



O V E R V I E W O F

# 15 PRIORITY AREAS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION

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### UNHCR Afghanistan

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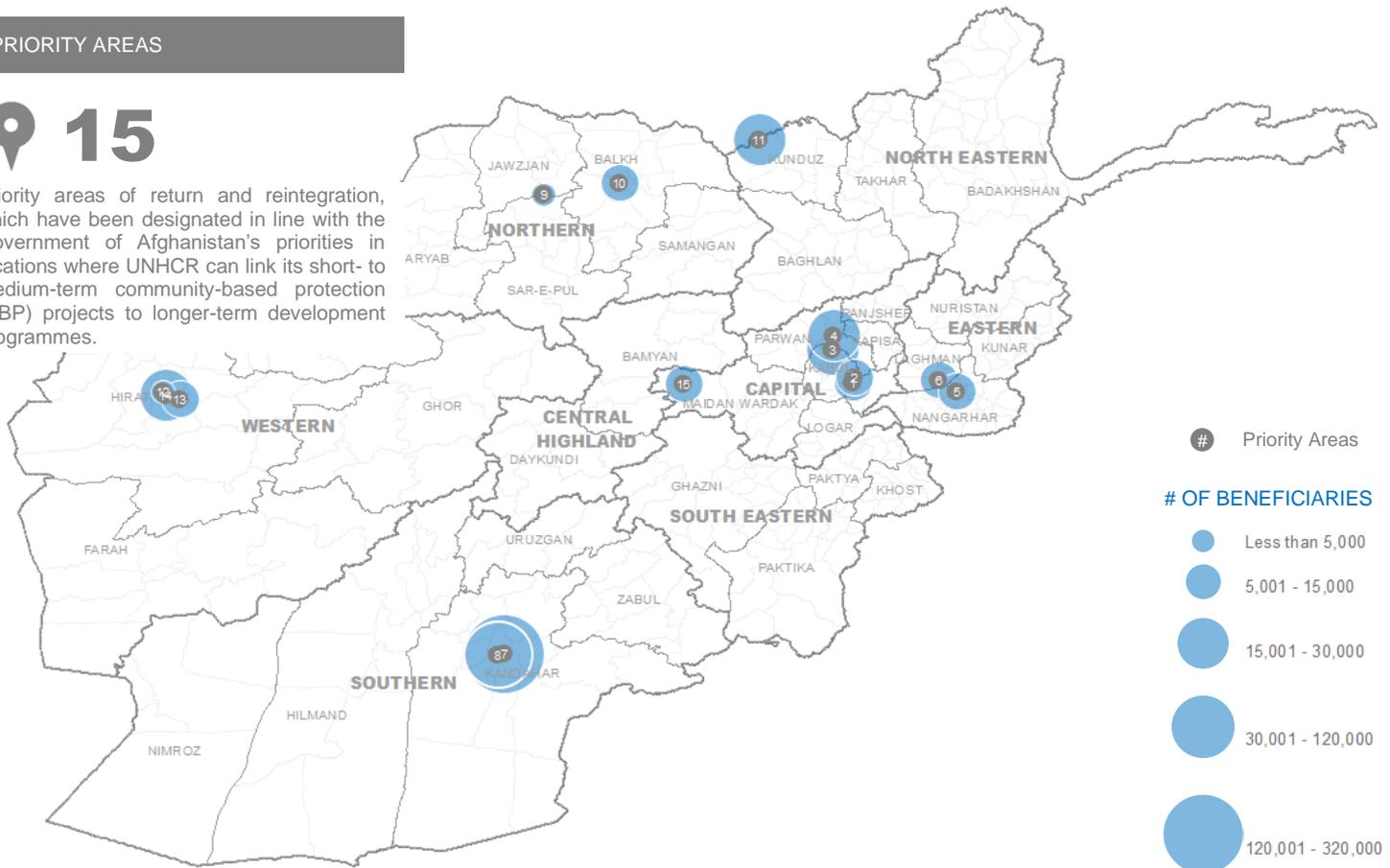
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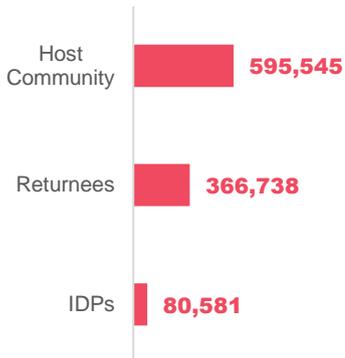


**PRIORITY AREAS**
 **15**

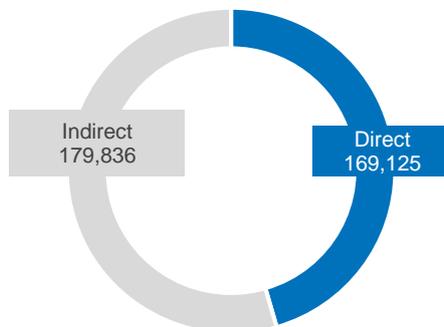
Priority areas of return and reintegration, which have been designated in line with the Government of Afghanistan's priorities in locations where UNHCR can link its short- to medium-term community-based protection (CBP) projects to longer-term development programmes.


**TOTAL PERSONS OF CONCERN**
 **1,042,864**

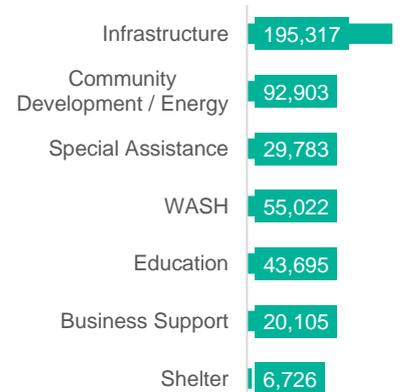
In the 15 priority areas, 57% of the targeted population are from host communities, many of whom are extremely vulnerable, which helps ensure peaceful co-existence between returnees, IDPs and host communities.


**TOTAL BENEFICIARIES REACHED**
 **348,961**

In the 15 priority areas, 31% of the total population has benefitted from projects directly or indirectly – much more needs to be done together with partners to reach larger numbers of those in need.


**KEY ACTIVITIES**
 **7**

UNHCR has assisted returnees, IDPs and host communities through a range of community-based protection projects in the 15 priority areas and across Afghanistan.


**FUNDING FOR 2020**

**USD 15.3 MILLION**

**BACKGROUND**

For nearly four decades millions of Afghans have sought protection from conflict and persecution and found temporary solutions in neighboring countries, notably Pakistan and Iran, and today some 2.6 million Afghan refugees are displaced globally. At the same time, Afghanistan has seen substantial internal displacement resulting from conflict and natural disasters. In both 2016 and 2017, more than 600,000 new internally displaced persons (IDPs) were recorded, affecting almost every province of the country, and in 2018 more than 550,000 Afghans were displaced by conflict and drought, adding to the already complex humanitarian situation in which UNHCR estimates as many as 2 million Afghans to be internally displaced today. Notwithstanding positive developments in the peace process in recent months, displacement is expected to continue for some time considering the complex security and political environment in Afghanistan.

UNHCR has been working to support the Government of Afghanistan and the Afghan people since the Geneva Accords in 1988, and in that time UNHCR has assisted an estimated 14.5 million Afghans<sup>1</sup> through a range of programmes aimed at addressing protection needs, providing access to water, sanitation and shelter, facilitating access to education, skills training, livelihoods and self-reliance, promoting peaceful coexistence, and ensuring sustainable return and reintegration of displaced populations.

Despite a fragile security situation in many parts of Afghanistan, along with a range of socio-economic and political challenges, since 2002 more than 5.2 million Afghan refugees have returned to the country with UNHCR's assistance, which has included repatriation cash grants and other support to help returnees meet their immediate humanitarian needs.

Over the years UNHCR has supported Afghan returnees, IDPs and members of host communities with quality shelter, and since 2002 nearly 227,000 Afghan families (some 1.4 million persons) have been provided new homes through projects implemented by UNHCR and its partners.<sup>2</sup> UNHCR has also supported Afghan communities through a number of infrastructure development programmes across the country, constructing schools, healthcare centres and roads, and developing water and sanitation services, irrigation projects, and renewable energy initiatives.

Within the regional framework of the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees, UNHCR continues to facilitate a protection and solutions dialogue between Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran, and as part of this process the Government of Afghanistan has committed to renewed efforts to seek sustainable reintegration of displaced Afghans and to promote national development. To support these commitments, the Government has formally endorsed the Global Compact on Refugees and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, which together support multi-stakeholder efforts to address the root causes of displacement by easing pressure on host countries and host communities, enhancing self-reliance, expanding access to third-country solutions for refugees, and supporting conditions in countries of origin to facilitate return in safety and dignity.

The protection environment in Afghanistan remains unstable, and in 2018 the country witnessed the highest number of conflict-related casualties on record, while government control of territory reached its lowest level. This has led to an increasing number of vulnerable families employing negative coping mechanisms to survive, such as early or forced marriage, child labour, using children as collateral for loans, begging, sale of assets, and reduced food intake. A high percentage of the Afghan population suffers from extreme poverty, and their vulnerability is often exacerbated by insecurity and lack of access to basic services.

Many of the communities that experience displacement and return are in need of significant investment to ensure they can meet the needs of returnees and IDPs. With millions of Afghans in need, the expansion of UNHCR's programme in Afghanistan – in partnership with other UN agencies, humanitarian and development actors, and the Government of Afghanistan – is urgently required to develop the potential to foster longer-term and sustainable reintegration among an increasingly mobile Afghan society.

Voluntary repatriation remains the preferred solution for Afghan refugees, and while the situation in Afghanistan is not presently conducive to support large-scale returns UNHCR is working closely with the Government of Afghanistan and our partners – including through cross-border initiatives with Pakistan and Iran – to implement a range of programmes aimed at improving the conditions in Afghanistan to support sustainable returns while ensuring Afghan refugees are able to make informed decisions about going home.

<sup>1</sup> This estimate is based on UNHCR's programme and financial records.

<sup>2</sup> This figure is based on UNHCR's programme and financial records.

## FOCUSING ON 15 PRIORITY AREAS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION

Since the influx of returning refugees from Pakistan and Iran in 2016, UNHCR has implemented a range of solutions-oriented initiatives in communities across Afghanistan that have received displaced persons and returning refugees. In line with the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR), and more recently the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), the 15 areas highlighted in this document have been identified through UNHCR's protection monitoring and information management activities. The 15 areas have been prioritized based on government planning in the areas, including the Citizen's Charter National Priority Programme, because of the high number of returnees they have absorbed, or because of a range of protection needs the communities may have.

Protection monitoring has informed UNHCR's programming, in particular its Multi-Year Protection and Solutions Strategy (2019-2021), while at the same time these efforts have contributed to the development of the Government of Afghanistan's policies, plans and national development programmes, such as the Displacement and Return Executive Committee (DiREC) Action Plan, the National IDP Policy, the Provincial Action Plans, and the Return and Reintegration Response Plan put in place by the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation.

While some 105 areas of return and displacement have been identified by UNHCR through comprehensive socioeconomic assessments, the operation is currently implementing projects in 61 locations, with particular focus on programmes in 15 priority areas. These 15 areas are in line with the Government of Afghanistan's priorities and are in locations where UNHCR can link its short- to medium-term community-based protection (CBP) projects to longer-term development programmes. UNHCR's projects are designed to reduce protection risks and to support sustainable return and reintegration.

## UNHCR'S CATALYTIC ROLE IN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

UNHCR plays a catalytic role in linking humanitarian action to development programming in a number of ways, including projects that provide examples of good practice for development actors to scale up and support local authorities to prepare and implement localized plans and interagency, area-based programming through a CRRF approach. With a particular focus on the 15 priority areas, UNHCR also links its own short- to medium-term CBP projects to longer-term programmes of the Government of Afghanistan, the World Bank, UN agencies and NGOs, such as the Afghanistan National Peace and

Development Framework (ANPDF) and the Citizen's Charter National Priority Programme (NPP) funded by the World Bank. Additionally, UNHCR's programmes support the Government in the implementation of other NPPs, including in relation to private sector development, effective governance, agricultural development, urban development, human capital development, and women's empowerment. UNHCR is also instrumental in providing evidenced-based data and information to inform humanitarian and development programming and advocacy efforts.

In the 15 priority areas, UNHCR implements a range of projects that deliver cash assistance and in-kind support to vulnerable families, improve access to adequate shelter, expand education and skills training, provide entrepreneurial support, implement quick impact livelihoods projects, and develop public infrastructure including schools, healthcare facilities, community centers and roads. UNHCR's programme also promotes durable solutions for returnees and IDPs through efforts to expand access to land, documentation, social services, self-reliance, and inclusion in decision-making structures. UNHCR's CBP projects focus on mitigating protection risks, both at the individual and community level, and are informed by baseline socio-economic profiling and protection risk and market analyses.

## WORKING WITH PARTNERS

UNHCR's partnerships extend beyond partners who implement UNHCR activities. UNHCR's main governmental counterpart is the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) at the national level and the Directorates of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRR) at the provincial level. UNHCR continues to strengthen its engagement with other line ministries at both the national and local level, including the Ministries of Education, Health, Women's Affairs, Labor and Social Affairs, Rural Rehabilitation and Development, and Urban Development and Housing, while working closely with the Afghan Chamber of Commerce, the World Bank, and other UN agencies whose programmes can build on UNHCR's work and provide linkages to longer-term development initiatives. These partnerships range from developing job placements with the private sector, to linking entrepreneurs and cooperatives with local and international markets, to finding sustainable value chains and new and emerging opportunities for development. In line with the Grand Bargain, UNHCR has increased the number of local partners it engages to implement its projects, and in 2019 UNHCR has 1 international and 22 national partners.

## SUPPORTING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

UNHCR is firmly committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular the pledge of “leaving no one behind.” UNHCR is contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Afghanistan by mitigating the protection risks associated with displacement and facilitating sustainable reintegration of IDPs and Afghans who return home. In close partnership with the Government, NGOs, UN agencies, development actors, civil society, and the private sector, UNHCR seeks to address the SDGs and ensure a whole-of-community approach in the implementation of its programmes, while advocating for the inclusion of returnees, IDPs and members of host communities in broader development programmes.

As part of the One UN approach and within its framework for protection and solutions in Afghanistan, UNHCR works with other UN agencies to support a number of key SDGs, including:



In particular, UNHCR works to expand access to quality education and improve the health and well-being of individuals and families through increasing and upgrading schools and healthcare facilities. Through vocational and technical skills training and access to labour market opportunities, communities are better prepared to generate income, and this results in reduced inequality and lower levels of poverty while bringing about a range of other associated benefits. UNHCR’s provision of solar panels, for instance, enables communities to access sustainable, affordable and clean energy, and through the rehabilitation and construction of irrigation and drainage systems communities have better access to clean water and more sustainable agricultural production.

