

Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

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AFGHANISTAN

PRIORITY AREAS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION

MARCH 2020

Priority Areas of Return and Reintegration (PARRs)

- In line with the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR), launched in 2012 by the Governments of the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, together with UNHCR, supported by the international community and the affirmation of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) on 17 December 2018, twenty PARRs geographically distributed across the country have jointly been identified by the Government of Afghanistan's Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) at the central and provincial levels and UNHCR: Fifteen areas were selected in 2019 and following extensive consultations both at the capital and provincial levels with the government, five additional PARRs were added in 2020.
- The PARRs are selected based on the following criteria:
 - National priorities: alignment with National Policy Framework for Returnees and IDPs, the Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework, the Citizen's Charter National Priority Programme;
 - Access: the security environment allows UNHCR and partners to be present;
 - Sustainability: key elements for reintegration are present, such as availability of land and livelihoods natural resources, basic services, and the presence of other humanitarian or development actors;
 - Cohesion: the projects benefit all people in their communities , focusing on the long-term sustainable reintegration of all returnees, displaced and hosting communities.
- In close consultation with the Government of Afghanistan, UNHCR and partners implement in the PARRs a wide range of projects that deliver cash assistance and in-kind support to vulnerable returnee, IDPs and host community families, improve access to adequate shelter, expand education and skills training, provide entrepreneurial support, implement quick impact livelihood projects, and develop public infrastructure including schools, healthcare facilities, community centers and roads.
- UNHCR and partners' programmes also promote durable solutions for returnees and IDPs through efforts to expand access to land, documentation, social services, self-reliance, and inclusion in decision-making structure.
- In 2020, further efforts are being made to support the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals in the PARRs, in close partnership with the Government, UN agencies, NGOs, development actors, civil society and the private sector.
- A list of projects derived primarily by the pressing needs in the communities, available for funding in the PARRs, has been established in coordination with MoRR and is being updated along the year.

List of PARRs

Central Highland Region

- CH-1** Shash Pool & Qashqa (Bamyan Province)
- CH-2** Nili returnee township (Daikundi Province)

Central Region

- CR-1** Tarakhail Daag (Kabul Province)
- CR-2** Ghaziabad (Kabul Province)
- CR-3** Aka Khail (Kabul Province)
- CR-4** Laghmani (Parwan Province)
- CR-5** Ustad Khalilullah Khalili (Kabul Province)
- CR-6** Qala-e-Nasro & Bini Warsak (Parwan Province)

Eastern Region

- ER-1** Majboorabad (Nangarhar Province)
- ER-2** Charbagh (Laghman Province)
- ER-3** Daman (Nangarhar Province)
- ER-4** Sheikh Misri (Nangarhar Province)
- ER-5** Aziz Khan Kas (Laghman Province)

Northern Region

- NR-1** Noor Abad (Jawzjan Province)
- NR-2** Sakhi camp & Qalin Bafan (Balkh Province)
- NR-3** Sher Khan Bandar (Kunduz Province)

Southern Region

- SR-1** Loya Wala (Kandahar Province)
- SR-2** Mirwais Mina (Kandahar Province)

Western Region

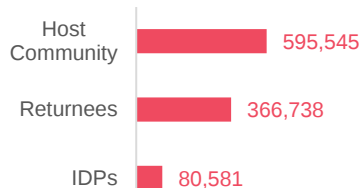
- WR-1** Khadistan (Herat Province)
- WR-2** Jebrail (Herat Province)

Priority areas of return and reintegration have been established in line with the Government of Afghanistan's priorities in locations where UNHCR's short- to medium-term community-based protection (CBP) projects can be linked to longer-term development programmes of the Government and other partners.

TOTAL PERSONS OF CONCERN

 **1,346,907**

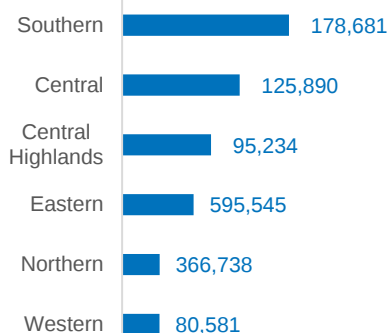
People living in PARRs in 2019



TOTAL BENEFICIARIES REACHED

 **556,710**

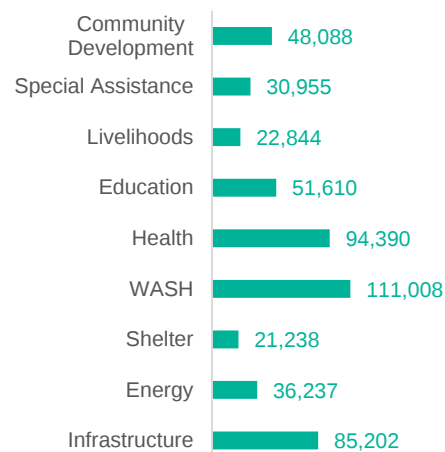
People assisted by region up to end 2019



SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

 **9**

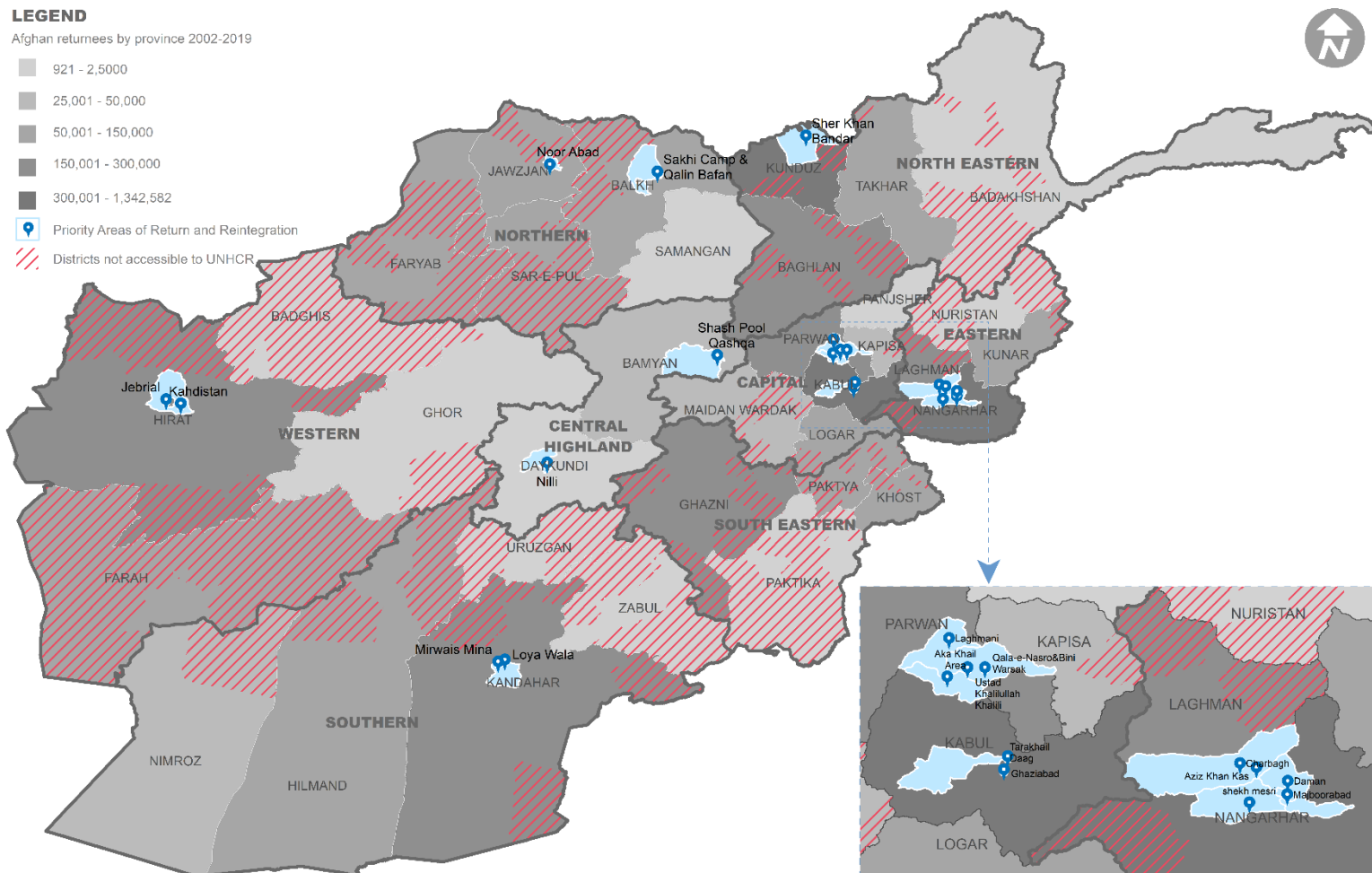
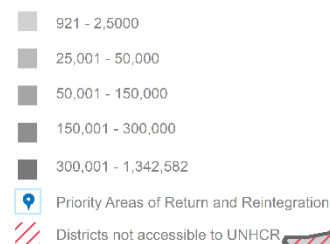
People reached by sectors up to end 2019

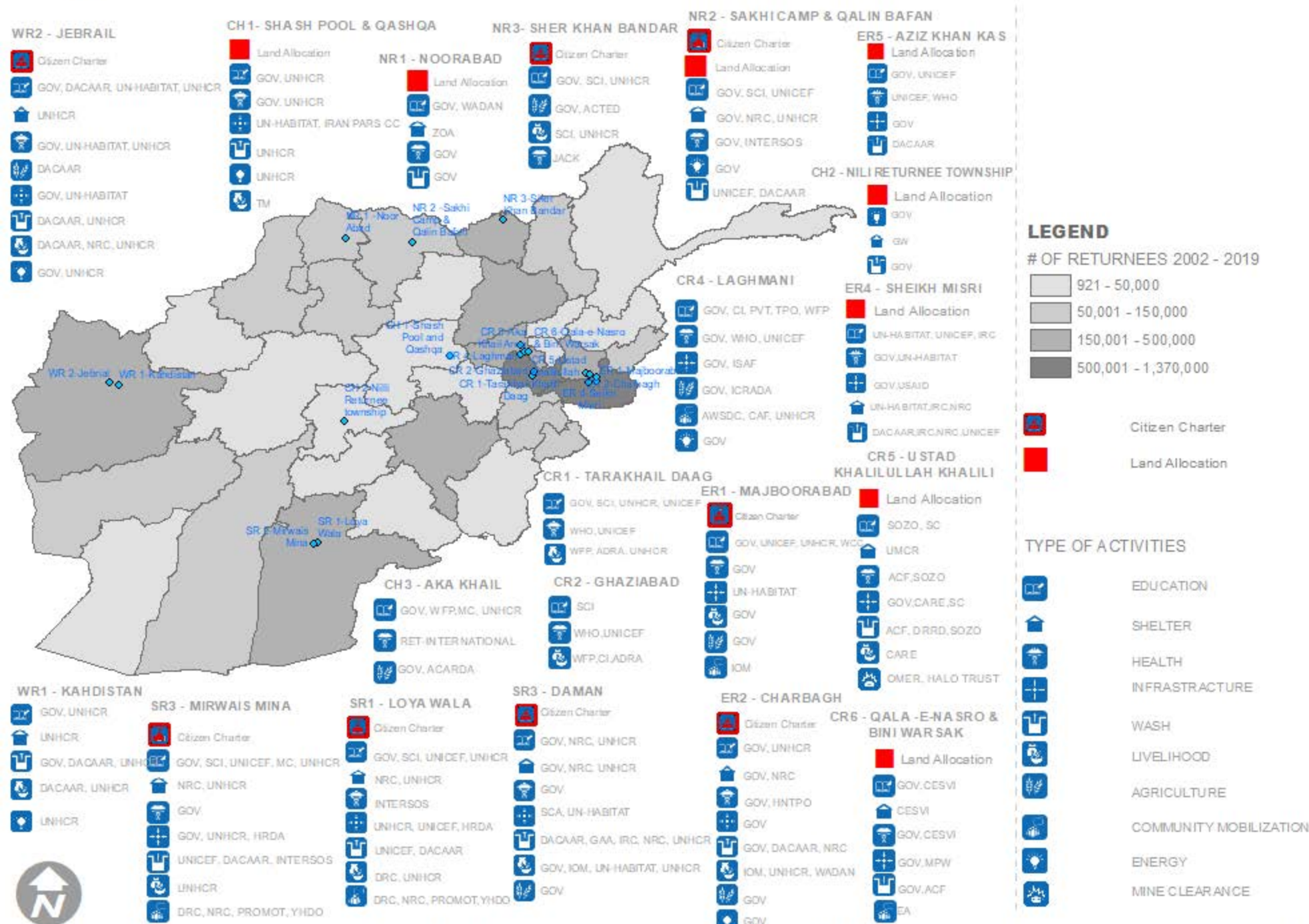


20 PRIORITY AREAS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION

LEGEND

Afghan returnees by province 2002-2019





ER2 - CHARBAGH

- Citizen Charter
- GOV, UNHCR
- GOV, NRC
- GOV, HNTPO
- GOV
- GOV, DACAAR, NRC
- IOM, UNHCR, WADAN
- GOV
- GOV

ER3 - DAMAN

- Citizen Charter
- GOV, NRC, UNHCR
- GOV, NRC, UNHCR
- GOV
- SCA, UN-HABITAT
- DACAAR, GAA, IRC, NRC, UNHCR
- GOV, IOM, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR
- GOV

ER1 - MAJBOORABAD

- Citizen Charter
- GOV, UNICEF, UNHCR, WCC
- GOV
- UN-HABITAT
- GOV
- GOV
- IOM

ER4 - SHEIKH MISRI

- Land Allocation
- UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, IRC
- GOV, UN-HABITAT
- GOV, USAID
- UN-HABITAT, IRC, NRC
- DACAAR, IRC, NRC, UNICEF

