



**Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees
to Support Voluntary Repatriation,
Sustainable Reintegration
and Assistance to Host Countries**

**Portfolio of Projects
2014**

Islamic Republic of

Afghanistan



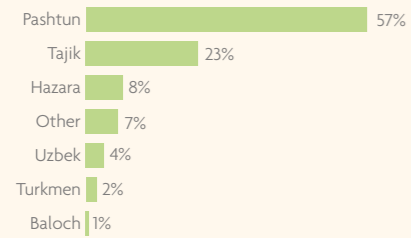
AFGHANISTAN: Afghan Returnee Overview

January 2014

Afghan Returnees

5.8 million returned to Afghanistan since 2002, of which **4.7 million** facilitated by UNHCR
20% of the total population

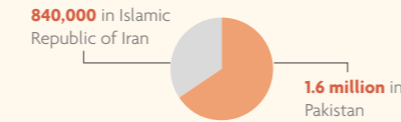
Ethnic breakdown of Afghan returnees



Afghan Refugees



2.5 million remaining Afghan refugees in the region



SSAR Financial Requirements

US\$ 190 million budgeted in 2014 by 17 partners

Total budget per outcome (in million US\$)



Assisted Afghan Returnees by Province

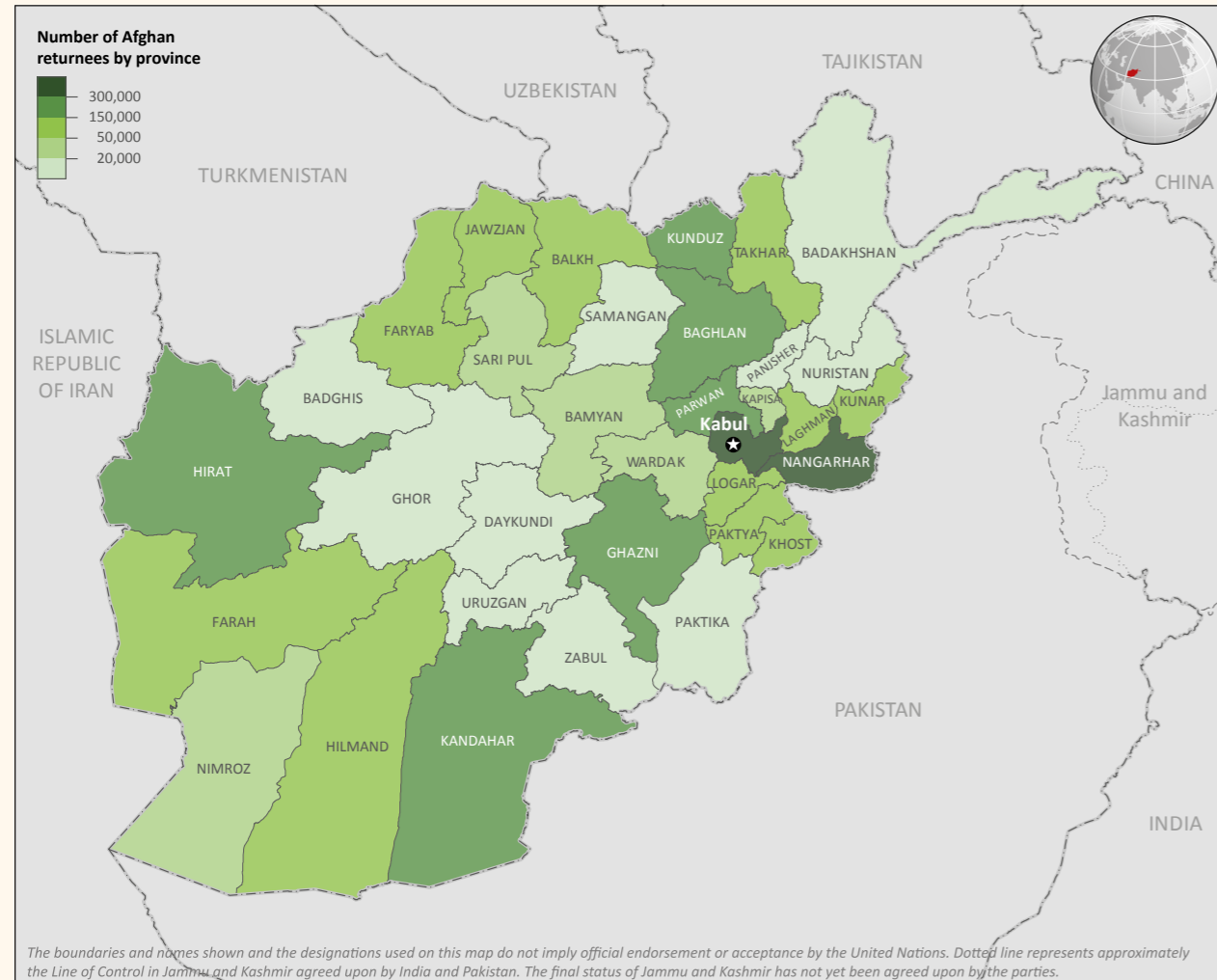


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Introduction

Afghan refugees constitute the largest refugee population and one of the most protracted displacement situations in the world. The Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) developed in response to this situation by the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, with the support of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), seeks to identify and implement comprehensive solutions for Afghan refugees in the region.¹ As part of this ongoing effort, a portfolio of proposed projects was prepared by the three Governments in the region, UN agencies, intergovernmental organizations, and international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Consolidating the efforts of participating stakeholders, the portfolio offers an integrated framework for multilateral cooperation and coordination in each country, to address the needs of Afghan refugees and returnees, and to advance solutions.

Priority will be given to empowering young people through education and skills training. The goal is to enable these individuals to contribute positively to the overall development of their country of asylum or their home country upon return. Within the framework of the Solutions Strategy in Afghanistan, the portfolio of proposed projects, which involves 17 key actors, aims to create an environment that is conducive to sustainable return and reintegration in Afghanistan. Through these projects, targeted interventions will facilitate safe and dignified repatriation and the anchoring of returnees, while simultaneously offering benefits to local communities.

The needs of Afghan returnees are great, far exceeding the capacity of humanitarian actors operating in Afghanistan. Needs assessments, carried out under the Solutions Strategy, indicate that community-based development investments have a meaningful impact on sustainable reintegration. As such, the Solutions Strategy aims to solicit the robust partnership of development stakeholders in the implementation of the Strategy. Strong partnerships with local, international and Government partners will thus be needed to comprehensively address these needs. Integrating returnee-targeted activities into national development programmes and strengthening the capacity of national institutions and line ministries, particularly their outreach at the community level, will facilitate the reintegration process and assist returnees in becoming productive citizens. Building strong links with partners will also ensure continued and reliable support during the political and military transitions taking place in Afghanistan in the year ahead.

The portfolio is structured into two parts. Part one includes a situational analysis, highlighting operational resources and gaps; a strategy to address these needs and gaps; partner profiles; a coordination and resource mobilization strategy; and a plan for measuring project progress. Part two presents a summary of proposed projects, including a description of target populations, objectives, activities and corresponding budgets.

PART I: Overview of the Portfolio

Situational Analysis

Context

Since 2002, over 5.8 million Afghan refugees have returned home, 4.7 million of whom were assisted by UNHCR. Representing 20 per cent of Afghanistan's entire population, returnees remain a key population of concern to UNHCR. Yet despite 10 years of intensive humanitarian, development and security interventions, returnees continue to face multiple challenges in reintegrating whether in their places of origin or return communities.

