanistan, patterns of displacements, protection risk analysis, and regional dynamics, combined with a critical evaluation of UNHCR's role as a protection agency in partnership with other UN agencies, humanitarian, development actors and the Government of Afghanistan. The One UN Framework was developed in 2018 and is now in place to support the Government's humanitarian and development efforts, and UNHCR co-leads the Return and Reintegration Pillar along with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). This Strategy, which is aligned with the Afghanistan national strategic and policy framework, focuses on the following three key protection goals:

Effectively respond to protection risks of persons of concern

Empower communities to mitigate protection risks and strengthen communities' resilience and peaceful coexistence

Engage Government, partners and diverse stakeholders for sustainable solutions



Providing solar lamps to returnee children allows them to study and do better in school.

² <http://www.unhcr.org/5894558d4.pdf>



Community-based protection monitoring provides a basis on which to plan interventions for persons with specific needs and to strengthen community initiatives, while providing evidence for advocacy efforts.

Operational Context

Within the regional framework of the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR), UNHCR continues to facilitate a protection and solutions dialogue through Tripartite and Quadripartite platforms. During the 29th Tripartite meeting in November 2017, a further commitment was made by the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and Pakistan to ensure that repatriation takes place gradually, voluntarily, in conditions of safety and dignity. The Government of Afghanistan committed renewed efforts towards sustainable reintegration and development. To support these commitments, the Government has formally endorsed the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), which supports multi-stakeholder efforts to address the root causes and drivers of displacement in countries of origin by:

- Easing pressure on host countries and host communities
- Enhancing refugee self-reliance
- Expanding access to third-country solutions
- Supporting conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity

At a national level, the Government of Afghanistan has formulated various policy measures that demonstrate its commitment to implementing reform and development priorities. Of particular significance is the Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework 2017-2021 (ANPDF) and the related National Priority Programs (NPPs), in which IDPs and returnees have been included. The implementation of the ANPDF is supported by the international community through the One UN Framework. Furthermore, through the Displacement and Return Executive Committee (DiREC), which is the primary coordination mechanism for sustainable return and

reintegration, the Government has developed a comprehensive action plan that is supported by UNHCR in its responsibility of co-chair of the DiREC policy working group.³ UNHCR is co-lead of the Housing Land and Property Task Force (HLP TF) and remains committed to supporting sustainable, fair and transparent land allocation efforts under the recently enacted Presidential Decree on Land Allocation (PD-305).

Within these frameworks, the Government has demonstrated progress in the management of return and reintegration, public finance, local governance (including through the Citizen's Charter), the promotion of private sector investment, agricultural development, electoral and anti-corruption reforms, and the empowerment of women.

In line with the New Way of Working⁴ and other UN reforms, UNHCR interventions are designed to play a catalytic role in linking the humanitarian response to sustainable development programs to improve collective outcomes and increase accountability on the basis of comparative advantages, responsibilities and multi-year timeframes. UNHCR, together with IOM and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), is co-chairing the Durable Solutions Working Group that aims to gather relevant stakeholders to capitalize on respective expertise and comparative advantages and to act as an incubator of innovative approaches towards protection and durable solutions.

Through this Strategy, UNHCR promotes the centrality of protection, accountability and conflict sensitivity to be mainstreamed across efforts by the Government, Afghan civil society, and the international community, including UNAMA, UN agencies, the World Bank, NGOs and the private sector. The overall aim is to strengthen a principled approach as an efficient operational modality to increase humanitarian access, mitigate and respond to the protection risks of persons of concern, promote human rights, foster social cohesion, support community resilience, and engage diverse actors for sustainable solutions.

The 2019 outlook remains heavily dependent on national and regional political dynamics and continued interest among key international stakeholders in promoting a negotiated peace settlement. Despite strong political will, prevailing regional uncertainties and security challenges define complex geo-political dynamics and bilateral relations between Afghanistan and its neighbours, notably Pakistan and Iran. The already overstretched absorption capacity of housing, basic services and infrastructure, slow progress on land allocation, and limited economic opportunities within the deteriorating security situation, remain key factors affecting the voluntary return of Afghan refugees. Furthermore, in Afghanistan persistent social, cultural and economic challenges compound protection risks and limit reintegration prospects for returnees, which often result in negative coping mechanisms (e.g. child labour, early marriage, labour exploitation, debt, illegal activities, onward migration, etc.) and secondary displacement, as witnessed with the ongoing drought situation in many parts of the country.