ER5 - AZIZ KHAN KAS

- Land Allocation
- GOV, UNICEF
- UNICEF, WHO
- GOV
- DACAAR

CR3 - AKA KHAIL

- GOV, WFP, MC, UNHCR
- RET-INTERNATIONAL
- GOV, ACARDA

CR1 - TARAKHAIL DAAG

- GOV, SCI, UNHCR, UNICEF
- WHO, UNICEF
- WFP, ADRA, UNHCR

CR2 - GHAZIABAD

- SCI
- WHO, UNICEF
- WFP, CI, ADRA

CR4 - LAGHMANI

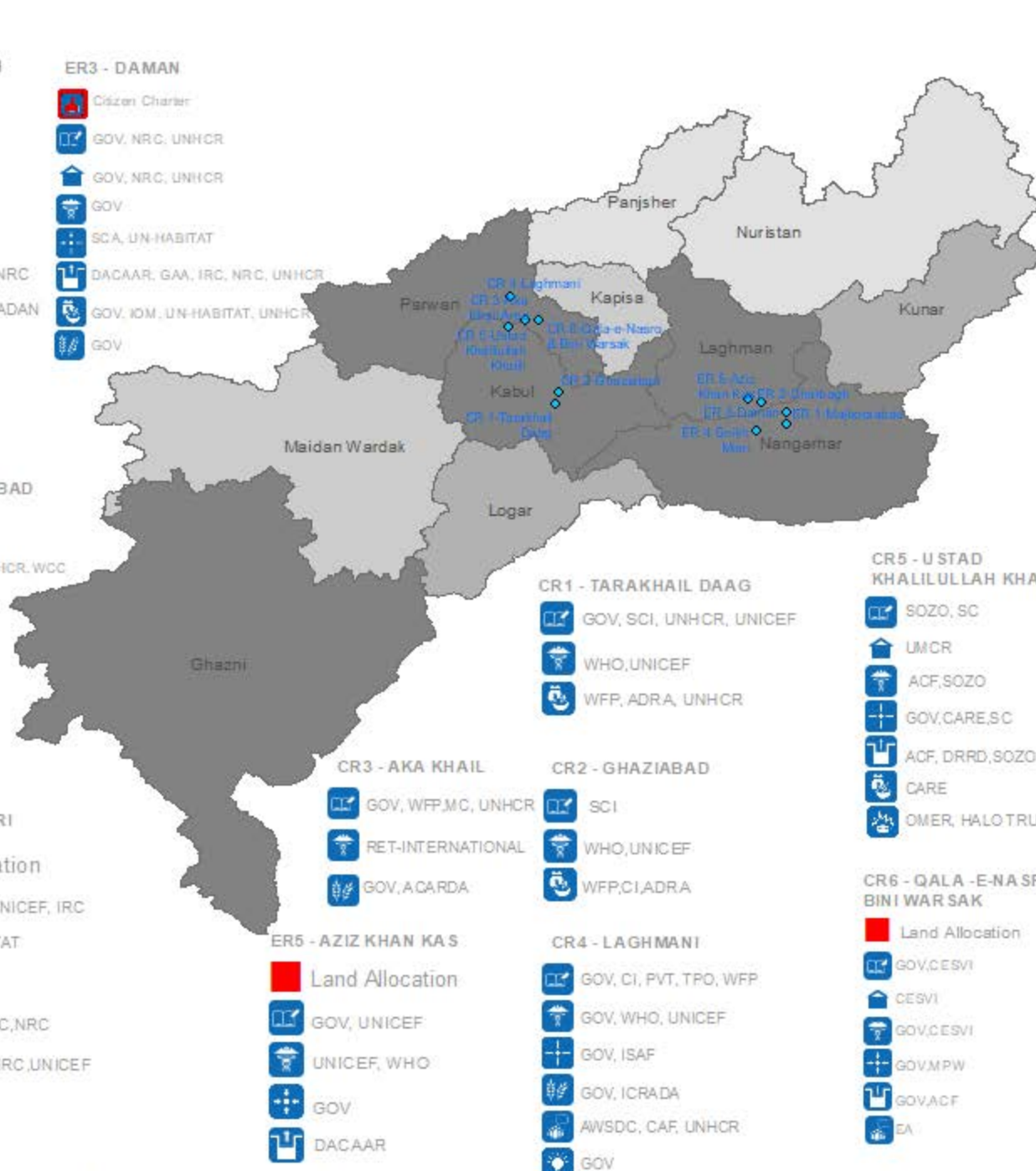
- GOV, CI, PVT, TPO, WFP
- GOV, WHO, UNICEF
- GOV, ISAF
- GOV, ICRADA
- AWSDC, CAF, UNHCR
- GOV

CR5 - USTAD KHALILULLAH KHALILI

- SOZO, SC
- UMCR
- ACF, SOZO
- GOV, CARE, SC
- ACF, DRRD, SOZO
- CARE
- OMER, HALO TRUST

CR6 - QALA - E-NA SRO & BINI WAR SAK

- Land Allocation
- GOV, CESVI
- CESVI
- GOV, CESVI
- GOV, MPW
- GOV, ACF
- EA



LEGEND

OF RETURNEES 2002 - 2019

- 921 - 2,000
- 2,001 - 50,000
- 50,001 - 150,000
- 150,001 - 1,350,000

- Citizen Charter
- Land Allocation

TYPE OF ACTIVITIES

- EDUCATION
- SHELTER
- HEALTH
- INFRASTRUCTURE
- WASH
- LIVELIHOOD
- AGRICULTURE
- COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION
- ENERGY
- MINE CLEARANCE

CH-1 SHASH POOL AND QASHQA

CENTRAL HIGHLAND REGION, BAMYAN, BAMYAN CITY

Targeted Beneficiaries in 2020	Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
4,642	85,484	3,351	14,758	67,375

This area is comprised of several villages in the Bamyán centre, including Shashpool, Petab Laghman, Fatmasty, Toopchi, Naw Abad, Qashqa, Fuladi, Bamsary, Khushkag and Dokani, and a Land Allocation Scheme (LAS) ¹site namely Qashqa. Majority of the population are returnees and IDPs and returned IDPs from different parts of Bamyán and neighbouring provinces. It was identified as a Priority Area of Return and Reintegration in 2018.

Shashpool was established first as a model reintegration site where UNHCR had supported the community as high return area. Qashqa returnee township was established in 2016 based on the presidential decree 104 for LAS. The Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) distributed 598 plots of land to eligible returnees in this township in 2017. These sites are inter-dependent socially, economically, and accessible to social services. Population in these areas is predominantly Hazara, Sadat and Tajiks, who are mainly returnees from Iran and Pakistan, as well as returned IDPs. Most of the households are living in different areas in Bamyán centre and in the caves around the Buddha statues. MoRR in consultation with UNHCR selected them as recipients of land plots under the LAS. 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 and animal husbandry.



	Community Development		Special Assistance		Livelihood		Education		Health		WASH		Shelter		Energy		Infrastructure
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Projects already implemented by UNHCR

BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 105	Cash assistance was distributed in 2018 to 15 vulnerable households to help them survive the harsh winter conditions.
 1,890	Since 2017, a carpet weaving project for returnee women and men has been developed and a kindergarten with a meal programme benefits 270 boys and girls, particularly returnee children whose mothers are engaged in carpet weaving activities.
 1,050	- With the establishment of a youth learning centre in Azhdar valley in 2016, so far more than 400 male and female youths participated in six-months computer and English language courses, receiving certificates upon completion. - A primary school with eight classrooms was built in 2019 in Petab Laghman sub-village of Shashpool, benefiting more than 500 children.

¹ The Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation launched the Land Allocation Scheme (LAS) in December 2005 with Presidential Decree 104, legalizing the distribution of intact and uncultivated government land to landless returnees and IDPs. This scheme aims to support landless Afghan refugee returnees. The legal framework for governing the scheme has been replaced by Presidential Decree 305, to include protracted IDPs as well.

	4,000	■ In 2017, delivery rooms were built at the maternal ward of the existing health clinic where an average of 12 babies are delivered each month. The clinic was also equipped with solar panels, electricity and lighting. The services of the clinic benefit close to 4,000 persons living in the five neighbouring sub-villages.
	4,186	■ In 2018, a water network project was developed in Qashqa, supporting 598 returnee households with safe drinking water.
	910	■ In 2018, 130 solarized verandas were installed for the most vulnerable returnees and IDPs.
	1,750	■ A micro hydro power project in Topchi village now allows 250 households to enjoy improved lighting, allowing children to study in the evenings. The lighting of the streets has also reinforced the security at night.



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

UNHCR activities planned in 2020

TARGET BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 1,842	■ Eligible returnees and newly displaced IDPs families are being assisted with core relief items. ■ 60 persons with specific needs are receiving direct cash assistance for protection, self-reliance, medication and provision of food items.
 350	■ Poultry projects are being implemented as part as a women empowerment programme for returnees and IDPs.
 2,450	■ The second floor of Petab Laghman school will be built. ■ Emam Mohammad Baqir Primary School and Zekrya High school are being constructed.



Partnerships

UNHCR's main governmental counterpart is the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) at the national level and the Directorates of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRRs) at the provincial level.

The following reflects information collected by UNHCR and MoRR staff in the respective area. To request an update or amendment, please contact AFGKAPARR@unhcr.org

	■ The United Nations Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan cleared the area of unexploded ordinance and provides mine awareness.
	■ The Adventist Development and Relief Agency assists 12 households with winterization assistance, including heating materials and cash grants.
	■ In 2019 Turquoise Mountain implemented carpet weaving and English courses for 70 boys and girls. ■ The Justice for Civil Social Support Organization is implementing enterprise shop for women.
	■ UNICEF treats malnourished children and provides immunizations in the existing clinic of Shashpool.

Remaining Gaps



- Access to markets is constrained by long distances from communities and limited public transportation.



- Unconditional cash assistance would be an asset to support the most vulnerable households in this community.



- Livelihood and employment opportunities need to be further developed.
- An irrigation canal would need to be built as most of the communities are dependent on agricultural and animal husbandry activities.



- Access of youth and children to education should be facilitated through the construction of new school buildings and the upgrade and expansion of existing infrastructure.



- Out of 598 families, only 12 could build their shelters and are living in the township. 300 returnee households who have received a plot of land need adequate shelter. Only 20 per cent have constructed boundary walls on their plots of land but they have no means to construct their shelters yet.



- Roads and drainage of the returnee township are required.

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CH-2 NILI RETURNEE TOWNSHIP

CENTRAL HIGHLAND REGION, DAIKUNDI, NILI CITY

Targeted Beneficiaries in 2020	Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
6,020	9,750	700	3,500	5,550

Nili is a Land Allocation Scheme (LAS). It was established in 2015. This area is located 5km to the east of New City of Nili, at the hillside of Nili Mountain, along the Bamyan-Daikundi road. Out of the 1,602 planned plots, 702 plots have been demarcated, and 530 plots have been distributed to the eligible returnee families who have no land and house for habitual residence. The majority of the beneficiary families registered with the Directorate of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRR) were living in different districts of Daikundi province. Daikundi is populated mainly by ethnic Hazaras, Sadat, Tajiks, Pashtoon and Balooch that returned from Iran and Pakistan. Farm labor, agriculture and animal husbandry are the most common income generating activities for the people in the province.



	Community Development		Special Assistance		Livelihood		Education		Health		WASH		Shelter		Energy		Infrastructure
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Projects already implemented by UNHCR

BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 3,570	- In 2018, winter cash assistance was distributed to ten households to help them survive harsh winter conditions. - In 2019, ten persons with specific needs were assisted through direct cash assistance. - UNHCR assisted more than 500 families with UNIQLO warm clothing in 2018-2019.
 280	In 2019, a tailoring project was implemented as a women-empowerment project, benefiting 40 returnee families.
 280	In 2015, the ground was prepared for the settlement of the returnee families in the township as a first step, but further gravelling and levelling is needed for the construction of shelters.

¹ The Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation launched the Land Allocation Scheme (LAS) in December 2005 with Presidential Decree 104, legalizing the distribution of intact and uncultivated government land to landless returnees and IDPs. This scheme aims to support landless Afghan refugee returnees. The legal framework for governing the scheme has been replaced by Presidential Decree 305, to include protracted IDPs as well.



2019 – women empowerment program (tailoring project) Nili of Daikundi Province. © UNHCR



UNHCR 2018/2019 winterization distribution in Nili of Daikundi province by PG Mr. Baligh and other stakeholders. © UNHCR



Cash assistance to PSN case in Nili through the IP CAWC and DoRR PSN FP. © CAWC. 2019

UNHCR activities planned in 2020

TARGET BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 740	40 persons with specific needs are receiving cash assistance helping them to get better protection as well as health care and food supply. - Eligible newly displaced IDPs and returnees are assisted with core relief items packages.
 280	Tailoring and handicraft projects are benefitting 40 women and their families.
 5,000	A youth community learning centre is being constructed, benefiting close to 5,000 individuals.

Partnerships

UNHCR's main governmental counterpart is the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) at the national level and the Directorates of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRRs) at the provincial level.

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- In 2017, MoRR constructed one water well, equipped with solar system and a reservoir but no pipe scheme was provided.



- In 2017 Global Welfare (an international NGO) helped built 29 unit of shelters (two rooms, a corridor and a toilet) for the returnees.



- In 2017, MoRR installed 90 solar panels.

Remaining Gaps

- 
 - Access to Market: Families in Daikundi returnee township have very limited access to the bazar (market), due to the distance and lack of transportation. Tri-cycle motorbikes would be needed to transport people between the returnee township and the main town.
- 
 - More job opportunities are needed within the community.
- 
 - The construction of a primary school is one of the basic needs of this community, as children walk long distances to reach school in the neighbouring villages.
- 
 - There is a provincial hospital in Nili but most of the families in this community live far from it. The DoRR has allocated land for the construction of a clinic in the returnee township, but no funds have been committed so far.
- 
 - The implementation of a water pipe scheme project through solar panel, as well as the construction of a reservoir and digging of two water wells are required.
- 
 - Many refugee returnee families who have received a plot of land need shelter. Only 10 per cent of the refugee returnees constructed one or two-room shelter on their land, but they have no means to construct boundary wall and more shelters.
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 - The internal roads in the returnee township of Nili need levelling, construction, asphalt and drainage. The area is hilly and full of rocks, so returnees are not able to build houses on their plots of land.

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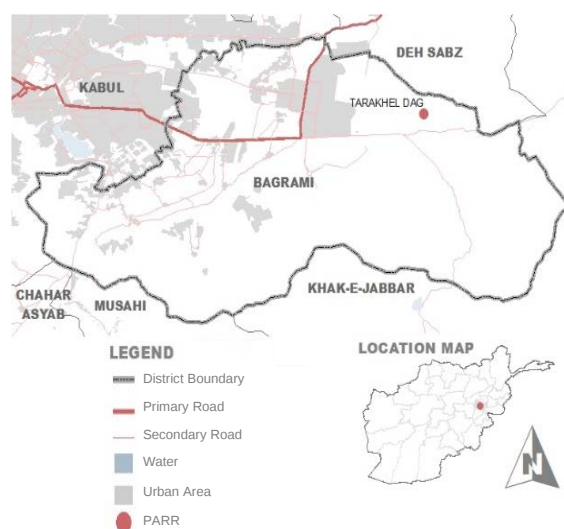
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CR-1 TARAKHAIL DAAG

CENTRAL REGION, KABUL, POLICE DISTRICT 21

Targeted Beneficiaries in 2020	Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
10,587	38,850	8,625	26,025	4,200

Tarakhail Daag is a suburb located in the east of Kabul City with limited access to government services such as healthcare, education, and water. It was identified as a Priority Area of Return and Reintegration in 2017. 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 (3,718 households of 26,025 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 the households to settle in Tarakhail Daag and surroundings (e.g. Muslim Abad & Munjai Daag) on their return to Afghanistan. Many returnee households used UNHCR's voluntary repatriation cash grant to buy plots of land in this PARR. Some 1,232 IDP households (8,625 individuals) are also living in the area.