These challenges include lack of access to land tenure and basic services, low absorption rates, unmet protection needs and ongoing conflict and insecurity. Rural communities are often deprived of livelihood opportunities and access to basic infrastructure. Such shortcomings include lack of safe roads, access to markets, irrigation systems and protection from floods and other natural disasters. Integrated interventions by the Government of Afghanistan and the UN system in Afghanistan are essential to ensure that the necessary humanitarian and development assistance are provided complementarily. The Solutions Strategy presents an opportunity to help anchor displaced returnees in their communities in Afghanistan. It will also help prevent secondary movements, including further outflows to neighbouring countries and beyond.

Ongoing insecurity has presented humanitarian organizations such as UNHCR with a number of challenges to implementation, including shrinking humanitarian space and diminishing access to people of concern. Building strong partnerships with local authorities and communities is crucial to maintaining vital outreach functions to assist returnee populations in remote areas.

People of concern

Though returns are taking place at a much slower pace than during the peak years (2002-2008), the Afghan repatriation operation remains the largest in UNHCR's history. For 2014, UNHCR will use the planning figure of 50,000 Afghan returnees, taking into account the political and security transition and the reduced number of refugee returns in 2013.²

Afghan refugees surveyed³ in Pakistan cited increased insecurity and economic concerns as the two most significant reasons for their continued stay in exile. In addition, there are approximately 600,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Afghanistan.

With a possible increase in internal displacement expected as a result of uncertainties surrounding the presidential elections and withdrawal of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in 2014, stakeholders must also plan for the potential secondary displacement of returnees in Afghanistan. A substantial number of returnees – as much as 55 per cent in Khost province – have already become secondarily displaced. The phenomenon of exponential secondary displacement continues as more Afghans move to urban and peri-urban areas seeking livelihood opportunities and access to services. There, they reside alongside the urban poor, persons displaced by natural disasters or conflicts, and other vulnerable populations.

Policy framework

The Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees continues to serve as the policy framework within which UNHCR, in collaboration with other agencies, pursues sustainable reintegration for returnees. Closely aligned with the Government's National Priority Programmes (NPPs), which address the provision of and access to basic services, including health, education and livelihoods, the Solutions Strategy seeks

to facilitate the transition from short-term humanitarian aid to longer-term development initiatives. This portfolio provides an opportunity to take stock of the progress made thus far, and to identify areas of future cooperation among the relevant Government ministries and humanitarian and development agencies.

The National Solidarity Programme (NSP), one of the NPPs, is an important means of promoting rural development in Afghanistan. Launched in 2003 by the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) with the aim of developing and rehabilitating rural villages in Afghanistan, the programme empowers rural communities and promotes their participation in local development. Due to its wide geographical coverage, the NSP has significant potential to reach returnee communities across Afghanistan and to contribute to sustainable return. Based on needs assessment conducted in 2013, UNHCR will seek to further align and support the NSP to address gaps in high return areas.

In an effort to embed the Solutions Strategy within the larger framework of the NPPs, UNHCR has sought to identify and build strong partnerships with agencies involved in the NPPs. To this end, the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR) has signed 11 Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with key line ministries to ensure that the outcomes of the Solutions Strategy are included in the prioritization process of these ministries. The MRRD infrastructural projects, which will be implemented in conjunction with the National Area-Based Development Programme (outcome 2 of this portfolio), collectively represent a good example of such a partnership. The portfolio will further prioritize immediate needs linked to return, including cash grants, non-food items, shelter assistance and protection.

In coordination with the humanitarian country team in Afghanistan, UNHCR will continue to prioritize its interventions, taking into consideration access and return trends, including to urban areas. In locations where development actors are not yet present, UNHCR and its partners will undertake quick impact projects (e.g. construction of small access roads to improve livelihood opportunities), while advocating for the creation of more sustainable and longer-term opportunities.

Needs and gaps analysis

Findings of the baseline survey conducted in the high return areas indicate that a substantial number of refugee returnees from Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran have found difficulties in particular in the first years to re-establish themselves in their communities and to effectively exercise their social, economic, civil, political and cultural rights to the same extent as their host community. Continued insecurity, conflict, recurrent drought and other natural disasters, as well as rapid urbanization pose further challenges to efforts to encourage return and ensure sustainable reintegration. Moreover, millions of Afghan refugees have lived in exile in the neighbouring countries for more than three decades and often in urban areas. The gap between living conditions and economic opportunities in Afghanistan and the neighbouring countries often affects the decision to return. Limited absorption capacity, access to land and shelter, lack of livelihood opportunities, security risks in areas of origin and more importantly limited access to basic services, also contribute to changing return trends.

According to the findings of the recent comprehensive needs assessment conducted between September and November 2013 in various locations across Afghanistan, returnees and IDPs identified, in order of priority: shelter, water and livelihoods, as their priority needs.⁴ Lack of livelihoods came up repeatedly not only in its own category, but also linked to other categories.

Many rural communities in Afghanistan lack access to basic services, infrastructure and assistance. The arrival of returnees often exacerbates such existing strains on meagre community-level resources. In order for returns to be sustainable, initial assistance provided by UNHCR, which may address the

immediate survival needs of returnees, must be supplemented by long-term national development assistance in a systematic and integrated manner.

Access to land and shelter

Access to land and shelter and the acquisition or re-acquisition of land tenure remain key concerns for the returnee population. Having spent much of their lives outside Afghanistan, many returnees have lost vital linkages to their country, and the majority do not have access to land or housing. Disputes over land and property continue to affect the ability of returnees and IDPs to reintegrate sustainably.

The ability to resolve these disputes is affected by Afghanistan's complex, overlapping and often conflicting land and property rights management arrangements based on informal systems as well as civil, shariah and state laws. In 2011, the Afghan Government attempted to streamline the system through the creation of a new Afghan Land Authority, which is, however, not yet fully functional. The fact that only 10 per cent of urban households have secure, legal and registered tenure for their property⁵ illustrates the ongoing problem. Women in particular have limited access to land, with less than two per cent holding any form of ownership documents. Many more lose what land they would be able to claim due to family or community decisions that ignore their right to inheritance.⁶

Livelihoods

In 2012, the International Labour Organization (ILO) mapped local employment and livelihood opportunities in 22 high return areas. This research identified six categories of households, those engaged in agriculture, livestock, wage labour, informal work, small businesses and formal jobs. Of these, agriculture, wage-based work, and informal work were found to be the most significant.⁷

Due to the lack of economic opportunities, many Afghans opt to leave their communities in search of employment. On average, 70-80 per cent of the households surveyed by ILO in areas of high return seek livelihood opportunities outside their communities of return. In contrast, host communities were found to be more likely to avail themselves of local labour opportunities, given that they have assets such as agricultural land and livestock.⁸ In addition, even though working in the Islamic Republics of Iran and Pakistan is becoming less attractive due to the devaluation of their respective local currencies, Afghans continue to migrate to these neighbouring countries.

UNHCR's livelihood support to date has focused on high return areas, catering particularly to those excluded from the labour market, such as women and youths. However, the findings of the 2012 ILO study suggest that these interventions could be improved. This portfolio offers an opportunity to link UNHCR with development actors and other agencies with expertise in the field of livelihoods, thereby ensuring the needed complementarity of humanitarian and development interventions.

Youth empowerment

Youth constitute a social group with particular needs that are distinct from those of either children or adults. UNHCR and its partners recognize and seek to build on the existing capacities of young people and the valuable contributions they make to the wellbeing of their families and communities. The greatest needs of returnee youth in Afghanistan include post-primary education, literacy courses, livelihood assistance through income-generating activities, vocational and livelihood skills training, and representation in local community planning and decision-making.

UNHCR and its partners will seek to meet these needs in the context of the Government's newly formulated National Youth Policy.⁹ Some of these activities will have cross-border components, including information-sharing and joint planning between UNHCR and its partners based in the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, with the aim of strengthening coherence and continuity between the initiatives.