## CONTRIBUTIONS BY UNHCR

Overall, between 2016 and 2018 UNHCR’s programmes in Afghanistan have supported more than 3.5 million returnees, IDPs, and members of host communities, with a total expenditure of some USD 251 million (Repatriation Cash Grant included). Nearly USD 14 million of these funds have been devoted to community-based protection projects that have benefitted more than 817,000 Afghans both directly and indirectly.

Between 2016 and 2019, UNHCR’s support to the communities in the 15 priority areas of return and reintegration outlined in this report has benefitted a total of 348,961 individuals with funding from donors.

Using solar energy supported by UNHCR’s community-based protection programme, returnee children can do their homework in the evenings to get a better education. © UNHCR/S. Rich



## THE WAY FORWARD

After three years of implementing its community-based protection programmes in Afghanistan, UNHCR would offer the following key recommendations for the way forward.

At the **institutional level**, a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach is needed, one in which provincial governors lead the response to the needs of returnees and IDPs, with the active participation of all ministerial departments engaged in the province, and with the collective support of UN agencies, NGOs, civil society, donors and the private sector.

At the **operational level**, a whole-of-community approach that addresses key priorities to facilitate sustainable reintegration of returnees and IDPs is required, focusing on—

- Continuing to promote comprehensive solutions for Afghan returnees and IDPs by strengthening community-based protection initiatives that provide access to education, skills training and livelihoods opportunities while building community infrastructure to support sustainable reintegration.
- Strengthening cross-border livelihood programming to support self-reliance and resilience of Afghans in Pakistan and Iran (particularly youth) through skills mapping and job-sectoral mapping in Afghanistan, and expanding the provision of business and employment support upon arrival through partnerships with relevant development and private sector actors.

- Coordinating with relevant stakeholders to support the Government in actively capitalizing on the Global Compact on Refugees and the Global Compact for the Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration to mobilize political and financial support towards sustainable reintegration.

And at the **policy level**, it will be important to strengthen cooperation under the ANPDF at both the national and provincial levels, including by—

- Supporting the inclusion of all returnees and IDPs in the NPPs and promoting full implementation of the NPPs countrywide, particularly in areas of return and reintegration, thereby mitigating secondary displacement and onward migration.
- Strengthening the humanitarian-development-peace nexus through coordination, advocacy, and joint programming, while fostering innovation through partnerships between the Government, UN agencies, the private sector, and development actors.
- Continuing to bring focus to the needs of returnees and IDPs through the One UN Return and Reintegration Pillar and the Durable Solutions Working Group, and strengthening these forums as a means to formulate and implement national policy.



Barat Ali Haydari, age 32, an IDP and beneficiary of UNHCR's greenhouse development community-based protection project. ©UNHCR / S. Rich

# 1 TARAKHAIL DAAG

POLICE DISTRICT 21 – KABUL

Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
<b>12,975</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>7,150</b>	<b>4,200</b>

Tarakhail Daag is a suburb located in the east of Kabul city with limited access to government services such as healthcare, education, and water. Daag meaning ‘desert’ is descriptive of the barren landscape of the area. A key feature of Tarakhail Daag is that, although the host community and returnees and IDPs are living adjacently, the two groups generally have limited interaction; UNHCR’s prioritization of the area for community-based protection projects aims in part to promote peaceful coexistence between the different segments of the community, particularly considering that more returnees and IDPs are expected to settle in the area in the coming years. The refugee returnee community (1,100 families of 7,150 individuals) who returned from Pakistan in 2016 are primarily ‘Kuchis’, or of nomadic origin, from Baghlan and Kunduz provinces, who had fled to Pakistan some 30 years ago. The difficult security situation in these provinces forced families to settle in Tarakhail Daag on their return to Afghanistan. Many returnee families used UNHCR’s repatriation cash grant to buy plots of land in Tarakhail Daag. Some 250 IDP families (1,625 individuals) are also living in the area.



## Projects Implemented by UNHCR



# 12,975

Total beneficiaries reached



# 8,775

Direct beneficiaries



# 4,200

Indirect beneficiaries

UNHCR has been working in Tarakhail Daag since early 2017 and implements its programmes through four implementing partners. Applying a community-based protection (CBP) approach, UNHCR has supported a number of livelihoods and cash-for-work activities, job placements and entrepreneurial skills development, and a number of small grocery shops and wool-spinning projects have been established as a result. Twenty of the most vulnerable families were identified and each received a solid structure shelter package of two rooms. UNHCR also repaired a road at the entrance to the area to facilitate the community’s access to the local market and other basic services. To enhance access to drinking water, UNHCR constructed four deep water wells along with water reservoirs, water distribution networks, and tap stands. Water is being drawn via solar powered systems. The interventions largely promoted sustainability of reintegration and enhanced the absorption capacity of the area for additional returnees.

In 2019, UNHCR is implementing a number of activities to address crucial gaps. These include: women’s empowerment through midwifery skills training; youth empowerment through computer literacy; livelihoods promotion through handicraft production (Kilim weaving) for women; upgrading access roads; construction of a school, and development of three water supply networks. [UNHCR’s expenditure for these projects in 2019 will total USD 375,566.](#)



Najiba, a 20-year-old returnee, tailors clothes outside her home in Kabul for the community as her family members watch. She returned with her family to Afghanistan in 2016. © UNHCR



After returning to Afghanistan after 36 years in Pakistan, Qari Rahman sells honey from the shop he started with cash assistance through UNHCR's community-based protection programme. © UNHCR/S.Rich



Returnees build a water tower to supply fresh water to their community as part of cash-for-work initiatives under UNHCR's community-based protection programme. © UNHCR

## BENEFICIARIES ACTIVITIES

	<b>12,975</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of a community centre to serve as a shura (traditional community structure) office and a training centre for women and youth, creating an environment conducive for promoting beneficiary participation, engagement and representation, and social cohesion. In the future it is intended to be used as an internet café and resource centre for high school and university students and others seeking to enhance their knowledge and engage in intellectual activities.</li> <li>In 2019, midwifery training has been provided to 20 women.</li> </ul>
	<b>1,000</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of a primary school for more than 1,000 boys and girls who were not getting an education due to the long distance (7 km) to the nearest government school. The school has been handed over to the Ministry of Education in early 2019.</li> <li>In 2019, a primary school building will be constructed in the area.</li> <li>In 2019, a computer lab has been established for local youth.</li> </ul>
	<b>150</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20 shelter units were provided to the most vulnerable families.</li> </ul>
	<b>5,500</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Established 4 solar operated water points and water reservoirs in the community, which has resulted in a reduction of water-borne diseases and reduced the distance women and girls had to travel to fetch water (thereby reducing protection risks).</li> <li>In 2019, some 3,500 individuals will get access to water from 3 new deep wells.</li> </ul>
	<b>2,775</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR and partners distributed cash assistance to 400 households to help them survive the harsh winter conditions.</li> </ul>
	<b>914</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business incubation for 60 direct beneficiaries (30 male and 30 female) was promoted through supporting CBP activities including job placements and small business development.</li> <li>In 2019, an additional 60 beneficiaries received training in different trades.</li> </ul>
	<b>12,975</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitation of a section of the main road was completed through a cash-for-work modality (108 community members benefitted) resulting in improved access to the local market and other basic services.</li> <li>In 2019, the community had short-term employment through cash-for-work projects and will gain better access to markets.</li> <li>as a result of upgrading a 3-km internal road.</li> <li>In 2019, an additional 1.7 km segment of road will be repaired.</li> </ul>



## Partnerships

- WFP and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) distributed winter assistance in 2017 for the most vulnerable families.
- Save the Children partially supported a community-based school.
- UNICEF supported emergency education for primary school children.
- The Ministry of Education (MoE) officially endorsed UNHCR's plan to build a school and will take over the running of the school in early 2019.
- WHO and UNICEF carried out polio vaccination campaigns between 2016 and 2018.
- The Ministry of Education built a dormitory for the government Madrassa for 1,100 students in the area.
- The Kabul Municipality constructed a bridge connecting the district (PD 21) with Kabul city.
- The Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (DRRD) repaired an 1,800-metre irrigation canal in the district.



## Remaining Gaps

- The Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees (DACAAR) supported the construction of 30 water points with hand pumps in 2015 and 2016 the previous years, but only five of them are functional now; the remainder became dry when water levels diminished.
- Employment opportunities are needed in the community as unemployment rates are high. From 2017-2018, an estimated 230 youths opted to leave the community to work abroad.
- Shelter remains one of the main problems facing the population who have bought plots of land. This area has the potential for more return and a considerable number of returnees live with friends or relatives. Many women and girls that are living in overcrowded conditions and lack adequate privacy that may expose them to harassment.
- The roads in the village require levelling and gravelling to improve access to the local market. The village is located 2.5 km from the main asphalt road, and there is limited public transportation.
- There are no healthcare facilities in the immediate area and community members have to travel to the nearest private clinic (7 km away).
- There are no secondary education facilities in the community.

**2 GHAZIABAD**

POLICE DISTRICT 21 – KABUL

Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
<b>9,000</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>3,050</b>

Ghaziabad is located at the eastern side of Kabul city. Over the past five years, this spontaneous settlement has expanded but still remains nascent due to limited developmental support from the Government and other actors. Most of the returnees living in the community arrived between 2015 and 2017 after staying for more than two decades in Pakistan. Many returnees who arrived in 2016 bought parcels of land utilizing the cash grant provided by UNHCR. The majority of the population are of Pashtoon ethnicity, originally from the eastern and southern regions of Afghanistan. The IDP population is predominantly conflict-induced. The area is drastically underserved in terms of access to services such as clean water, sanitation, electricity, and other social amenities, and this has resulted in substantial pressure on existing scarce resources and has at times caused tensions among the community. For this reason, UNHCR is prioritizing the area for support.



## Projects Implemented by UNHCR


**9,000**

Total beneficiaries reached


**5,950**

Direct beneficiaries


**3,050**

Indirect beneficiaries

In order to mitigate protection risks and to promote peaceful coexistence, UNHCR has been working in Ghaziabad since early 2017 and implements its programmes through three partners. Through its community-based protection (CBP) projects, UNHCR has supported self-reliance through cash-for-work modalities, job placements and skills development. A number of small grocery shops and communal poultry farms have been supported, for instance. In 2017, UNHCR funded the construction of six deep wells equipped with water reservoirs and solar systems that provide safe water and promote hygiene and sanitation to prevent outbreaks of water-borne diseases. UNHCR also repaired a road at the entrance to the area to facilitate the community's access to the local market and other basic services.

In 2019, UNHCR has supported business incubation through in-kind assistance, including the provision of tricycles to youth that will offer livelihoods. **UNHCR's expenditure for these projects in 2019 will total USD 17,924.**



A refugee returnee learns to weld through UNHCR's vocational training project that is helping returnees acquire skills to restart their lives and foster self-reliance upon return. © UNHCR/S.Rich



Children collect water at a water point built for the community as part of UNHCR's community-based protection projects. © UNHCR/S.Rich



A baby accompanies her mother to join a project supporting returnee women to weave carpets in a UNHCR supported project in Kabul province. Such projects provide skills training and culturally adapted livelihood opportunities for returnees and IDPs. © UNHCR/S.Rich

**BENEFICIARIES    ACTIVITIES**

	<b>9,000</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Construction of a community centre to serve as a shura office and training centre for women and youth, created an environment conducive to community participation, engagement and representation. The cash-for-work component of the project directly benefited 90 individuals (35 skilled and 55 unskilled).</li> <li>■ Construction of a communal poultry farm supports vulnerable members of the community.</li> </ul>
	<b>1,680</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Establishment of 6 solar operated water points and water reservoirs, which significantly decreased water-borne diseases among the population.</li> </ul>
	<b>2,110</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ UNHCR and partners distributed cash assistance to some 300 families to help them survive the harsh winter conditions, with priority given to the most vulnerable returnees, IDPs and host community members.</li> </ul>
	<b>220</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Business support for 30 direct beneficiaries (15 male and 15 female) was promoted through community-based protection activities including poultry farming (cooperative), grocery shops, training on business development plans, and raising awareness on access to economic opportunities.</li> <li>■ In 2019, 10 youth received tricycles to run small businesses.</li> </ul>
	<b>9,000</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Rehabilitation of a section of the main road and side ditches improved community infrastructure, providing interim income opportunities for skilled and unskilled labourers through Asset-Based Community Development. This project was completed through a cash-for-work modality and resulted in improved access to the local market and other basic services.</li> </ul>

 Community Development   
  Education   
  Shelter   
  WASH   
  Special Assistance   
  Business   
  Infrastructure



## Partnerships

- In 2017 and 2018 WFP, Care International, and ADRA distributed winter assistance for the most vulnerable families.
- Save the Children partially supported a community-based school.
- From 2015 to 2018, WHO and UNICEF carried out polio vaccination campaigns.
- The Ministry of Education plans to build a dormitory for the government Madrassa for 1,100 students in the area.
- Kabul Municipality will construct a bridge connecting the district (PD 21) with Kabul city.
- The Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (DRRD) will repair an 1,800-metre irrigation canal in the district.



## Remaining Gaps

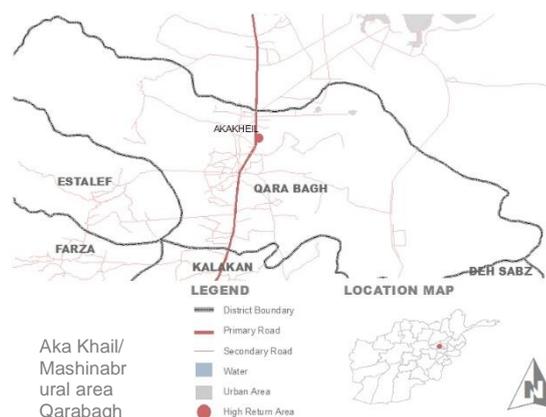
- Previous interventions have not sufficiently addressed the need for potable water. More efforts are needed to support WASH activities.
- Socioeconomic profiling and the findings of protection monitoring indicate a range of protection risks facing returnees and IDPs including child labour, psychological stress among youth, disputes over limited livelihood opportunities, and rising domestic violence, as a result of lack of income. The majority of returnees and IDPs lack marketable skills or are unable to find informal labour opportunities. The socio-economic profiling and market assessments include carpentry and mobile phone and car repair opportunities.
- There is no school in the area. The nearest government-supported school is located in a distance of around 7 km. Due to the distance, more than 1,000 school-aged children in the community are out of school.
- Shelter remains a serious issue faced by recently returned families as well as IDPs who have purchased plots of land. A considerable number of returnees live with friends or relatives, while some live in tents, makeshift shelters or in rented accommodation. Women and girls are living in overcrowded conditions with limited privacy and exposing them to protection risks.
- The nearest health centre is located 15 km away.
- Persons with specific needs are unable to access other services and do not receive adequate assistance and protection through existing services and community mechanisms.