	Community Development		Special Assistance		Livelihood		Education		Health		WASH		Shelter		Energy		Infrastructure
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Projects already implemented by UNHCR

BENEFICIARIES ACTIVITIES

	13,000	In 2018, UNHCR constructed a community centre to serve as a Shura (traditional community structure) office and a training centre for women and youth. In the future it is intended to be used as an internet café and resource centre.
	2,800	Since 2016, 400 households have received cash assistance to help them survive the harsh winter conditions.
	840	Since 2017, 60 men and 60 women have been supported in job placements and small business development, which benefit to their families as well.
	1,000	- In 2018, UNHCR constructed a primary school for more than 1,000 boys and girls who were not getting education as the nearest government school was far away. The school has been handed over to the Ministry of Education in early 2019. - In 2019, a computer lab was established for local youth. - In 2019, UNHCR distributed 18 Refugee Housing Units to extend space for students in school.

**20**

- In 2019, midwifery training was provided to 20 women.
- In 2019, UNHCR distributed 18 Refugee Housing Units to extend space to treat more patients at the hospital.

**5,500**

- Since 2017, four solar operated water points and water reservoirs have been installed, resulting in the reduction of water-borne diseases and of protection risks for women and girls as well since they now walk less far to fetch water.
- In 2019, three deep wells were dug.

**140**

- In 2017, 20 shelter units were provided to the most vulnerable households.

**420**

- In 2019, 60 households received solar packages.

**13,000**

- In 2018, the rehabilitation of a section of the main road was completed through cash-for-work modalities, improving access to the local market and other basic services for community members.



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

UNHCR activities planned in 2020

TARGET BENEFICIARIES

ACTIVITIES

**1,030**

- A second community centre is being constructed in Munjai Daag.

**343**

- Vulnerable individuals with specific needs continue to receive cash assistance.

**588**

- 46 men are receiving training in different trades and 30 women are getting support to start kilim weaving and embroidery.
- A printing press is being established, providing job for eight skilled returnees/IDPs.

**1,220**

- A primary school and a high school are being constructed, to be run by the Ministry of Education.
- 20 beneficiaries will be trained to get basic computer literacy.

**140**

- Midwives trained in 2019 are being supported to work in the local hospital, which benefits their families as well.

**896**

- Five additional water points benefiting 128 households are being built.

**350**

- The most eligible households are being assisted with cash-for-shelter.

Partnerships

UNHCR's main governmental counterpart is the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) at the national level and the Directorates of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRRs) at the provincial level.

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- WFP and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency distribute winter assistance for the most vulnerable households.



- Save the Children supports a community-based school.
- UNICEF supports emergency education for primary school children.
- The Ministry of Education took over the running of the school constructed by UNHCR in 2019 and built a dormitory for 1,100 boy students.



- Since 2016, UNICEF and WHO have been carrying out polio vaccination campaigns.



- The Kabul Municipality constructed a bridge connecting the district (PD 21) with Kabul city.
- The Directorate of Rural Rehabilitation and Development repaired an 1,800-metre irrigation canal in the district.

Remaining Gaps



- Community development centres are needed in Munjai Daag and Haji Alam Gul villages.
- Coherent efforts are required for the inclusion of the area in the Citizen's Charter.



- Vulnerability is always an issue among women and children and would require constant follow-up and provision of specific assistance.



- Employment opportunities are needed in the area, as many youths opt to leave to find jobs elsewhere.



- There are no secondary and higher education facilities in the area, though a high school is planned to be built, pending the Ministry of Education's authorization.



- There are no healthcare facilities in the immediate area and community members must travel to the nearest private clinic (7 km away).



- More water points, household pit latrines, and hygiene awareness are needed.



- Shelter remains one of the main problems facing the families 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, which expose them to harassment.



- There is a need for household electricity either through the government's city grid or through distribution of solar panel packages.



- Internal roads require levelling and gravelling to improve access to the local market. The PARR is located 2.5 -4 km from the main asphalt road, and there is limited public transportation.

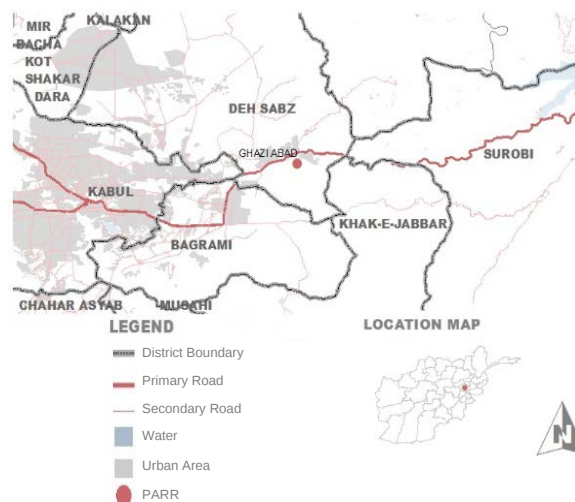
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CR-2	GHAZIABAD				CENTRAL REGION, KABUL, POLICE DISTRICT 21
Targeted Beneficiaries in 2020	Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community	
644	11,800	3,500	5,250	3,050	

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. It was identified as a Priority Area of Return and Reintegration in 2017. Most of the returnees living with in or nearby villages 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. 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.



	Community Development		Special Assistance		Livelihood		Education		Health		WASH		Shelter		Energy		Infrastructure
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Projects already implemented by UNHCR

BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 9,000	In 2018, a community centre was constructed to serve as a Shura office and training centre for women and youth, creating 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).
 2,100	- In 2016, cash assistance was distributed to some 300 households to help them survive the harsh winter conditions, with priority given to the most vulnerable returnees, IDPs and host community members. - In 2018, business support for 30 direct beneficiaries (15 men and 15 women) was promoted through community-based protection activities including grocery shops, training on business development plans, and raising awareness on access to economic opportunities. - In 2018, a communal poultry farm was constructed to support vulnerable members of the community. - In 2019, ten youth received tricycles to run small businesses.
 920	In 2019, two Refugee Housing Units were installed to extend classroom space for the students.
 1,680	In 2017, six solar operated water points and water reservoirs were established, which significantly decreased water-borne diseases among the population.
 910	In 2019, 130 households received solar packages.
 9,000	In 2018, a section of the main road was repaired, and side ditches improved, providing income opportunities for skilled and unskilled labourers. This project was completed through a cash-for-work modality and resulted in improved access to the local market and other basic services.



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

UNHCR activities planned in 2020

TARGET BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 84	■ Most vulnerable individuals with specific needs are being supported.
 70	■ Ten individuals are supported through a business incubation scheme, benefitting their families as well.
 350	■ A primary school for boys and girls is being built in Shna Jawara. The Ministry of Education will take over and support with staffing.
 140	■ Cash-for-shelter assistance is provided to the neediest households.

Partnerships

UNHCR's main governmental counterpart is the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) at the national level and the Directorates of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRRs) at the provincial level.

The following reflects information collected by UNHCR and MoRR staff in the respective area. To request an update or amendment, please contact AFGKAPARR@unhcr.org

	■ WFP, CARE International and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency have been distributing winter assistance for the most vulnerable households.
	■ Save the Children supported a community-based school.
	■ The government plans to build a dormitory for 1,100 students, subject to availability of funds.
	■ Since 2015, WHO and UNICEF have been carrying out polio vaccination campaigns.
	■ The Kabul Municipality is planning to construct a second bridge connecting the district (PD 21) with Kabul city.
	■ The Directorate of Rural Rehabilitation and Development will repair an 1,800-metre irrigation canal in the district.

Remaining Gaps

 ■ A multi-purpose community centre is direly needed to enhance community mobilization.

■ Inclusion in the Citizen's Charter needs to be pursued.



■ Individuals with specific needs do not receive adequate assistance and protection through existing services and community mechanisms.



■ Most 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.

■ Socio-economic 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.



■ There is no school in the area and the nearest government-supported school is 7 km away. Due to the distance, more than 1,000 school-aged children in the community are out-of-school. Community mobilization for securing land for school, and advocacy with the Ministry of Education to authorize construction of a school is required.



■ There are no healthcare facilities in the immediate area and community members must travel to the nearest private clinic (15 km away). Advocacy is required with the Ministry of Public Health for the establishment of a basic health clinic in the area.



■ Previous interventions have not sufficiently addressed the need for potable water.



■ Shelter remains a serious issue faced by recently returned households as well as IDPs who have purchased plots of land. A considerable number of returnees live with friends or relatives, while others live in tents, makeshift shelters or in rented accommodation. Women and girls are living in overcrowded conditions with limited privacy, exposing them to protection risks.



■ Internal roads in the area require rehabilitation.

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CR-3 AKA KHAIL AREA

CENTRAL REGION, KABUL, QARABAGH DISTRICT

Targeted Beneficiaries in 2020	Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
18,862	26,870	700	7,670	18,500

Aka Khail is located 50 kilometres north of Kabul City. It was identified as a Priority Area of Return and Reintegration in 2017. The area consists of several large and small villages, notably Mashino, Dasht, Petaw, Dargai and Qala-e-Gudar. These villages are situated on the main road between Kabul and Parwan provinces. More than 7,000 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.



	Community Development		Special Assistance		Livelihood		Education		Health		WASH		Shelter		Energy		Infrastructure
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Projects already implemented by UNHCR

BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 1,750	- Since 2017, cash assistance has been distributed to 250 households to help them survive the harsh winter conditions. - Targeted assistance has also been provided to individuals with acute vulnerabilities and protection risks, including female heads of household, Individuals with disabilities and unaccompanied children.
 875	During 2017 and 2018, business incubation support was provided to 125 direct beneficiaries (male and female) to help them with apprenticeships and jobs in dairy farms, poultry farms, beekeeping, solar grape drying.
 1,240	- In 2019, UNHCR constructed a primary school and rehabilitated another one. The Ministry of Education is supporting both schools with staff, teachers and stationery. - Eight Refugee Housing Units were also distributed to be used for education purpose.
 6,300	Since 2017, 36 bore wells have been constructed, each benefiting an estimated 25 families and significantly decreased occurrences of water-borne diseases in the community.
 1,190	Since 2017, 170 household have received shelter support as part of community-based protection projects.
 16,240	Since 2017, constructions of a 2,100-meter flood protection wall, irrigation canal, culverts, poultry rearing centre, and a water intake were completed through cash-for-work modalities, strengthening the community's resilience and social cohesion.

UNHCR activities planned in 2020

TARGET BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 5,500	■ A multi-purpose community centre is being constructed, which will create an environment conducive for promoting beneficiary participation, engagement and representation, social cohesion, and youth and women empowerment.
 343	■ Most vulnerable Individuals with specific needs are receiving cash assistance.
 315	■ Skills training and direct business incubation support are provided to 45 young women and men, benefitting their families as well.
 1,500	■ A high school building with 12 classrooms is being built, that the Ministry of Education will support with teachers, admin staff and stationery.
 10,000	■ A basic health clinic is being constructed that will be run by the Ministry.
 560	■ Cash-for-shelter assistance is being provided to most eligible households.

Partnerships

UNHCR's main governmental counterpart is the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) at the national level and the Directorates of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRRs) at the provincial level.

The following reflects information collected by UNHCR and MoRR staff in the respective area. To request an update or amendment, please contact AFGKAPARR@unhcr.org

	■ WFP conducts school feeding programme.
	■ The International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas provides agricultural support to farmers. ■ Mercy Corps provides livelihoods support through skills building in mobile phone repair, auto mechanics, and tailoring. ■ The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock provided improved seeds and saplings to farmers.
	■ The Ministry of Education supports the existing primary and secondary schools with staffing and stationary, however, two schools do not have enough space to accommodate all the students, leaving many to study in tents.
	■ Since 2016, WHO and UNICEF have been conducting polio vaccination campaigns.
	■ In 2019, the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development developed a water supply scheme in the neighbouring community that serves 400 households.
	■ The Ministry of Energy and Water supported construction of retaining walls to protect agricultural land from flooding.

Remaining Gaps

	■ Multi-purpose community centres are needed in the villages of Mashino, Dasht, Petaw, Dargai and Qala-e-Gudar.
	■ Vulnerability is always an issue among women and children, that would require constant follow-up and special assistance.
	■ Employment is a pressing need for the community, as many youths opt to travel abroad in search of jobs.
	■ The Ministry of Education runs schools with no physical structure. In 2020, UNHCR is constructing a high school for girls and boys, but two areas that would require school building.



- Access to a proper healthcare centre is an issue as people travel long distances to go to the nearest clinic. Preparations for the construction of a basic health clinic is underway involving community elders and the Ministry of Public Health.



- Previous interventions have not sufficiently addressed the community need for potable water.



- Additional shelters have been highlighted as a major gap by the community's elders during focus group discussions.



- Household electricity is required, either through the government's city grid or through distribution of solar panel packages.



- More culverts, bridges, internal roads and side ditches are needed.

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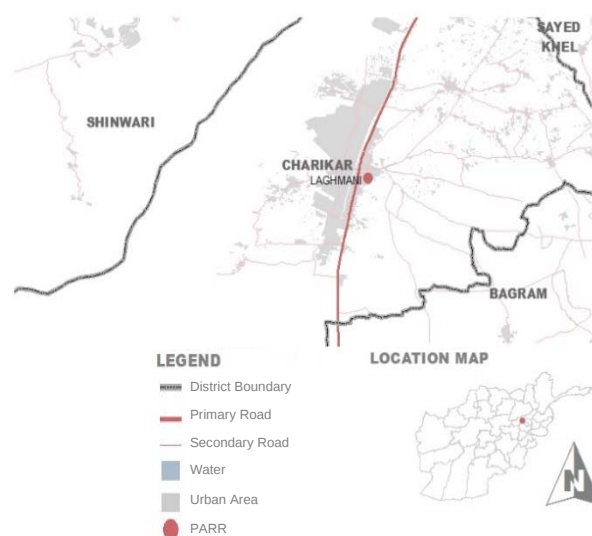
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CR-4 LAGHMANI

CENTRAL REGION, PARWAN, CHARIKAR DISTRICT

Targeted Beneficiaries in 2020	Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
654	15,050	90	2,060	12,900

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. It was identified as a Priority Area of Return and Reintegration in 2017. 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, as well as in the provincial capital, 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.