Vocational training

Limited livelihood opportunities constitute a significant hurdle for many returnees, whose skills gained in their countries of asylum may not be applicable or practical within the context of Afghanistan. Vocational skills must be closely linked to the local market needs. The portfolio proposes small-scale vocational training programmes, targeting specific populations, with a strong likelihood of success in existing markets. This focus will also highlight the importance of cross-border linkages between vocational training programmes, in order to build up transferable skills.

Education

Education is a fundamental right – vital to the livelihoods of returning refugees and to the overall social stability of Afghanistan. While education in Afghanistan has been improving steadily, the quality continues to vary widely. Access to education is often hampered by the Government's lack of capacity to construct and equip new schools. Of the country's 13,000 schools, 45 per cent operate without usable buildings. According to a recent humanitarian analysis, at least 5,000 schools are without usable buildings, boundary walls, safe drinking water or sanitation facilities. Almost all schools operate based on a reduced instructional schedule compared to international norms, having a direct impact on the quality of education provided.¹⁰

In 2010-2011, only 55 per cent of children of primary-school age and 32 per cent of secondary-school age were attending class. Furthermore, there were high disparities between urban and rural areas and between boys and girls, particularly in the southern region most affected by conflict. For boys, the primary school completion rate is 32 per cent, versus 13 per cent for girls. In more conservative and conflict-affected areas, the completion rate for girls is even lower.¹¹

In a broad-based household survey of Afghan returnees, women respondents expressed the need for female-only literacy programmes that could be conducted at home.¹² Such home-based, yet formally recognized, programmes in Afghanistan have had some success in addressing women's concerns, particularly over security.¹³

Access to school and quality of education are often compromised in rural and insecure areas of Afghanistan. Recent trends demonstrate that newly trained teachers tend to seek employment opportunities in urban areas. Teachers from urban areas are often not ready to work in rural schools because the salary level is insufficient to meet the living expenses in a new location. Female teachers face considerable challenges in culturally conservative rural areas. In addition to addressing the above mentioned infrastructural and capacity related gaps, concrete measures need to be taken to address the specific educational needs of returnee children. For instance, the language of instruction in the countries of asylum may differ from that in Afghanistan, and this presents an obstacle to their effective reintegration and continued learning.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Access to water presents a major challenge for the Afghan population due to scarcity, mismanagement and damaged systems. The poor water supply is a serious concern for 80 per cent of the country's population which rely on subsistence farming. In addition, lack of access to potable water is an impediment to sustainable return. Particularly affected are women and girls of farming families, who must carry water over long distances to their homes. Water is also the second most commonly cited cause of conflict, after land.¹⁴ Conflict over access to potable water may thus jeopardize relations between returnees and local communities.

Constraints and challenges to the implementation of the Solutions Strategy

Challenges to return

Insecurity, conflict and ongoing internal displacement continue to pose challenges in Afghanistan. Simultaneously, recurrent drought and other natural disasters, rapid urbanization, the growth of urban slums, and a disproportionately high number of young people without livelihood opportunities impede efforts both to encourage return and to create an enabling environment for sustainable reintegration.

Lack of sustainable support services and access to them

Humanitarian concerns remain significant in Afghanistan, often exacerbated by weak and limited Government capacity to provide adequate security and access to basic services. National and international NGOs have been filling some of these gaps by providing basic services to the most vulnerable communities. Yet their capacity to deliver could be substantially diminished in 2014, due to an increasing lack of access to people of concern in the context of the drawdown of international troops from Afghanistan, particularly in remote areas. Furthermore, national development and recovery initiatives do not necessarily target or address the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable, including many returnees and their communities.

Urbanization

In the displacement context, urbanization remains a complex issue and one that goes well beyond the ambit of humanitarian response. Rather, it needs to be addressed as part of a larger framework of urban planning and urbanization management.

Limited development and government engagement

While substantial macro-development has taken place over the past decade, community-based development interventions by the Government and development actors have been limited. The efforts to include and prioritize the Solutions Strategy objectives into the NPPs and other national development programmes have so far been limited in Afghanistan. Efforts are needed to secure the practical engagement of national authorities, including within the II line ministries with which the MORR has signed MOUs in 2012.

Addressing needs in high return areas, including through national development programmes

The mismatch between national development plans and unmet needs in areas of high return remains a major concern. While the NPPs have so far not been able to absorb the additional emerging needs of communities receiving returnees, the MRRD has agreed to consider readjusting and expanding some of the NPPs in line with the results emerging from UNHCR's 2013 needs assessment.

Effectively targeting returnees

High return areas are identified on the basis of the number of returns over the past decade, access of stakeholders, potential to improve livelihood opportunities and access to services in these areas. It is

hoped that targeted interventions in selected high return areas will stabilize populations and mitigate secondary or reverse movements.

The limited capacity and expertise of UNHCR and some of its implementing partners in livelihood and development-type projects has sometimes meant that projects in these sectors did not reach their full potential and were not sustainable. However, as sustainable sources of income continue to be integral to the reintegration process, UNHCR is further developing livelihoods partnerships in order to link the support and assistance in skills development for refugees to the current job market in their potential place of return.

UNHCR will continue to play an active role in the preparatory discussions leading to the 2015-2019 UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process ensuring that the needs of returnees are included in the UN development priorities for post-2015.

Key achievements and results

Since the beginning of its voluntary repatriation programme in Afghanistan in 2002, UNHCR has provided assistance to returnees. This has included reintegration grants to returning families as well as shelter to the most vulnerable returnees.

Achievements over the last decade include the following:

- Over 220,000 shelter units provided to vulnerable refugees and IDPs (over 1.3 million persons) throughout Afghanistan;
- Development of 10,150 water points, mostly water wells equipped with hand pumps, benefiting some 1.5 million persons;
- Implementation of over 900 income-generating projects, benefiting nearly 467,000 persons by promoting livelihoods that complement the coping strategies of target beneficiaries;
- Training of nearly 12,500 (mostly female) beneficiaries, receiving over 200,300 training days in various trades, including handicrafts, kitchen gardening, beekeeping, fish and poultry farming, compost production, bakery and mechanical skills, and literacy;
- Creation of more than 1.2 million labour days on the basis of a cash-for-work approach to provide short-term gainful employment for residents of target communities.

UNHCR's approach in Afghanistan has diversified over the years, culminating with the launch of the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees in 2012. Key results over the last two years (2012-2013) include the following:

- UNHCR's shelter assistance programme has proven to be a vital contributor to meeting the initial needs related to returnees' effective reintegration. Approximately 4,200 vulnerable families have received shelter assistance. As a result, 25,000 individuals have adequate and improved living space. By including some vulnerable families from the local communities in the shelter programme, this project has also promoted acceptance of the returnees in the local communities and peaceful coexistence.

- 80 small-scale, community infrastructure projects were implemented. These included a strong cash-for-work component as well as training for semi-skilled labourers, with a particular focus on youths. The projects provided both direct and indirect benefits for some 466,000 individuals in high return areas.
- 526 water points, 19 pipe schemes, and 11 deep wells with solar-powered, water-lifting systems, were constructed, benefiting some 327,000 individuals.
- Three health clinics were renovated and ambulances provided in areas of high return, improving access to health services for both returnees and host communities.
- Some 3,140 returnees, mostly vulnerable individuals, were trained in various trades. Productive assets, including roads and irrigation systems, were provided; agricultural lands were protected from floods; training was offered in animal husbandry and carpet-weaving plants were set up.
- In 2012-2013, 16 education facilities (including training centres) were constructed or expanded, including eight new schools, additional classrooms built in three schools, and the rehabilitation of numerous existing structures. In addition to other reintegration interventions, this contributed to a general increase in school enrolment in high return areas by 35 per cent, with the number of students growing from 5,140 (2012) to 7,940 (2013).
- The learning environment for 250 female returnee students at Paktia University improved through the provision of access to the internet and computers, and the construction of a library, laboratory and kitchen.
- Some 1,400 solar lighting systems were installed in houses and along streets in high return areas, enhancing the safety of women.
- Three micro-hydro power plants were constructed, improving access to electricity for both returnees and host communities. In addition, socio-economic infrastructure (roads, irrigation systems and community centres) was rehabilitated, benefiting 13 return communities.