### 3 AKA KHAIL AREA

QARABAGH DISTRICT – KABUL

Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
<b>22,720</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>5,920</b>	<b>16,240</b>

Aka Khail is located 50 kilometres north of Kabul city. The area consists of a number of large and small villages, notably Mashino, Dasht, Petaw and Dargai. These villages are situated on the main road between Kabul and Parwan provinces. Nearly 6,000 people have returned to the area since 2002, mostly from Pakistan, while a number have also returned from Iran. A small number of IDPs are living in the community, mostly those who fled from the northern provinces due to conflict. A socio-economic survey conducted in 2017 indicated that a considerable number of returnees are skilled and can bring benefits to their villages, but most lack access to assistance and specialized vocational training and tools, and this has impacted their ability to sustain themselves and their families. For this reason, UNHCR's interventions have focused on projects that take advantage of residents' skills to help them become self-reliant, in the hopes that these efforts will encourage others to settle in the community. Returnees are generally well received by the host population and are perceived as bringing development opportunities to the community.



Aka Khail/  
Mashinabr  
ural area  
Qarabagh  
district



## Projects Implemented by UNHCR



**22,720**

Total beneficiaries reached



**6,480**

Direct beneficiaries



**16,240**

Indirect beneficiaries

UNHCR has worked in Qarabagh since the commencement of large-scale repatriation in 2002, though the majority of UNHCR's community-based protection (CBP) projects have been implemented since 2017 through three partners. UNHCR has supported the development of small and medium enterprises, basic infrastructure (including through cash-for-work modalities), job placements and training in entrepreneurial skills. Projects have provided bee keeping materials to produce honey, solar grape drying kits, and dairy cow cooperatives. Some 170 of the most vulnerable families received a solid structure shelter each consisting of two rooms. The community was also assisted to develop 22 water wells and a 2,100 m flood protection wall, an irrigation canal, a culvert and a water intake. As a result, no secondary displacement of the population has been reported, and the area has potential absorption capacity to receive more returnees.

In 2019, UNHCR is promoting girls' education by building two schools and providing furniture, and improving access through constructing a bridge. [UNHCR's expenditure for these projects in 2019 will total USD 445,841.](#)



Drying grapes through solar drying technology sells for double the price in the market place. © UNHCR/S.Rich



Sayed, a returnee from Pakistan, received shelter assistance through UNHCR's community-based protection programme. © UNHCR/S.Rich



Dairy cooperatives help foster peaceful coexistence between returnees and host communities and provide much needed income. © UNHCR/S.Rich

**BENEFICIARIES    ACTIVITIES**

 <b>1,190</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>170 families were provided shelter support as part of community-based protection projects to support sustainable return and reintegration, which helped enhance privacy and well-being especially for women and girls.</li> </ul>
 <b>3,850</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>22 bore wells were constructed, each benefiting an estimated 25 families. This activity significantly decreased occurrences of water-borne diseases in the community.</li> <li>In 2019, UNHCR has developed 7 water wells.</li> </ul>
 <b>1,750</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR and partners distributed cash assistance to 250 families to help them survive the harsh winter conditions. Assistance targeted the most vulnerable recently returned refugees, IDPs and vulnerable community members.</li> <li>As a part of its community-based approach, UNHCR provided targeted assistance to persons with acute vulnerabilities and protection risks, including female heads of household, persons with disabilities, unaccompanied children, etc.</li> </ul>
 <b>875</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business incubation was provided to 125 direct beneficiaries (male and female) through CBP activities including dairy farms, poultry farms, bee-keeping, solar grape drying, job placements, and apprenticeships.</li> </ul>
 <b>16,240</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of a 2,100 m flood protection wall, irrigation canal, culvert and water intake was completed through cash-for-work modalities, which strengthened the community's resilience and social cohesion.</li> <li>In 2019, UNHCR has constructed a flood protection wall and four culverts through cash-for-work modalities.</li> </ul>
 <b>1,860</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2019, UNHCR constructed a primary school building for girls.</li> <li>In 2019, UNHCR constructed a building for a high school in another part of the area.</li> <li>In 2019 UNHCR builds an over pass on the main road near the school.</li> </ul>

 Community Development   
  Education   
  Shelter   
  WASH   
  Special Assistance   
  Business   
  Infrastructure



## Partnerships

- In 2012 and 2013, WFP conducted school feeding programmes.
- The Ministry of Education (MoE) supports staffing and stationery for three existing primary and secondary schools, however two of the schools do not have enough space to cater for the number of students leaving many to study in tents.
- In 2016 and 2018, WHO and UNICEF conducted polio vaccination campaigns.
- International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) provides agricultural support to farmers.
- Mercy Corps is promoting livelihoods through skills building in mobile phone repair, auto mechanics, and tailoring in 2019.
- The Ministry of Agriculture is providing improved seeds and saplings in 2019.
- The Ministry of Energy and Water is building retaining walls to protect agricultural land from flooding in 2019.
- The Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development is developing a water supply scheme in the neighbouring community that will serve 400 households in 2019.



## Remaining Gaps

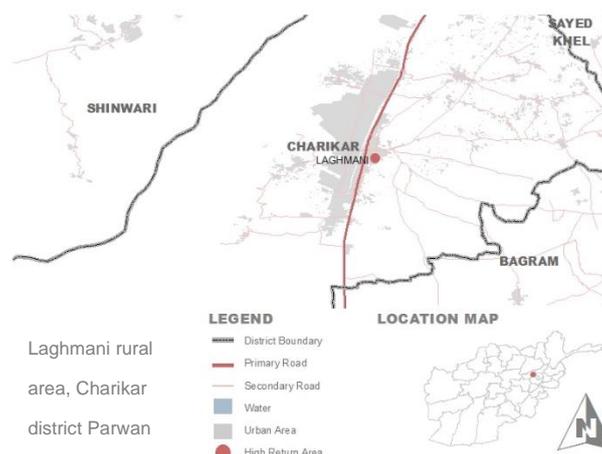
- Previous interventions have not sufficiently addressed the community's need for potable water.
- Additional shelters have been highlighted as a major gap by the community's elders during focus group discussions.
- The construction of a community centre has been raised.
- The Ministry of Education runs schools with no physical structure. In 2019, UNHCR is constructing a boys' and girls' secondary school with partner ABRAAR.
- Employment is a pressing need for the community. In 2017 and 2018, an estimated 180 youths opted to travel abroad in search of jobs.
- Access to a proper healthcare center is an issue for the population as people have to travel long distances to the nearest clinic. Preparations for the construction of a basic health clinic is underway involving community elders and the Ministry of Public Health.

**4 LAGHMANI**

CHARIKAR – PARWAN

Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
<b>15,050</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>12,900</b>

Since 2002, when UNHCR's large-scale voluntary repatriation programme commenced, nearly 44,000 refugees have returned to Charikar city making it one of the most significant return destinations in the country. Currently, over 70 percent of the population in Charikar are refugee returnees and IDPs, the majority of whom are Tajiks who fled Afghanistan more than 30 years ago and who returned to these villages from Pakistan in 2016. This priority area is a cluster of villages including Laghmani, Sofyan, Toghchi and Mianshakh. UNHCR's interventions in the region have taken place in these four villages, benefiting those who returned more recently as well as longer-term residents including earlier returnees. The area has relatively good security and educational opportunities, which is believed to have had an impact on many returnees' decisions to return to this location, and it is hoped that UNHCR's interventions will encourage others to settle in the community. While the majority of those who returned came directly to Charikar, some also returned to their places of origin in rural areas but subsequently relocated to the area due the lack of livelihood opportunities and insecurity.



Laghmani rural area, Charikar district Parwan


**Projects Implemented by UNHCR**

**15,050**

Total beneficiaries reached


**2,150**

Direct beneficiaries


**12,900**

Indirect beneficiaries

UNHCR's interventions have focused on a range of projects, such as the women's-only internet café established at the University of Charikar, which benefits students from different provinces and the broader local community. Through its community-based protection (CBP) programme, UNHCR has supported the creation of a number of small and medium sized enterprises, cash-for-work initiatives, job placements, and skills development for entrepreneurs. Projects have ranged from teaching people skills, such as mobile phone repair, to infrastructure projects that build roads, irrigation canals and flood walls. These interventions have increased community income and have improved access to local markets, schools, healthcare facilities, and other basic services, and have increased local agricultural productivity through expanded irrigation systems.

In 2019, UNHCR is continuing to support the functioning of the women's-only internet café to consolidate the initiative undertaken last year, along with efforts to empower women through provision of equipment for a women's gym. Additionally, UNHCR is enhancing access to education through construction of a school building, and is providing clean water by developing 15 water points. [UNHCR's expenditure for these projects in 2019 will total USD 205,000.](#)



Afghan youth increase their technical skills in mobile phone repair through UNHCR's community-based protection programme. © UNHCR



Constructed through cash-for-work initiatives, this water canal supports irrigation to increase farmers' incomes. © UNHCR



UNHCR celebrates International Women Day together with local authorities and partners with the opening of a women's-only internet café. © UNHCR

## BENEFICIARIES ACTIVITIES

	<b>5,350</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Together with the Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster, UNHCR distributed cash assistance to 730 of the most vulnerable households to help them survive the harsh winter conditions.</li> <li>■ UNHCR developed a sports centre in Charikar to promote coexistence among youth in the community.</li> <li>■ In 2019, UNHCR provided equipment for a local gym.</li> <li>■ As a part of its community-based approach, UNHCR assisted 70 families in 2017 and 2018 with direct cash assistance to address their specific needs.</li> </ul>
	<b>1,500</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ UNHCR established a women's-only internet café at the University of Charikar for women across the community to access information and increase their skills through the internet and to motivate them to widen their skills and undertake training on a variety of subjects. Using the café has strengthened relationships between these women, creating empathy, unity, mutual acceptance and peaceful coexistence. In 2019, the café continues to function with support from UNHCR.</li> <li>■ In 2019, UNHCR has constructed a school in the the area.</li> </ul>
	<b>3,125</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Five water points were constructed in Uzbashi and Saighani villages of Parwan province in 2018, each supporting 25-30 households, which significantly reduced water-borne diseases and promoted peaceful coexistence amongst the community members as competition on the use of natural resources has ceased. Additional 8 water points will be developed in 2019.</li> </ul>
	<b>173</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Self-reliance was promoted for 20 youth through CBP projects, including training in business skills and mobile phone repair.</li> <li>■ In 2019, UNHCR supported the establishment of a photo studio run by women.</li> </ul>
	<b>15,050</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Rehabilitation of a 300-metre section of the internal road and a 65-metre irrigation canal and flood wall were completed through a cash-for-work modality.</li> </ul>

 Community Development
  Education
  Shelter
  WASH
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  Business
  Infrastructure

## Partnerships

- In previous years, WFP implemented school feeding programmes.
- The Ministry of Education supports the staffing and stationery for local primary and secondary schools.
- In 2016 and 2018, WHO and UNICEF conducted polio vaccination campaigns.
- Under Citizens' Charter National Priority Program, rural access roads are currently being constructed to connect the villages in the area with the main road.
- Under the Infrastructure and Connectivity National Priority Program, construction of a 35 km road is underway, providing employment opportunities for the community.
- International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) provides agricultural support to farmers.
- International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) supports roads rehabilitation within Charikar city and provides economic opportunities for the population of the area.
- The Ministry of Urban Development, in coordination with the Ministry of Education, plans to build a high school building in 2019, while a school building is also being planned in a neighbouring community.

- CARE Afghanistan continues to support girl's education in the community, as part of a project covering the entire province of Parwan.
- Health Net TPO supports SGBV response.
- Care for Afghan Families (CAF) supports a Women's Protection Centre in Charikar.
- Afghan Women Skills Development Centre (AWSDC) supports establishment and mobilization of 'peace shuras.'



## Remaining Gaps

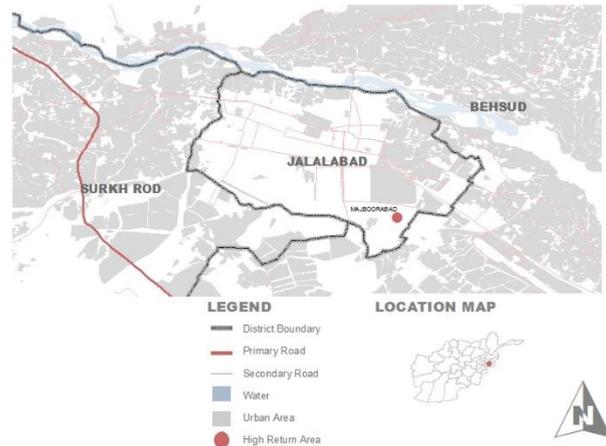
- The community requires additional potable water to meet the needs of the current population.
- Employment opportunities are limited and insufficient for the community.
- Additional adequate shelter has been raised as a significant need by the community in Charikar and the surrounding villages.
- Limited access to surrounding villages need to be addressed through the rehabilitation of roads.
- There are private and government-supported schools in the area and families are open to sending boys and girls to school. Some IDP children lack civil documentation which prevents some families from being able to enrol their children in local schools.
- There is a crucial need to increase access to education through constructing, upgrading and expanding existing infrastructure to meet the ever-increasing demand for education particularly for girls.

**5 MAJBOORABAD**

DISTRICT # 4 – JALALABAD CITY

Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
<b>150,000</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>52,500</b>

Majboorabad is an area in which high numbers of Afghan refugee returnees and IDPs have integrated, and it is a community that is being prioritized for the introduction of the Government's Citizens' Charter programme. Approximately 25,000 families live in the area. Given its location inside Jalalabad city in a semi-urban setting, residents are in a relatively better position to access services – particularly WASH, healthcare, and education – compared to those living in rural areas. Although the community has access to regular employment opportunities, schools, roads and other community infrastructure, there remain a number of pressing needs. In Majboorabad, certain areas are not included in the municipal plan and have had land ownership disputes, with the Government claiming ownership of unplanned areas where some of the residents have settled.



## Projects Implemented by UNHCR


**11,797**

Total beneficiaries reached

UNHCR has implemented community-based protection (CBP) projects in Majboorabad to support education, infrastructure and shelter development, assistance to persons with specific needs, winterization support, and awareness on SGBV. Having improved access to education, livelihoods and other facilities, the living conditions of local residents have improved. Given its location inside Jalalabad city, the site is feasible for further livelihoods activities as beneficiaries have easy access to markets. Another advantage is the relatively liberal views of the community with regards to engaging women in community development activities.