	Community Development		Special Assistance		Livelihood		Education		Health		WASH		Shelter		Energy		Infrastructure
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Projects already implemented by UNHCR

BENEFICIARIES ACTIVITIES

	5,350	- A sports centre was built in Charikar to promote coexistence among youth in the community. - In 2019, UNHCR provided equipment for a local gym used only by women.
	5,600	- In 2017 and 2018, 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. 70 individuals with specific needs were also assisted with direct cash assistance.
	140	In 2018, self-reliance was promoted for 20 youth through community-based protection projects, including training in business skills and mobile phone repair and in 2019, a photo studio run by four young women was established. Their families indirectly benefited from such economic opportunities.
	1,000	A women-only internet café was created at the University of Charikar for women across the community to access information, increase 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.
	2,730	Since 2018, thirteen water points have been constructed in Uzbashi and Saighani villages of Parwan province, 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.
	15,050	In 2018, UNHCR rehabilitated a 300-metre section of the internal road as well as a 65-metre irrigation canal, and flood walls were completed through cash-for-work modalities.



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

UNHCR activities planned in 2020

TARGET BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 105	Most vulnerable individuals with specific needs continue to be supported.
 49	Seven male beneficiaries are being supported, through a business incubation scheme, in producing shopping bags and purses.
 500	- The women-only internet café at the University of Charikar for women continues to receive support. - The construction of Deh-Miskin secondary school will be completed.

Partnerships

UNHCR's main governmental counterpart is the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) at the national level and the Directorates of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRRs) at the provincial level.

The following reflects information collected by UNHCR and MoRR staff in the respective area. To request an update or amendment, please contact AFGKAPARR@unhcr.org



- The Afghan Women Skills Development Centre supports the establishment and mobilization of 'peace shuras'.
- Care for Afghan Households supports a women's protection centre in Charikar.



- The International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas provides agricultural support to farmers.



- Since 2018, WFP implements school feeding programmes.
- The Ministry of Education supports the local primary and secondary schools with staffing and stationery.
- CARE Afghanistan continues to support girls' education in the community, as part of a project covering the entire province of Parwan.
- The Ministry of Urban Development, Housing and Land, in coordination with the Ministry of Education, plans to build a high school in 2020, while another school building is also being planned in a neighbouring community.



- Since 2016, WHO and UNICEF have conducted polio vaccination campaigns.
- Health Net supports SGBV response.



- Under the Infrastructure and Connectivity National Priority Program, the construction of a 35-km road has been completed, providing employment opportunities for the community.
- Under the Citizens' Charter, access roads are currently being constructed to connect the villages in the area with the main road.

Remaining Gaps



- Multi-purpose community centres are needed in the area.



- Vulnerability is always an issue among women and children, that would require constant follow-up and special assistance.



- Employment opportunities are limited and insufficient for the communities.



- 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 (e.g. Um-Salma girls' high school and others).
- Some children from internally displaced families lack civil documentation which prevents them from being able to be enrolled in local schools.



- The lack of services, medical supplies and doctors at the current provincial hospital has been raised as an issue by the residents in the area.



- The communities require additional potable water to meet the needs of the current population.



- Additional adequate shelter has been raised as a significant need by the community in Charikar and the surrounding villages.



- Limited access to surrounding villages needs to be addressed through the rehabilitation of roads.

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CR-5

USTAD KHALILULLAH KHALILI

CENTRAL REGION, KABUL, QARABAGH DISTRICT

Targeted Beneficiaries in 2020	Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
5,670	7,910	1,260	6,650	0

Ustad Khalilullah Khalili is a new Priority Area of Return and Reintegration proposed by MoRR in 2019. It is mainly comprised of two Land Allocation Schemes (LAS) ¹ sites: Barikab, and AliceGhan. In addition, a couple of neighbouring villages i.e. Watkai, and Kharooti are part of the PARR. The area is located in Barikab desert at the eastern flank of Qarabagh district. The LAS was identified in 2005 and inaugurated in 2006. In accordance with article 7 of Presidential Decree No.104 and based on a written request from the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR), the Ministry of Agriculture identified 54,000 Jiribs of governmental land (jirib = 2,000 sqm) for distribution in this LAS. However, after a dispute between the local community and the LAS residents that ended in December 2006, the authorities and the community of Qarabagh agreed to distribute only 5,000 Jiribs of land. The LAS is located approximately 35 km North-East of Kabul city, along the "New Road" to Bagram. AliceGhan is a separate part of this PARR, around 2 km from UKK. The inhabitants are a mixed of IDP and refugee-returnees from 2002 who did not have land in their place of origin and were squatting in abandoned public buildings or living in tented sites in Kabul city. Since June 2011, with over 5,000 plots allocated (out of a total of 7,475), approximately 300 families (2100 individuals) currently live in UKK and 300 others in AliceGhan. These families most likely took the land for future investment and continue to live elsewhere. The low occupancy is also imputed to the lack of services available, particularly drinking water. The area has a mixed population including Pashton, Tajik, Hazara, and Pashae families.



	Community Development		Special Assistance		Livelihood		Education		Health		WASH		Shelter		Energy		Infrastructure
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Projects already implemented by UNHCR

BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
2,870	One minibus was purchased to provide regular transportation for the residents.
112	Direct cash assistance was provided to persons with specific needs.
980	130 goats were distributed to the most vulnerable (one goat per family). - Five concrete brick making machines with construction material were purchased for the training of ten returnees.
500	Tents were distributed to an emergency school run by the Ministry of Education for around 500 students, to provide space while the school is built.
2,870	- One ambulance was purchased to drive the emergency cases to Kabul. - A wind turbine was repaired to provide continuous power supply to the only health facility in the area.

¹ The Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation launched the Land Allocation Scheme (LAS) in December 2005 with Presidential Decree 104, legalizing the distribution of intact and uncultivated government land to landless returnees and IDPs. This scheme aims to support landless Afghan refugee returnees. The legal framework for governing the scheme has been replaced by Presidential Decree 305, to include protracted IDPs as well.

	1,162	■ 166 shelter units were provided to the most vulnerable families.
	5,500	■ Street poles solar lights were erected for the main market and some other important points e.g. schools, clinics, water points.
	2,870	■ Side ditches and culverts were constructed.



UNHCR Donation of an ambulance to the health Clinic in UKK PARR in 2011 © UNHCR



Training of returnees in concrete brick making 2011 © UNHCR



Water is still an issue in this LAS. Previous interventions have not been sufficient enough to cover the needs. © UNHCR

UNHCR activities planned in 2020

TARGET BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 1,050	■ A community centre for women and youth is being built.
 2,870	■ The construction/repair of the water network will improve with the construction of water points. A technical survey has assessed that the aquifer is very low in the area.
 700	■ Solar panels are being distributed to 100 families as an interim solution to address the need for energy.
 1,050	■ Road, culverts and side ditches are being built in Block B of the PARR.

Partnerships

UNHCR's main governmental counterpart is the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) at the national level and the Directorates of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRRs) at the provincial level.

The following reflects information collected by UNHCR and MoRR staff in the respective area. To request an update or amendment, please contact AFGKAPARR@unhcr.org

- In 2006, the Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation and the Halo Trust and Deming Agency for Afghanistan cleared mine-affected areas.
- Short-term employment opportunities were provided through the implementation of cash-for-work activities. From 2008 through 2010, CARE Afghanistan provided 350 individuals (50 per cent females) with tailoring, carpet weaving, ball making, poultry, kitchen gardening, bag making, metal welding and business training activities.
- SOZO International and Save the Children completed the construction of a secondary and a high school building.

	■ SOZO completed the construction of a basic health centre and equipped it with furniture and medical equipment, as well as a generator. The Ministry of Public Health provided medical staffing and SOZO trained community health workers to teach the community on personal and environmental hygiene. ■ In 2017, Action Contre la Faim conducted hygiene education for the entire community.
	■ Action Contre la Faim, Roshan, SOZO and Directorate of Rural Rehabilitation and Development dug 18 shallow and two deep wells and constructed two reservoirs with a capacity of 80,000 and 50,000 litres, equipped both with the generators and two-inch water pumps. SOZO also connected 17 tap stands to the reservoirs.
	■ During 2007 – 2011, 339 shelters units were built by United Methodist Committee of Relief.
	■ In 2009, the French civil-military co-operation funded the construction of a police check-post. ■ Save the Children constructed a children's playground near the school building. ■ The Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation and CARE Afghanistan demarcated 30 Km of internal roads and gravelled 20 Km. CARE also constructed few culverts.

Remaining Gaps

	■ Efforts are needed to ensure inclusion and practical coverage of the area in the Citizen's Charter.
	■ Employment is an issue for the population and quick-impact and labour-intensive projects are urgently needed.
	■ The clinic is currently closed, and further advocacy needed to re-open it.
	■ Two deep wells and two water reservoirs, with 10,000- 70,000 cubic meter capacity, exist but the reservoir with the capacity of 10,000 cubic meter is not functional and need repair works. Follow-up is required on the water discharge of the two wells recently developed. One well is reportedly yielding enough water whereas the other one has limited discharge. The result of the follow-up will provide evidence of the prospects for the development of the area. ■ Drinking water is an issue in the PARR: Based on technical survey, the aquifer is very low and has not enough capacity to yield water and recharge. This is due to the geological structure of the area and on the long-term, the construction of check dams could be a solution, also providing job opportunities for the inhabitants of the area.
	■ Electricity is a major issue here as the power system has crossed the area, but not benefiting its population. A temporary solution would be solar panel distribution.
	■ There are visible gaps in the infrastructure sector and a need for roads improvement and culvert construction.

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CR-6 QALA-E-NASRO AND BINI WARSAK

CENTRAL REGION, PARWAN, BAGRAM DISTRICT

Targeted Beneficiaries in 2020	Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
4,610	25,410	4,130	19,180	2,100

This new PARR is consisted of two main locations: Qala-e-Nasro and Bini Warsak. Qala-e-Nasro is rural village 9km southeast of Bagram airbase. During the Soviet invasion, the population fled to Pakistan and Iran. The return to this area started in 2002.

Bini Warsak is a Land Allocation Scheme (LAS) ¹site inaugurated in 2006 as per the Presidential Decree 104. The LAS residents are a mixed population of different ethnicities. 15,000 plots (each plot 400 square meters) distributed to returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). Bini Warsak is approximately 45km north-east of Kabul city about 4 km from the main New Kabul-Bagram Road. Due to unviability and lack of resources after almost 13 years only 830 families (5,810 individuals) are living in this PARR. Of which 1,680 are returnees and 4,130 are internally displaced persons.



	Community Development		Special Assistance		Livelihood		Education		Health		WASH		Shelter		Energy		Infrastructure
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Projects already implemented by UNHCR

BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 5,870	In 2017, UNHCR funded Women of Hope for tree plantation projects.
 378	54 needy families were provided with cash assistance between 2007 and 2010.
 3,150	In 2009 and 2010, poultry farming training was conducted for 450 beneficiaries. Each beneficiary was provided with hens, tools and medicine.
 500	Two big tents for 500 students were provided as emergency assistance until a primary school building was constructed in 2007.
 8,043	64 latrines were built in 2008. - Four water points were constructed, and hand pump installed in the area in 2007.
 1,295	185 households have been assisted to build their houses.
 8,970	Under cash-for-work modalities, several projects such as road levelling and gravelling, and culvert construction have been implemented in the area since 2009.

¹ The Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation launched the Land Allocation Scheme (LAS) in December 2005 with Presidential Decree 104, legalizing the distribution of intact and uncultivated government land to landless returnees and IDPs. This scheme aims to support landless Afghan refugee returnees. The legal framework for governing the scheme has been replaced by Presidential Decree 305, to include protracted IDPs as well.



Children are collecting water from UNHCR funded Water points, but more water interventions are required. © UNHCR



Children's access to education can be limited by numerous factors e.g. a child cannot learn without the right environment. © UNHCR



A look of the current roads in Bini Worsak that need improvement © UNHCR

UNHCR activities planned in 2020

TARGET BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 250	■ A secondary school for girls is being constructed, as there are around 250 students studying in a rented house. A play ground and a kindergarten for 500 children are also being developed.
 1,400	■ A water well and the network to connect different parts of the area are being built, benefitting around 200 families.
 980	■ 140 vulnerable households are benefitting from cash-for-shelter assistance.
 1,980	■ A 3-km internal road and side ditches are being built.



Partnerships

UNHCR's main governmental counterpart is the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) at the national level and the Directorates of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRRs) at the provincial level.

The following reflects information collected by UNHCR and MoRR staff in the respective area. To request an update or amendment, please contact AFGKAPARR@unhcr.org



- Equal Access (an American NGO) carried out human rights trainings for 240 residents (120 men, 120 women).



- The Adventist Development and Relief Agency distributed winter assistance in 2017 for the most vulnerable families.



- There are five schools run by the Ministry of Education in the area.
- One high school and one middle school have been constructed by CESVI (an international NGO) in Bini Warsak LAS in 2009.



- The Ministry of Public Health established an emergency health post at the site in 2007.
- CESVI constructed 121 latrines in 2007, as well as a building for a health clinic in 2008 but further work needs to be done to make it fully functional.



- The Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation built six water wells in 2008.
- Action Contre la Faim constructed 12 water points and repaired six others in 2007.



- CESVI constructed 160 shelters and latrines for 1,120 individuals in 2008.



- In 2008, the Ministry of Public Works constructed a 25-km road to connect Bagram with Koh-e-Safi, located to the south of the settlement.
- The same year, the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation constructed 13.5 km of internal roads.

Remaining Gaps



- The area needs to be included in Citizen's Charter.



- Livelihoods promotion is direly needed.



- A kindergarten needs to be constructed in the area for 500 children.



- There is a need for construction of a basic health clinic in Kotwali village. Currently, the Ministry of Public Health operates the clinic in a rental private building.



- There are three functional water networks in the LAS, but a water well along with water network is needed for 200 families in different blocks.



- Adequate shelter is a pressing need in both Qala-e-Nasro and Bini Worsak. Since, this is a new PARR, UNHCR and partners need to conduct in-depth assessment to find the gaps under this sector.



- Solar packages are urgently required.
- In the meantime, advocacy shall be made to connect the area with the grid network.

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ER-1 MAJBOORABAD

EASTERN REGION, NANGARHAR, JALALABAD CITY

Targeted Beneficiaries in 2020	Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
11,770	150,000	7,500	90,000	52,500

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. It was identified as a Priority Area of Return and Reintegration in 2017. Approximately 25,000 households 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 remains 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.



