

# Afghanistan

## Multi-year Strategy 2025 – 2027



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## 1.1 Executive Summary

With the end of major hostilities in Afghanistan and the consolidation of control by de facto authorities in August 2021, conflict is no longer the primary driver of displacement. Nonetheless, 3.2 million Afghans remain displaced within the country due to conflict and over 5.53 million are registered refugees or Afghans in refugee-like situations in the region, mostly in the Islamic Republics of Iran and Pakistan. An estimated 52,000 refugees are living in Afghanistan's Khost and Paktika regions. Refugees and asylum-seekers are among the most vulnerable groups in the absence of refugee laws and with limited access to basic rights.

The socio-economic and human rights situation inside Afghanistan has significantly deteriorated since the takeover in August 2021. Afghans are grappling with steep increases in poverty, malnutrition, and a near-collapse of the national public health system. An estimated 23.7 million people require humanitarian assistance in 2024. De facto authorities have also set about systematically dismantling the rights of women and girls, resulting in significant setbacks. The situation has been exacerbated by decrees limiting the employment of Afghan women by NGOs and UN organizations, further restricting access to vulnerable women and girls. Currently, there are no signs that the systematic discrimination against women and girls will cease or that their quality of life will improve.

Moreover, Afghanistan remains highly susceptible to climate shocks and among the least prepared, experiencing extreme weather conditions such as earthquakes, draughts and flooding which increase poverty and loss of livelihoods, strain peaceful relations between communities, and ultimately, create conditions for further forced displacement.

The situation has been further complicated by Pakistan's implementation of the 'Illegal Foreigners' Repatriation Plan' which saw over 500,000 Afghans, many of them refugees, return to Afghanistan in early 2024. Although Afghan communities have been welcoming returnees, return movements are straining the already limited resources. It is anticipated that returns and deportations from Pakistan and Iran will persist. Scaling up support to reduce over-burden via an area-based approach will be critical to reducing pressure on host communities. Given the ongoing humanitarian crisis within Afghanistan and the unchanged position of de facto authorities, the protection environment is unlikely to improve with the humanitarian space likely to shrink further.

The operational framework in Afghanistan is outlined in UN Security Council Resolutions, which provides a platform to address urgent humanitarian and fundamental human needs, and implementation takes place through the United Nations Strategic Framework for Afghanistan (UNSFA). The implementation of these resolutions has strengthened the nexus between humanitarian actors and basic human needs actors while the UN Security Council Resolution encouraging increased international engagement may lead to some opportunities. A joined-up, multi-stakeholder approach for engaging with the de facto authorities will be critical to ensuring UNHCR is able to effectively implement its mandate in the years to come. This collaboration is equally vital for the international community with regards to the provision of assistance to Afghans in need. Furthermore, UNHCR's MYS strategy, with a focus on greater access to rights and services, livelihoods and women's empowerment, speaks directly to the priorities of the UNSFA and will thereby carry these priorities on beyond the timeframe of the Framework, which ends in 2025.

Against this backdrop, UNHCR will streamline its activities, ensuring a focused and coherent approach in support of people forced to flee. UNHCR will prioritize protection, livelihoods, shelter and cash-based interventions as key modalities, while staying prepared for emergencies. The PARRs will be continuously reviewed to ensure targeting of those areas that most require support, including related to returns. To ensure no one is left behind, UNHCR will re-double its efforts to coordinate activities with other actors, to pursue the implementation of the UN common pledge 2.0 on refugee inclusion, strengthen its leadership role in the Protection Cluster and advocate for complementary programming.

## 1.2 Situation Analysis

After more than 40 years of major hostilities in Afghanistan and the consolidation of control by the de facto authorities in August 2021, conflict is no longer the sole driver of displacement. However, the presence of a strengthened Islamic State Khorasan (ISK) may lead to some conflict-related displacement. Nonetheless, 3.2 million Afghans remain internally displaced due to conflict, while over 5.53 million are registered refugees or Afghans in refugee-like situations in neighbouring regions, mainly in Iran and Pakistan.