**9,025**

Direct beneficiaries

In 2019, UNHCR is supporting livelihoods through provision of skills training and business start-up packages. In addition, UNHCR is supporting the existing school by building additional classrooms, a water supply system, and installation of solar system to accommodate the growing number of students. **UNHCR's expenditure for these projects in 2019 will total USD 160,000.**


**2,772**

Indirect beneficiaries



Training in poultry farming and business development support through UNHCR's community-based protection programme increase income and self-reliance. © UNHCR/S.Rich



UNHCR supports communities through the development of solar energy projects. © UNHCR/S.Rich



UNHCR expands access to education by building and equipping new schools. © UNHCR/S.Rich

**BENEFICIARIES**
**ACTIVITIES**

	<b>10,500</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR implemented the school expansion project that included the construction of a 12-room building (10 classrooms plus 2 administration rooms) and conducted awareness sessions about the importance of education and the need for girls to be enrolled in school and continue their education.</li> <li>In 2019, UNHCR is expanding another school in the area by building additional classrooms and developing a water supply system powered by solar energy.</li> </ul>
	<b>162</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As part of an interagency effort to address seasonal vulnerability, UNHCR distributed cash assistance to 25 households (150 individuals) to help them survive the harsh winter conditions, targeting recent returnees, IDPs and others at risk.</li> </ul>
	<b>1,135</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR implemented a community-based poultry support project targeting 160 returnee and IDP families.</li> <li>In 2019, UNHCR is providing skills training and start-up packages for business incubation.</li> </ul>



Community Development



Education



Shelter



WASH



Special Assistance



Business



Infrastructure



## Partner Interventions

- UN-Habitat implemented various small and medium scale community-infrastructure projects including the construction of sub-roads, drainage systems, culverts, sidewalks and canals.
- Department of Education and UNICEF support schools and other education facilities in the area.
- The Citizens' Charter National Priority Program is planned for Majboorabad by mid-2019 or early-2020.
- The Department of Public Health supports a clinic in the area that provides basic health services, though the majority of residents visit Nangarhar Public Health Hospital for healthcare services.



## Remaining Gaps

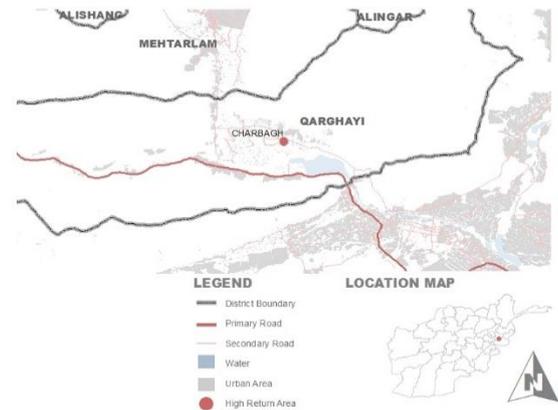
- Given the semi-urban location of the area, the remaining gaps are mainly related to medium- and long-term development of infrastructure, construction of healthcare facilities, community-based WASH interventions, and improving access to regular employment.
- Access to healthcare in particular needs to be improved with additional facilities and services (such as provision of services via mobile health clinics).
- Additional educational infrastructure and supplies are required, including construction of additional classrooms, improving the drinking water system by constructing a solar powered pipe scheme, provision of required furniture, and improving the hygiene system.

**6 CHARBAGH**

QARGHAI DISTRICT, LAGHMAN

Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
<b>60,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>33,000</b>

Charbagh is a high return and displacement village located in Qarghai District of Laghman province. The village, which is being prioritized by the Government for the introduction of its Citizens' Charter National Priority Programme in 2019, is comprised of 38 sub-villages with 18 Community-Development Councils (CDCs). The broader community is predominantly of the Pashtun ethnic group with some Tajik and Pashayee. The majority of residents are living in poor economic conditions. While most residents are unskilled daily labourers without a regular income, others are engaged in agricultural and livestock production, and a small percentage are serving in government and non-government entities.



## Projects Implemented by UNHCR


**14,469**

Total beneficiaries reached


**4,629**

Direct beneficiaries


**9,840**

Indirect beneficiaries

UNHCR has implemented a range of projects to provide livelihood support, educational infrastructure, shelter, support to persons with specific needs, winterization assistance and prevention of gender-based violence. Under the community-based protection (CBP) programme, UNHCR and its partners have provided poultry business support through establishing a cooperative, set up greenhouses, organized training on bee-keeping, and established honey production. Together with technical training and start-up support, beneficiaries were also provided basic numeracy, literacy, marketing, and business grants aimed at ensuring the sustainability of the interventions. UNHCR constructed an 8-room school building, a 200-metre boundary wall, a water system and 5 sets of latrines. UNHCR also organized awareness sessions on the importance of education and the need for girls to be enrolled and to continue their education.

In 2019, UNHCR remains engaged in supporting education by improving the water supply system in the existing school and promoting livelihoods through skills building and provision of start-up packages and linking businesses with market. **UNHCR's expenditure for these projects in 2019 is USD 71,466.**



UNHCR supports returnees to make a living through bee-keeping and honey production and distribution. © UNHCR/S.Rich



UNHCR helps returnee women generate income and foster peaceful coexistence through community-operated greenhouses. © UNHCR/S.Rich



Girls have increased access to education through UNHCR's community-based protection programme. © UNHCR/S.Rich

**BENEFICIARIES**
**ACTIVITIES**

	<b>11,100</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR and its partner HARO implemented an education infrastructure project to build more classrooms for the community.</li> <li>In 2019, UNHCR improves water supply system in the existing school.</li> </ul>
	<b>72</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR and HARO constructed shelter benefitting 12 families. An additional 9 vulnerable families are being assisted to rebuild their houses in 2019.</li> </ul>
	<b>684</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR and partners distributed cash assistance to 109 households to help them survive the harsh winter conditions.</li> <li>Assistance targeted the most vulnerable recently returned refugees, IDPs and others at risk.</li> </ul>
	<b>1,930</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood support projects include poultry support (cooperative approach), training on bee-keeping and honey production, and greenhouse support, benefitting a total of 285 returnees, IDPs and host community families.</li> <li>In 2019, UNHCR is promoting livelihoods of 45 heads of households through skills training and business support.</li> </ul>

	Community Development		Education		Shelter		WASH		Special Assistance		Business		Infrastructure
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## Partnerships

- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, through the National Horticulture and Livestock Project provided poultry business support, established orchards and gardens and other agriculture related interventions.
- WADAN Afghanistan implemented a cow raising support project benefitting returnees, IDPs and members of the host population.
- DACAAR implemented WASH support projects including the drilling and installation of hand-pump fitted tube wells.
- Comprehensive Agriculture Development (a National Priority Program) is currently being implemented with the distribution of improved seeds, fertilizers, and rehabilitation of irrigation systems and related infrastructure.
- Citizen's Charter and Women Economic Empowerment (National Priority Programs) are being implemented in 2019 focus on basic infrastructure, water management and sanitation.



## Remaining Gaps

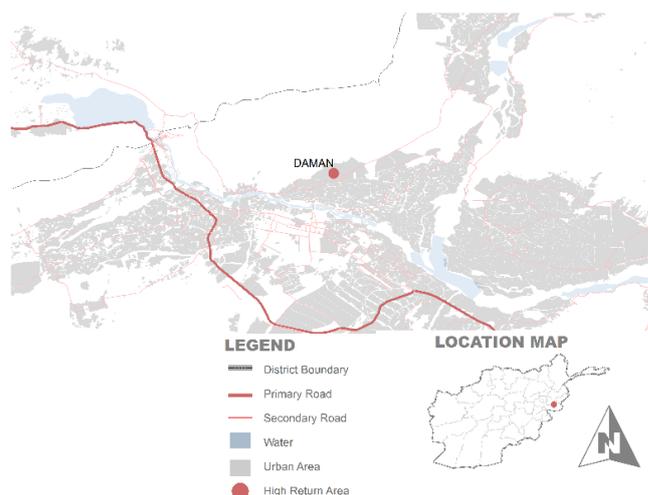
- Access to employment opportunities remain extremely limited in the community.
- Access to healthcare needs to be improved with additional facilities and services, including upgrading and renovation of the current health facility.
- Additional educational infrastructure and supplies are required, including the construction of additional classrooms and improving the drinking water system by constructing a solar powered pipe scheme in both the boys' and girls' high schools.
- Provision of solar packages especially for vulnerable families living in areas not connected with government power grid.

**7 DAMAN**

BEHSUD DISTRICT, NANGARHAR

Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
<b>140,000</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>59,500</b>

Daman is located 9 km to the north of Jalalabad city in Behsud district, and has recently become part of Jalalabad Municipality due to the expansion of the city. The settlement was established in 2005 by a small number of IDPs and has incrementally expanded since 2016, and it is now accommodating one of the largest populations of refugee returnees. Some 140,000 refugee returnees, IDPs and members of the host community live in the area, which remains a major destination for return owing to the potential absorption capacity that exists. The local market situated in the middle of the settlement provides a wide range of household items, food, construction materials, and services including healthcare, and the construction of houses and additional market places is underway. A total of 16 Community Development Councils (CDCs) have been established in the area with support from UN-Habitat as part of the Government's Citizens' Charter National Priority Programme, which will help address the community's basic infrastructure needs and create economic stimulus. While the majority of the population are of Pashtun ethnicity, Tajik and Pashayee also live in the community. The area is desert and has limited fertile land and water. Most residents are unskilled daily laborers without regular income; a small percentage are engaged in livestock rearing, small businesses, and serving in the Government.



## Projects Implemented by UNHCR


**20,436**

Total beneficiaries reached


**16,113**

Direct beneficiaries


**4,323**

Indirect beneficiaries

UNHCR has implemented a number of projects in the area including WASH, winterization support, shelter, facilitating access to civil documentation, and support to persons with specific needs. Under the WASH support project, a total of nine bore-wells fitted with hand pumps have been developed. Training on hygiene and sanitation has also been delivered. Through UNHCR's advocacy efforts, other partners such as UN-Habitat, DACAAR and the Swedish Committee have also implemented projects in the area.

UNHCR is implementing a number of projects in Daman in 2019, focusing on education, WASH, livelihoods, and renewable energy. Capacity of the existing schools is being increased to accommodate more students, especially girls, who often drop out due to inadequate space and lack of safe learning spaces for them. Similarly, additional water sources are being provided to enhance access and thereby reduce physical safety risks for women and girls who fetch water for household consumption.

UNHCR's expenditure for these projects in 2019 totals USD 449,622.



UNHCR encourages other partners to engage in projects to support returnees and host communities. UN-Habitat constructed this road in Daman. © UNHCR



Girls study in a temporary learning space in Daman while classrooms are being constructed. © UNHCR/I.Opolot



UNHCR and its partners provide shelter to vulnerable families through its community-based protection programme. © UNHCR N.Kamal

## BENEFICIARIES ACTIVITIES

	<b>5,505</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through its partner, Basic Education and Employable Skills Training (BEST), UNHCR implemented a WASH support project in which 9 bore wells were drilled and fitted with hand pumps.</li> <li>Training on hygiene education, establishment of water management committees, and training of project mechanics were also successfully implemented.</li> <li>In 2019, UNHCR is assisting the community by developing a water supply scheme powered with solar energy.</li> </ul>
	<b>98</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR and its partner, High Afghanistan Rehabilitation Organization (HARO), implemented a shelter assistance project in which beneficiary families were provided cash and in-kind support for permanent shelter construction (two rooms, a corridor and a latrine).</li> </ul>
	<b>1,043</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As part of inter-agency efforts to address seasonal vulnerability, UNHCR in coordination with DoRR and partners distributed cash assistance to 149 families to help them survive the harsh winter conditions.</li> </ul>
	<b>6,745</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under its civil documentation support project, UNHCR through its partner, Afghan Mobile Reconstruction Association (AMRAN), organized awareness sessions on the importance of civil documentation and the procedures for obtaining civil documents. In addition, cash support was provided to 20 individuals to obtain national ID cards.</li> <li>In 2019, UNHCR is providing additional learning space for 6,000 girls to advance their access to education; many of these girls would otherwise have dropped out of school due to the lack of space and suitable facilities.</li> <li>In 2019, UNHCR is providing solar packages for 300 families to complement their livelihoods and improve their well-being.</li> <li>In 2019, UNHCR is providing business support to 45 heads of households as part of livelihoods promotion efforts.</li> </ul>
	<b>210</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR assisted 30 families with persons with specific needs through cash and in-kind support.</li> </ul>

 Community Development
  Education
  Shelter
  WASH
  Special Assistance
  Business
  Infrastructure

## Partnerships

- UN-Habitat implemented community infrastructure support projects (pavement of roads and streets, drainage systems, culverts) and women's empowerment through infrastructure development, livelihoods promotion, and shelter support.
- DACAAR implemented WASH support activities including a community-based pipe scheme for potable drinking water.
- NRC and IRC implemented WASH support projects (drilling and construction of bore wells fitted with hand pumps).
- German Agro Action (GAA) implemented a community-based water pipe scheme in the area.
- Swedish Committee constructed a 16-room school building in Daman.
- Under the Citizen's Charter National Priority Programme, road rehabilitation and construction projects are underway. This program is being implemented by Jalalabad Municipality in partnership with UN-Habitat.
- UNICEF supports three schools with the provision of stationary, tents, and WASH services.
- The government plans to build a wide road to connect the area to Jalalabad city.



## Remaining Gaps

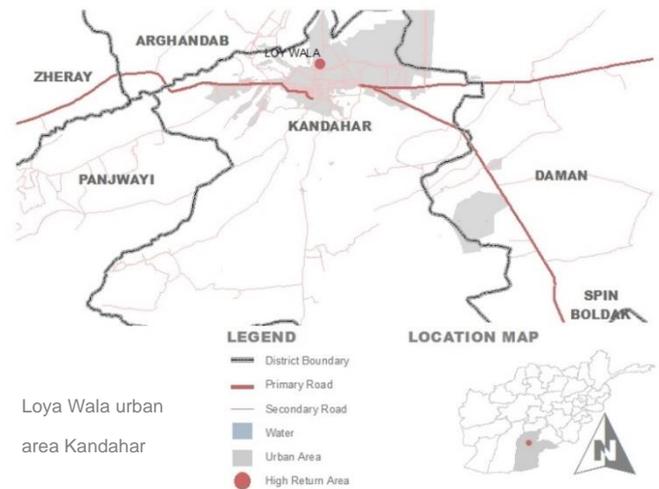
- The large number of out-of-school children, high drop-out rates among the girls, and longer distances to travel to attend school are common problems. The existing educational facilities are not sufficient and require expansion through the construction of additional classrooms and improvements in water and hygiene systems in existing schools.
- Quality healthcare services is not provided by the Government or other agency. Residents of the area have no option but to go to private practitioners, which are costly and unaffordable to many of the low-income families that constitute more than half of the population. More facilities and mobile healthcare services are required.
- Access to livelihoods opportunities and employment needs to be enhanced owing to the fact that sustainable income opportunities are scarce for marginalized and disadvantaged groups.
- Sustainable energy is needed to improve living conditions and enhance chances for children to attend school.
- Additional input in the WASH sector is crucially needed (construction and installation of a community-based solar powered pipe scheme).
- Provision of solar packages for vulnerable returnees, IDPs and host populations is needed.