Strategy

Programme rationale and principles

In addition to the priority theme of youth empowerment through education, special attention in the portfolio is given to projects that help empower women and promote their inclusion in decision-making, both at home and within the community. This can be achieved through awareness-raising campaigns on women's earning power and capacity for participation, in line with a broader approach to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

The UNHCR-implemented programmes will have a strong coexistence/protection component. The Office will strengthen returnee monitoring in 2014, both to ensure a stronger protection focus in programme interventions and to improve the identification of vulnerable returnees. Priority will be given to continued advocacy with development partners, including through the UNDAF process, in order to encourage investment in returnee areas and the mobilization of new resources aligned with the outcomes of the Solutions Strategy.

The design and implementation of projects proposed in this portfolio will support the following five outcomes:

- Support for voluntary repatriation
- Access to shelter and essential social services for returnees and host communities
- Improved and diversified livelihood opportunities and enhanced food security
- Social and environmental protection of returnees and assistance and support to host communities
- Capacity development of national authorities, associations, organizations and communities concerned with returnees and host communities

Outcomes

Outcome 1: Voluntary repatriation

One of the key outcomes of the portfolio is to support refugees to return voluntarily, in safety and dignity. Projects listed under this outcome in the portfolio include monitoring activities as well as those targeted at improving reception conditions and the provision of initial return and reintegration assistance. A successful transition process in 2014 may positively impact voluntary repatriation in 2015.

Outcome 2: Access to shelter and essential social services

Access to housing, land, water and health services

Access to land will remain one of the key challenges to reintegration. The provision of support for land allocation to returnees through advocacy and policy development, particularly by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), will help returnees establish a place they can call home. The proposed project activities will improve and maintain general infrastructure as well as promote access to sustainable shelter and basic healthcare.

Education

Multiple members of the aid community are working to improve access to education throughout Afghanistan. These activities include constructing community-based schools and accelerated learning centres, carried out by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); providing teacher training on inclusive teaching methods, carried out by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); offering school supplies and sensitizing head teachers and parents, carried out by Relief International; and holding adult literacy classes, carried out by the German organization Welthungerhilfe (WHH). The Ministry of Education (MOE) will play an important role in overseeing these projects and have full ownership of the interventions.

Specific education-related actions are needed for those who will repatriate in the coming years. UNHCR's goal is to create conditions for children and adolescents in returnee areas to swiftly resume their studies. To make this possible, UNHCR will carefully prepare the ground along with MOE officials and facilitate data sharing. For instance, UNHCR, in collaboration with MORR, will provide MOE officials with information on the number of pupils repatriating from the Islamic Republics of Iran and Pakistan (by level and type of study), teaching and learning standards and details of the curriculum followed in the countries of asylum. Information will also be provided on the numbers of qualified and experienced teachers and trainers available in Afghanistan, as well as the educational attainments of the returning population.

In cooperation with UNESCO and UNICEF, UNHCR will encourage the establishment of working relations between the Afghan MOE and the parallel ministries in the Islamic Republics of Iran and Pakistan. The aim of this collaboration is to facilitate the establishment of an equivalency of learning attainments between Afghan youths in each country, and to assist with the rapid enrolment of returnee children in the appropriate grades. In addition, pupils will be provided with certificates, examination results, report cards and other relevant documents, indicating education level attained, in order to maximize the chances of returnees resuming their studies without disruption or repetition. UNHCR will also work with the MOE of Afghanistan so that information and counselling services can be made available to students whose courses may be interrupted by repatriation.

Returning refugee teachers will be provided with a certificate documenting training received, years of service and teaching positions held while in their host countries. UNHCR, UNICEF and UNESCO will work with the MOE of Afghanistan to identify appropriate teachers for schools receiving returnees and to ensure, more broadly, that the teaching profession is respected and valued. These three agencies will also seek to improve the gender-sensitivity of refugee teachers.

In order to ensure that the needs of returnee children are integrated into national programme and planning, UNHCR will strengthen its partnerships with relevant educational actors. This includes UNICEF, the supervising entity for the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) in Afghanistan and a key actor in the sector. The GPE is an important platform for cooperation between national and international educational actors.

Outcome 3: Livelihoods and food security

Enabling access to vocational training and skills-based literacy courses can make an important contribution to sustainable reintegration. Interventions aimed at strengthening the capacity of refugee returnees include the provision of skills-based literacy courses and marketable vocational skills training to returnee women and men, as well as start-up kits to provide them with initial support.

Analysts have noted that short-term labour market support is likely to assist deprived rural and semi-rural communities. Likewise, cash-for-work projects may provide opportunities for returnees to gain access to vital currency, while also enabling them to take part in the rebuilding of communities. Following this principle, projects included in this portfolio aim to construct flood protection walls, carried out by the Mission d'Aide au Développement des Economies Rurales en Afghanistan (MADERA); and provide food-for-skills training, carried out by Afghanaid.

Recognizing the similarity in rural livelihoods and farming systems in Pakistan and Afghanistan, the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) proposes a cross-border project to provide return and reintegration support to refugee farmers in Pakistan. This project would also provide broader support to both the hosting communities in Pakistan and communities of return in Afghanistan. Working together, FAO and UNHCR will provide refugee farmers returning to high return areas with repatriation assistance, including orientation sessions upon arrival, assistance with rehabilitating degraded sites, capacity-building and skill enhancement. These agencies will also help build the capacity of provincial Government entities to support rural farming initiatives.

Outcome 4: Social and environmental protection

Protection is at the core of UNHCR's operations in Afghanistan. Key priorities include facilitating voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Afghan refugees, ensuring emergency preparedness and assistance, protecting and assisting IDPs and preventing SGBV.

Afghan women and girls face multiple protection problems. They experience discrimination, including denial of their right to education and inheritance; they face early and forced marriage; and they lack opportunities for participation in decision-making. Through its legal services partner, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), UNHCR addresses specific legal issues related to women – such as the lack of individual documentation, and challenges with respect to property and inheritance rights – by developing the capacity of both formal and informal justice systems.

In addition, UNHCR ensures that SGBV and other protection issues are identified and addressed in both returnee and IDP populated areas. Particular focus on preventing SGBV and increasing awareness about this form of violence will be implemented through a five-year strategy, developed by UNHCR in 2013. This initiative will promote girls' right to education, women's participation in decision-making, and income-generating activities that empower women. It will be facilitated through the following substantive priority areas:

- Promoting women's meaningful participation in management, leadership and distribution activities;

- Engaging men and boys in supporting the rights and protection of women;

- Protecting children of concern against SGBV;

- Providing safe environments and safe access to domestic energy and natural resources; and

- Ensuring legal protection through individual registration and documentation.

Several additional activities are included under this outcome. The first, carried out by the ILO, aims at increasing the financial resilience of returnee households through provision of financial literacy training and by assisting returnees to move away from indebtedness toward saving for productive investment. The second, carried out by FAO, is an initiative to improve social and environmental conditions for returnees and host communities by building irrigation channels and other social infrastructure. UNHCR and NRC activities will help ensure that returnees receive civil documentation and enjoy access to information, counselling and legal assistance in relation to housing, land and property issues. A project implemented by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) will promote the rights and political participation of marginalized returnees. Finally, two additional projects will improve access to land and develop housing policies through workshops, training and study tours (carried out by UN-Habitat) and mine-risk education for returnees (carried out by the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)).