An estimated 52,000 refugees reside in Afghanistan's Khost and Paktika regions. Despite Afghanistan being a signatory to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, refugees and asylum seekers remain among the most vulnerable groups due to the absence of comprehensive refugee laws. They face

significant challenges in accessing basic rights, including economic opportunities, documentation, education, and protection from refoulement.

Afghanistan has not acceded to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, nor to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. Nevertheless, the 2004 Afghan Constitution affirms the right to nationality for all Afghans, while the 2014 Law on Registration of Population Records emphasises the right to a Tazkira (national identification card). However, with the suspension of the Constitution and related legislation by the de facto authorities, citizenship and legal identity systems remain uncertain.

The socio-economic and human rights situation inside Afghanistan has worsened since the takeover in August 2021. This has caused large outflow movements, particularly among skilled and educated Afghans, impacting the quality of services in education and health. Sporadic internal conflicts may result in some displacement.

Moreover, de facto authorities have systematically dismantled the human rights of women and girls in Afghanistan. These violations occur within the context of entrenched gender inequalities marked by high rates of intimate partner violence and instances of early and forced marriage. Since August 2021, over 50 decrees have directly infringed upon the rights and dignity of women. These include bans on girls attending secondary school, restrictions on women accessing universities, limitations on economic opportunities, and the abolishment of the Ministry of Women's Affairs. Decrees curtailing the employment of Afghan women by NGOs and UN organizations have also hindered access to vulnerable women and girls, affecting the provision of essential services.

Climate-related displacement remains a major challenge and often hits the poorest and most vulnerable the hardest, including refugees and internally displaced people who have already been forced to flee their homes because of conflicts and other crises. Situated in a seismically active region, Afghanistan ranks among the world's most vulnerable countries to climate shocks. Despite this, the country remains the least prepared to address these challenges and faces a significant risk of catastrophic damage from earthquakes and flooding.

Against this backdrop, the Afghan population faces alarming increases in poverty and malnutrition, coupled with a near collapse of the national public health system. According to the Afghanistan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2024, the humanitarian country team estimates that 23.7 million people will require humanitarian assistance in 2024, with 15.2 million people experiencing severe food insecurity.

In November 2023, Pakistan started implementing its plan to deport 1.7 million foreigners, mostly Afghans. By early 2024, over 500,000 Afghans, many of them refugees, had returned as part of the 'Illegal Foreigners' Repatriation Plan'. Such large-scale return movements have further strained the already limited resources,

putting significant pressure on communities receiving returnees. Some of those who returned, including many who left after August 2021, may face serious protection risks. Returnees often find themselves without social support networks, assets, or property in Afghanistan, making the task of rebuilding their lives in unfamiliar locations immensely challenging.

Despite facing their own pressing needs, Afghan communities continue to extend a welcoming hand to IDP and refugee returnees. Direct support to these communities is crucial, as without substantial assistance from the international community, local populations may become overwhelmed, leading to increased poverty, protection risks, and further displacement, ultimately compelling people to resort to harmful coping mechanisms.

Returns and deportations from Pakistan and Iran are anticipated to continue, potentially involving a changing profile of deportees who are more likely to require international protection. Pressure to return may increase also from other parties. Returnees commonly encounter challenges related to civil documentation, which diminishes their access to essential services and heightens the risk of statelessness. Moreover, increased returns may exacerbate Housing, Land, and Property issues.

In the Afghan context, pursuing the six transformative entry points towards the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals is essential. UNHCR is well positioned to achieve this through its Priority Areas of Return and Reintegration (PARRs) approach. The PARRs, developed under the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees, continue to play a pivotal role in finding solutions. With their whole-of-community approach, PARRs embody the principles of the Global Compact on Refugees in action. Through this area-based approach, PARRs enhance the capacity of host communities to effectively welcome forcibly displaced people and returnees.