**8 LOYA WALA**

POLICE DISTRICT 9 AND 12 – KANDAHAR

Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
<b>320,000</b>	<b>28,275</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>286,825</b>

The Loya Wala area is located in Police District 9 and 12 in the northern part of Kandahar city. It is a large area where all basic services are available but severely overstretched due to the high population density. Reports indicate that some 10 percent of the population are protracted IDPs and undocumented returnees. This area has been chosen by many among displaced communities as rental accommodation is readily available and the location provides relatively easy access to Kandahar city's markets and basic services. The Citizens' Charter National Priority Programme was initiated in the community in 2018, and thus far 58 Community Development Councils are in place.



**Projects Implemented by UNHCR**

**41,704**

Total beneficiaries reached


**41,704**

Direct beneficiaries


**0**

Indirect beneficiaries

UNHCR has been working in this area for many years and has implemented a number of community-based protection (CBP) activities through different partners. In 2015, UNHCR and its partners constructed some 21 transitional shelters in the area, and since 2017, UNHCR has conducted three surveys (socioeconomic, market and private sector assessment) to identify and prioritize the needs of the community to facilitate sustainable reintegration. UNHCR has also supported apprenticeships and vocational training to develop beneficiaries' skills, especially for women, and provided solar energy kits.

In 2019, UNHCR remains engaged in the area, focusing mainly on protection monitoring, coordination with relevant actors, and advocacy. UNHCR will construct buildings for the existing school to accommodate the growing number of students. [UNHCR's expenditure for these projects in 2019 is USD 106,047.](#)



Post-distribution monitoring of families who received solar energy kits as part of UNHCR's community-based protection programme. © UNHCR



A Focus Group Discussion is held with refugee returnees and IDPs to discuss their protection concerns and identify interventions. © UNHCR



Families receive equipment from UNHCR to start small transport businesses. © UNHCR

**BENEFICIARIES    ACTIVITIES**

**36,100**

- Socioeconomic, market and private sector surveys were conducted through 4,000 interviews with returnees, IDPs and host community members, and 200 consultations were conducted to implement CBP activities, including vocational training courses and analysis of a range of different private sector and vocations in the targeted areas. The assessments looked specifically at skills in demand, income, profit, and wages, outlining the human capital required to set up businesses in a range of sectors, growth potential, and real barriers to accessing these opportunities.

- In 2019, UNHCR is constructing two school buildings for the local school.
- Apprentices with different skills were placed with companies to further develop their skills. They worked with the private sector for 4 months and were provided financial assistance from UNHCR during the training period.


**979**

- 40 women took part in a vocational training programme on embroidery to generate income and support their families, and efforts are being made to link these women with local markets.

- UNHCR distributed 27 tricycles to vulnerable heads of families to enable them to generate income and support their families.
- UNHCR provided vocational training in tailoring to 40 women to equip them with skills and link them with markets to generate income to support their families.

- In 2019, 40 women received skills training in embroidery, which is an indigenous trade in the province and has proven to be marketable.


**8,437**

- 325 families were assisted with solar energy kits to mitigate risks of gender-based violence and enable them to cope with climatic changes.

- UNHCR provided winterization assistance to 253 returnee and IDP families.
- UNHCR assisted around 550 persons with specific needs (and their families) in the area.


**526**

- UNHCR supported 21 families with transitional shelters.
- UNHCR assisted 48 families with emergency shelter.

 Community Development   
  Education   
  Shelter   
  WASH   
  Special Assistance   
  Business   
  Infrastructure



## Partnerships

- In 2018, InterSos implemented Health, Nutrition and WASH activities, and will continue to do so in 2019.
- In 2018, Save the Children developed child friendly spaces and community-based education classes for children, and will continue in 2019.
- In 2018, through its SCOPE project, WFP assisted undocumented returnee families, and will continue to do so in 2019.
- In 2018, DRC established a community centre and holds sessions on rights awareness and will continue to do so in 2019.
- In 2018, YHDO is providing GBV and rights awareness, and will continue to do so in 2019.
- In 2018, Mercy Corps is implementing a number of vocational trainings in different fields and will continue to do so in 2019.
- In 2018, HRDA implemented child protection activities and child friendly spaces, and will continue to do so in 2019.
- NRC implemented education activities for children in 2018, provided legal assistance, and plans to implement a shelter program in 2019.
- In 2018, Medair implemented nutrition activities, and will continue to do so in 2019.
- In 2018, Handicap International through its mobile teams provide psychosocial Support and other activities and will continue to do so in 2019.
- In 2018, PROMOT provided training to women in management and leadership programs, GBV and women's rights, and legal awareness, and will continue to do so in 2019.
- In 2018, DACAAR implemented hygiene and sanitation activities and will continue to do so in 2019.
- Citizens' Charter National Priority Programme was initiated in 2018, facilitated by a local NGO HRDA. Current activities implemented by 50 Community Development Councils include paving streets and footpaths. Total cost of the projects stands at USD 3,126,000. Additionally, two road asphaltting projects by the Gozar Assemblies are underway with a total cost of USD 357,000. A number of small-scale projects have been approved for 2019.
- In 2018, DRC implemented a Cash for Work project assisting 50 undocumented returnees by engaging them to establish a plumbing network in the area and to connect it with the main reservoir to help the local community get access to potable water. DRC continues these projects in 2019.



## Remaining Gaps

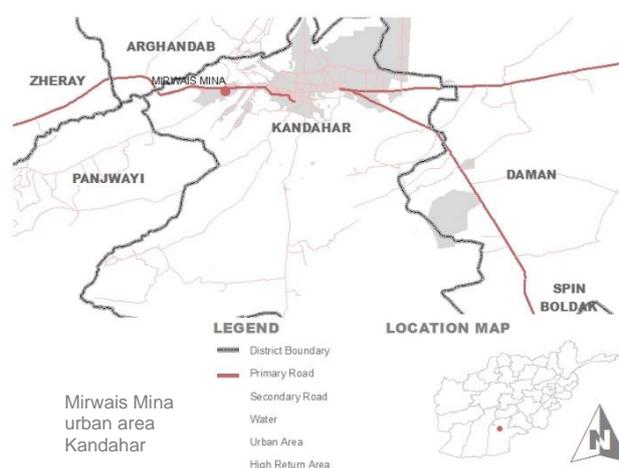
- Water is one of the primary needs in the area as much of the supply is unsafe or unavailable. Clinics and schools are also facing water challenges.
- Employment is a pressing need for the community and youth are mostly unskilled and unemployed.
- No nearby park or recreational facilities are available in the area.
- In comparison to the population, the number of functional schools are not sufficient to cover the needs of the population.
- A large number of families are living in inadequate shelter.
- Although clinics exist in the area, some are located at significant distance, and the service is of low quality.
- UNHCR conducted a socio-economic survey in the area that found that family based small businesses such as poultry, livestock, small greenhouses, fish farming or small infrastructure improvement through cash for work activities are priorities.
- There is a crucial need to increase access to education including through school construction and upgrading existing infrastructure.

**9 MIRWAIS MINA**

## POLICE DISTRICTS 7 AND 8 – KANDAHAR

Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
<b>117,000</b>	<b>12,002</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>98,998</b>

Mirwais Mina comprises communities in Police District 7 and 8 of Kandahar city. The former is located in the south of the city while the latter is located in the northern part. Mirwais Mina is a large area with some 15,500 families, including both refugee returnees and IDPs. The area is located in the middle of agricultural lands and orchards, and the population has access to limited basic services. However, the local healthcare and education systems are extremely overstretched, and for this reason UNHCR is prioritizing the area for targeted interventions. Returnees and IDPs chose this area due to its capacity to accommodate them as it is easy to find houses to rent, and there is relatively easy access to the city including its markets and basic services. The Citizens' Charter National Priority Programme was initiated in the community in 2018, and thus far 36 Community Development Councils are in operation. There is little tension between refugee returnees, IDPs and members of the host community in the area, and the entire community benefits from and can access services equally.



## Projects Implemented by UNHCR



**117,000**

Total beneficiaries reached



**22,674**

Direct beneficiaries



**94,326**

Indirect beneficiaries

UNHCR has been working in this area for many years through a number of partners since 2014. As part of UNHCR's community-based protection (CBP) programme, three surveys on the socioeconomic situation, markets and the private sector were conducted in 2017 to identify and prioritize the needs of the community and to find sustainable approaches to address those needs. UNHCR has also supported vocational training programmes and apprenticeships to develop skills, particularly for women. UNHCR has provided solar energy kits to families and has constructed a full-service basic health clinic benefiting the population in the area.

In 2019, UNHCR continues its engagement in the community. In addition to protection monitoring, coordination, and advocacy, UNHCR is promoting livelihoods through skills training for women. UNHCR will also build a school to promote education particularly for girls. [UNHCR's expenditure for these projects in 2019 will total USD 79,460.](#)



Women in a UNHCR-funded project show their skills in making delicate embroidery. © UNHCR



UNHCR distributed solar packages to returnee and host community families in Mirwais Mina. © UNHCR



UNHCR and its partners distribute cash and in-kind support to vulnerable families. © UNHCR

## BENEFICIARIES ACTIVITIES

	<b>15,598</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2017, socio-economic, market and private sector surveys were conducted with returnees, IDPs and host communities, while 128 consultations were conducted with small and medium enterprises to gain practical input to inform the planning and implementation of CBP activities. The surveys looked collectively at skills in demand, income, profits, and wages, outlining what human capital is required to set up businesses in a range of sectors and assessing growth potential and barriers and requirements to accessing these opportunities.</li> <li>In 2019, UNHCR is constructing a school building.</li> </ul>
	<b>725</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>23 apprentices with different skills were hired to further develop their skills. They worked with the private sector for six months and were provided a monthly allowance during the training period to support themselves and their families.</li> <li>40 women took part in a vocational training programme in embroidery to equip them with skills to generate income and support their families. Efforts are made to link the women with the private sector and local markets.</li> <li>UNHCR distributed 15 tricycles to vulnerable returnees and IDPs to enable them to generate income and support their families</li> <li>Skills training in the traditional trade of embroidery for 90 women is being implemented in 2019 aimed at enhancing their access to livelihoods.</li> </ul>
	<b>117,000</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR constructed a healthcare facility designed to treat an average of 5,000 patients per month.</li> </ul>
	<b>6,113</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>125 families are assisted with solar energy kits to enable them to cope with the harsh hot season.</li> <li>In 2017, UNHCR assisted 406 returnee and IDP families with financial support to help them get through the harsh winter months.</li> <li>From 2016 to 2018, UNHCR assisted around 311 persons with specific needs and their families.</li> </ul>
	<b>878</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2015, UNHCR supported 36 families with one-room transitional shelters.</li> <li>In 2017, UNHCR assisted 81 families with emergency shelter.</li> </ul>

 Community Development
  Education
  Shelter
  WASH
  Special Assistance
  Business
  Infrastructure

## Partnerships

- In 2018 Intersos implemented health awareness and WASH activities and will continue to do so in 2019.
- In 2018, Save the Children implemented community-based education classes for children and will continue to do so in 2019.
- In 2018, WFP assisted undocumented returnee families, and will continue to do so in 2019.
- In 2018, DRC implemented legal and rights awareness activities, and will continue to do so in 2019.
- In 2018, YHDO provided SGBV and rights awareness, and will continue to do so in 2019.
- In 2018, Mercy Corps implemented a number of vocational trainings in different fields, and will continue to do so in 2019
- NRC implemented education activities for children in 2018, provided legal assistance, and plans to implement a shelter in 2019 and 2020.
- In 2018, Medair implemented nutrition activities in the area, and will continue to do so in 2019.

- In 2018, Handicap International through its mobile teams provided psychosocial support and other activities and will continue to do so in 2019.
- In 2018, PROMOT implemented women's activities including training in management and leadership skills, SGBV and women's rights awareness, and legal awareness, and these activities will continue in 2019.
- In 2018, DACAAR implemented hygiene and sanitation activities, and will continue to do so in 2019.
- Citizens' Charter National Priority Programme started in the area in 2018, facilitated by a local NGO, HRDA. Current activities implemented by 36 Community Development Councils include paving streets and footpaths. The total cost of the projects amount to USD 2,252,000. Moreover, a number of small-scale projects have been approved for 2019. This is a community driven development programme that will have a positive impact on communities by injecting a large amount of funding into the area through implementation of various projects.



## Remaining Gaps

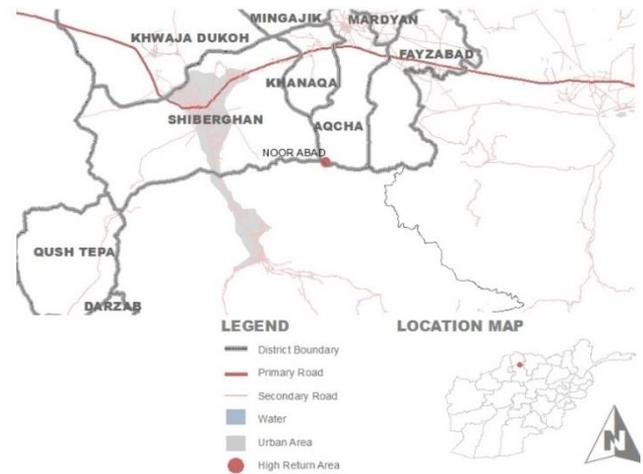
- Water is one of the primary needs in the area; the water is generally unsafe and in many locations is unavailable. Clinics and schools are also facing water challenges. The Government does not currently have a plan in place to resolve the water issues in the area.
- No nearby park or recreational place is available in the area.
- In comparison to the population, the number of functional schools are not sufficient to cover the needs.
- A large number of families are living in insufficient shelter.
- Although clinics exist in the area, some are located at a far distance from communities, and the services are generally of low quality.
- UNHCR conducted a socioeconomic survey in the area and found widespread unemployment, lack of skills and income, and this has made the population more vulnerable. Livelihood activities are needed, such as poultry and livestock raising, establishment of small greenhouses, and fish farming.
- The education programme is limited and there is a crucial need to increase access to education by constructing additional school buildings and upgrading and expanding existing infrastructure.