Outcome 5: Capacity development

Assisting the Afghan Government and the returnee population with the establishment of robust and sustainable structures is a priority for the international community. Projects proposed in this portfolio include a variety of activities to strengthen both communities and local Government. These include, for instance, empowering women to combat SGBV through the provision of targeted legal assistance, increasing the self-representation skills of communities and developing communal conflict-reduction mechanisms.

Other projects will increase sensitivity towards the displacement-related needs of IDPs by strengthening the Government's administrative practices and policy development. Similarly, the establishment of improved monitoring mechanisms to identify vulnerable cases and track secondary displacement will result in better and more targeted protection interventions.

Partnerships

Partners

Multi-stakeholder engagement and coordination are core principles of the Solutions Strategy. This section illustrates some of the partnerships that have been created or enhanced since its inception in 2012, as well as emerging ones which will be further explored and cemented in the upcoming phase. The efforts of various stakeholders to create synergies, ensure complementarity and avoid duplication, have led to the successful implementation of several projects in the Solutions Strategy portfolio.

Government

In order to develop and implement interventions, in close alignment with national programmes, coordination and partnership with Government programmes, such as the NPPs, are vital. The projects in the portfolio also include national programmes funded by UN development agencies. The Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR) and its provincial departments continue to be UNHCR's main Government counterparts for voluntary repatriation and sustainable return and reintegration. However, UNHCR will seek to increase engagement with other key actors, such as the MRRD.

Since the beginning of its voluntary repatriation operation, UNHCR has made efforts to link returnee reintegration with larger Government programmes in order to ensure sustainability. It helped establish a Reintegration Unit in the MRRD, which operated from 2003 to 2008, while also providing funding and technical expertise. This partnership created an important momentum, whereby the national Rural Water Sanitation Programme became an efficient delivery mechanism for returnee communities. This success created new projects, whereby other actors, including donors and the Afghan Government, began supporting the programme. The partnership resulted in the MRRD taking responsibility for addressing returnees' needs in the area of water, sanitation and hygiene, leading to UNHCR's broad disengagement from this sector. In 2008 UNHCR convened an international conference with the Government of Afghanistan in Kabul to seek the commitment of the international community to mainstream refugee issues into the Afghan National Development Strategy (ANDS). Through the Solutions Strategy, this partnership has been revitalized, with more concrete deliverables expected in 2014.

On nearly two dozen reintegration projects, Government departments at the provincial level have been involved in needs assessment, planning and design, and implementation monitoring. After their completion, these projects (11 school buildings, two training centres, three higher-education facilities and seven pipe schemes) were handed over to the relevant Government departments for operation and maintenance, so as to ensure their sustainability.

UN agencies

UNHCR has been advocating for close coordination on planning and implementation of the Solutions Strategy. Portraying a unified and strong UN presence through enhanced cooperation and careful synergies will play an important stabilizing role in the climate of uncertainty surrounding the transition of power in Afghanistan in 2014.

In order to achieve this objective, UNHCR has reached out to other UN agencies through its participation in the humanitarian country team, highlighting the needs of returnees, in the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP). UNHCR leads the sub-group on multi-sector coordination through the CHAP and has been able to mainstream returnee issues with national priorities. During 2014, UNHCR will balance advocacy work with strategic interventions in areas of high return to address gaps. It will provide support to national programmes and promote comprehensive, multisectoral responses by utilizing existing inter-agency mechanisms and encouraging direct implementation through partners.

UNHCR has also been actively involved in the Common Country Assessment and preparatory discussions leading to the 2015-2019 UNDAF process, with a view to including returnees' needs in the UN's Post-2015 Development Agenda. Close cooperation with the UN country team will also continue, with a view to aligning the Solutions Strategy more closely with the Secretary-General's Durable Solutions Framework for IDPs and Refugees. Afghanistan is one of the three pilot countries for this initiative.

Inter-agency engagement

In the spirit of strengthening partnerships between humanitarian and development institutions, a letter of intent (LOI) was signed by the UN Resident Coordinator, ILO and UNDP in February 2013. UNDP and UNHCR have also begun to map out their programmes throughout Afghanistan to identify gaps in services and areas of overlap, and to overlay existing UNDP/UNHCR interventions in areas with strong NSP engagement. For instance, UNDP has been implementing projects focusing on diversifying and enhancing rural income and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable communities, including in return areas, in support of the outcomes of the Solutions Strategy. Other ongoing projects, implemented in partnership with the MRRD and fully funded by UNDP, include strengthening food security and livelihoods through an increase in local water retention and utilization capacity, and improving access to energy for rural communities through the provision of micro-hydropower and gas in Kabul and Nangarhar provinces.

Opportunities for cooperation with the World Bank's Rural Development Programme and the Asian Development Bank are also currently being explored, in order to link return solutions to agricultural development. As noted earlier, FAO and UNHCR initiated discussions on a cross-border project through which farm-based refugee families in Pakistan would be trained in order to ensure their sustainable return and reintegration.

NGOs

Close engagement with the civil society, at both national and sub-national levels, has played an important role in the development of the portfolio of projects. At the national level, NGO inputs were solicited from the initial drafting stage through to the finalization of the portfolio. At the sub-national level, close working relationships have been developed with the Community Development Councils (CDCs), consisting of democratically elected local representatives, with a view to better understand and respond to returnees' needs across the country. Engagement with CDCs has enabled humanitarian and development actors to seek direct inputs from returnees and their host communities regarding their perceived needs, perspectives on sustainable reintegration, progress and challenges.

As a result of UNHCR's continued efforts to create linkages with projects implemented by other actors, partners have either expanded or adjusted the locations of their interventions to also cover areas of high return. For example, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) developed a large water-supply scheme, with USD 1.2 million from the United States Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration, in the high return area of Tera Bagh, in Paktia. In another such site in the village of Mohajer Qeshlaq in Balkh province, the Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees (DACAAR) developed a mechanized water supply scheme. And with USD 0.6 million from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Aga Khan Foundation built a bridge to connect a high return site (Qisil Sai, Kunduz) with the main road, facilitating access to services and livelihoods. A fully-funded project by DRC was implemented through various ministries to prevent SGBV and strengthen the protection of children among returnee communities in Kabul, Herat and Jalalabad.

UNHCR will renew and strengthen partnerships with both national and international NGOs, in recognition of the important role these institutions will play in providing assistance to populations of

concern and maintaining vital outreach functions during the transition phase in 2014. The Office will also work to strengthen partnerships directly with affected returnee communities.

Linkages to other initiatives

The need to achieve stability in Afghanistan, including by anchoring returnee populations, has been widely recognized among the international community. At the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan in July 2012, specific reference was made to the Solutions Strategy in the conference declaration. It stated that the “sustainable return and reintegration of Afghan refugees and internally displaced persons is essential to security and stability” and the international community “reaffirmed the commitment to enhance the development and reintegration potential in Afghanistan to create communities that are viable in the long-term and support the increased return of refugees from neighbouring countries.”¹⁵ The International Conference of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on Refugees in the Muslim World in May 2012 also acknowledged the Solutions Strategy and “called for effective implementation of the Strategy.”¹⁶

Regional initiatives, such as the Istanbul Process, the Budapest Process and the Almaty Process, continue to develop close engagement with the Government of Afghanistan, including advocating for the inclusion of a confidence-building measure on refugees in the context of the Istanbul Process. UNHCR and its partners will continue to use such multilateral fora to advocate for the international community’s continued and robust support for the Afghan refugee and returnee situation more generally and for the Solutions Strategy specifically.