	Community Development		Special Assistance		Livelihood		Education		Health		WASH		Shelter		Energy		Infrastructure
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Projects already implemented by UNHCR

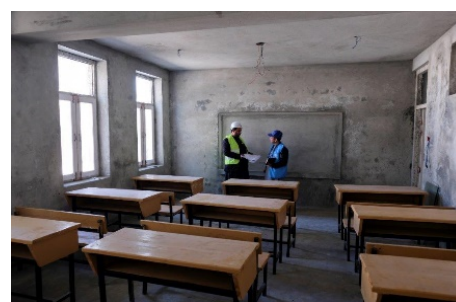
BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 175	In 2017, as part of an interagency effort to address seasonal vulnerability, UNHCR distributed cash assistance to 25 households to help them survive the harsh winter conditions, targeting recent returnees, IDPs and others at risk.
 1,120	In 2017 UNHCR implemented a community-based poultry support project targeting 160 returnee and IDP families.
 10,500	- In 2017, a school was constructed (10 classrooms plus two administration rooms) and awareness sessions about the importance of education, especially for girls, conducted. - In 2019, UNHCR started the first phase of the expansion of the Nasrat high school situated in the immediate neighbourhood of Majboorabad. A two-story building (12 classrooms plus four administration rooms) is being built. - In 2019, UNHCR started the first phase of the construction of Sardar Mohammad Dawood Khan high school, a two-story building (12 classrooms plus 4 administration rooms).



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

UNHCR activities planned in 2020

TARGET BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 70	Ten vulnerable households are being assisted.
 11,700	- The second phase of the construction of Nasrat high school and the Sardar Mohammad Dawood Khan high school has started. - The construction of a three-story building for Angiza Shinwary school as well as the drilling and installation of a solar powered pipe scheme will benefit over 7,000 students.

Partnerships

UNHCR's main governmental counterpart is the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) at the national level and the Directorates of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRRs) at the provincial level.

The following reflects information collected by UNHCR and MoRR staff in the respective area. To request an update or amendment, please contact AFGKAPARR@unhcr.org



- The Organization of Human Welfare (a national NGO) has implemented activities benefitting most vulnerable and needed people of the communities.



- UN-HABITAT has implemented livelihood support programs mainly aimed at empowering women;



- The Directorate of Education and UNICEF support schools and other education facilities in the area.



- The Directorate of Public Health supports a clinic that provides basic health services, though most people go to the Nangarhar public health hospital for healthcare services.



- ICRC and the Directorate of Water Supply and Irrigation have constructed and drilled community-based pipe scheme for potable water.



- Global Communities (a US-based NGO) has implemented shelter program in parts of Majboorabad.



- UN-Habitat started various small and medium scale community-infrastructure projects including the construction of small roads, drainage systems, culverts, sidewalks and canals.
- The Citizens' Charter is planned for Majboorabad by early-2020.

Remaining Gaps

	■ Lack of access to regular livelihoods and employment remains one of the pressing challenges for women and girls.
	■ Additional educational infrastructure and supplies are required, including the construction of additional classrooms and solar powered pipe schemes.
	■ Access to healthcare needs to be improved with additional facilities and services (such as the provision of services via mobile health clinics).
	■ The community has requested the drilling of a solar powered pipe scheme but finding public land for the proposed project is an issue.
	■ Given the semi-urban characteristics of the area, the remaining gaps are mainly related to medium- and long-term development of infrastructure (construction and pavement of internal roads and streets, side ditches, culverts and sidewalks). ■ Based on the findings of a rapid need-assessment conducted by UNHCR, there is a need to improve the community infrastructure (construction and pavement of internal roads and streets, side ditches, culverts and sidewalks).

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ER-2 CHARBAGH

EASTERN REGION, LAGHMAN, QARGHAI DISTRICT

Targeted Beneficiaries in 2020	Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
2,610	60,000	9,000	18,000	33,000

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. It was identified as a Priority Area of Return and Reintegration in 2017. The broader community is predominantly of the Pashtun ethnic group with some Tajik and Pashayee. Majority of the 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.



	Community Development		Special Assistance		Livelihood		Education		Health		WASH		Shelter		Energy		Infrastructure
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Projects already implemented by UNHCR

BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 763	In 2018, cash assistance was distributed to 109 households to help them survive the harsh winter conditions.
 2,310	- In 2019, 15 youths received skills training, start up support as well as market linkage in mobile repair. 30 vulnerable households have been assisted with provision of livestock, poultry and Zarangs (tricycles). - In 2018, 285 returnees, IDPs and host community households benefited, through a cooperative approach, from training on beekeeping and honey production, and greenhouse and poultry support.
 11,100	- In 2019, a solar powered pipe scheme for potable water was installed in Charbagh boys' school, benefitting over 5,000 students. - In 2017, a school building was constructed for the Qalai Pacha primary school. - In 2019, the construction of Kutubzai girls' school started, with 12 classrooms and flush latrines.
 840	In 2019, four bore wells were drilled and fitted with hand pumps, benefitting 120 households
 147	Since 2018, 21 households have received shelter assistance.



UNHCR supports returnees to make a living through beekeeping 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



View of the recently constructed solar powered pipe scheme in Charbagh boys' school. © UNHCR partner/ Majeed

UNHCR activities planned in 2020

TARGET BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 140	■ 20 individuals with special needs are being assisted.
 210	■ 30 youths are benefitting from skills training and start-up support.
 1,000	■ The second phase of the Kutubzai girls' school construction project has started.
 1,050	■ Five bore wells are being constructed, fitted with hand pumps.
 210	■ Solar panels, batteries, bulbs and other required accessories will be distributed to vulnerable persons in those areas of Charbagh that are not connected with the government's power city grid.

Partnerships

UNHCR's main governmental counterpart is the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) at the national level and the Directorates of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRRs) at the provincial level.

The following reflects information collected by UNHCR and MoRR staff in the respective area. To request an update or amendment, please contact AFGKAPARR@unhcr.org

	■ The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, through the National Horticulture and Livestock Project provided poultry business support, established orchards and gardens and other agriculture related interventions. ■ The Welfare Association for Afghanistan (a national NGO) implemented a cow raising support project. ■ The Comprehensive Agriculture Development (a National Priority Program) is currently distributing improved seeds and fertilizers, and rehabilitating irrigation systems and related infrastructure.
	■ HealthNet (an international NGO) supports the provision of health care and running of the clinics and health facilities. ■ The Swedish committee has provided medicines. ■ IbnSina (a national NGO) has supported the construction of clinics and training centres.
	■ The Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees (DACAAR) implements WASH support projects including the drilling and installation of hand-pump fitted tube wells. ■ The Directorate of Rural Rehabilitation and Development has implemented several WASH projects.
	■ IbnSina (a national NGO) has constructed irrigation canals and suspension bridges. ■ The Citizen's Charter and Women Economic Empowerment (a National Priority Programs) is implementing programmes focusing on basic infrastructure, water management and sanitation.

Remaining Gaps



- Many households have special vulnerabilities and need to be assisted.



- Access to employment opportunities remains extremely limited in the community.



- Additional educational infrastructure and supplies are required, including the construction of additional classrooms and a solar powered pipe scheme to allow the distribution of drinking water to the students.



- Access to healthcare needs to be improved with additional facilities and services, including the upgrading and renovation of the current health facility.



- More community-based pipe schemes would be needed.



- Access to shelter remains a pressing need for recent returnees and IDPs.



- Solar packages are needed to vulnerable households not connected with the government's power grid.

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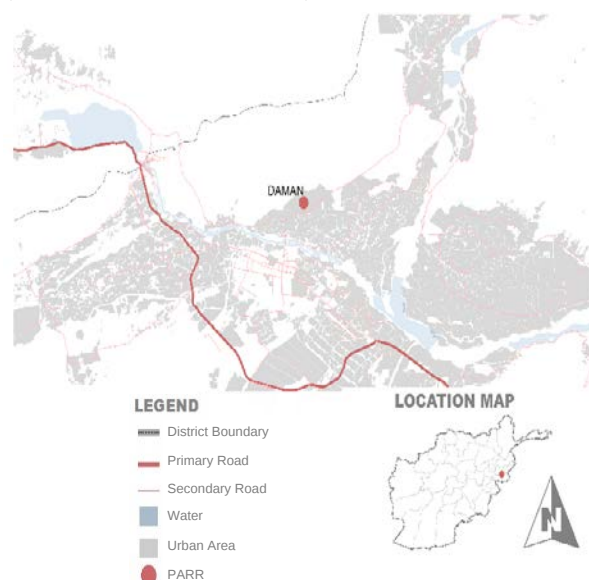
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ER-3 DAMAN

EASTERN REGION, NANGARHAR, BEHSUD DISTRICT

Targeted Beneficiaries in 2020	Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
14,070	140,000	10,500	70,000	59,500

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. It has incrementally expanded since 2016 and is now accommodating one of the largest populations of refugee returnees. It was identified as a Priority Area of Return and Reintegration in early 2019. 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 marketplaces is underway. A total of 16 Community Development Councils 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.



	Community Development		Special Assistance		Livelihood		Education		Health		WASH		Shelter		Energy		Infrastructure
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Projects already implemented by UNHCR

BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 1,273	- In 2017 and 2018, UNHCR in coordination with the Directorate of Rural Rehabilitation and Development and partners distributed cash assistance to 149 households to help them survive the harsh winter conditions. - Since 2018, 30 households with individuals with specific needs have been assisted through cash and in-kind support. - Awareness sessions on the importance of civil documentation and the procedures for obtaining civil documents were organized. In addition, cash support was provided to 20 individuals to obtain their national ID card.
 385	In 2019, 40 youths (20 women and 20 men) were trained to make baby furniture and blankets and 15 vulnerable returnees, IDPs and members of the host population were provided with Zarangs (tricycles). These activities benefited their families as well.
 6,745	In 2019, two-story buildings along with solar powered pipe schemes for potable water were constructed in two schools and furniture and other facilities provided.
 5,505	- In 2019, a solar powered pipe scheme benefitting some 500 households was established. - Since 2018, nine bore wells have been drilled and fitted with hand pumps.



1,652

- Trainings on hygiene education, establishment of water management committees, and training of project mechanics were also successfully implemented.
- In 2019, 23 households were assisted with shelter.
- Shelter assistance has been provided to beneficiary households through cash and in-kind support for permanent shelter construction (two rooms, a corridor and a latrine).



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



View of Daman middle school being built by UNHCR. © UNHCR/ Eamal



UNHCR and its partners provide shelter to vulnerable households through its community-based protection programme. © UNHCR/ Eamal

UNHCR activities planned in 2020

TARGET BENEFICIARIES

ACTIVITIES



70

- Ten vulnerable households are being assisted.



1,200

- A two-story building for the Naqib Ahmad Khpalwak school is being constructed.



10,000

- A basic health clinic will be constructed in line with the Ministry of Public Health's standards, including the provision of equipment and furniture.



2,100

- Ten bore wells fitted with hand pumps are being drilled.



700

- Solar packages and renewable energy support are being provided to 100 households.



Partnerships

UNHCR's main governmental counterpart is the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) at the national level and the Directorates of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRRs) at the provincial level.

The following reflects information collected by UNHCR and MoRR staff in the respective area. To request an update or amendment, please contact AFGKAPARR@unhcr.org



- The Swedish Committee constructed a 16-room school building in Daman.

- UNICEF supports three schools with the provision of stationary, tents, and WASH services.



- The Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees (DACAAR) implements 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 (an international NGO) implemented a community-based water pipe scheme in the area.
- UN-Habitat implemented community infrastructure support projects (pavement of roads and streets, drainage systems, culverts) and develops women's empowerment through infrastructure development, livelihoods promotion, and shelter support.
- Under the Citizen's Charter, road rehabilitation and construction projects are underway. This program is being implemented by the Jalalabad municipality in partnership with UN-Habitat.
- The government plans to build a wide road to connect the area to Jalalabad city.

Remaining Gaps



- Access to livelihoods opportunities and employment needs to be enhanced as sustainable income opportunities are scarce for marginalized and disadvantaged groups.



- 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 require additional classrooms and improvements in water and hygiene systems.



- Quality healthcare services are needed. Residents of the area have no option but to go to private practitioners, which are costly and unaffordable to many of the low-income households that constitute more than half of the population. More facilities and mobile healthcare services are required.



- An additional community-based solar powered pipe scheme is needed.



- Sustainable energy is needed to improve living conditions and enhance chances for children to attend school.
- Provision of solar packages for vulnerable returnees, IDPs and host populations is needed.

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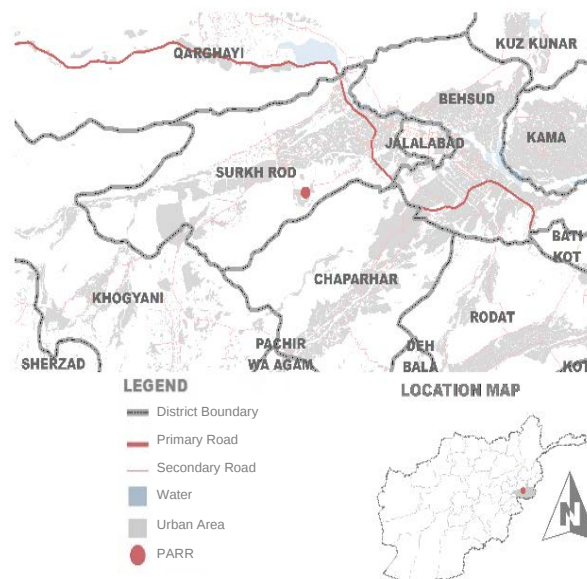
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ER-4 SHEIKH MISRI

EASTERN REGION, NANGARHAR, SURKHROD DISTRICT

Targeted Beneficiaries in 2020	Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
40,950	70,900	24,800	38,400	7,700

This area is comprised of Sheikh Misri, a Land Allocation Scheme (LAS) site for landless returnees), Siasang, Lower Sheikh Misri, Durkhi Camp and other neighbouring villages. The area is located some 14 kms southwest of Jalalabad city in Surkhrod district, in the eastern region of Afghanistan. It was identified as a Priority Area of Return and Reintegration in 2019 and a Land Allocation Scheme (LAS) ¹site in 2006. The settlement was established on a barren terrain which remained isolated until early 2008. When first established in 2005, a sizeable portion of the area was littered with land mines and UXOs. Since August 2006, MACCA (formerly UNMACA) had conducted mine clearance operation that was facilitated by UNHCR and the Directorate of Rural Rehabilitation and Development. It was only in 2006 that a substantial number of applications were processed whereby beneficiaries were selected and allotted with land parcels. The site development gradually progressed since then. Currently, some 70,900 people live in this area, many of whom are refugee returnees. A great majority of the beneficiaries are returnees from Pakistan including returnees from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan (FATA) in 2005 who initially settled in Lower Sheikh Mesri and Hesarshahi temporary settlements in Nangarhar. These returnees originated from various districts of Nangarhar and constitute a diverse yet united community under the leadership of an elected Shura. Lack of livelihood opportunities within the area, difficult access, inadequate education and health services as well as shortage of accessible water sources are the inherent needs.