A critical review of the operational context, and more broadly, the role of the UN in Afghanistan under the One UN Framework, led UNHCR to reinforce its strategic priorities with an emphasis on promoting the centrality of protection in all sectors of the humanitarian response, building greater community resilience through community empowerment, fostering strategic partnerships towards peace and sustainable development, and pursuing appropriate progressive durable solutions with due regard for the ongoing conflict. In this regard, UNHCR is exploring avenues to reinforce its added value on peace building, particularly with regard to the empowerment of women and youth.

Key assumptions for the Multi-Year Protection and Solutions Strategy include:

- The armed conflict between government and pro-government forces and anti-government elements (AGEs) will continue for the foreseeable future.
- The deteriorating security situation, with civilian casualties in many parts of the country, will continue to affect humanitarian response.
- New and protracted internal displacement due to the ongoing conflict and drought will continue to affect the delivery of humanitarian assistance across the country.

³ DiREC is comprised of three working groups focusing on technical, policy, and financial issues.

⁴ <https://www.agendaforhumanity.org/initiatives/5358>

- Afghan refugees and other displaced populations will continue to return to Afghanistan in significant numbers, creating challenges in terms of absorption and sustainable reintegration.
- The Government of Afghanistan will face immense challenges to meet the growing needs of the population for infrastructure and shelter, basic services, and income-generating opportunities.
- The presidential elections, delayed from April 2019 and now scheduled for July, could destabilize the political, security and operational context and prompt further violence, displacement and related humanitarian and protection issues; at the same time, in the run up to the elections, and until a new Government is in place, many key interlocutors within the Government are likely to be preoccupied with political posturing, and it is expected that decisions on key issues will be delayed.



UNHCR systematically collects, verifies and analyses information over an extended period of time to assess the protection situation of IDPs, returnees and host communities in order to plan more effective responses.

Strategic Priorities

Over the course of 2019-2021, UNHCR will implement its strategic priorities to deliver the following three key protection goals.

- **Effectively respond to protection risks of persons of concern**

Referring to the centrality of protection, advocacy is a major strategic focus of UNHCR, especially to increase humanitarian access, enhance protection of civilians affected by displacement, support access to basic services,

promote core protection principles and uphold the freedom of movement and protection space for UNHCR's persons of concern.

UNHCR will advocate for timely implementation of the Humanitarian Country Team's Protection Strategy to engage in high level collective advocacy action. Advocacy will target duty-bearers and other stakeholders, including parties to the conflict, UN Agencies, partners at the local, regional and national levels, as well as the donor community, with a needs-based and rights-based approach that mainstreams age, gender, and diversity, as well as protection and accountability principles, with a focus on participation and communication with communities.

The main strategic focus for UNHCR, operationally and as lead of the Protection and ES/NFI Clusters, will continue to be the protection of persons of concern, including civilians affected by conflict, promoting access to basic services and humanitarian assistance and responding to displacement by implementing activities that will directly benefit affected populations. Diversified and strategic partnership, collaboration and protection advocacy will complement UNHCR's direct implementation and humanitarian coordination leadership role, with an emphasis on strengthening monitoring, evaluation and learning to reinforce a results based approach and better capture effects of UNHCR's actions. UNHCR will ensure protection by presence, where possible, and will use innovative methods through enhanced partnerships with local actors and community networks for increased access to the affected population. UNHCR will also strengthen partnership with the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) to enhance legal and social protection.

UNHCR will use protection monitoring and secondary data, such as IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), to enable advocacy and inform protection risk analysis. UNHCR will also continue to support the Awaaz interagency call centre, designed to improve accountability, access to services, and communication with affected populations. To improve stronger protection risk analysis, UNHCR will dedicate additional resources to develop the capacity of field offices to analyse protection risks associated with forced displacement, including threats of sexual violence, exposure to explosive remnants of war, forced recruitment, and community disputes related to land, access to food and water, or tribal and family affiliations. Partnership with research institutions will also increase understanding of community dynamics, drivers of displacement, and local capacity for peaceful coexistence by identifying sources of tensions, dividers and connectors within the community. Protection interventions will be tailored to address negative coping mechanisms and secondary displacement.