Coordination and Resource Mobilization

National coordination

The inaugural meeting of the National Steering Committee for the Solutions Strategy in Afghanistan took place in August 2014 with the participation of twelve key ministries and the AIHRC. Chaired by the MORR, the NSC has responsibility for endorsing priority areas of intervention and enhancing inter-ministry coordination. As the NSC will be an important vehicle for maintaining the Government’s engagement with and ownership of the Solutions Strategy, supporting the MORR in taking the leadership of this process will be key.

Resource mobilization

In 2013, the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan adopted a Joint Resource Mobilization Strategy, which serves as a framework for coordination and fundraising at both the regional and country levels. Key elements of the strategy include ensuring predictable multi-year funding in support of the outcomes of the Solutions Strategy, as well as developing partnerships with non-traditional donors and development actors.

In an effort to reach out to non-traditional donors, UNHCR, together with the Government, will make particular efforts to develop relations with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. This will include joint high-level UNHCR and Afghan Government missions to the GCC countries, close contact with the UNHCR Regional Office in Riyadh covering the GCC countries, and liaison with the diplomatic embassies of each GCC country in Afghanistan. Submitting concept notes and project proposals in line with the requirements specified by each GCC nation will be an important element of the 2014-2015 fundraising strategy.

Regular donor briefings will be conducted according to interest, including both geographical and thematic focuses. Efforts will also be made to further involve donors in the programme planning, implementing and monitoring stages.

In addition to these briefings, regular updates will be provided to keep the donors informed about the progress being made. Reporting will be strengthened and field visits to project sites facilitated to monitor progress and increase contacts with communities. Publicity events and press releases will complement the overall strategy. Visibility, recognizing the source of financial support, will continue to be closely coordinated with each donor.

Measuring Progress

Baselines

Given the importance of evidence-based programming, participating agencies will aim to establish baselines prior to the initiation of major interventions. For UNHCR's interventions, the results of the needs assessment exercise conducted in September-October 2013 will form this baseline. For the needs assessment, UNHCR prioritized 30 districts on the basis of return trends, the proportion of returnees and IDPs in selected areas, and direct accessibility by UNHCR. Consultations were undertaken with the local Departments of Refugees and Repatriation (DORRs) and other partners to compare and match available data and agree on sites. The assessment process involved multifunctional teams from UNHCR, implementing partners, operational partners and local authorities.

Monitoring and evaluation

UNHCR will focus on strengthening performance and financial monitoring systems. Where monitoring and evaluation is possible, various implementing partners as well as UNHCR offices in field locations will carry out these activities. Direct monitoring will be carried out through regular missions of UNHCR staff to implementation areas, security permitting.

When exercising financial risk management and maintaining effective oversight of its projects, UNHCR often faces the challenge of limited access in certain areas. In locations where the Office has limited or no means of access, regular monitoring and evaluation of its activities will be carried out through partners which are able to operate locally. In terms of project monitoring, UNHCR will engage local authorities, especially representatives of the DORRs and the local Departments of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (DRRD), as well as community members where possible. Where this is not possible, UNHCR will involve other partners and may also hire monitors.

UNHCR's experience highlights the importance of maintaining multiple remote monitoring approaches, selectively applying those that are best suited to the local environment. Operated by an implementing partner that is contracted by UNHCR, with a proven record in reliably capturing the progress of its activities, these remote monitoring mechanisms often function in inaccessible areas. The remote monitors pay special attention to safeguarding the integrity of UNHCR programmes, ensuring that all stakeholders know that UNHCR assistance is delivered without bias and free of charge.

Training is also a critical component of humanitarian access and monitoring in insecure areas. Shura/community members, implementing partners and field verifiers undergo rigorous and continuous training on the types of information required for reports, including the types of questions to ask to ensure quality information is received and how to report the answers given. Where needed, implementing partners may receive training on negotiating approaches to gain humanitarian entry to areas of conflict or areas that are otherwise difficult to access. Finally, reports are reviewed on an ongoing basis, both to immediately address any gaps in information-sharing and to provide the basis for subsequent trainings.

In order to mitigate financial risks, programme implementation by partners will be closely monitored. This will take place through a process of physical project verification against agreed project objectives and indicators and within a specified timeframe. Performance will also be gauged through a monitoring framework aimed at enhancing project oversight and control. Following an agreed schedule, partners submit narrative and financial progress reports, which

are verified by a UNHCR multifunctional team, including through visits to the offices of partners. Among other things, the verification exercise covers a review of internal control measures to ensure both sound financial management and progress on agreed project deliverables against work plans and allocated resources.

Reporting

While the NSC is expected to assume the overall role of monitoring and evaluating projects proposed under the Solutions Strategy portfolio, participating agencies are responsible for meeting donor reporting requirements as stipulated in their respective donor agreements. On a regular basis, participating agencies will provide the NSC with the following reports on the progress of their activities:

Annual progress reports; and

Final reports, to be provided no later than two months after the completion of activities. The final reports will give a summary of results and achievements against the stated goals and objectives of the projects.

The NSC will be responsible for providing oversight to ensure that expenditure validity is compatible with project timeframes, and that allocated funds are utilized in accordance with the agreed financial rules and regulations as stipulated in donor contracts.

PART II: Summary of Project Proposals

This part provides an overview of the proposed projects. It is a consolidation of the projects proposed by 17 key actors from the Afghan Government, UN agencies and NGOs, and includes information on prioritized activities and financial requirements. The total financial requirements for the Afghanistan portfolio of projects are approximately USD 190 million.

Every effort has been made to ensure the complementary nature of services and activities in these proposals, with minimal overlap in scope, geographic coverage and target beneficiaries. Within the overall framework of the Solutions Strategy, the proposed projects aim to address current gaps in the interlinked sectors of education, health and livelihoods. They strive to empower refugees in anticipation of sustainable reintegration upon return to Afghanistan. The proposed projects have been designed in line with the five outcomes of the Solutions Strategy.

Acronyms

AIHRC	Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission
ANDMA	Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority
ANDS	Afghanistan National Development Strategy
ARAZI	Afghanistan Land Authority
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
DACAAR	Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees
DOJ	Department of Justice
DORR	Department of Refugees and Repatriation
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DRRD	Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GPE	Global Partnership for Education
IDLG	Independent Directorate of Local Governance
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
LOI	Letter of Intent
MADERA	Mission d'Aide au Développement des Economies Rurales en Afghanistan
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOEW	Ministry of Energy and Water
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOLSAMD	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs, and Disabled
MOPH	Ministry of Public Health
MORR	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOUPD	Ministry of Urban Planning and Development
MOWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization

NPP	National Priority Programme
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NSC	National Steering Committee
NSP	National Solidarity Programme
OHW	Organisation for Human Welfare
SDO	Sanayee Development Organization
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SSAR	Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees
TOT	Training of Trainers
TTC	Teacher Training College
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMACCA	United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAW	Violence against Women
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHH	Welthungerhilfe
ZOA	Relief, Hope Recovery (Dutch non-governmental organization)

Summary Financial Requirements

Project Proposals

Summary Requirements per Outcome			
SSAR Outcome	Lead Agency*	Budget	Total Budget per Outcome
		USD	USD
Outcome 1: Voluntary Repatriation	AfghanAid	271,429	72,077,558
	DRC	1,200,000	
	UN-HABITAT	11,000,000	
	UNHCR	59,606,129	
Outcome 2: Access to Shelter and Essential Social Services	MRRD	1,850,000	66,728,576
	AfghanAid	100,000	
	DACAAR	80,000	
	DRC	2,533,000	
	Relief International	630,703	
	UNESCO	15,000,000	
	UN-HABITAT	3,000,000	
	UNHCR	41,652,148	
	UNICEF	112,725	
WHH	1,770,000		
Outcome 3: Livelihoods and Food Security	MRRD	8,631,616	19,927,076
	AfghanAid	400,000	
	DRC	2,000,000	
	FAO	2,279,030	
	IOM	1,035,500	
	MADERA	459,650	
	Relief International	185,885	
	UN-HABITAT	1,000,000	
	UNHCR	2,895,395	
	UNODC	40,000	
	WHH	100,000	
ZOA	900,000		
Outcome 4: Social and Environmental Protection	DRC	400,000	24,361,625
	FAO	791,633	
	ILO	1,600,000	
	NRC	5,000,000	
	UN-HABITAT	750,000	
	UNHCR	15,418,592	
	UNMAS	401,400	
Outcome 5: Capacity Development	DRC	2,552,000	6,479,578
	FAO	589,578	
	NRC	538,000	
	UNHABITAT	1,000,000	
	ZOA	1,800,000	
Grand Total			189,574,413

*The lead agencies will implement the projects in close collaboration with a number of Government agencies and non-governmental organizations. For more details, please refer to the Summary of Project Proposals.