	Community Development		Special Assistance		Livelihood		Education		Health		WASH		Shelter		Energy		Infrastructure
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Projects already implemented by UNHCR

BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 2,800	■ In 2017, 400 vulnerable households received cash assistance to help them survive the harsh winter.
 210	■ Poultry and kitchen gardening projects benefited 30 families.
 1,860	■ In 2012, UNHCR expanded Nazaneen Jabarkhel Gils' school by constructing an eight-classroom school building including the construction of latrines, provision of furniture and solarized powered pipe scheme for potable water.
 14,500	■ In 2013, bore wells were drilled, fitted with hand pumps and community-based solar powered pipe schemes were built.
 10,500	■ Since 2005, UNHCR has provided shelter assistance to 1,500 vulnerable families.

¹ The Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) launched the Land Allocation Scheme (LAS) in December 2005 with Presidential Decree 104, legalizing the distribution of intact and uncultivated government land to landless returnees and IDPs. This scheme aims to support landless Afghan refugee returnees. The legal framework for governing the scheme has been replaced by Presidential Decree 305, to include protracted IDPs as well.



View of Nazaneen Jabarkheel girls' school built by UNHCR in SMNT @ UNHCR/ Timor Shah



View of the water reservoir constructed by UNHCR in SMNT@ UNHCR/ Eamal



Returnee women attending a session on GBV in SMNT @ UNHCR. Farida Kakar

UNHCR activities planned in 2020

TARGET BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 350	Cash assistance is being provided to 50 households with special needs.
 700	Skills training is organised for 40 youth to teach them how to make baby furniture and blankets, <i>Zarang</i> (tricycles) are being provided to 40 vulnerable households and Achi milking cow along with calves have been distributed to 20 vulnerable women along with start-up support and market linkage.
 2,200	Two secondary schools (10 and 12 classrooms) are being built.
 30,000	Two comprehensive health centres are being constructed.
 7,700	Two community-based solar powered potable water pipe schemes are being built, benefitting some 1,100 families.
 (*)	Solar packages will be provided.

(*) As this is a new PARR, the numbers of beneficiaries are currently being assessed.

Partnerships

UNHCR's main governmental counterpart is the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) at the national level and the Directorates of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRRs) at the provincial level.

The following reflects information collected by UNHCR and MoRR staff in the respective area. To request an update or amendment, please contact AFGKAPARR@unhcr.org

	UN-HABITAT constructed two schools. UNICEF and IRC also implemented education support projects, including both community-based schools and the construction of the schools.
	- UN-HABITAT constructed a basic health clinic. - The Directorate of Public Health through its partner AADA (Agency for Assistance and Development of Afghanistan) runs and supports the basic health clinic in the township.
	UNICEF, IRC, NRC, DRC, the Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees (DACAAR) and other partners are drilling bore wells and working on other WASH interventions.
	UN-HABITAT, IRC and NRC implement shelter assistance projects.
	- USAID constructed a 15-km gravel road along with culverts, roadside ditches and other structures linking the township with the main road. - The Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation assisted with internal road gravelling and culvert construction.

Remaining Gaps



- Lack of access to livelihoods and employment is the biggest hindrance to the reintegration of the community.



- Although a basic health clinic exists, the community is requesting 24/7 health facilities given the needs and the growing number of the population.



- Given the location (as the water table in the area is deep), access to safe drinking remains one of the pressing needs of the community.



- Access to electricity is limited.



- Asphalt of the main road linking the township with the city is needed for safe and easy access.

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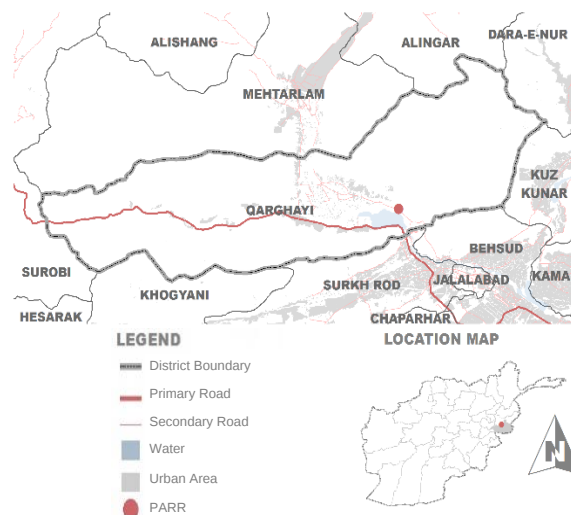
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ER-5 AZIZ KHAN KAS

EASTERN REGION, LAGHMAN, QARGHAYI DISTRICT

Targeted Beneficiaries in 2020	Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
40,240	65,800	8,500	38,760	18,540

Aziz Khan Kas is a cluster of villages including the Aziz Khan land allocation scheme for landless returnees and IDPs located on main the Kabul-Jalalabad highway as well as other nearby villages and communities (Kas Aziz Khan village, Aminabad, Mansoor Kalay and Bela) located in Qarghai Distrit of Laghman. It was identified as a Priority Area of Return and Reintegration in 2019 and a Land Allocation Scheme (LAS) ¹site in 2007. The site is comprised of the township and other communities located along a mountain and river. Currently some 9,800 people live in the area of whom the majority are refugee returnees, who have been provided land plots by the Government. The site has the capacity of 1,800 plots for living and encompasses a total of 400 jiribs area (jirib = 2,000 sqm). This land allocation site was disputed between state and an individual from neighbourhood. The lower court declared state ownership of the site, but issues are still rising from time to time.



	Community Development		Special Assistance		Livelihood		Education		Health		WASH		Shelter		Energy		Infrastructure
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Projects already implemented by UNHCR

BENEFICIARIES ACTIVITIES

	560	■ Cash assistance was provided to 80 households to help them survive the harsh winter conditions in 2017.
	1,000	■ A primary school was built for more than 1,000 boys and girls.
	2,450	■ Four bore wells and a community-based solar powered pipe scheme were constructed.
	210	■ 30 shelter units have been constructed for vulnerable families over the past years.

¹ The Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation launched the Land Allocation Scheme (LAS) in December 2005 with Presidential Decree 104, legalizing the distribution of intact and uncultivated government land to landless returnees and IDPs. This scheme aims to support landless Afghan refugee returnees. The legal framework for governing the scheme has been replaced by Presidential Decree 305, to include protracted IDPs as well.



A view of Kas Aziz Khan Township @ UNHCR/ Eamal



Front view of the school constructed by UNHCR@ AGHCO (UNHCR partner)



A view of the school yard in Kas Aziz Khan @ UNHCR/ Noorullah Kuchai

UNHCR activities planned in 2020

TARGET BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 (*)	■ Direct cash assistance will be provided to persons with specific needs.
 40	■ A market viability assessment is being done to plan skills training and other livelihood related interventions.
 1,200	■ A school with 12 classrooms will be constructed.
 15,000	■ A comprehensive health centre will be built.
 (*)	■ Extension of electricity in the site is being planned as well as the provision of solar packages.
 24,000	■ The construction of a community-based water network is being planned.

(*) As this is a new PARR, the numbers of beneficiaries are currently being assessed.

Partnerships

UNHCR's main governmental counterpart is the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) at the national level and the Directorates of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRRs) at the provincial level.

The following reflects information collected by UNHCR and MoRR staff in the respective area. To request an update or amendment, please contact AFGKAPARR@unhcr.org

	■ The Ministry of Education supports the education in the area, and UNICEF has established a child friendly space centre and developed emergency education for primary school children.
	■ Since 2016, UNICEF and WHO have been carrying out polio vaccination campaigns.
	■ The Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees (DACAAR) drilled bore wells in the area.
	■ The Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation organised the gravelling of internal roads and construction of culverts and ditches as well as and bore wells.

Remaining Gaps



- There is a high number of people with special needs and vulnerabilities who cannot access support and services given the remote location and terrain of the site.



- Employment opportunities are needed in the community as unemployment rates are high.



- There are no secondary education facilities in the community.



- Limited access to health care is another barrier to the reintegration.



- Access to safe drinking water remains one of the pressing challenges.



- Shelter remains one of the main needs for 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 are living in overcrowded conditions and lack adequate privacy, which expose them to harassment.



- The roads in the site require levelling and gravelling to improve access to the local market.

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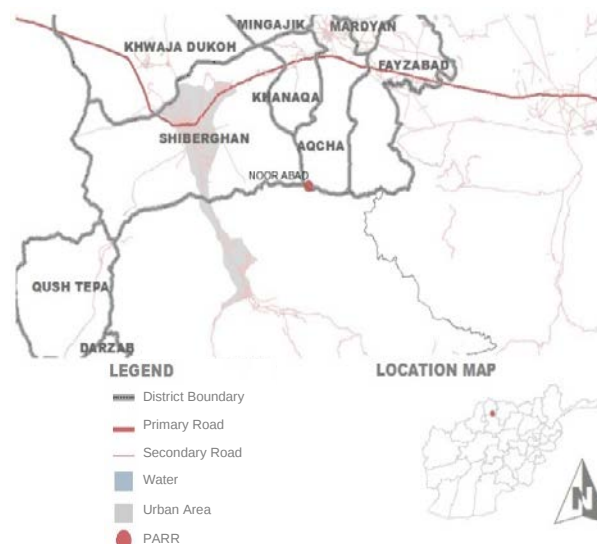
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NR-1 NOOR ABAD

NORTHERN REGION, JAWZJAN, AQCHA DISTRICT

Targeted Beneficiaries in 2020	Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
0	3,850	700	3,150	0

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. It was identified as a Priority Area of Return and Reintegration in 2018 and a LAS ¹site in Aqcha district of Jawzjan province. 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 a LAS site and the potential to attract further returnees, UNHCR has prioritized the area for further interventions.



	Community Development		Special Assistance		Livelihood		Education		Health		WASH		Shelter		Energy		Infrastructure
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Projects already implemented by UNHCR

BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 3,290	- In 2018, 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. - Since 2015, some 600 persons with specific needs have been assisted with core non-food item packages and 240 through direct cash.
 280	In 2017, 40 women received tailoring and literacy training as well as sewing machines and materials to support the households establishing small business.
 1,650	- In 2015, a secondary school was built in Noor Abad providing access to education to 1,200 students (boys and girls). - In 2019, literacy courses were provided for 100 persons (male and female). - In 2019, child-friendly spaces/playgrounds were built. - In 2019, a playground for children was constructed.
 700	In 2019, health and hygiene trainings benefitted 100 persons.

¹ The Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation launched the Land Allocation Scheme (LAS) in December 2005 with Presidential Decree 104, legalizing the distribution of intact and uncultivated government land to landless returnees and IDPs. This scheme aims to support landless Afghan refugee returnees. The legal framework for governing the scheme has been replaced by Presidential Decree 305, to include protracted IDPs as well.

**1920**

- In 2015, five semi-deep wells were constructed.
- In 2019, a water supply scheme was built and equipped with solar power for the community.

**1,372**

- In 2015 and 2016, 196 shelter units were constructed for the most vulnerable returnees.

**3,500**

- In 2019, solar packages were distributed to 500 families, improving lightening and security.

**1,920**

- In 2019, UNHCR constructed a 3-km road through a labour-intensive cash-for-work modality to enhance livelihoods opportunities and facilitate access to services and markets.



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

UNHCR activities planned in 2020

Access has become a challenge due to the security context and therefore no activities have been planned for 2020 at this stage, although UNHCR continues its protection monitoring by remote.

Partnerships

UNHCR's main governmental counterpart is the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) at the national level and the Directorates of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRRs) at the provincial level.

The following reflects information collected by UNHCR and MoRR staff in the respective area. To request an update or amendment, please contact AFGKAPARR@unhcr.org



- UNICEF is assessing possible development of a sports ground in the village.



- The Turkish Consulate in Mazar-e Sharif assisted vulnerable families with food and heating fuel.
- WFP assisted ten families under its food-for-work programme and 600 vulnerable individuals with food. 60 individuals were also assisted through direct cash in 2018 by the Directorate of Refugees and Repatriation.



- Save the Children and the Directorate of Public Health's mobile clinic regularly visit the area to support malnutrition cases among the population.



- In 2016, one deep well was dug and a 25-kv generator installed by the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation.
- In 2017, UNICEF constructed two deep wells with a water network project, allowing the community to have access to clean water.



- In 2019, the provincial Directorate of Rural Rehabilitation and Development implemented a 10 km road project.



Remaining Gaps



- The community needs to be supported through livelihood (carpet weaving) intervention.

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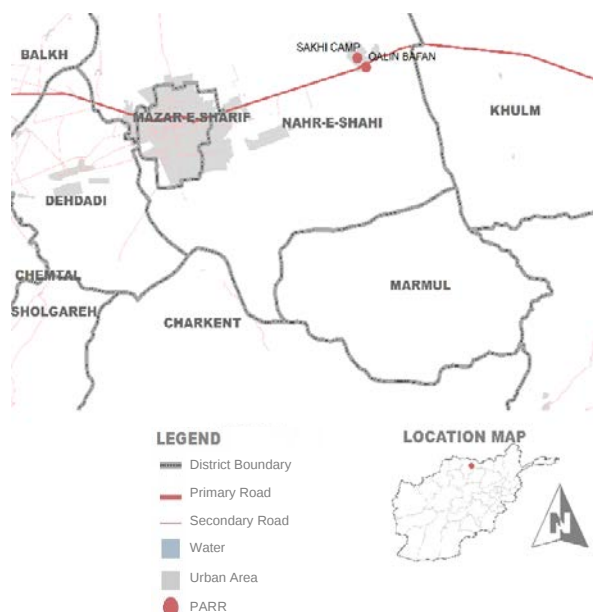
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NR-2 SAKHI CAMP AND QALIN BAFAN

NORTHERN REGION, BALKH, NAHR-E-SHAHI DISTRICT

Targeted Beneficiaries in 2020	Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
4,900	20,650	4,900	10,500	5,250

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 to host Tajik refugees who had fled civil war in Tajikistan. It was identified as a Priority Area of Return and Reintegration in 2018 and a Land Allocation Scheme (LAS) ¹. In 1997, following the voluntary repatriation of the Tajik 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 LAS site under the administration of Nahr-e-Shahi district, inaugurated in 2006 to host landless refugees returning from Pakistan and Iran who have 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. The community has been prioritized for implementation of the Citizens' Charter National Priority Programme.