# 10 NOOR ABAD

AQCHA DISTRICT - JAWZJAN

Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
<b>2,520</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>0</b>

Noor Abad is a Government Land Allocation Scheme (LAS) site located 9 km from the centre of Aqcha district in Jawzjan province. The community is linked to the market at Sheberghan city, which is 34 km to the west of Noor Abad. Since the inauguration of the LAS, land plots have been distributed to 700 returnee families. UNHCR considers Noor Abad a priority reintegration area as landless returnees and IDPs are settled here with very limited access to services and livelihoods opportunities, and it is hoped that UNHCR's interventions will encourage others to settle in the community upon return to Afghanistan. Most returnees have spent between 15 and 20 years as refugees in Pakistan with a small number having returned from Iran. The ethnic make-up of the population includes Pashtun, Uzbek, Turkmen and Arab. Noor Abad is a relatively small community but given its placement as an LAS site and the potential to attract further returnees, UNHCR has prioritized the area for further interventions.



## Projects Implemented by UNHCR


**2,520**

Total beneficiaries reached


**2,520**

Direct beneficiaries


**0**

Indirect beneficiaries

Between 2014 and 2016, UNHCR constructed shelters for the most vulnerable returnee and IDP families. Women were assisted with tailoring and literacy projects, and subsequently provided sewing machines and materials to establish small businesses. Five water wells were constructed. A boys' and girls' school was constructed and handed over to the Department of Education in 2016 and remains functional, and neighbouring communities have also benefited from the facility. Returnee households received winterization assistance in 2017. In 2018, households were assisted with core relief items and received UNIQLO clothes. Following UNHCR's interventions, the residents of the community have shelter, access to clean water, and their children are attending school. Women and girls are engaged in carpet and kilim weaving.

In 2019, UNHCR is implementing a number of projects aimed at improving living conditions in the community by enhancing access to education, healthcare, self-reliance, and energy. [UNHCR's expenditure for these projects in 2019 will total USD 283,352](#)



UNHCR's support to education programmes provides boys and girls with new fully-equipped classrooms. © UNHCR



A returnee family is provided a shelter through UNHCR's community-based protection programme. © UNHCR



Through its community-based protection programme, UNHCR constructs a secondary school along with a water well. © UNHCR

**BENEFICIARIES    ACTIVITIES**

	<b>1,200</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,200 children and youth benefited from the secondary school in Noor Abad.</li> <li>Literacy courses for 100 persons are being organized in 2019.</li> <li>350 children are provided with child-friendly spaces – a playground equipped with entertainment instruments in 2019.</li> </ul>
	<b>2,520</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As part of an inter-agency effort to address seasonal vulnerability, UNHCR and partners distributed cash assistance to 350 households to help them survive the harsh winter conditions in 2018.</li> <li>600 individuals were assisted with food by WFP and core non-food item packages by UNHCR.</li> <li>240 individuals assisted through direct cash from UNHCR in 2018, while 60 were assisted by the Directorate of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRR).</li> </ul>
	<b>2,520</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Five deep wells were constructed by UNHCR in 2015 and two deep wells were constructed by UNICEF along with a pipe scheme in 2017. One deep well was developed and a 25-kv generator was installed by MoRR in 2016.</li> <li>In 2019, UNHCR provided health and hygiene training for 100 persons.</li> <li>In 2019, UNHCR developed a water supply scheme equipped with solar power for the community.</li> </ul>
	<b>2,100</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>350 families were consulted and monitored through protection monitoring of returnees and IDPs.</li> <li>Construction of a multi-purpose community centre in 2019 to be used for skills trainings, child friendly space, playground for children, and community shura meetings.</li> <li>Provision of an ambulance for the existing clinic in 2019.</li> </ul>
	<b>1,945</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40 women received tailoring and literacy training as well as sewing machines and materials in 2017 to establish a business.</li> <li>Skills improvement for 80 women in carpet and kilim weaving and tailoring in 2019.</li> <li>Skills training for youth (carpentry, metal works, mobile repairing) in 2019.</li> <li>Subsistence support in the form of animal husbandry for vulnerable families in 2019.</li> <li>Provision of solar packages to 500 families for lighting in 2019.</li> <li>In 2019, UNHCR repaired a 3-km road through a labour-intensive cash-for-work modality to enhance livelihoods opportunities and facilitate access to services and markets. Some 550 persons benefitted directly from the project.</li> </ul>
	<b>1,176</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>196 shelter units were constructed for the most vulnerable returnees.</li> </ul>

 Community Development   
  Education   
  Shelter   
  WASH   
  Special Assistance   
  Business   
  Infrastructure



## Partnerships

- In 2017, UNICEF constructed two deep wells with a water network project, and access to clean water is addressed in the community.
- UNICEF is assessing possible implementation of a sports ground in the village.
- A government mobile clinic regularly visits the area to support malnutrition cases among the population.
- In 2019, the provincial Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development is planning to implement a 10 km road project.
- The Turkish Consulate in Mazar-e Sharif assisted vulnerable families with food and heating fuel.
- WFP assisted 10 families under its food-for-work programme.



## Remaining Gaps

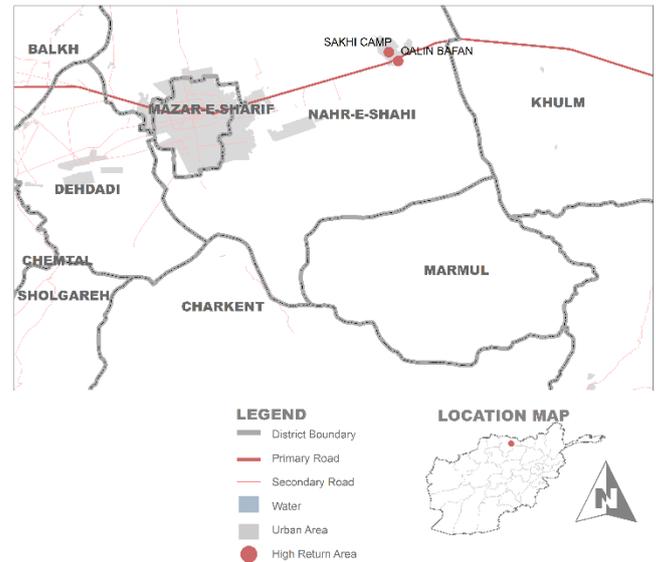
- While the community has some skills, including carpet weaving, they require further support to establish a business to generate income.
- Roadworks inside the village to ensure access to the main road is a priority.
- There is a crucial need to increase access to education including construction of new buildings and upgrading and expanding existing infrastructure.
- In terms of access to energy, the community needs to be connected either to city power or provided solar panels.
- The community faces challenges accessing healthcare facilities since the nearest clinic is 7 km away. The community therefore needs support for the development of public transportation or construction of a new health centre, which would also benefit nearby communities.

# 11 SAKHI CAMP AND QALIN BAFAN

NAHR-E-SHAHI DISTRICT - BALKH

Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
<b>16,890</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>10,890</b>	<b>5,250</b>

This priority area is comprised of two communities: Sakhi Camp and Qalin Bafan. Sakhi Camp was established in 1992 to the east of Mazar city in Balkh province to host refugees who had fled civil war in Tajikistan. In 1997, following the voluntary repatriation of the refugee population, the camp was vacated and Afghan refugees returning from Pakistan and Iran gradually began settling in. Less than a kilometre away is Qalin Bafan, a Land Allocation Scheme (LAS) site under the administration of Nahr-e-Shahi district inaugurated in 2006 to host landless refugees returning from Pakistan and Iran who possess specialized carpet weaving skills. Some 1,484 land plots have been demarcated for returnees in Qalin Bafan, and thus far some 1,300 families have applied for land plots of whom 800 have acquired the necessary documentation. Populations residing in these two communities have benefited from different projects implemented by UNHCR and other agencies, such as winterization, solar lamps, NFIs, shelter, and road and livelihood projects. The community has been prioritized for implementation of the Citizens' Charter National Priority Programme.



## Projects Implemented by UNHCR



**16,890**

Total beneficiaries reached



**11,640**

Direct beneficiaries

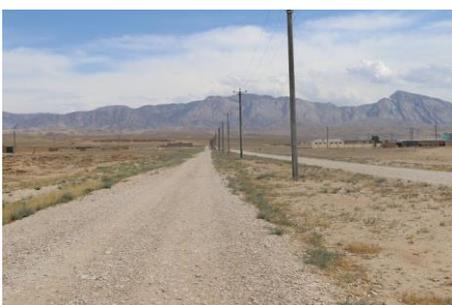


**5,250**

Indirect beneficiaries

UNHCR has supported the reintegration of returnees and IDPs in the area through a range of community-based protection (CBP) projects while individually targeting vulnerable families for assistance to mitigate protection risks. Projects aim at promoting self-reliance and strengthening resilience, and support has included assistance to homeless households to build shelters, development of water wells, skills training in marketable trades, and cash-based interventions and in-kind assistance to persons with specific needs.

In 2019, UNHCR is supporting access to education, water, and healthcare. Additionally, UNHCR contributes in improving living conditions through income generating activities and provision of renewable energy. **UNHCR's expenditure for these projects in 2019 will total USD 132,944.**



A road constructed by UNHCR connects a remote returnee and IDP community to the main road, providing access to markets and public services. © UNHCR



Through its community-based protection programme, UNHCR provides clean water to returnee and IDP communities in relocate locations. © UNHCR



UNHCR encourages others to support returnees, IDPs and host communities. This secondary school was constructed by the Government of Uzbekistan. © UNHCR

**BENEFICIARIES    ACTIVITIES**

	<b>900</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR assisted persons with specific needs through direct cash and in-kind assistance.</li> <li>In 2019, UNHCR is expanding the existing school with additional 6 classrooms.</li> </ul>
	<b>9,534</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of 7 semi deep wells and one deep well including piping scheme network in Qalin Bafan.</li> <li>Constructed 2 deep wells including 15 cubic metre water reservoir in Sakhi Camp.</li> <li>In 2019, UNHCR is constructing a tower tank and solar powered water distribution network.</li> <li>In 2019, UNHCR is rehabilitating three water wells and installing a solar powered water pumping system.</li> </ul>
	<b>2,214</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR and WFP jointly conducted assessments and provided food and NFI packages to destitute households in both communities.</li> <li>UNHCR distributed 251 solar lamps in 2016.</li> <li>Distribution of cash assistance to 118 families in Qalin Bafan and 251 families in Sakhi Camp to help them survive the harsh winter months in 2017.</li> </ul>
	<b>1,200</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provided carpet weaving training in 2014 in Qalin Bafan.</li> <li>In 2017, a number of small-scale entrepreneurship activities were implemented in Sakhi Camp through community mobilization.</li> <li>In 2019, UNHCR is providing solar packages to replace fuel generators.</li> </ul>
	<b>2,100</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of a 100-metre retaining wall in 2016 to protect the settlement from seasonal flooding.</li> </ul>
	<b>942</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>63 shelters were built in Qalin Bafan in 2008; 81 shelters were built by NRC in Qalin Bafan 2015; and 13 shelters were built by NRC in Camp Sakhi 2017.</li> </ul>

	Community Development		Education		Shelter		WASH		Special Assistance		Business		Infrastructure
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## Partnerships

- NRC assisted 81 households to build permanent shelters in Qalin Bafan in 2015 and 13 in Sakhi Camp in 2018.
- In 2019, UNICEF through MRRD developed one deep well including pipe scheme in Qalin Bafan.
- ACTED implemented income generation activities in Sakhi Camp.
- WFP facilitated a tailoring training project including distribution of tailoring equipment to support 140 women in Sakhi Camp.
- NRC assisted 65 families through vocational training in Sakhi Camp.
- ACTED implemented a poultry project for 35 families in Sakhi Camp.
- ACTED constructed a community centre in Qalin Bafan.
- GIZ implemented a poultry project for 81 families in 2017.
- GIZ constructed a culvert in Qalin Bafan in 2017.
- The Government of Uzbekistan assisted in building a secondary school Qualin Bafan.
- MoRR gravelled a 14 km internal access road in 2007 in Qualin Bafan.
- ISAF built a mosque for the two communities.
- Citizens' Charter National Priority Program (CCNPP) is currently connecting the sites with the electricity grid.
- WFP provided food assistance to 50 households.
- WFP is providing skills training to 60 women in wool spinning, handicrafts, and tailoring in 2019.
- GIZ is building a passage barrier across the railway in 2019 to prevent accidents.



## Remaining Gaps

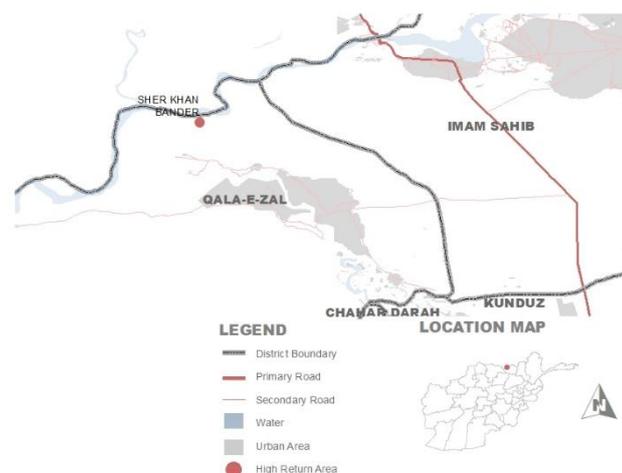
- There is insufficient capacity with the current healthcare facilities for Sakhi camp and Qalin Bafan and community members have to travel to hospitals in Mazar. There is a small clinic in Sakhi Camp with very low capacity.
- Given the increasing population in Sakhi Camp and Qalin Bafan, expansion of the existing school building in both sites and construction of additional classrooms is required. A primary school and pre-school have been suggested by community members in Sakhi Camp.
- Basic infrastructure, such as road and street rehabilitation, is required to improve access to markets and services in both communities.
- Livelihoods opportunities for youths (male and female) are to be diversified to promote sustainable livelihoods. As the residents have indigenous skills in carpet weaving, this area can potentially be considered for adopting innovative approaches through MADE51.
- A training centre for carpet weaving is recommended by the community in both communities.
- A small exhibition place is needed so that the community can sell their handicraft products.