Humanitarian access to deliver life-saving and rehabilitation activities will continue to be challenging in an increasingly insecure environment. Efforts to uphold 'do no harm' principles for activities designed to prevent or respond to SGBV and child protecting concerns, including child recruitment and early marriage, will be strengthened. UNHCR, through a community based approach, will support identification and referral of persons with specific needs to access protection services in partnership with specialised service providers through the Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) Network. As part of protection monitoring and contingency planning in border areas, partnerships with the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) will continue to be explored.

UNHCR will continue to register asylum-seekers and conduct refugee status determination under its mandate where it has an additional protection value, such as facilitating resettlement or other durable solutions or as a safeguard against *refoulement*. UNHCR will continue to provide cash assistance to extremely vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers following home visits and individual needs assessments, to ensure food security and access to safe shelter.

With improved use of data and dissemination of protection information and analysis, information management will be used to support evidence-based advocacy, including through enhanced data products, to reinforce a results-based approach to UNHCR's strategic direction and activities in Afghanistan.

- **Empower communities to mitigate protection risks and strengthen communities' resilience and peaceful coexistence**

To support the affected population in displacement and promote durable solutions, UNHCR will engage with the Government and communities to improve living conditions in areas of return and high displacement, including

informal settlements, working closely on supporting access to adequate shelter. UNHCR will identify partners with expertise in preventing forced eviction and securing tenure, as well as supporting access to economic opportunity. Focusing on access to adequate shelter is a relevant entry point for integrated, multisector and multi stakeholders approach.

UNHCR will specifically target its support towards persons with specific needs with links to its community based protection strategies, and will facilitate durable solutions for IDPs and returnees in areas of high displacement and return by effectively identifying, preventing, mitigating and responding to protection risks. In this context, Community-Based Protection Measures (CPMs), as determined through a participatory approach, will continue to respond to identified protection risks to reduce reliance on negative coping mechanisms among affected populations, while providing a link to government development programmes such as the Citizens' Charter and other National Priority Plans. These activities also aim to promote peaceful co-existence between displaced and host communities.

Through a whole of community approach, focus will be placed on mitigating secondary displacement or return to high risk areas through CPMs that support the resilience capacity and early recovery of individuals and communities. Activities will focus on community empowerment through access to productive and economic infrastructure, such as through Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD), Promoting Representation, Engagement, and Participation (PREP) of returnees and IDPs in local Community Development Councils and Shuras, improving access to economic opportunities through Employability, Employment and Entrepreneurship (EEE), and innovative approaches such as Safe from the Start and MADE51, a global artisanal development and marketing initiative. Further, key focus will be placed on strengthening regional and cross border self-reliance through coordination and evidence-based programming in line with the SSAR and the Support for Self-Reliance (S4S) initiative that focuses on enhancing reintegration prospects for returnees through cross-border skilled-based programming for job placement in Afghanistan, and cross-border business support and entrepreneurship programmes that provides returnees with support through seed capital grants and business development services.

UNHCR will mitigate protection risks among affected populations through cash-based interventions, including repatriation cash grants to meet the immediate needs of returnees. Advocacy for the right of access to civil documentation (particularly among women) will help ensure access to basic services and to adequate housing.

• Engage Government, partners and diverse actors for sustainable solutions

Through active engagement with the Government's national development programmes, notably as co-chair of the DiREC Policy Working Group, UNHCR will encourage a protection focus in decisions regarding the design and implementation of government policies affecting returnees and IDPs, as well as host communities. Through utilizing development modalities in partnership with development actors and the Government, key focus will be on promoting and improving access to labour markets and key institutions and services. In this regard, UNHCR will act as the interface with the humanitarian-development framework through coordination with the Government, the private sector and development actors.