	Community Development		Special Assistance		Livelihood		Education		Health		WASH		Shelter		Energy		Infrastructure
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Projects already implemented by UNHCR

BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 2,984	- UNHCR provided core relief items to distribute households in both communities. - In 2017, 118 families in Qalin Bafan and 251 families in Sakhi Camp received cash assistance to help them survive the harsh winter months. - Since 2008, 110 persons with specific needs have been assisted with direct cash and in-kind assistance.
 1,200	- In 2014, a carpet weaving training was provided in Qalin Bafan. - In 2017, several small-scale entrepreneurship activities were implemented in Sakhi Camp through community mobilization.
 600	In 2019, the existing school was expanded with additional 6 classrooms.
 12,354	- In 2008, seven semi-deep and one deep wells, including piping scheme network project, were built in Qalin Bafan. - In 2017, two deep wells and a 15-cubic metre water reservoir were constructed in Sakhi Camp. - In 2019, a tower tank was constructed, three water wells were rehabilitated, and solar-powered water pumping system and distribution network installed.

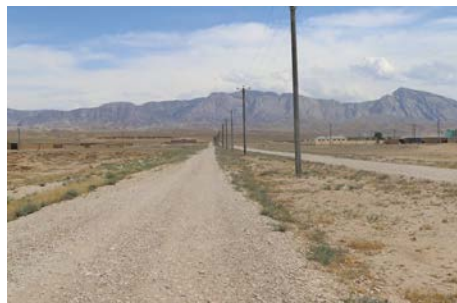
¹ The Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation launched the Land Allocation Scheme (LAS) in December 2005 with Presidential Decree 104, legalizing the distribution of intact and uncultivated government land to landless returnees and IDPs. This scheme aims to support landless Afghan refugee returnees. The legal framework for governing the scheme has been replaced by Presidential Decree 305, to include protracted IDPs as well.

**441**

- In 2008, 63 shelters were built in Qalin Bafan.

**1,757**

- In 2016, 251 solar lamps were distributed to families lacking lightening facility.



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

UNHCR activities planned in 2020

TARGET BENEFICIARIES

ACTIVITIES

**1,190**

- 170 families are being assisted with livelihood opportunities such as animal husbandry project, purchasing sheep and goats including three-month animal feeds.

**700**

- The drilling of one water deep well and establishment of a water network equipped with solar system will provide 100 families with access to potable water.

**560**

- Dwellings for 80 families are being improved through cash-for-shelter.

**2,450**

- A 5-km road is being improved to allow for better access to school, health centre and market and flood mitigation measures will be developed.



Partnerships

UNHCR's main governmental counterpart is the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) at the national level and the Directorates of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRRs) at the provincial level.

The following reflects information collected by UNHCR and MoRR staff in the respective area. To request an update or amendment, please contact AFGKAPARR@unhcr.org



- The Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (an international NGO) constructed a community centre in Qalin Bafan.



- WFP is providing food assistance to vulnerable households.



- Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development implements income-generation activities in Sakhi Camp.
- WFP facilitated a training projects in tailoring, wool spinning and handicrafts, including the distribution of tailoring equipment to support 140 women in Sakhi Camp.
- NRC assisted 65 families through vocational training in Sakhi Camp.
- The Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development implemented a poultry project for 35 families in Sakhi Camp.
- The German Technical Cooperation implemented a poultry project for 81 families in 2017.



- The Government of Uzbekistan assisted in building a secondary school in Qalin Bafan.



- In 2019, UNICEF through the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development developed one deep well including pipe scheme in Qalin Bafan.
- Global Partner (an international NGO) will be doing a joint water project with UNHCR in 2020.



- NRC assisted 81 families with shelter construction in Qalin Bafan in 2015 and built 13 shelters in Sakhi camp in 2017.



- The Citizens' Charter is currently connecting the sites with the electricity grid.



- German Technical Cooperation constructed a culvert in Qalin Bafan in 2017.
- The Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation gravelled a 14 km access road in 2007 in Qalin Bafan.
- The International Security Assistance Forces (ISAF) built a mosque for the two communities.
- The German Technical Cooperation started building a passage barrier across the railway in 2019 to prevent accidents.
- In 2016, the Government constructed of a 100-metre retaining wall project to protect the settlement from seasonal flooding. In 2020, it is planning to build a road, canal and another retention wall in 2020.

Remaining Gaps



- Additional facilities, such as a centre for scissoring, dust removing and as well as washing machines would be needed for the carpet-weaving activities.
- The construction of market centre, as well as the adoption of innovative approaches through notably the MADE51 model (providing a pathway for refugee artisan to supply market-ready products to customers) would promote sustainable livelihoods and viable market opportunities.



- 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.



- Basic infrastructure, such as road and street rehabilitation, is required to improve access to markets and services in both communities.

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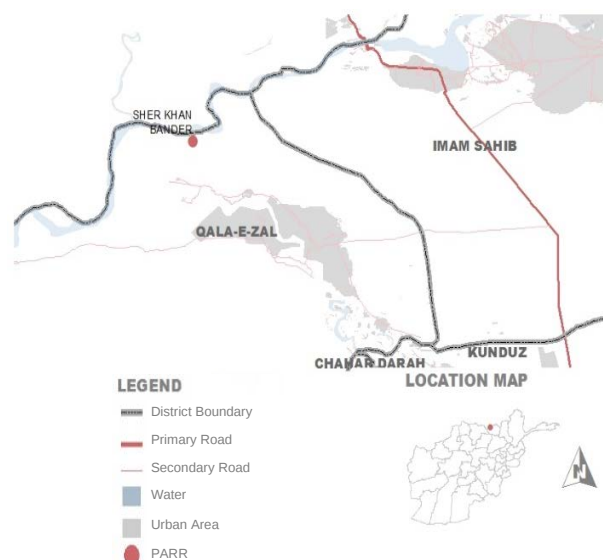
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NR-3 SHER KHAN BANDAR

NORTHERN REGION, KUNDUZ, IMAM SAHIB DISTRICT

Targeted Beneficiaries in 2020	Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
5,965	24,850	1,456	10,185	13,209

Sher Khan Bandar is located about 75 km north of Kunduz city, bordering with Tajikistan. It consists of more than ten sub-villages including Qarakotermia Afghanistan, Qarakotermia Turkman, Qartep Afghanistan, Chilkapa Arab ha, Chilkapa Afghanistan, Qizil Qala Uzbekia, Past Joy Afghanistan, Qara Turkman, Chamosqol/Khalilha and Barzangi Arbab Mosa. It was identified as a Priority Area of Return and Reintegration in 2018. 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 advocating for its inclusion in the Citizens' Charter National Priority Programme. This group of villages is easily accessible, and the security situation is good. Youth within the community are active and supports community mobilization program. 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.



	Community Development		Special Assistance		Livelihood		Education		Health		WASH		Shelter		Energy		Infrastructure
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Projects already implemented by UNHCR

BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 11,448	- In 2018, 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. - In 2019, 250 men and women participated in a dinner event to raise awareness on ending violence against women in the workplace and the community.
 385	In 2018, access to job opportunities was provided to 55 households through implementation of 11 greenhouse projects in the community and to five households through implementation of kitchen garden project.
 360	In 2019, UNHCR constructed a 6-classroom school building.
 11,200	In 2019, UNHCR upgraded the existing health clinic with construction of latrines and boundary walls. An ambulance was purchased.
 11,200	In 2019, ten semi-deep wells were constructed in different villages of the PARR site.
 119	In 2018, 17 vulnerable households were assisted to build new houses.
 21,000	In 2019, 280 electricity poles were constructed with one unit of 160 kw transformer.

**18,152**

- In 2018, 5.2 km of road were resurfaced with graveling to improve access to schools, health facilities and the market, and five culverts and bridges were constructed.



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

UNHCR activities planned in 2020

TARGET BENEFICIARIES

ACTIVITIES

**1,050**

- Chicken incubator packages, including solar panel package are being distributed, benefitting 150 persons and their families.

**890**

- In 2019, UNHCR started construction of high school for girls with 12 classrooms: the construction work is ongoing and will be completed in 2020.

**4,025**

- 23 units of semi-deep wells are being constructed.

Partnerships

UNHCR's main governmental counterpart is the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) at the national level and the Directorates of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRRs) at the provincial level.

The following reflects information collected by UNHCR and MoRR staff in the respective area. To request an update or amendment, please contact AFGKAPARR@unhcr.org



- WFP distributes food to households.



- Save the Children, as part of its livelihood interventions, is including returnees in its training on marketable trades.
- LATIKA, a national NGO, constructed a community centre building in 2019, to be used for vocational training/skill training centre.



- The Directorate of Education constructed one school building in 2019.
- NRC repaired a secondary school building in 2019.
- NRC and Save the Children support CBE classes and provide education assistance for primary school children.



- The Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees (DACAAR) is assisting the community with the construction of water wells and provision of water through tankers.



- The Department of Energy and Water will carry out cabling for electricity connection to the area.



Remaining Gaps



- The construction of community centre would help promoting social cohesion.



- Over 1,400 returnees and IDP households would benefit from livelihoods opportunities.



- The community requires access to more potable water and water network.



- Road rehabilitation would improve access to schools, healthcare facilities, and markets.

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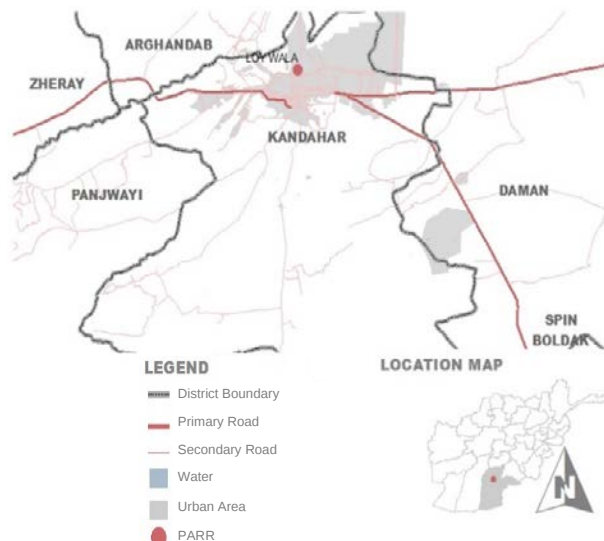
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SR-1 LOYA WALA

SOUTHERN REGION, KANDAHAR, POLICE DISTRICT 9 & 12

Targeted Beneficiaries in 2020	Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
278,839	323,227	31,502	4,900	286,825

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. It was identified as a Priority Area of Return and Reintegration in 2018. 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. During 2019, UNHCR reached a total of 18,171 (in addition to 41,704 beneficiaries who were assisted in previous years). The Citizens' Charter was initiated in the community in 2018 and since then several projects have been implemented. So far, 70 Community Development Councils are in place.



	Community Development		Special Assistance		Livelihood		Education		Health		WASH		Shelter		Energy		Infrastructure
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Projects already implemented by UNHCR

BENEFICIARIES ACTIVITIES

	1,743	In 2019, 959 individuals received cash/in-kind assistance and 784 persons displaced in emergency received core relief items.
	280	Since 2018, 40 women have taken 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.
	3,840	- In 2019, a school with over 550 students was equipped with solar energy (24 solar panels, 10 batteries, five power controllers and other accessories). - In 2019, eight additional classrooms were built at the Shahid Azimullah high school for girls, benefiting 1,000 students. - In 2019, eight Refugee Housing Units were provided to two schools: the Khair Abad school for girls and boys, and the Shahid Mohammad Akram Khakriazwal school for boys. Five big size tents were also provided to the Shahid Azimullah school for girls and boys, to be used as temporary classrooms pending construction of permanent buildings. A total of 13 tents accommodated 390 students. - A 335-meter wall was constructed for the Shahid Mohammad Akram Khakriazwal high school for girls, benefiting 1,900 students.
	15,800	In 2019, WASH projects were implemented in seven schools.



UNHCR's WASH activity/ Kotal Murcha High School/PARR/Loya Wala/Kandahar/Nomylai Aryan



CBP Program/UNHCR has supported Khair Abad boys/girls' school with the provision of RHUs to be used as classroom/ dug bore well- construction of lavatory and solar system for the borewell/PARR-Loya Wala-PD# 09/Nomylai Aryan



CBP program/UNHCR has Repaired Lavatory, dug bore well with solar system in Shahid Azimullah boys' high school/this picture is of the solar system installed for getting water through submersible from the dug bore well/ joint visit of UNHCR, DoRR, DoE and OHW/PARR-Loya Wala-PD# 09/Nomylai Aryan

UNHCR activities planned in 2020

TARGET BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 959	■ Assistance is being provided to 137 persons with specific needs and their families.
 4,300	■ The Shahid Azimullah High School for some 4,300 boy students is being constructed (8 classroom).
 271,830	■ 16 additional rooms are being constructed and solar packages procured for four clinics.
 1,750	■ A solar assistance programme is being implemented, benefitting 250 families.

Partnerships

UNHCR's main governmental counterpart is the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) at the national level and the Directorates of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRRs) at the provincial level.

The following reflects information collected by UNHCR and MoRR staff in the respective area. To request an update or amendment, please contact AFGKAPARR@unhcr.org

	■ Since 2018, DRC has established a community centre and held sessions on rights awareness. ■ In 2018 and 2019, national NGOs such as Youth Health and Development Organization, Human Resources Development Agency and PROMOTE have developed projects aiming at protecting women and children's rights: GBV and rights awareness programmes, child protection activities and child friendly spaces, training to women in management and leadership programs, GBV and women's rights, and legal awareness.
	■ Since 2018, WFP has been implementing SCOPE project (Assistance to documented/undocumented returnee families).
	■ Since 2018, Mercy Corps (an international NGO) has been implementing several vocational trainings in different fields. ■ DRC has business development activities for around 10-12 returnees.
	■ Since 2018, Save the Children has child friendly spaces, community-based education classes for children, and activities for drop out children. ■ Since 2018, NRC has been implementing education activities for children. ■ Islamic Relief Worldwide plans to provide awareness to 120 parents on the importance of education and to assist with teachers' salaries for the Shahid Azimullah high school for girls and the Arabo Qala school for boys. The programme intends to enrol 382 children in government schools.
	■ In 2018 and 2019, InterSOS implemented health, nutrition and WASH activities. ■ In 2018 and 2019, Medair implemented nutrition activities.

- Since 2018, Handicap International has been providing psychosocial support and other services to affected population through its mobile teams.
- Since 2018, the Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees (DACAAR) has implemented hygiene and sanitation activities.
- Reconstruction and Social Services for Afghanistan (a national NGO) plans to implement psychosocial and social reintegration activities in 2020.