## 12 SHER KHAN BANDAR

IMAM SAHEB DISTRICT - KUNDUZ

Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
<b>21,300</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>8,730</b>	<b>11,322</b>

Sher Khan Bandar is located about 75 km north of Kunduz city, bordering Tajikistan. It consists of more than ten sub-villages including Qarakoterma Afghania, Qarakoterma Turkmania, Qartep Afghania, Chilkapa Arab ha, Chilkapa Afghania, Qizil Qala Uzbekia, Past Joy Afghania, Qara Turkman and Barzangi Arbab Mosa. As a cluster of villages with mixed ethnic groups and a high number of returnees and IDPs, some of whom have integrated locally, UNHCR has prioritized the area for interventions and is advocating for its inclusion in the Citizens' Charter National Priority Programme, and it is hoped these efforts will encourage other returnees to settle in the community. This group of villages is easily accessible, and the security situation is good. Youth within the community are active and support community mobilization. While schools, health clinics, markets, access roads and electricity services are in place they are generally insufficient to address the needs of the entire population. The area has fertile land providing livelihoods to residents, and there are no tensions among the members of the different communities. Additional benefits come from the fact that the area is situated on the transit route to Tajikistan.




## Projects Implemented by UNHCR



# 21,300

Total beneficiaries



# 11,032

Direct beneficiaries



# 10,268

Indirect beneficiaries

As part of its community-based protection (CBP) programme, UNHCR and its partners have been working in this area for the past three years implementing different types of projects, including shelter, water and sanitation, income generation, small scale infrastructure development, winterization assistance, and assistance to persons with specific needs. UNHCR constructed 5 culverts and rehabilitated 5.2 km of roads, while 11 green houses and 22 kitchen gardens were established. UNIQLO clothing was distributed to vulnerable families.

In 2019, UNHCR is supporting access to services in the areas of education, water, and healthcare. Additionally, UNHCR contributes in improving living conditions through income generating activities, including case-for-work initiatives linked to the implementation of projects. [UNHCR's expenditure for these projects in 2019 totals USD 335,303.](#)



UNHCR's programme to prevent sexual and gender-based violence focuses on raising awareness among men and boys. © UNHCR



UNHCR's community-based protection programme focuses on youth empowerment, such as supporting this cricket team. © UNHCR



UNHCR's community-based protection programme supports the development of public infrastructure, such as this bridge that connects the community. © UNHCR

**BENEFICIARIES**
**ACTIVITIES**

**8,280**

- UNHCR focused on mobilizing youth, including assisting them with cricket and football uniforms, establishing male and female youth committees, and organizing awareness sessions on rights and obligations. Youth have commenced mobilising resources, approaching traders to assist them to construct a cricket ground.
- 250 men and women participated in a dinner event to raise awareness on ending violence against women in the workplace and the community.
- In 2019, UNHCR is constructing a school building.
- In 2019, UNHCR is upgrading the existing health clinic and providing an ambulance.


**408**

- 17 vulnerable households were assisted to build new houses.


**760**

- 5 households benefited from kitchen gardens.
- 11 greenhouses were established in the community, with groups of 5 families sharing each greenhouse.


**18,152**

- 5.2 km of road was resurfaced with graveling to improve access to schools, health facilities and the market.
- 5 culverts and bridges were constructed.



Community Development



Shelter



WASH



Special Assistance



Business



Infrastructure



## Partnerships

- WFP distributed food to 250 households in 2018 and the same target is maintained for 2019.
- DACAAR assisted the community with 3 water wells in 2018 and 4 semi-deep wells are planned for 2019; water is also provided through tankers.
- Hygiene kits were provided to 200 families.
- NRC and Save the Children support literacy classes and provide education assistance for primary school children; 23 classes were established and supported by NRC in 2018 and will continue in 2019.
- MoE is constructing two school buildings in 2019.
- Save the Children, as part of its livelihoods interventions, will train 200 returnees in marketable trades in 2019.
- Department of Energy and Water will carry out cabling for electricity connection to the area.



## Remaining Gaps

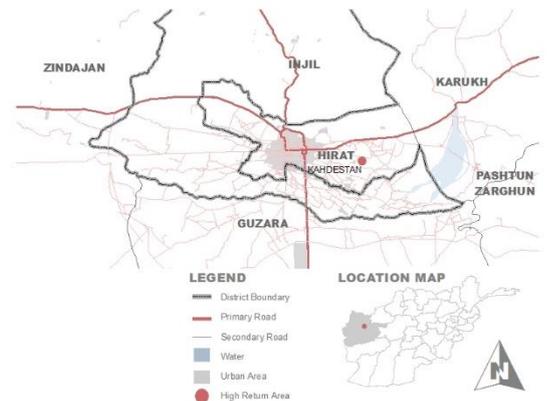
- The community requires access to more potable water.
- Livelihoods opportunities are limited, and an estimated 1,435 returnees and IDP households are in need of jobs.
- Additional investment is required to improve access to schools, healthcare facilities, and markets through road construction and rehabilitation.
- Education remains a crucial gap, with particular needs for additional classrooms and other school infrastructure.

# 13 KAHDISTAN

INJIL DISTRICT - HERAT

Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
<b>18,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>9,600</b>

Kahdistan is a vast area located 15 km from Herat city adjacent to the Herat-Badghis main road. The number of residents includes well over 8,000 returnees and IDPs, and most of those who are living in Kahdistan and its surrounding newly-established villages are from Murgab in Badghis province and Ghormach in Faryab province, with smaller numbers originating in other neighbouring provinces. The rate of displacement is increasing daily due to ongoing conflict and drought in that part of the country. Most IDP families living in Kahdistan have only recently arrived, while many returnees who originated from neighbouring provinces have not been able to return to their places of origin due to insecurity. In 2007, a Community Development Council (CDC) was established in the area and residents also received support from National Solidarity Programmes (NSPs). A school building and a public bath facility were constructed from the NSP budget. UNHCR is advocating for the community to be prioritized for inclusion in the Citizens' Charter National Priority Programme and will continue to expand its interventions in the area, in the hopes of encouraging further settlement by Afghans returning from Pakistan and Iran.



## Projects Implemented by UNHCR



### 17,908

Total beneficiaries reached



### 7,300

Direct beneficiaries



### 10,608

Indirect beneficiaries

UNHCR has been working in Kahdistan since early 2016 and has implemented its programmes through a partner, Coordination of Rehabilitation and Development Services for Afghanistan (CRDSA). In 2017 and 2018, UNHCR's community-based protection (CBP) programme included the construction of 101 shelters for returnee and IDP families along with two deep wells and water reservoirs. Through these projects the living conditions of the community have improved significantly.

In 2019, UNHCR continues to support the community with a number of projects that include: promoting girls' education through constructing a school building; enhancing water supply; strengthening self-reliance of women through skills building; and improving living conditions by providing solar systems and health and hygiene education. [UNHCR's expenditure for these projects in 2019 will total USD 558,103.](#)



A returnee is able to have a small garden in his home to grow vegetables for his family thanks to water wells constructed by UNHCR in his community. © UNHCR/D.Corcoran



UNHCR addresses the shelter needs to vulnerable returnee families through its community-based protection programme. © UNHCR/D.Corcoran



UNHCR's community-based protection programme constructs wells powered by solar pumps to provide safe drinking water to returnee and host communities. © UNHCR/D.Corcoran

**BENEFICIARIES    ACTIVITIES**

	<b>3,259</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Under CBP activities, UNHCR assisted 159 beneficiaries with job placement and other livelihood initiatives, such as small-scale businesses, self-help groups, and entrepreneurship training.</li> <li>■ In 2019, UNHCR is promoting livelihoods of 100 women through skills development in wool spinning and small enterprise support.</li> <li>■ In 2019, 200 households (1,400 individuals) receive solar packages for home lighting.</li> <li>■ In 2019, UNHCR is constructing a primary school building.</li> </ul>
	<b>486</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ UNHCR supported 81 families with the construction of two-room shelters and solar systems for lighting.</li> </ul>
	<b>19,108</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The community benefited from two deep wells with water reservoirs powered by solar systems, providing the community with access to safe drinking water.</li> <li>■ In 2019, UNHCR is developing 10 water supply networks powered by solar systems.</li> <li>■ In 2019, 1500 persons receive hygiene education.</li> </ul>

 Community Development   
  Education   
  Shelter   
  WASH   
  Special Assistance   
  Business   
  Infrastructure



## Partnerships

- Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees (DACAAR), with funding from UNICEF, developed two water schemes in coordination with the provincial Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development.
- International Rescue Committee (IRC) developed five water wells equipped with hand pumps.
- UNICEF provides students with note books, pens, bags, and stationary.
- The Government's National Solidarity Programme (NSP) built a school and a clinic.
- The Citizens' Charter National Priority Programme, an extension of NSP, is expected to provide additional developmental assistance in the future.
- Hand in Hand Afghanistan plans to implement an aviculture protect and will distribute egg laying hens for women.
- Rural Industries Program has provided 40 families with carpet weaving machines.
- Hand in Hand Afghanistan assists 500 families in livelihoods promotion through poultry farming.



## Remaining Gaps

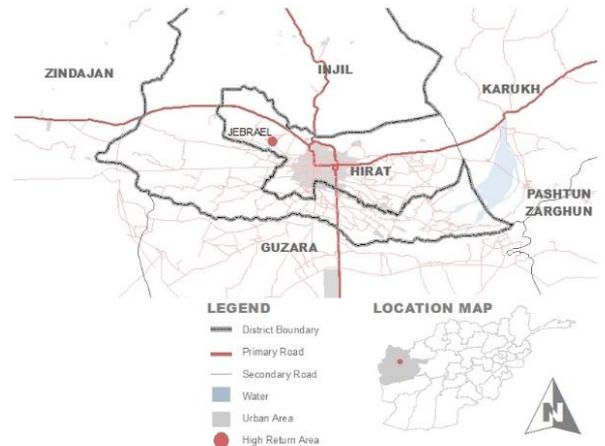
- There is need to construct more schools and classrooms as the number of school aged children in the community cannot be absorbed into the existing facilities. Additional facilities such as a library, laboratory, and computer rooms are needed in the existing school buildings.
- Employment opportunities are required.
- There is a functional health clinic in the area, but the capacity is not sufficient to absorb the population density.
- Assistance for adequate housing is widely required.
- Access to energy for household lighting is needed, particularly for children to allow them to study at home at night. The community cannot afford the high cost of extension of the city power grid to the area.
- There is insufficient drinking water for most members of the community. Construction of 30 additional wells equipped with solar power systems is required.
- A 20 km access road including 30 culverts is needed to facilitate access to services and markets.
- Rehabilitation of a 5 km drainage canal is required; recent heavy flooding in the area destroyed many parts of the canal.

**14 JEBRAIL**

INJIL DISTRICT - HERAT

Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
<b>130,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>130,000</b>	<b>0</b>

Jebrail township is located in Injil district, 6 km west of Herat City along the Herat-Islam Qala highway leading to Iran. It is a densely populated returnee area with almost 23,000 families (130,000 individuals), and the community has been designated for the rollout of the Government's Citizens' Charter National Priority Programme. The population sits in a 13 square km township and its residents are mainly of Hazara ethnicity who have predominantly returned from Iran. The population is scattered in three locations, including Shahrak-e Enghelab, Mahal-e Sa'adat, and Kore Mele. This is considered to be the largest Hazara community in Herat. The residents are originally from Balkh, Kandahar, Ghazni, Helmand, Oruzgan, Bamyan, Daikundi and Maydan Wardak provinces. Based on needs assessments and returnee monitoring, the population faces challenges related to limited livelihoods and economic opportunities. Economic and social integration of returnees has not been easy due to local politics and perceptions of returnees. Assistance to the area is being scaled up by the government, UNHCR, and other actors aimed at improving basic living conditions.



**Projects Implemented by UNHCR**

**22,050**

Total beneficiaries reached


**7,210**

Direct beneficiaries


**14,840**

Indirect beneficiaries

UNHCR has been working in this community since early 2016 and implements its programmes through one partner. In 2017 and 2018, livelihoods activities under UNHCR's community-based protection (CBP) programme benefited the community, with projects aimed at promoting self-reliance and strengthening social cohesion. In coordination with the partner and government stakeholders, UNHCR selected four locations to provide assistance through a whole-of-community approach. The difficulties and challenges that residents previously faced have now diminished to a great extent with better access to services, job opportunities and a sustainable living environment.

In 2019, UNHCR is scaling up its interventions in the area with focus on promoting education through building schools and supporting a women's-only internet café; providing psychosocial counselling; strengthening self-reliance through business support, and job-placement in various trades. **UNHCR's expenditure for these projects in 2019 will total USD 356,119.**



Training of women in photography and establishing small businesses linked to the Ethical Fashion (International Trade Corporation) programme. © UNHCR/S. Rich.



Training of women in tailoring and provision of materials to establish small businesses. © UNHCR/S. Rich.



Communities working together in greenhouses to increase income. © UNHCR/S. Rich.

**BENEFICIARIES    ACTIVITIES**

	<b>4,450</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>638 individuals benefited from CBP projects to establish small businesses, provide entrepreneurship training, and organize job placements and self-help groups, which indirectly benefitted some 3,190 individuals among their families.</li> <li>In 2019, UNHCR is supporting 50 women in the development of small business enterprises.</li> <li>In 2019, UNHCR is strengthening the self-reliance of 130 persons through job-placement.</li> </ul>											
	<b>3,500</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2019, UNHCR is providing psychosocial counselling to 550 persons.</li> </ul>											
	<b>11,100</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2019, UNHCR continues supporting the women's-only internet café.</li> <li>UNHCR is constructing a primary school building in 2019.</li> </ul>											
	Community Development		Education		Shelter		WASH		Special Assistance		Business		Infrastructure



## Partnerships

- In 2018, NRC supported the provision of school materials for children.
- NRC provided small business toolkits and trainings to returnee's families.
- UNHABITAT constructed ditches with the contribution of the community and the Government.
- Citizens' Charter National Priority Program is currently paving internal roads and streets, developing a water supply scheme for 2,000 households, and connecting 1,800 households to the electricity grid. The program covers the entire area consisting of 46 sub-locations, each represented by a Community Development Council (CDC).
- IAM is providing psychosocial counselling in the area.
- Hand in Hand is assisting 500 families in promotion of livelihoods through poultry farming.



## Remaining Gaps

- There is need to construct more schools and classrooms as the number of school aged children in the community cannot be absorbed into existing facilities. Additional facilities such as a library, laboratory, and computer rooms are needed in existing school buildings.
- Self-reliance is a pressing need for the community and many youth have opted to leave for abroad.

## 15 SHASH POOL AND QASHQA

BAMYAN CITY - BAMYAN

Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
<b>7,409</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>4,788</b>	<b>2,160</b>

This area is comprised of a number of villages to the east of Bamyan centre, including Shashpool, Petab Laghman, Fatmasty, Toopchi, Naw Abad, and Qashqa. The majority of the population are returnees and IDPs from different parts of Bamyan province and elsewhere. Shashpool was established first as a model reintegration site where UNHCR had supported the community. Qashqa is a newly established site for the Government's Land Allocation Scheme (LAS). The Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRRR) distributed 598 land plots to eligible returnees in 2017. The two sites are inter-dependent socially, economically, and for access to services. The population in the area is predominantly Hazara with a small number of Tajiks, who are mainly returnees from Iran and Pakistan. The majority of households selected as recipients of land plots under the LAS were living in different areas of Bamyan province, including in the caves around the Buddha statues. Seasonal farm labour is the most common income-generating activity for people in the area. Most returnees rely on casual labour, including construction and road works, as well as carpet weaving.