In co-chairing the Durable Solutions Working Group with MoRR, UNDP and IOM, UNHCR will maintain partnerships with government institutions, humanitarian agencies and development actors, sharing information management tools, data, and protection risk analysis to support the delivery of essential services to IDPs and returnees. UNHCR will participate in the One UN Framework and advocate for durable solutions for IDPs and returnees to be included as an essential element of peace and stability. UNHCR will also support the Government's efforts to implement its IDP policy and the NPPs, and mobilize partners involved in livelihoods and early recovery programming in major areas of displacement and return.

For the Pakistani refugee population in Khost and Paktika provinces, the strategy will focus on scaling down UNHCR's interventions by handing over the coordination of the refugee response to the Government through the CRRF mechanism. Key emphasis will be on advocating for enactment of a National Refugee Law, promoting self-reliance through community-based protection initiatives, and providing targeted assistance (including food, shelter

and NFIs) for persons with specific needs. UNHCR will continue to advocate for inclusion of the refugee population in national healthcare and education programmes, and will continue monitoring the situation and providing support to the Government and partners.



UNHCR community based protection measures: supporting access to education for children.

Key Activities

The protection goals of the Afghanistan Multi-Year Protection and Solutions Strategy will be achieved through the prioritization of key activities, aligned with the five pillars of UNHCR’s Global Strategic Directions 2019- 2021:

- UNHCR implementation (together with partners)
- UNHCR coordination, advocacy, partnership
- Enabling activities

| PROTECTION GOALS UNHCR GLOBAL STRATEGY | Effectively respond to protection risks of persons of concern | Empower communities to mitigate protection risks and strengthen community resilience and peaceful coexistence | Engage Government, partners and diverse actors for sustainable solutions |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PROTECT | Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) identified, assessed, and assisted or referred to specialist NGO partners and/or government agencies, including 15,000 PSN targeted in 2018 | Identification of IDPs and returnees without civil documentation and active referrals to government procedures as well as to provide information, counselling and legal assistance | Registration of asylum-seekers and refugees to ensure non- <i>refoulement</i> , enable freedom of movement and access to basic services |

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| | Integrate protection in humanitarian response across all sectors for projects and activities targeting all persons of concern | Supporting community resilience and protection risks mitigation through protection by presence, Community-based Protection Measures (CPM) and the provision of targeted assistance particularly for PSN for an estimated 76,000 NWA refugees Through a partnership with MoRR, UNHCR will form an inter-ministerial committee (MFA/NDS) and seek to transfer overall coordination responsibilities to the GoA. | Advocating towards ratification of national refugee law, and relevant regulations and procedures needed for different purposes in relation to urban refugees and asylum-seekers |
| | Advocate for protection mainstreaming in NPPs particularly the Citizens' Charter and throughout all government policies and Afghan National Peace and Development Framework (ANPDF) national/provincial action plans | Mitigate protection risks through provision of subsistence allowance (cash-based intervention) | Advocate and provide support to DiREC, as co-lead of the Policy WG and HLP Task Force (TF) offering technical protection-related advice to the HLP TF |
| | Information, assistance, counselling, and legal advocacy/representation to ensure meaningful access to UNHCR asylum procedures in detention facilities | Coordinate with mine action agencies and support partnerships and integrated activities for mine risk education and awareness (MRE) and back to school campaign i.e. reception activities at UNHCR's Encashment Centres | |
| | Awareness raising and protection advocacy in factsheets and situation updates, information and data sharing with relevant stakeholders to support evidence- informed actions | Voice the needs of asylum seekers and refugees at various inter-agency (IA) fora particularly vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers | |
| RESPOND | Provide emergency assistance, e.g. shelter, NFIs and cash-based assistance. Implementation of the PSN programme through community based approach and referrals to specialized governmental agencies and humanitarian partners | Provide community-based protection measures (CPM) for community resilience | Coordinate with others stakeholders to produce joint qualitative and quantitative surveys to inform strategic and programmatic decision making. |
| | Provide multi-purpose cash grant to newly arrived returnees to prevent, reduce, and respond to protection risks and vulnerabilities during the initial phases of return | Build technical capacity to formulate policies, standard operating procedures, and in providing technical assistance to build up conducive environment for sustainable reintegration. | Leadership of joint assessment teams and humanitarian agencies coordination meetings |
| | Conduct joint vulnerability and livelihoods assessment with other actors such as WFP, FAO and Ministry of Agriculture | Rehabilitate infrastructure (access roads, canals/culverts, water points/bore wells, agricultural facilities, beekeeping hives, community gardens) | Inform humanitarian access and uphold protection and accountability principles through leadership of Clusters (Protection, ES/NFI) |
| | Procure emergency stocks of NFIs (up to 20,000 kits) including hygiene kits for women and girls, and tents, to remain a credible provider of last resort | | |
| | Psycho-social support, and initiating referrals to specialist NGO partners and relevant government agencies | | |

