

Afghanistan

June 2022

Afghanistan continues to face an unprecedented humanitarian crisis due to the severe economic situation, high levels of poverty, natural disasters (drought and floods) and the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, over **700,000** conflict-related internal displacements were recorded -80 per cent of them women and children. The total number

of IDPs due to conflict countrywide is now estimated at 3.4 million. Some 24.4 million people – 59 per cent of Afghanistan’s estimated 42 million population- will need humanitarian and protection assistance in 2022. This is largely influenced by spiralling food insecurity, dangerous levels of malnutrition, eroded livelihood

opportunities, as well as displacement and increasingly complex protection risks and needs. The situation is exacerbated by sporadic violence and armed clashes. UNHCR remains engaged with partners to deliver life-saving assistance to those in need.

KEY INDICATORS

3,083,500

of persons assisted so far in 2022 including some 559,700 who received emergency assistance as of 30 June 2022

- **296,300** individuals
Provided with cash assistance

- **263,400** individuals
Provided with in-kind and other assistance

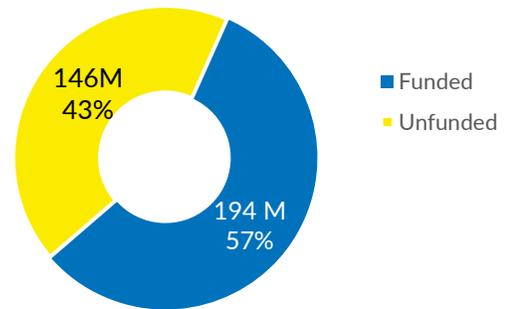
- **2,523,800** individuals
Benefited from services in the 55 PARRs

- **123,000** individuals
Assessed

FUNDING (AS OF 30 JUNE 2022)

USD 340.3 million

requested for the Afghanistan Operation



POPULATION OF CONCERN AS OF 30 JUNE 2022

Refugees in Afghanistan		67,200
Internally displaced Afghans		3.4M*
Refugee returnees		1,178**
IDP returnees		64,900***

Estimates of IDPs in Afghanistan are provided by OCHA.

**Refugee returnees represent those who have returned from Jan 2021 to Jun 2022 (Source: UNHCR Returnee Monitoring)

***IDP returnees are those who went back to their communities in 2022 (Source: UNHCR Rapid Assessment)



One of the 1,600 emergency shelter kits provided to assisted people affected by the June 22 Earthquake in Paktika and Khost provinces.
© UNHCR Afghanistan

Update on Achievements

Operational Context

Afghanistan continues to experience an overwhelming humanitarian crisis of unprecedented proportions and scale. The severity of the situation is further exacerbated by the increasing potential for insecurity, continued political and economic uncertainties, and the COVID-19 pandemic. Over **700,000** conflict-related displacements have been jointly verified since the beginning of 2021 – **80 per cent** of them women and children. Overall, **3.4** million people are estimated to be displaced internally countrywide due to conflict while more than **2** million are refugees in neighboring countries. According to the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), some **24.4** million of Afghanistan's estimated **42** million population will need humanitarian and protection assistance this year.

The situation was further compounded by the **5.9** magnitude earthquake that struck the Central Region of Afghanistan, on 22 June with four districts in Patika Province (Gayan, Barmala, Naka and Ziruk), as well as Spera district in Khost Province affected. Over **1,000** people were estimated to have been killed while nearly **3,000** people were reported injured. Following the earthquake, UNHCR and other agencies assessed the area, with findings of extensive damage to houses, absence of basic services such as water, education, health, electricity, access roads in the remote locations, and lack of viable livelihood opportunities.

In response, UNHCR, as part of the inter-agency effort, distributed **1,600** tents, non-food items and **1,500** dignity kits for vulnerable women and girls. The UNHCR response benefited a total of **12,700** affected individuals in Khost and Pakitka provinces. Further to the assessments, UNHCR and UNDP started undertaking a joint program to assist earthquake affected families in two Priority Areas of Return (PARR) districts – Spera in Khost and Barmal in Paktika – aimed at rebuilding lives and resilience by improving access to essential services.