Outcome 1: Support for voluntary repatriation										
Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results		Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)			
AfghanAid	Provide return and initial reintegration assistance to most vulnerable returnees	Distribute 5,000 non-food items to individual beneficiaries and 714 cooking equipment units to households		Kabul, Badakhshan, Ghor and Samangan	5,000	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR), Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MOLSAMD)	271,429			
DRC	Support the sustainable return of Afghan refugee returnees	Encourage sustainable voluntary return of Afghan refugees, including through enhanced livelihood opportunities: • conduct a vulnerability and baseline assessment • conduct training of returnees, IDPs and host communities on green house management		Herat, Jalalabad, Kabul and Kandahar	4,000	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR), Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)	1,200,000			
UN-Habitat	Provide return assistance to returnees, IDPs and host communities	Provide 2,000 shelter packages to returnees and IDPs Create 110 Community Development Councils (CDCs) in urban areas with a high number of returnees and IDPs and provide community-based assistance (WASH and shelter packages for selected households) Advocate for land allocation at suitable locations for returnees and undocumented Afghans (with a focus on extremely vulnerable landless and homeless returnees and IDPs)		Kabul, Mazar-e-Sharif, Herat, Jalalabad and Kandahar Across Afghanistan	250,000	Ministry of Urban Planning and Development (MOUPD), Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG), Kabul Municipality, Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR)	11,000,000			
UNHCR	Provide return and reintegration assistance to Afghan refugee returnees, with particular focus on those with specific needs	Provide repatriation assistance to 20,000 refugee returnee families, who voluntarily repatriate, through five Encashment Centres. This includes: • USD 200 cash grant (on average) to help facilitate the return travel and to cover initial return needs, • provision of information, counselling and legal assistance • mine awareness education • education registration • vaccinations for under five years old Provide a reintegration grant of USD 1,000 to 20,000 refugee returnee families • UNHCR partners to undertake interviews at the Encashment Centres, under close monitoring of DORR and UNHCR, with a view both to identifying and assisting extremely vulnerable returnees and to analyze trends of return and problems which require intervention • Provide targeted assistance to 5,350 Afghan returnees with specific needs		Kabul, Jalalabad, Paktya, Kandahar and Herat	120,000	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR), Ministry of Education (MOE), Ministry of Public Health (MOPH), United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	59,606,129			
SUB-TOTAL Outcome 1							72,077,558			
Outcome 2: Access to shelter and essential social services for returnees and host communities										
Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results		Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)			
MRRD	Enhance access to water and improve irrigation and water management systems in high return areas	Construct 2 water dividers and 2 water intakes for irrigated lands of the community		Faryab	4,000		140,000			
		Construct 4 semi-deep wells								
		Conduct hygiene promotion trainings								
		Construct 50 latrine units								
		Construct 80 water points		Nangarhar	10,000			690,000		
		Train the water committees, distribute water point tool kits and provide hygiene education								
		Construct a protection wall and two intakes; undertake canal cleaning		Laghman	6,000				220,000	
		Construct 4 irrigation intakes in Kaju Mulah, Angari, Feroz Abad and Bela Fatulah sites								
Clean 6 km of canal		Kunar	20,000	800,000						
Construct 200 wells										
AfghanAid	Improve access to education in high return areas	Provide classroom supplies for schools and school children: • Classroom supplies for 2,000 children in 10 schools • Teacher kits • 10 basic library kits (1 per school) • 10 sets of sports equipment (1 per school) • 30 demonstration hygiene kits (3 per school) • Hygiene kits for 2,000 children • 70 classroom kits • Training of trainers and materials for trainers			Kabul, Badakhshan, Ghor and Samangan	2,000	Ministry of Education (MOE), Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR)			100,000
DACAAR	Improve access to clean drinking water for communities in a high return area	Upgrade the water management scheme (piping system, reservoirs, pump house) and complete deepening of the well Equip the water well with a solar pump Build a protection wall for the water well and the generator house (50 m)			Balkh	To be selected	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)			80,000
	Integrate protection considerations into the system of non-food items distribution	• Conduct post-distribution monitoring to support UNHCR's national distribution programme • Monitor protection concerns of beneficiaries • Address the protection needs identified through monitoring			Across Afghanistan	156,000	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR), Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA)	500,000		
DRC	Provide tailored emergency assistance to crisis affected populations	Conduct rapid needs assessments, facilitate NFI distribution and cash transfers, provide individual protection assistance and ensure post-distribution monitoring			West, South, Central and East regions	57,400	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR), Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), PIN	1,500,000		
	Reduce immediate suffering of displaced persons through integrated emergency and protection responses	Provide emergency responses (provision of heating fuel) to IDPs			Kabul	11,900	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR), KISTF members	150,000		
	Provide trainings to increase the knowledge of targeted communities on emergency preparedness, including hygiene practices and mine risk awareness	Conduct community awareness-raising sessions			West, South, Central and East regions	1,600	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR), Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), PIN	383,000		