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| | Cash-based and in-kind support including training for 100 business start-ups (community-level poultry farming, greenhouses, agro-processing, bakery, tailoring and embroidery) to achieve durable solutions for 1,000 women in 2018, with similar initiatives in 2019 and subsequent years | | |
| | Provide counselling to Afghan nationals seeking protection and assistance from UNHCR, in-country, maintaining up-to-date information and data on individual cases. | | |
| | Maintain UNHCR's Encashment Centers (4) in Kabul, Herat, Nangarhar and Kandahar provinces to facilitate voluntary repatriation in safe and dignity | | |
| Information and data management to enable a coordinated response including Data Sharing Agreements with relevant UN agencies (e.g. WFP, UNHABITAT, IOM, WB, FAO, UNDP etc.) and government organizations. 3W maps, consolidating inputs of joint assessments and protection monitoring missions | | | |
| INCLUDE | Conduct participatory comprehensive needs assessments ensuring AGD approach to ensure accountability and gender equity in defining inclusive programming (e.g. through women <i>shuras</i> and youth consultation). Include Focus Group Discussions in the course of protection monitoring to enhance diverse participation among communities, in particular women and girls | Interviews with refugee returnees at ECs, and subsequent returnee monitoring through telephone surveys (Orange Door) to ensure representative sampling and geographic coverage including returnees and IDPs living in areas with hard to reach access. | Engage with World Bank and ADB to develop a monitoring system to measure inclusion of persons of concerns in development programs and adherence to the whole of society approach |
| | Advocate to include IDPs, Returnees and Refugees in national development plans and support implementation of relevant action plans | Support integration of protection in activities of other humanitarian sectors and ensure inclusion by protection mainstreaming | Advocating with State actors including MoRR, and key national service providers to promote the inclusion of urban refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless people in mainstream national systems, including health and education |
| | Consolidate and share information with the humanitarian community relating to hard to reach areas, humanitarian access, highlighting challenges and opportunities to include population in hard to reach areas. Ensure hard to reach areas are prioritized in humanitarian response through accountable cluster leadership and advocacy | Contribute to inter-agency information centre (Vox-Af) ensuring accountability to affected populations. Responding and acting on Protection mailbox and telephone hotline enquiries, confidential counselling in person at country office as well as field offices | Ensuring the urban refugees and asylum seekers are included in the NPPs and ANPDF, particularly their educational and health needs are responded to by the government |
| | Promote Protection integration in HRP and CHF allocation strategies in order to deliver protection assistance to women in hard to reach areas. | Promote autonomy of refugees by organizing community <i>shuras</i> and refugee coordination in self-protection activities, including women <i>shuras</i> in Gulan Camp | Strengthen information sharing including data sharing agreements with partners and donors e.g. IOM, the World Bank and WFP to support joint analysis, report and key advocacy messages to ensure informed response and inclusion of persons of concern needs in the national development programmes |