- In 2018 and 2019, DRC implemented a cash-for-work project assisting 50 returnees 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.
- The Directorate of Rural Rehabilitation and Development with the support of UNICEF has planned to establish a water supply network system in the PD 9 areas of Loya Wala.



- Since 2019, NRC implements a shelter programme for 250 families. This includes livelihoods activities for eligible beneficiaries amongst the shelter beneficiaries.



- The Citizens' Charter was initiated in 2018 and is still going on: infrastructure and vocational training programs have been implemented through 70 Community Development Councils and out of 93 projects, 61 are completed while 32 are ongoing.



Remaining Gaps



- Special assistance programmes are needed, notably to develop income generating activities.



- Employment is a pressing need for the community as youth are mostly unskilled and unemployed.
- UNHCR conducted a socio-economic survey in 2017 followed by a comprehensive needs assessment 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.



- Considering the vast population in the area, there is a crucial need to increase access to education including through school construction and upgrading existing infrastructure.



- Although clinics exist in the area, some are located at a significant distance, and the service is of low quality.



- 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.



- Many families are living in inadequate shelter as they lack income to rent houses and/or buy their own houses.



- Lack of electricity is one of the challenges in the area. The population needs solar energy kits for lighting and cooling purposes.



- No park or recreational facilities are available in the area.

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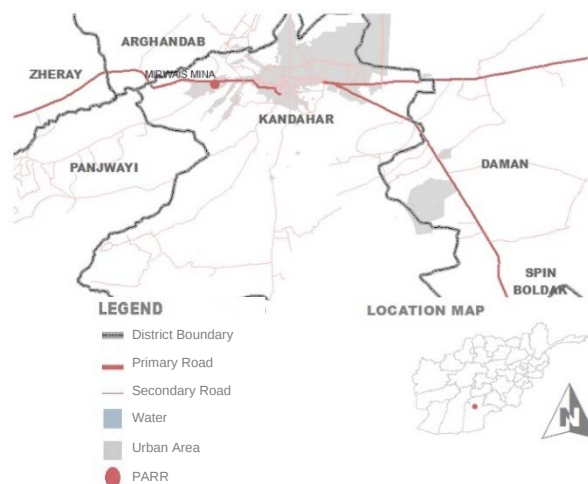
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SR-2 MIRWAIS MINA

SOUTHERN REGION, KANDAHAR, POLICE DISTRICTS 7 & 8

Targeted Beneficiaries in 2020	Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
60,687	118,806	13,808	6,000	98,998

Mirwais Mina comprises communities in Police District 7 and 8 of Kandahar City. It is a large area with some 15,500 families, including both refugee returnees and IDPs. It was identified as a Priority Area of Return and Reintegration in 2018. The area is located in the middle of agricultural lands and orchards, and the population has access to limited basic services. In 2019, UNHCR reached a total of 80,927 beneficiaries. 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 as it is not difficult 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 58 Community Development Councils (CDCs) are functional. There is no 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.



	Community Development		Special Assistance		Livelihood		Education		Health		WASH		Shelter		Energy		Infrastructure
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Projects already implemented by UNHCR

BENEFICIARIES ACTIVITIES

	952	■ In 2019, 665 individuals received cash/in-kind assistance and 287 persons displaced in emergency received core relief items.
	630	■ Since 2018, 40 female heads of households have taken 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. ■ In 2019, 50 women took part in a vocational training programme in skilled tailoring to equip them with skills to generate income and support their families. Efforts are made to retain 25 trainees with Khadija-tul-Kubra Women Associate (KKA) through an official Memorandum of Understanding.
	3,745	■ In 2019, three schools benefitted from implementation of water projects, the Souf primary school building was repaired and UNHCR provided seven Refugee Housing Units to four schools.
	75,600	■ In 2019, solar systems were provided to Nazo Ana clinic located in the PARR where a total of 75,600 patients are treated/per year.



Students at Kobai High School taking their exams in PaRR Mirwais Mina District 7, Kandahar L. Barichi



VTC (Tailoring trainees) are busy to learn new tailoring design photo made by Nomyalai Aryan



UNHCR dug bore well and provide Solar system to Abdul Shakur boys school to solve their water challenge/PARR-Mirwais Mina-PD#07/Iqbal Ferafhand-Liaison Officer

UNHCR activities planned in 2020

TARGET BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 700	■ 100 persons with specific needs and their families will be assisted with includes cash and in-kind assistance.
 500	■ The Murghan school for 500 girls and boys will be constructed (12 classrooms).
 57,800	■ A basic health clinic will be built in the PARR for an estimated 57,800 patients.
 1,687	■ Solar energy kits will be distributed to 241 families.

Partnerships

UNHCR's main governmental counterpart is the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) at the national level and the Directorates of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRRs) at the provincial level.

The following reflects information collected by UNHCR and MoRR staff in the respective area. To request an update or amendment, please contact AFGKAPARR@unhcr.org

	■ In 2018 and 2019, national NGOs such as Youth Health and Development Organization and Human Resources Development Agency have developed projects to protect women and children, with GBV and right awareness programmes, child protection activities and child friendly spaces.
	■ Since 2018, WFP has been implementing a SCOPE project (Assistance to documented/undocumented returnee families). ■ Since 2018 and 2019, PROMOTE (USAID Project) provided trainings to women in management and leadership programs, GBV and women's rights, and legal awareness.
	■ Since 2018, Mercy Corps (an international NGO) has been implementing several vocational trainings in different fields. DRC, through its livelihoods program, plans to provide business development, including grant to start small-scale business, to around 10-15 undocumented returnee beneficiaries.
	■ Since 2018, Save the Children has child friendly spaces and community-based education classes for children, as well as activities for drop out children. ■ Since 2018, NRC has been implementing education activities for children.
	■ Since 2018 and 2019, InterSOS implemented health, nutrition and WASH activities. ■ Medair has carried out nutrition activities. ■ Handicap International, through its mobile teams, provided psychosocial support and other services to affected population. ■ The Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees (DACAAR) has been implementing hygiene and sanitation activities. Reconstruction and Social Services for Afghanistan (a national NGO) plans to implement psychosocial and social reintegration activities in 2020.



- Since 2019, NRC has been implementing a shelter programme for an estimated 250 families in the PARR including livelihoods activities for eligible beneficiaries amongst the shelter beneficiaries.



- The Citizens' Charter was initiated in 2018 and is still going on. Development, infrastructure and vocational training activities are implemented by 58 Community Development Councils and amongst 71 projects, 30 are completed while 41 are ongoing.



Remaining Gaps



- Since the area hosts large population which include returnees, new IDPs and protracted IDPs, special assistance programmes are needed, including for the development of income generating activities.



- Employment is a pressing need for the community as youth are mostly unskilled and unemployed.
- UNHCR conducted a socio-economic survey in 2017 followed by comprehensive Needs Assessment in 2019 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.



- Considering the vast population in the area, it is essential to increase access to education by constructing additional school buildings and upgrading and expanding existing infrastructure.



- Although clinics exist in the area, some are located at a far distance from communities, and the services are generally of low quality.



- Water is one of the primary requirements in the area; the water is generally unsafe and in many locations is unavailable. Clinics and schools are also facing water challenges.



- Many families are lacking adequate shelter.



- Lack of electricity is one of the challenges in the area. The population needs solar kits for lighting purposes.



- No park or recreational place is available in the area.

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WR-1 KAHDISTAN

WESTERN REGION, HERAT, INJIL DISTRICT

Targeted Beneficiaries in 2020	Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
9,600	18,000	5,000	3,400	9,600

Kahdistan is a vast area located 15 km from Herat city and adjacent to the Herat-Badghis main road. The number of residents includes well over 8,000 returnees and IDPs who live nearby local population. It was identified as a Priority Area of Return and Reintegration in 2018. Many returnees, originated from Badghis, Faryab and Ghor Provinces and were not able to return to their places of origin due to insecurity and thus, opted to reside in Kahdistan. They managed through their traditional leadership to acquire land to develop a new settlement. The area has a large absorption capacity as more land is available for sale. Inward movement to the area has been dynamic and visible as returnees and IDPs keep coming in. 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.



	Community Development		Special Assistance		Livelihood		Education		Health		WASH		Shelter		Energy		Infrastructure
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Projects already implemented by UNHCR

BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 1,813	- Since 2017, 159 individuals have been assisted with job placement and other livelihood initiatives, such as small-scale businesses, self-help groups and entrepreneurship trainings. - In 2019, 100 women benefitted from livelihood opportunities through skills development in wool spinning and small enterprise support.
 18,000	- Two water wells with water reservoirs powered by solar systems have been built. - In 2019, ten water supply networks powered by solar systems and 1,500 persons received hygiene education.
 1,820	Over 260 families have been supported with the construction of two-room shelters and solar home lighting, most of them through a cash-based intervention approach.
 1,400	In 2019, 200 households received solar packages.



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

UNHCR activities planned in 2020

TARGET BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 700	100 women are being supported by self-help groups in wool-spinning, which benefit their families as well.
 800	A primary school is being constructed, benefiting 600 students and psycho-social counselling benefits 200 individuals.
 6,000	- Three new water wells with reservoirs powered by solar system will provide the community with access to safe drinking water. 1,400 individuals are being trained in hygiene promotion.
 2,100	300 families are receiving receive solar packages.

Partnerships

UNHCR's main governmental counterpart is the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) at the national level and the Directorates of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRRs) at the provincial level.

The following reflects information collected by UNHCR and MoRR staff in the respective area. To request an update or amendment, please contact AFGKAPARR@unhcr.org

-  The Citizens' Charter is expected to provide additional developmental assistance in the future.
-  IOM is supporting 120 beneficiaries with livelihoods opportunities.

Remaining Gaps



- There is need to establish a multi-purpose community centre for community's meetings and cultural gatherings, and to provide a space for women to be involved in decision making.
- Consistent advocacy is required to ensure inclusion of the area in the Citizen Charter.



- Employment opportunities are lacking.



- There is a functional health clinic in the area that need to be expanded equipped.



- There is insufficient drinking water and the construction of five additional wells equipped with solar power systems is required.



- Assistance for adequate housing is widely required.



- Access to energy for household lighting is needed, particularly to allow children to study at night. The community cannot afford the high cost of extension of the city power grid to the area.



- A 20 km access road including 30 culverts is needed to facilitate access to services and markets.
- The rehabilitation of a 5 km drainage canal is required as recent heavy flooding in the area destroyed many parts of the canal.

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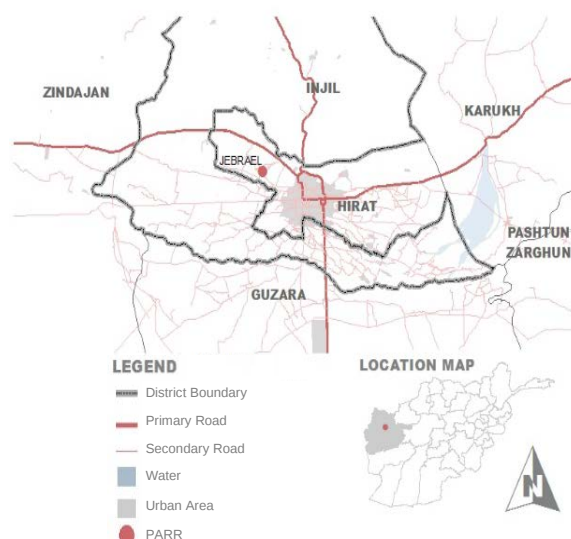
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WR-2 JEBRAIL

WESTERN REGION, HERAT, INJIL DISTRICT

Targeted Beneficiaries in 2020	Total Population	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community
4,750	130,000	0	130,000	0

Jebrail Township is located in Injil District, 6 km west of Herat City along the Herat- Islam Qala highway leading to Iran. It is named after a small village of Jebrail that existed in the outskirts of Herat and became a magnetic force for large influx of returnees. It was identified as a Priority Area of Return and Reintegration in 2018. The densely populated returnee area has become a suburb due to its proximity with Herat City. With almost 23,000 families (130,000 individuals), 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 the largest Hazara and community in Herat. The residents are originally from Balkh, Kandahar, Ghazni, Helmand, Oruzgan, Bamiyan, 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. Many families complement their livelihoods thanks to their family members in Iran. Assistance to the area is being scaled up by the government, UNHCR, and other actors for improving basic living conditions. Additional allocation by the Citizens' Charter is granted to the successful Community Development Councils. As compared to two years back the outlook of the area has remarkably improved. Almost all the streets are paved now, electricity installed, markets functioning, and business and production enhanced. Given that the returnees brought some skills from exile and complemented by additional trainings here, there is a variety of products such as construction material, sanitary ware, garments and food being processed and supplied to the market in Herat and even farther.



	Community Development		Special Assistance		Livelihood		Education		Health		WASH		Shelter		Energy		Infrastructure
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Projects already implemented by UNHCR

BENEFICIARIES | ACTIVITIES

	550	In 2019, 550 persons received psycho-social counselling.
	5,796	- Since 2017, 638 individuals have been assisted in establishing small businesses and provided with entrepreneurship training, job placements and self-help groups. This indirectly benefitted their families as well. - In 2019, 60 men and women were supported in the development of enterprises such as jewellery trade and garments and 130 persons were helped in job placement.
	4,000	In 2019, a primary school was built and UNHCR continued to support the women-only internet café.



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.

UNHCR activities planned in 2020

TARGET BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
 600	400 persons will continue to receive psycho-social counselling. - Gender-based violence awareness sessions are being planned for 200 beneficiaries.
 150	100 persons will be assisted to establish their micro-entrepreneurship and further support will be provided to 100 businesses that were previously assisted. 50 entrepreneurs will be assisted to have access to local and international markets under MADE51 project.
 4,000	- The women-only internet café will continue to be supported. 200 persons will benefit from International Computer Driving Licence classes. 600 families will benefit from health and hygiene promotion sessions.

Partnerships

UNHCR's main governmental counterpart is the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) at the national level and the Directorates of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRRs) at the provincial level.

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- Razi Social Development Organization (a national NGO) is supporting 420 persons to have access to livelihoods and psycho-social counselling.



- Since 2018, NRC has been providing school materials for children.
- UN-HABITAT is expanding a school in Jebrail.



- The Citizen's Charter continues to support the road building of the township.

Remaining Gaps



- The construction of a few more multi-purpose community centres is required to enhance community mobilization and in particular women and youth empowerment.



- More livelihoods support is needed as many youths have opted to leave the community in search for jobs abroad.



- More schools need to be built 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 also needed in the existing school buildings.



- The community access to safe/potable water needs to be addressed.



- More vulnerable people need to be supported in building their shelters.

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