The operational framework in Afghanistan is specified in UN Security Council Resolutions 2615 (2021) and 2664 (2022), where the international community agrees to assist the Afghan people in addressing immediate humanitarian and basic human needs. Security Council Resolution 2721 (2023), which encourages international engagement, could potentially create opportunities. However, maintaining sustained and coordinated dialogue with the de facto authorities remains crucial for delivering assistance in Afghanistan. Moreover, the implementation of the United Nations Strategic Framework for Afghanistan, which builds on the United Nations Transitional Engagement Framework for Afghanistan, has led to a strengthened nexus between humanitarian and basic human needs actors. However, due to a lack of funding, this is unlikely to reduce the widening gap between needs and assistance. Stakeholders in Afghanistan include the entire UN system, the SSAR, the clusters, the durable solutions working group, INGOs, NGOs and the wider civil society, IDPs, refugees and returnees, donors and development actors and the private sector. While the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation is the key interlocutor for UNHCR, the de facto authorities are manifold

and present a range of stakeholders in themselves. A unified, multi-stakeholder approach to engaging with the de facto authorities will be essential for UNHCR to effectively fulfil its mandate in the coming years, just as it is vital for the international community to support the Afghan people.

There are no indications that the systematic discrimination against women and girls will stop in Afghanistan, nor that their quality of life will improve. Sporadic internal conflicts may result in some displacement. Furthermore, the risks of significant natural and climate-related disasters remain prevalent in Afghanistan. Given the humanitarian situation in the country and the unchanged positions of the de facto authorities, it is unlikely that the protection environment will improve.

### 1.3 Vision and Strategic Orientation

By 2027, UNHCR's vision is for forcibly displaced, stateless, returnees and vulnerable host communities in Afghanistan to be further empowered and to have greater access to their human rights, basic services and durable solutions, through collective efforts prioritizing the needs of women and girls. UNHCR's response in Afghanistan will be guided by four strategic priorities.

First, enhancing protection through improved access to rights and essential services, with a particular emphasis on legal assistance, civil documentation, and the mainstreaming of the Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) approach, along with women's empowerment. UNHCR Afghanistan's protection activities aim to empower forcibly displaced and stateless people, returnees, and host communities by broadening their access to rights, crucial basic needs support, and essential services, including mental health and psychosocial support programmes. Through community engagement and empowerment initiatives, particularly targeting women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups, UNHCR seeks to advocate for an environment fostering increased respect for human rights. The provision of legal assistance to people under UNHCR's mandate remains a cornerstone of UNHCR's strategic and operational priorities. Access to civil documentation through legal assistance is not only vital to enabling people to assert their rights but also essential for ensuring their access to public services and humanitarian aid, which is integral to promoting greater freedom of movement and facilitating their pursuit of durable solutions. Furthermore, access to documentation is critical to prevent statelessness.

Second, reinforcing resilience, economic inclusion, and durable solutions, specifically for women, through a focus on the six transitions to deliver transformative action that can have a catalytic and multiplier effect across the SDGs. In the face of significant challenges in Afghanistan, UNHCR is committed to a transformative approach that goes beyond short-term humanitarian relief and emphasizes both immediate needs and long-term sustainable solutions to foster resilience and increased self-reliance among forcibly



displaced, returnees, stateless people, refugees, as well as the host communities they live among. Women in Afghanistan face constraints due to the bans and restrictions on economic activities. UNHCR will redouble efforts to specifically enhance their access to economic opportunities, build resilient livelihoods and foster socio-economic inclusion and self-reliance, with a view towards the realization of protection and solutions outcomes. Through the PARRs approach, UNHCR is well positioned to deliver transformative action that can have a catalytic and multiplier effect across the SDGs.

Third, UNHCR's evidence-based approach informs and shapes interventions to protect, assist, and empower vulnerable populations in Afghanistan. UNHCR's leadership in protection of displaced populations, returnees and stateless people in Afghanistan will be strengthened. Integrated data and protection analysis will serve as the foundation for UNHCR's planning, interventions, monitoring and evaluation. Through AGD disaggregated data and protection analysis, UNHCR informs programmes for all actors in the country as the authoritative voice, including in the context of large-scale displacement or returns, with the aim of focusing on reaching those who are furthest behind, especially women and girls.