UNHCR responding to the relief efforts in Paktika Province following the 22 June earthquake in Afghanistan. © UNHCR Afghanistan

Key Developments



PROTECTION

UNHCR Afghanistan's Community-Based Protection interventions focus on life-saving assistance through improving access to essential services that enhance the protection environment which mitigates further protection risks, as well as support for resilient and peaceful communities. Fostering local integration as well as decreasing pressure on shared resources in communities is critical, particularly in the areas of high displacement and return, pursued through interventions buttressing UNHCR's area-based programming in the 55 Priority Areas of Return and Reintegration (PARRs).

As the lead Protection agency, UNHCR monitors the overall protection environment through inter-agency frameworks and its community-based protection monitoring mechanisms. This approach ensures that protection risks are mitigated, specific needs addressed, and that the people of concern including the most vulnerable individuals can meet their basic needs through financial, in-kind assistance and referral to appropriate services in response to protection and socio-economic risks.

Achievements and Impact

- 01 January to 30 June, UNHCR provided over **508,716** individuals with protection support and assistance (ranging from protection monitoring in areas with refugee returnees and other locations) to interviews during border and household monitoring and assessments. As the key protection assistance and support, refugee returnees received voluntary repatriation grants and in-kind assistance and referrals for persons with specific needs - PSNs. Individuals including PSNs were provided with cash for their basic needs and other support while others received psycho-social support (PSS). Urban refugees also received various support to enhance access to higher education. Under the Communicating with Community (CwC) and Accountability to Affected People (AAP) approach, UNHCR Protection team also handled phone calls, responded to e-mails, and provided queries on general information requested. These interventions have significantly helped to reduce protection risks, restore the dignity of beneficiaries, and mitigate some of the gaps created by the ongoing socio-economic crisis in Afghanistan.
- Since the beginning of 2022 (Jan-Jun), **1,178** have returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan (**1,006**), Iran (**168**) and Azerbaijan (**4**). The current returnee figure represents a slight increase (**2 per cent**) of the **1,150** returnees in 2021 during the same period while it shows a substantial increase (of more than **200 per cent**) compared to the **383** refugees who returned during the same period in 2020. By the end of June this year, the level of return from Pakistan stood at **85 per cent**.
- **78,266** monitoring interviews were conducted with Afghans moving to/from Afghanistan at the eight official border crossing points with Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan from Jan-June. **42,917** of those left the country (outflow) while **35,131** returned to the country (inflow). **218** Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were used to monitor movements through approximately **20** unofficial border crossing-points with Iran, Pakistan, and Tajikistan.
- UNHCR has conducted **182** interviews with randomly selected refugee returnees (**108** M and **74** F) at encashment centres (ECs) in Kandahar (**64**), Herat (**52**), Kabul (**49**) and Jalalabad (**17**). Findings from the interviews suggested that economic challenges (high cost of living and lack of employment opportunities) in Iran and Pakistan remained the main push factors for return. UNHCR's assistance package, perceived improved security situation and re-unification with families in Afghanistan were also mentioned as the main reasons for return.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- To effectively respond to the growing protection needs of affected populations in Afghanistan, UNHCR plans to assist some **490,000** beneficiaries in 2022 under its community-based protection framework. In addition to the global economic impact of COVID-19, events in Afghanistan after August 2021 have severely affected the coping mechanisms of vulnerable population groups in the country and increased the protection risks of internally displaced people, refugee returnees, as well as some **67,200** refugees and

asylum-seekers in the country. UNHCR is continuing its advocacy and mobilizing resources for the protection of all the targeted affected populations in need of protection services.