### Projects Implemented by UNHCR


**7,409**

Total beneficiaries reached


**3,588**

Direct beneficiaries


**3,821**

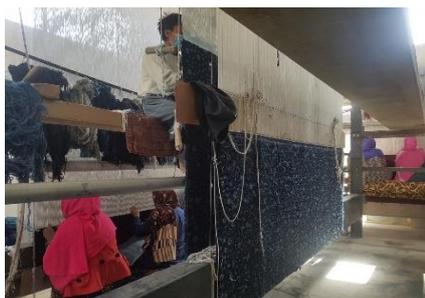
Indirect beneficiaries

UNHCR has supported this community through community-based protection (CBP) projects focusing on livelihoods promotion, basic infrastructure development, and expanding access to services. The community has been selected as a pilot for UNHCR's MADE51 project, and the products produced by returnee artisans are marketed nationally and internationally. UNHCR has developed a water supply scheme, including distribution networks, and has carried out a hygiene awareness campaign that was complemented by sanitation activities, such as the provision of cleaning kits, construction of dry composted latrines, and the development of a solid waste management disposal system. All households now access clean water and have a healthier living environment. Solar kits were distributed to local residents and neighbouring Jerestoghay village. Shelter assistance was provided to 25 households, which improved their living conditions and well-being. Levelling, gravelling and paving was carried out on a 1.6 km internal road, which facilitated access to markets and neighbouring communities; this project was implemented through a cash-for-work modality for skilled and unskilled labour. As a result of UNHCR's interventions, residents have developed confidence, strengthened their resilience, and enhanced their prospects for sustainable reintegration.

In 2019, UNHCR is constructing a primary school building in Petab Laghman and a micro hydro power project will be rehabilitated in Shashpool. [UNHCR's expenditure for these projects in 2019 will total USD 320,788.](#)



Bee keeping training and business development to support vulnerable returnees and members of host communities. © UNHCR



UNHCR funds a carpet weaving project under its global MADE51 programme to support artisans and provide access to international markets for their products. © UNHCR



UNHCR provides solarized verandas to returnees to keep their homes warm during the winter months. © UNHCR

## BENEFICIARIES ACTIVITIES

	<b>4,200</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2018, under CBP activities, UNHCR established a water network project in Qashqa that supports 598 returnee households with safe drinking water. The closest water source was the river at more than 1 km distance, which freezes for long periods of the year and is not safe to drink without treatment.</li> </ul>
	<b>2,300</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Honey beekeeping for 30 vulnerable returnee women was implemented in 2014 and the trade continues successfully. The beneficiaries received training in basic literacy, beekeeping methods and business development. Toolkits were also provided.</li> <li>Carpet weaving project for 150 returnee women and 50 men as part of the MADE 51 approach. The project will continue in 2019. A kindergarten with a meal programme was also established and benefits 30 boys and girls, particularly children whose mothers are engaged in carpet weaving activities.</li> <li>In 2019, UNHCR is rehabilitating two micro hydro power plants in the area.</li> </ul>
	<b>800</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2018, 130 solarized verandas were distributed as part of the CBP programme.</li> </ul>
	<b>4,800</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2017, a labour room was constructed in the maternal ward of the existing clinic, where an average of 12 babies are delivered each month. The services of the clinic are rendered to five neighbouring villages as well. UNHCR also contributed to solar panels to provide electricity and lighting in the clinic.</li> </ul>
	<b>105</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2018, in close coordination with DoRR and other local partners, UNHCR verified the most vulnerable families and distributed cash assistance to 15 households to help them survive the harsh winter conditions.</li> </ul>
	<b>550</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More than 160 male and female youth participated in six-month computer and English language courses and received certificates upon completion.</li> <li>In 2019, UNHCR is building a primary school in the area.</li> </ul>

 Community Development
  Education
  Shelter
  WASH
  Special Assistance
  Business
  Infrastructure

## Partnerships

- UNICEF supports the community-based schools programme and facilitates the enrolment of 35 boys and girls in local primary schools.
- UNICEF provides assistance through the existing clinic in Shashpool to treat malnourished children and to provide immunizations.
- WFP and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) distributed winter assistance in 2017 and 2018.
- Islamic Relief assists 30 orphans with direct cash assistance.
- ADRA assists 50 households with winterization assistance, including heating materials and cash grants.
- United Nations Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan (UNMACCA) cleared the area of unexploded ordinance and provides mine awareness.
- World Relief is assisting 25 vulnerable households to build permanent shelters.
- Ministry of Public Works has awarded a contract for a road construction project in 2019 that will provide employment opportunities.
- Implementation of the Citizens' Charter National Priority Program (CCNPP) for the area is in the planning stages.



## Remaining Gaps

- Employment is a priority need for the community.
- Access to markets is constrained by long distances from communities and limited public transportation.
- There is only one health clinic in the area, which needs expansion and additional equipment.
- Many returnee households who have received a plot of land are in need of adequate shelter – 20% have constructed only boundary walls on their land but have no means to construct shelter.
- There is a crucial need to increase access to education including through the construction of new school buildings and upgrading and expanding existing infrastructure.

## ANNEX Community-Based Protection Programme – Project Locations

This annex provides an overview of UNHCR operations in the 61 locations where community-based protection projects have been implemented across Afghanistan.

#	Province	District	Area	Project Activities Implemented by UNHCR and Partners
1	Kabul	Qarabagh	Darg-e-Mirkalan and Petawa	Business incubation for 40 persons; construction of 400 m flood diversion wall with water intake; construction of 50 shelters for vulnerable families; construction of a poultry farm
2	Kabul	PD 21	Ghaziabad	Business incubation for 30 persons; construction of a community centre; construction of 2 km road with side ditch and protection wall; construction of 5 WASH structures; construction of two poultry farms
3	Logar	Pul-e-Alam	Wazeer Qala	Business incubation for 30 persons; construction of a basic health clinic
4	Kabul	PD 21	Tarakhail Daag	Construction of 2 water points; construction of a community centre for women; construction of a primary school building; levelling and graveling of a 1 km road; business incubation to 60 persons
5	Panjsher	Bazarak	Bazarak	Establishment of a women's internet club
6	Kabul	PD 9	Paktyakot, Khawja-Rawash and Aminabad	Establishment of small enterprises in glass work, metal work, mechanics and tin-smithing; training of 20 females in embroidery and handicrafts; training in tire repair for 6 persons; construction of 630 m of internal roads; rehabilitation of a 1.2 km side ditch
7	Kabul	PD 6	Charqala-e-Chardehee	Establishment of small enterprises in animal husbandry and animal trading, vending and transport (using rickshaws), goods shops, and wool spinning
8	Kabul	PD 10	Charqala-e-Wazeerabad	Establishment of small enterprises in animal husbandry and animal trading, goods shops, and wool spinning, and vending and transport (using rickshaws)
9	Parwan	Centre	Myanshakh, Laghmani, Babakhail	Construction of 2 internal streets with a total length of 307 m; supporting a club for youths; training in mobile phone repair for 20 persons
10	Parwan	Charikar	Seghani	Construction of 3 water wells with aprons and hand pumps
11	Parwan	Charikar	Usebashee	Construction of 2 water wells with aprons and hand pumps
12	Parwan	Bagram district	Toghchee	Rehabilitation of an agricultural canal and spillway
13	Parwan	Charikar	Charikar City	Establishment of a female-only internet café
14	Kandahar	PD 7 and 8	Mirwais Mina	Construction of a basic health clinic; training in embroidery; drilling of 2 bore-wells and construction of a 60,000-litre water reservoir and guard room; installation of solar systems; distribution of 100 tricycle motorbikes to be used to start small businesses (vending, transport, etc.)
15	Kandahar	PD 9 and 12	Loya Wala	Construction of a basic health clinic; training in embroidery; drilling of 2 bore-wells and construction of a 60,000-litre water reservoir and guard room; installation of solar systems; distribution of 100 tricycle motorbikes to be used to start small businesses (vending, transport, etc.)
16	Kandahar	PD 3	Ghara Kali	Construction of a basic health clinic; training in embroidery; drilling of 2 bore-wells and construction of a 60,000-litre water reservoir and guard room; installation of solar systems; distribution of 100 tricycle motorbikes to be used to start small businesses (vending, transport, etc.)

#	Province	District	Area	Project Activities Implemented by UNHCR and Partners
17	Kandahar	PD 5	Zakar Sharif	Construction of a basic health clinic; training in embroidery; drilling of 2 bore-wells and construction of a 60,000-litre water reservoir and guard room; installation of solar systems; distribution of 100 tricycle motorbikes to be used to start small businesses (vending, transport, etc.)
18	Helmand	PD 5, 7 and 8	Safian and Bolan	Drilling of 5 bore-wells; construction of toilets and shades, and installation of solar systems for 2 health clinics; distribution of solar panels and accessories for 200 families
19	Nimroz	Zaranj City	Zaranj City and Kang	Training in embroidery for 50 women; training in hairdressing for 20 women; provision of 2 examination tables and 1 tent for a mobile health clinic
20	Balkh	Dehdadi	Yaka Toot	Construction of a 2-storey primary school building; construction of permanent shelter for 14 families
21	Jawazjan	Khoja Doko	Rahmat Abad	Training in poultry production and provision of chickens to 60 families
22	Jawazjan	Khoja Doko	Altikhowja	Training in poultry production and provision of chickens to 25 families
23	Jawazjan	Sheberghan	Hekmat Abad	Construction of a 2,116-metre water supply network
24	Jawazjan	Sheberghan	Sakhi Abad, Gozar-e-Maidan	Construction of permanent shelters for 10 families
25	Sar-i-pul	Sar-I-Pul	Taghani Arabia	Graveling of a 3.5 km road
26	Sar-i-pul	Sar-I-Pul	Nawroz Tapa	Training in poultry production and provision of chickens to 60 families
27	Sar-i-pul	Sar-I-Pul	Taghani Arabia	Construction of permanent shelters for 15 families
28	Faryab	Maymana	Damqul	Graveling of a 1 km road; construction of 2 culverts
29	Faryab	Maymana	Quroqh Sai	Construction of a bore-well and pipe scheme
30	Faryab	Maymana	Damqul	Construction of permanent shelters for 30 families
31	Samanagan	Aybak	Gul Qishlaq	Installation of solar systems for 60 families
32	Baghlan	Pul-e-Khumri	Zaman Khail and Hussain Khail	Tailoring training for 70 women; construction of permanent shelters for 16 families
33	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	Barzangi, Qarakotrama and Chaghatai	Graveling of a 5 km road; construction of 5 culverts and a 27 m protection wall
34	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	Sedarak	Development of 9 kitchen gardens; construction of 3 greenhouses
35	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	Sher Khan Bandar	Development of 13 kitchen gardens; construction of 8 greenhouses
36	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	Shir khan bander Cluster area	Construction of permanent shelters for 17 families
37	Takhar	Dasht-e-Qala	Kamp-e-Dasht Qala and Prozha Kokcha	Provision of solar-powered chicken incubator to 35 families; construction of permanent shelters for 10 families
38	Badakhshan	Fayzabad	Waki Abad	Construction of a boundary wall for a solar system; construction of a retaining wall, culvert and drainage system; construction of 2 community volleyball courts
39	Badakhshan	Barharak	Dashti-e-Farakh	Construction of permanent shelters for 34 families
40	Bamyan	Center	Qashqa Returnee Township	Construction of a water pipe scheme
41	Bamyan	Center	Bamsary village	Construction of an irrigation canal
42	Herat	Injil	Kahdistan	Establishment and support to self-help groups; establishment of small businesses; facilitation of entrepreneurship and job placement
43	Herat	Injil	Boland Shahi	Establishment and support to self-help groups; facilitation of entrepreneurship and job placement

#	Province	District	Area	Project Activities Implemented by UNHCR and Partners
44	Herat	Injil	Jebrail	Establishment and support to self-help groups; establishment of small businesses; facilitation of entrepreneurship and job placement
45	Herat	Injil	Shagofan	Establishment and support to self-help groups; establishment of small businesses; facilitation of entrepreneurship
46	Herat	Herat city	Herat city	Establishment of a women-only internet café; computer training (ICDL package) and training through the CODE4FUN programme; facilitating SGBV awareness raising sessions
47	Kunar	Asadabad	Sagai	Implementation of a community-based solar powered water scheme
48	Kunar	Chawkay	Barbur	Facilitating livelihoods through skills training and business start-up support
49	Laghman	Mitherlam	Tergari	Facilitating livelihoods through skills training and business start-up support
50	Laghman	Mitherlam	Qala Daman	Implementation of a community-based solar powered water scheme
51	Laghman	Qarghai	Kas	Facilitating livelihoods through skills training and business start-up support
52	Laghman	Qarghai	Surkhkan	Implementation of a community-based solar powered water scheme; livelihoods support through provision of rickshaws (for vending and transport)
53	Nangarhar	Behsud	Bela	Construction of permanent shelters for 30 families; drilling and construction of 23 bore-wells
54	Nangarhar	Behsud	Bela	Facilitating livelihoods through training and establishment of greenhouses
55	Nangarhar	Jalalabad city	Base-i-Ikmalati	Facilitating livelihoods through skills training and business start-up support
56	Nangarhar	Kuz kunar	Kashkot	Implementation of a community-based solar powered water scheme; construction of a school building; drilling of 2 bore-holes; construction of permanent shelters for 26 families
57	Nangarhar	Kuz kunar	Ashab Baba	Construction of a school building
58	Nangarhar	Surkhrod	Darunta	Construction of permanent shelters for 25 families; drilling of 9 bore-wells fitted with hand-pumps; facilitating livelihoods through skills training and business start-up support
59	Khost	Lakan	Eram, Dandi, Bilyamin, Tabi, Kotkai, Pasta Pala, Police Kalai, Zamati Kalai, Awal Khan Kalai, Dade Dalal Khan, Shinkai	Upgrading of shelters; construction of latrines and bathing facilities; construction of a water pipe scheme; provision of vocational training
60	Khost	Gurbuz	Gulan Camp, Borikhil, Shikamir, Masha, Shamit, Chekray, Maidani, Niazikhil	Upgrading of shelters; construction of latrines and bathing facilities; construction of a water pipe scheme; provision of vocational training
61	Khost	Tani	Stara Mana, Etman, Doormalak	Upgrading of shelters; provision of vocational training