Lastly, emergency preparedness, contingency planning and readiness are paramount. Overlapping emergencies in Afghanistan creates an exceptionally complex protection situation. Expectations include ongoing high levels of returns and deportations from Pakistan and Iran, with the potential for conflict to precipitate displacement. Environmental risks further exacerbate displacement and heighten vulnerability in Afghanistan. With its location in a seismically active region, Afghanistan remains highly susceptible to catastrophic damage due to earthquakes. At the same time, Afghanistan is one of the countries most vulnerable to climate shocks and among the least prepared. Given these challenges, a focus on preparedness and resilience against the impacts of climate change and natural disasters is just as crucial as contingency planning for potential surges in returns and conflict-induced displacement.

## 1.4 Fair Access and Representation

UNHCR integrates an age, gender, and diversity (AGD) approach to all its programmatic interventions. This ensures displaced and host communities, regardless of their backgrounds, have equal opportunities in decision-making processes and accessing services. UNHCR systematically captures age and gender disaggregated data across various activities through partners and direct monitoring activities countrywide. These activities include household and key informant interviews as well as focus group discussions. Rapid household needs assessments, which utilize the Washington Group Set of Questions, collect information on persons with disabilities, including on their access to protection, assistance and solutions. The specific needs of displaced populations, including their age, gender, or disability continue to be captured through complaints and feedback mechanisms and during border and return monitoring.

UNHCR's cash assistance, and other protection and sectoral interventions, prioritize persons with specific needs. Moreover, the skills training project for people with disabilities, underscore UNHCR's commitment to capturing the needs of all AGD groups. During the verification exercise, the specific needs of urban refugees are also collected and updated on progress to guide programming for solutions and planning informed by an AGD perspective. Protection monitoring tools also continue to assemble mental health and psychosocial support needs of all age and gender groups, including people with disabilities and vulnerable families.

The age, gender and diversity, and community-based approach is important to help mitigate the impact of the ban on women working with humanitarian organizations. UNHCR will reinforce its community engagement activities to enhance communication with communities and promote the active involvement of women in the communities.

The participatory assessments and gender-based violence safety audits continue to incorporate the priorities of women, men, girls and boys of diverse backgrounds into protection, assistance and solutions programming. Targeted initiatives at the Women Community Centers empower women and girls by providing them with equal access to services and economic opportunities through livelihood interventions. With female outreach volunteers making up nearly 50 per cent of UNHCR's outreach network, their important role underscores the operation's dedication to fostering female participation in community structures.

## 2. Impact Statements

### ***Impact statement***

***By 2027, more forcibly displaced, returnees, stateless people and vulnerable host communities, especially women and girls can increasingly exercise their rights in safety and dignity.***

*Impact area: Attaining favourable protection environments*

*Outcome statements*

*More refugees, IDPs, returnees and people at risk of statelessness, particularly women and girls, obtain civil and other documents that facilitate access to services*

*Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation*

*More refugees, returnees and IDPs have access to GBV and SEA prevention and response services and GBV and SEA risks are mitigated.*

*Outcome area: Gender-based violence*



*By 2027, the national child protection system, humanitarian actors, children, families, and communities in Afghanistan are increasingly able to protect refugee, internally displaced, returnee and stateless children from abuse, neglect, exploitation, violence and family separation; and promote solutions in children's best interests.*

*Outcome area: Child protection*

*More forcibly displaced and returnee communities are empowered to increasingly participate in decision that affect them.*

*Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment*

*Protection of IDPs, returnees and refugees is coordinated effectively and efficiently*

*Outcome area: Protection policy and law*

*Timely, credible and quality data and analysis on refugee, statelessness and forced displacement is available and used for strategic and programmatic decisions on protection and solutions by UNHCR and other stakeholders.*

*Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment*

**Impact statement**

***By 2027, more forcibly displaced, returnees, stateless people and vulnerable host communities, especially women and girls can increasingly meet their basic needs in safety and dignity.***

*Impact area: Realizing rights in safe environments*

*Outcome statements*

*Program management support and partner capacity building, operational data management systems.*

*Outcome area: Systems and processes*

*Supply chain management including warehousing, inventory management, emergency preparedness and fleet management.*

*Outcome area: Operational support and supply chain*

*More IDPs, asylum-seekers and refugees and returnees have access to services that meet their basic needs.*

*Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs*

*More refugees, returnees and IDP live in adequate and sustainable shelter*

*Outcome area: Sustainable housing and settlements*

*UNHCR delivers coordinated, effective and efficient emergency preparedness and contingency planning*

*Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs*

**Impact statement**

***By 2027, an increasing number of forcibly displaced, returnees, stateless persons, and most vulnerable host communities, with specific focus on women and girls benefit from more resilient livelihoods and socio-economic self-reliance opportunities***

*Impact area: Empowering communities and achieving gender equality*

*Outcome statements*

*More refugee/IDP returnees and IDPs have attained increased access to employment, financial and economic inclusion*

*Outcome area: Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods*

***Impact statement***

***By 2027, refugees, IDPs and returnees have increased access durable solutions.***

*Impact area: Securing solutions*

*Outcome statements*

*More refugees have access to resettlement and complementary pathways*

*Outcome area: Resettlement and complementary pathways*

*Refugees returnees and IDP returnees have access to reintegration support and sustainable solutions.*

*Outcome area: Voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration*

*Coordination and partnerships among stakeholders is strengthened.*

*Outcome area: External engagement and resource mobilization*

*Returnees have improved access to information and support during all stages of return.*

*Outcome area: Voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration*

### 3. Afghanistan 2025 Indicators and Targets

Country	Results Level	Result Area	Indicator	Population Type	Baseline	Target 2025
Afghanistan	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	To be confirmed	Not applicable
Afghanistan	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within	Refugees and	100%	Not applicable

			the country of habitual residence	Asylum-seekers		
Afghanistan	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	IDPs	39%	Not applicable
Afghanistan	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1%	Not applicable
Afghanistan	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Returnees	11%	Not applicable
Afghanistan	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Afghanistan	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Afghanistan	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work	Returnees	100%	Not applicable
Afghanistan	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	IDPs	100%	Not applicable
Afghanistan	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Afghanistan	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Returnees	100%	Not applicable
Afghanistan	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	Not applicable
Afghanistan	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement	Refugees and	0	Not applicable

				Asylum-seekers		
Afghanistan	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	Not applicable
Afghanistan	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed	Stateless Persons	0	Not applicable
Afghanistan	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	Not applicable
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	IDPs	To be confirmed	100%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Returnees	To be confirmed	100%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	IDPs	25%	30%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0%	100%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	185	185
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	To be confirmed	10%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum	Refugees and	To be confirmed	50%

			procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim	Asylum-seekers		
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Not yet aligned: ≤69 points	To be confirmed
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	IDPs	To be confirmed	30%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	To be confirmed	30%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Returnees	To be confirmed	30%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	IDPs	To be confirmed	50%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	To be confirmed	50%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	Returnees	To be confirmed	50%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	IDPs	To be confirmed	70%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	To be confirmed	70%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	Returnees	To be confirmed	70%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	IDPs	55%	60%

Afghanistan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	Returnees	55%	60%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	IDPs	6%	10%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Returnees	37%	40%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement	IDPs	5%	20%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement	Returnees	8%	20%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	IDPs	100%	100%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Returnees	100%	100%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	IDPs	To be confirmed	20%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Returnees	To be confirmed	20%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or	IDPs	8%	12%



			non-food items			
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9%	4%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Returnees	120%	75%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	IDPs	1%	5%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	Returnees	0%	5%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	IDPs	1%	5%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	Returnees	71%	75%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	IDPs	1%	1%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	Returnees	21%	25%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	IDPs	To be confirmed	25%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Returnees	To be confirmed	25%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	IDPs	To be confirmed	25%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA13:	13.2. Proportion of people	Returnees	To be	10%

n		Livelihood	who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year		confirmed	
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	IDPs	To be confirmed	25%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Others of Concern	To be confirmed	45%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	To be confirmed	45%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Returnees	To be confirmed	45%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Stateless Persons	To be confirmed	25%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA14: Return	14.1 Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Returnees	35%	35%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA15: Resettle	15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2	To be confirmed
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land	IDPs	To be confirmed	85%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land	Returnees	To be confirmed	40%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems	IDPs	To be confirmed	85%
Afghanistan	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems	Returnees	To be confirmed	40%