EDUCATION

UNHCR and other partners are continuing their advocacy with relevant officials in Afghanistan as part of broader international advocacy efforts to persuade the interim authorities to reconsider their decision suspending 7th year secondary education for adolescent girls. Some donor partners including the World Bank in response shelved projects worth some 600 million dollars. UNHCR Afghanistan's multi-faceted approach to education is benefiting affected communities through the construction of schools to facilitate access to an inclusive learning environment including to groups with specific needs. These interventions focus on building on past achievements in the 55 Priority Areas of Return and Reintegration (PARRs), which seek to build long-term solutions for affected communities.

Achievements and Impact

- With the support of UNHCR, and under the DAFI Scholarship (Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative), 40 eligible Afghan refugee returnee students at Kabul University continue to receive assistance since 2019. 50 per cent of them are female students benefiting from the scholarships with several monthly cash grants covering a range of costs, including, study materials, food, transportation, accommodation, and other expenses. The programme has been expanded to other return areas in 2022 to benefit 20 additional students through partnership with the Nangarhar University in Nangarhar Province and Balkh University in Balkh Province. By opening a programme for qualified returnees in Afghanistan, DAFI is supporting 60 vulnerable returning refugee youth to continue their tertiary education. The DAFI programme serves as a foundation for social and professional development, allowing its scholars to build careers in competitive fields of employment and thereby also contribute to the progress of their respective countries.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Despite this development, education for women and girls is restricted as those above 6th Grade are not allowed to enrol. This therefore requires continuous advocacy efforts to help them continue their learning. There is also a need to ensure that existing education systems are resourced including supporting teacher and staff salaries – and putting in place appropriate measures to ensure service continuity. UNHCR will continue mobilizing resources to the extent possible to address some of the gaps as part of its protection interventions.



HEALTH

Achievements and Impact

- By the end of June, UNHCR provided 5,762 dignity and hygiene kits as part of life-saving assistance to women in need. In addition, UNHCR provided 8,303 persons with psycho-social support during the reporting period. In 2021, UNHCR improved access to health services through construction of 10 health clinics and provided Mental Health and Psychosocial Services (MHPSS). With the continued assistance, beneficiaries' physical, mental, and psychological wellbeing is supported.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Risks associated with economic collapse and increase in humanitarian needs are further compounded by sporadic armed conflict, climate change, insufficient health services and the COVID-19 pandemic. This could potentially drive additional internal displacements as well as force Afghans to seek refuge outside the country.



WATER AND SANITATION

Achievements and Impact

- Between January and June this year, UNHCR provided 16,680 pieces of jerry cans and 16,165 pieces of metallic buckets to beneficiary households to enable them store clean drinking water in several affected

communities across Afghanistan. In 2021, UNHCR supported some **56,000** individuals in **40** communities through improving access to WASH and infrastructure facilities including construction of two water distribution schemes and two solar-powered water wells. As a result of the assistance, communities can meet their daily water and sanitation needs across Afghanistan thereby improving their health and wellbeing.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Shortage of safe water for drinking and handwashing have led to watery diarrhoea outbreaks, particularly among children.



SHELTER AND CORE RELIEF ITEMS (CRIS)

Shelter

- A core part of UNHCR's work is providing access to adequate shelter to persons in need. In Afghanistan, UNHCR is responding to the emergency through tent distribution and installation, construction and maintenance of emergency shelter kits and shelter rehabilitation. UNHCR provides cash for shelter support to refugee and IDP returnees to repair their partially damaged homes in their areas of origin. UNHCR also works on repair of essential services infrastructure and public facilities in the PARRs.

Achievements and Impact

- Between January and June, UNHCR provided **2,100** households (**14,700** individuals) with emergency shelter kits, and **1,199** households (**8,393** individuals) received cash for transitional/permanent shelters, and cash for rent and shelter repair. The assistance supported a total of **23,093** individuals address their shelter needs during the period under review.