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| EMPOWER | Livelihoods initiatives, such as apprenticeship and job-placement in partnership with private sector and Chamber of Commerce to benefit 1,000 individuals in 2018, with similar initiatives in 2019 and subsequent years | Targeted and market-oriented vocational training for 1,000 persons in 2018, with similar initiatives with larger scope in 2019 and subsequent years, and mentoring entrepreneurs in small business development in partnership with ILO and UNDP in the context of SALAM | Workshops and training related to refugee law and protection, with MoRR, MoFA, MoI, MPs, Academia, civil society including the Afghan Independent Bar Association |
| | Support 500 women in the carpet sector in partnership with social enterprises Turquoise Mountain, Label STEP, ARZU Hope, reducing reliance on negative coping mechanisms Partners for 2019 will be selected on competitive ground as per UNHCR's recent Call for Expression of Interest | Access to education and ICT services through Coding 4 Fun targeting 30 women and girl students to develop self-reliance | Co- leading a taskforce with MoRR to provide technical support in the transfer of responsibility for registration, RSD and refugee protection |
| | Mobilize and sensitize communities and foster peaceful coexistence through Community Development Councils and shuras, including self-help groups and basic admin-financial literacy training | Partner with World Bank to empower most marginalized returnees through: a. Returnee Enterprise Development Program (REDP); b. Ez-kar program aimed at economic integration of returnees and IDPs in 12 urban set ups; and c. FAO to offer access to markets in Agriculture and Animal husbandry programme | Providing access to higher education and vocational training, such as Coursera programme and language tuition |
| | Provide mechanisms for information, access to services/assistance and receiving feedback through Vox-Af, ECs and protection monitoring | Promote empowerment of women and youth by inclusion in decision-making forums, and with capacity building protection interventions including micro-finance | In consultation with UNHCR offices in Pakistan and Iran, prepare information leaflets on the return process for dissemination amongst refugees in Pakistan and Iran to enable informed decision prior to the return |
| | Collaborate with GiZ to implement EU cross border programming on TVET, including vocational training | Support community awareness and empowerment to build capacity in prevention of GBV and effective response through GBV sub-cluster and the UNCT-Gender in Humanitarian Action Task Force (GiHA) | Build capacity of MoRR to lead coordination and management of Pakistani refugees (Khost and Paktika) through the responsible disengagement of UNHCR by mid-2019 |
| | | | Engage partnership with UNAMA and UNWOMEN on advancing Women Peace and Security agenda |
| SOLVE | Link IDPs, returnees, and host communities to employment through ILO as partner to the Road to Jobs program (entrepreneurship and micro-finance), and "Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB)", and USAID Promote (job placement for women and girls) | Co-lead an inter- agency nationwide Market Analysis to identify sectors and sub-sectors for self-/ wage employment, enterprise and entrepreneurship, with particular attention to areas of high return and displacement | Advocacy with the Government to adopt a national refugee law, enhancing prospects of effective integration as a durable solution |
| | Facilitating durable solutions including identification of cases for resettlement, family reunification, and other pathways to admission of refugees to safe third countries | Capacitate communities in conflict resolution mechanisms and support existing local and traditional structures. | Link humanitarian response / protection interventions with ONE UN, DiREC, NPPs including Citizens' Charter and ANPDF, as well as development programmes of UNDP, World Bank and other organizations |

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| <p>PROTECTION GOALS</p> <p>UNHCR GLOBAL STRATEGY</p> | <p>Effectively respond to protection risks of persons of concern</p> | <p>Empower communities to mitigate protection risks and strengthen community resilience and peaceful coexistence</p> | <p>Engage Government, partners and diverse actors for sustainable solutions</p> |
| | | <p>Raise awareness of political actors on humanitarian consequences of the conflict and impediment to development and sustainable reintegration</p> | <p>Engage with UNAMA, HCT, UNCT and DiREC to promote peace building and conflict sensitivity in both humanitarian and development actions</p> |
| | | <p>Lead the Durable Solutions WG and advocate to ensure the centrality of protection, act as a catalyst and promote links between humanitarian and development activities</p> | <p>Developing together with partners an area based approach model linked with GoA urban planning and ensuring a nexus between humanitarian and development actors to find solutions for protracted IDPs and sustainable reintegration of returnees.</p> |
| | | <p>Collaborate with MRRD and citizen charter implementing partners to support community driven approach towards durable solutions</p> | <p>Support the implementation of land allocation directive concluded by the Government in 2018 which aims to allocate land to returnees and IDPs</p> |
| | | | <p>Continue to support the tripartite and quadripartite processes to ensure adequate protection space in asylum countries of Pakistan and Iran and volrep undertaken in a gradual manner in safety and dignity</p> |