CRIs

- UNHCR provides non-food items to internally displaced persons, returnees and vulnerable host communities based on needs. A standard family kit of core relief items is intended for the average household of seven and it comprises high thermal blankets, jerry cans, plastic sheets, kitchen sets and solar lamps. Supplementary and seasonal items are also distributed and can include winter jackets and hygiene kits.

Achievements and Impact

- Between January and June, UNHCR distributed **108,276** core relief items, and **5,762** hygiene and dignity kits for women. These items helped to address the protection, basic and hygiene needs of affected communities such as vulnerable women and girls.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- UNHCR is continuing its advocacy and consultation both in Kabul and at provincial level, bilaterally and with inter-agency approach to enhance female workers' participation in all UNHCR activities. Restriction on partner female staff including freedom of movement is affecting community outreach including during the assessment phase, which affects access to vulnerable women/girls to enable them to articulate their needs and address the protection risks.



ACCESS TO ENERGY

Achievements and Impact

- So far in 2022, UNHCR has provided **14,000** people with clean energy including distribution of solar equipment. The support ensures reliable lighting, facilitates home-based livelihood opportunities, children's education, fostering safer environments, and mitigating against protection risks including gender-based violence.



REINTEGRATION/COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF RELIANCE

Fostering local integration as well as decreasing pressure on shared resources in communities is important, particularly in the areas of high displacement and return, which is being pursued through interventions that buttress UNHCR's area-based programming in PARRs. Under the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR), UNHCR supports refugees who voluntarily decide to repatriate and conducts returnee monitoring to collect real-time information on return trends, reasons for return, their protection situation during the return and reintegration.

Achievements and Impact

- Between January and June this year, UNHCR supported **94,150** individuals with cash assistance for reintegration (CARE); **3,760** persons with entrepreneurship and business support assistance. UNHCR continues investments in crucial areas such as health and education to support the sustainable reintegration of refugees and IDPs who previously returned to their areas of origin or may do so in the future. The investments also benefit local communities and displaced people living in areas of return. By the end of June, **87,886** individuals had benefited from construction projects including schools, clinics, and other infrastructure. Also, 23,875 individuals were provided with cash/vouchers for business start-ups.
- Since 2021, UNHCR has enhanced livelihood opportunities for **2,300** persons through market-based vocational and technical trainings including job placement and business support. The various support mechanisms have strengthened community resilience and enhanced self-reliance of affected populations in the PARRs.
- By the end of June 2022, UNHCR and UNDP had concluded discussions on a joint program - "Community Revitalization and Resilience (CORE)" to assist earthquake affected families in 2 Priority Areas of Return (PARR) districts (Spera in Khost and Barmal in Paktika). CORE is aimed at rebuilding lives and resilience by improving access to essential services. UNHCR and UNDP would later start operationalizing a response through a 6-month phased approach beginning 1 July 2022. Thereafter, the joint programme would be implemented over a period of another 18 months - phase 1 beginning the response using 1 million US\$ (500,000 USD from UNHCR and 500,000 USD from UNDP) focusing on sustainable housing and installation of solar energy systems. Phase 2 will focus on related resource mobilization for identified needs up to 14 million USD, ensuring that urgent needs are addressed immediately and that communities can rebuild self-reliance and resume daily activities.
- UNHCR also during the same period, finalized discussions with the Aga Khan Agency for Habitat (AKAH) to provide resilience response (as part of the scale-up following emergency) to build back better. Under the initiative, activities would focus on strengthening protection and accountability to affected population (AAP), construction of shelter, improving access to essential services (education, health, WASH, critical infrastructure etc.), and promoting farm-based livelihoods with focus on women entrepreneurs.



DURABLE SOLUTIONS

Achievements and Impact

- To leverage on the work being undertaken by humanitarian agencies aimed at strengthening sustainable reintegration, self-reliance, and durable solutions for returnees, refugees, and IDPs, UNHCR is engaged strategically with key donors and supporters of the Core Group of the SSAR Support Platform and other actors. They include the Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank, UN-Habitat, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN), BRAC, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Labor Organization (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), World Health Organization (WHO) and various NGOs around key thematic areas. UNHCR also continues to engage with the private sector, members of the host community and civil society organizations to promote inclusion and participation.
- UNHCR will continue to engage on a regional level through the Quadripartite Steering Committee of the SSAR and in Afghanistan through the One-UN and UN Transitional Engagement Framework (TEF) to support and provide life-saving assistance and facilitate access to basic services for people of concern, as well as identifying and providing support for durable solutions. In addition, UNHCR will continue to lead the Protection Cluster and the Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster. UNHCR is also leading the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Working Group, co-leading the Return and

Reintegration Working Group with IOM, and co-chairing the Housing Land and Property Task Force with UN-Habitat.



CASH BASED INTERVENTIONS (CBIs)

UNHCR Afghanistan implements cash-based intervention (CBI) activities across all 34 provinces, and in the 55 PARRs – adopting a whole-of-community approach that addresses the protection, assistance and solutions related needs of refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons, returnees, and members of the host community. Cash assistance is delivered primarily through contracted financial service providers from the private sector. A standardized vulnerability assessment tool is used to collect information on household vulnerability, capacities, and coping strategies. This assessment data is analysed against set indicators to determine eligibility to the different cash programmes. To ensure that cash assistance is used for the intended purposes and delivered in accordance with UNHCR standards, rigorous monitoring mechanisms are in place including third-party post-distribution monitoring. All of these are to ensure quality programming, integrity of processes and accountability to affected populations.

Achievements and Impact

- From January-June this year, UNHCR provided cash assistance to **296,300** affected individuals. The assistance which covered a wide range of services helped beneficiaries address their protection needs, shelter assistance, and other lifesaving and solution needs.



LOGISTICS

Achievements and Impact

With support from donors, UNHCR maintaining its general programme response through its logistics and supply chain to support IDPs, refugee and IDP returnees as well as affected host communities. This has enabled UNHCR to effectively respond to the basic needs of nearly **560,000** affected people and support their recovery process through CRIs, cash, shelter, and other protection services from Jan-June 2022.

Working in partnership

- UNHCR has expanded its partnerships with diverse actors in Afghanistan, including UN agencies, the private sector, and international non-governmental organizations. The agencies include United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN-Habitat, International Labour Organization (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN Women, International Organization for Migration (IOM), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the private sector - Afghanistan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, (ACCI), Afghanistan Women Chamber of Commerce and Industry (AWCCI) and international non-governmental organizations -Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN) BRAC, and development actors - the World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ).
- In this regard, UNHCR signed Letters of Intent (LoIs) with UNDP, ILO, UN-Habitat, UN Women, FAO, UNODC, AKDN/Aga Khan Agency for Habitat (AKAH), BRAC, and AWCCI aimed at “strengthening cooperation among the organizations in addressing the complex challenges of displacement and achieving the collective objectives in the PARRs as well as other areas of origin and or areas of displacement”. To operationalize the partnerships, corresponding action plans have been devised for each LoI outlining key areas of complementarity and on-going joint programmes. UNHCR also engages with the interim authorities to ensure access to persons of concern and to provide timely assistance to meet their needs.

Financial Information as of 07 June 2022

UNHCR is grateful for the critical support provided by donor partners who have generously contributed to this operation as well as those who have contributed to UNHCR programmes with broadly earmarked and unearmarked funds.

United States of America		80,300,000
Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan		15,762,468
European Union		9,005,840
Japan		5,879,629
Switzerland		5,347,866
France		4,347,826
Australia		3,663,004
Country-Based Pool Funds		2,585,094
Italy		1,689,189
Norway		1,669,821
Canada		1,597,444
Indicative Allocation of funds & adjustment		57,945,326
Total Contributions		193,867,807

LINKS

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UNHCR Afghanistan is grateful for contributions by the following donors



UNHCR AFGHANISTAN OPERATIONAL MAP 2022