Relief International	Improve access to shelter for vulnerable returnee families	Construct 150 standard shelters including latrines/washrooms		Kunar province (Asadabad, Shygal and Nurgal districts)	900	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR)	403,203
	Improve access to education for primary school students	Provide 10,000 primary school students with backpacks and school supplies Improve school attendance by mobilizing headmasters and sensitising parents		Nangarhar province (Goshta, Lalpur, Momandara districts)	10,000	Ministry of Education (MOE), Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR)	227,500
UNESCO	Improve access of returnee and host community children to inclusive education	Develop a road map for inclusive education in Afghanistan		10 provinces (to be determined)	To be selected	Ministry of Education (MOE)	1,000,000
		Develop/adapt training materials on inclusive education					
		Train teachers in inclusive education					
	Improve access to education for the adult returnee population	Conduct awareness raising activities to enhance community awareness and acceptance of inclusive education		Across Afghanistan, 27 provinces prioritised	58,000	Ministry of Education (MOE), Local NGOs and community institutions (Community Development Councils, school Shuras and mosques)	13,000,000
Train 58,000 adult returnees in literacy, numeracy and vocational skills as part of the third phase of the Programme for Enhancement of Literacy in Afghanistan (ELA)(60% of learners are female)							
	Provide skills-based literacy courses for 20,500 adult learners			20,500			
	Train 54 facilitators in basic and skills-based literacy teaching			54			
	Enhance coexistence between returnees and host communities through peace education and promotion of inclusive learning environments	Improve teachers' attitudes, skills and knowledge of peace education through introduction of a peace and human rights education course at teacher training colleges (TTC): • Develop a curriculum for the peace and human rights education course • Distribute 500 to 900 TTC materials for lecturers • Distribute 60,000 TTC materials for teachers in training • Train 550 to 900 TTC lecturers in 34 provinces		Badakhshan, Balkh, Kunduz, Sar-e-Pol and Takhar	900	Teacher Education Department at the Ministry of Education (MOE), GIZ	1,000,000
UN-Habitat	Improve access to health and education	Construct and/or rehabilitate schools and health facilities: • Build/rehabilitate 50 schools • Build/rehabilitate 50 clinics		Kabul, Mazar-e-Sharif, Herat, Jalalabad and Kandahar	200,000	Ministry of Urban Planning and Development (MOUPD), Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG), Kabul Municipality, Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), Ministry of Education (MOE)	3,000,000
UNHCR	Provide and sustain permanent shelter	Construct 10,000 permanent two-room shelter units for returnee families		Across Afghanistan	60,000	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR)	19,825,895
	Provide core relief items to most vulnerable returnees	Procure 26,000 non-food items for winterization		Across Afghanistan	156,000	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR)	7,297,103
	Reduce protection gaps and minimise secondary displacement and tensions between returnees and hosting communities through peaceful co-existence projects	Implement 78 projects ranging from small infrastructure projects (construction of boreholes, water points) to the expansion of schools and health clinics		Across Afghanistan	50,000	Ministry of Education (MOE), Ministry of Public Health (MOPH), Ministry of Urban Planning and Development (MOUPD), Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG), Kabul Municipality, Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR), Ministry of Energy and Water (MOEW), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	8,466,965
	Ensure maintenance of the vehicle fleet for transportation of shelter and non-food items	Maintain 107 vehicles					1,987,395
	Ensure timely delivery of core relief items to beneficiaries	Distribute core relief items (shelter and non-food items)		Across Afghanistan	156,000	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	2,587,395
	Provide/repair and maintain warehousing	Manage and maintain 5 warehouses to ensure safe storage of all core relief items pending distribution					1,487,395
UNICEF	Provide community-based education opportunities to returnee children	Establish 21 community-based schools to ensure that returnee children (aged 7 to 9) enrol in grade 1 Establish 41 Accelerated Learning Centres for out-of-school returnee adolescents (aged 10 to 15)		To be determined	414 828	Ministry of Education (MOE) at central, provincial and district level	112,725
WHH	Improve access to shelter, basic healthcare, WASH and basic sanitary education for vulnerable returnees in high return areas	• Provide shelter for 2,000 families • Provide 2,000 families with access to basic healthcare through mobile or tent based clinics • Provide basic education (Accelerated Learning Program and literacy courses) to children and youth from 2,000 families • Provide sanitation facilities, potable water, hygiene kits and hygiene awareness sessions		Kabul and Nangarhar	12,000	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR), Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA)	1,770,000

SUB-TOTAL Outcome 2 **66,728,576**

Outcome 3: Improved and diversified livelihood opportunities and enhanced food security

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results		Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)	
MRRD	Improve community safety from natural disasters	• Construct a WASH culvert		Balkh province (Mohajer Qeshlaq, Sholgara)			80,000	
		• Construct a flood protection wall and canal with the length of 200 m and height of 2.5 km						
	Improve access to diversified livelihoods for communities in high return areas	Gravel 10 km of internal roads and construct culverts		Nangarhar province (Gardighous, Mohmandara district)	To be selected			310,000
		Construct road humps and rumble strips and conduct traffic awareness campaigns in cooperation with the local police						
		Rehabilitate 13 km of road and gravel 27 km of a township road		Laghman province (Kas Aziz Khan, Qarghai district)				710,000
		Build protection walls in Belo Kalai, Miraq Kalai, Mansoor Kalai and Mullah Kalai						
		Construct road humps and rumble strips and conduct traffic awareness campaigns in cooperation with the local police		Kunar province (Kerala, Asadabad district)				540,000
		Construct a protection wall						
		Gravel 8 km of internal road		Khost province (Qalamwala, Khost district)				2,157,616
		Construct 25 km of internal roads, ditches and culverts of the settlement						
Construct a protection/retaining wall (3,000 m ³)		Paktya province (Tera Bagh Village, Gardez district)	4,834,000					
Construct 20 km of a secondary road, side ditches (40 km + 80,000 m ²) and 180 culverts (1 m x 0,8 m)								
Construct 4 bridges (12.6 m x 7.5 m)								
Construct a 1,000 m ³ retaining wall and flood water division								

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results		Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
Afghanaid	Improve access of returnee women to diversified livelihoods through provision of vocational and technical skills training	Provide marketable vocational and skills training to vulnerable returnee women, including women heads of households, to enhance their income generation and self-reliance		To be determined	5,000	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MOLSAMD), Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA), Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR)	400,000
		Conduct 170 food for training sessions for women (30 women per training), including in vegetable cultivation, animal husbandry, poultry-keeping, bee-keeping, knitting, carpet weaving, etc.					
		Provide 5,000 equipment units					
		Conduct 10 basic literacy courses (25 women per course)					
DRC	Enhance the protection environment and livelihood opportunities	Distribute emergency kits (including firewood) and carry out social safety net programmes, such as cash for work, to improve the immediate coping mechanisms of returnee households		Kabul, Jalalabad, Herat, Kandahar	4,000	Ministry of Urban Planning and Development (MOUPD), Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG), Kabul Municipality, Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR), Ministry of Energy and Water (MOEW), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), Ministry of Justice (MOJ), Afghanistan Land Authority (ARAZI), Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA), Ministry of Education (MOE), Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MOLSAMD)	1,600,000
		Enhance access of returnees/displaced persons to livelihood opportunities through vocational training, small and medium enterprises (SME) and cooperatives, small-scale poultry farming, cash for work initiatives, provision of WASH and community infrastructure, rights awareness and protection capacity building					
		Conduct research and advocacy with a view to strengthening the legal and policy framework relating to violence against women					
	Promote food security and self-reliance of the most insecure urban displaced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a study on food security situation of urban IDPs Provide support/training in urban gardening and greenhouse development Support SMEs and value chain development of urban gardening beneficiaries Provide vocational training Conduct nutrition awareness raising 		Kabul, Jalalabad, and Herat	To be selected	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR), Ministry of Urban Planning and Development (MOUPD), Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MOLSAMD)	400,000
FAO	Conduct participatory assessments to identify potential sustainable agriculture-based livelihood strategies and the needed support for vulnerable and food insecure returnees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify stockholders and raise awareness Identify sites and communities of returnees for assessment Conduct a participatory assessment Develop a database Analyze the data and map livelihoods Identify targeted households 		To be determined	To be selected	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	589,578
	Support formation/strengthening of farmer producer and common interest groups and provide them with required quality inputs and technical assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process and analyze the outcomes of the assessment Raise awareness Conduct working sessions with vulnerable returnee households to choose viable activities (animal husbandry, bee-keeping, poultry, nursery development, food processing, handicraft, establishment of greenhouses, marketing, technical courses on agriculture machinery use, floriculture, bakery, recycling of used paper and plastic, para-vet, etc.) Form common interest/self-help groups Identify the needs for quality inputs, equipment and trainings Procure, quality-control and distribute the needed inputs/equipment to beneficiaries Support key income generation activities 					1,099,874
	Link farmer producer and common interest groups to relevant initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support registration of common interest groups with the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) Document best practices and lessons learned Enhance self-reliance and empowerment of farmer groups through monitoring and follow-up activities 					589,578
IOM	Improve access to diversified livelihoods through provision of vocational and business development training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct 780 vocational trainings Conduct 350 business development trainings 		To be determined	15,600	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MOLSAMD), Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR)	1,035,500
MADERA	Improve food security of communities with high numbers of returnees	<p>Contribute to sustainable improvement of community infrastructure (improvement and rehabilitation of irrigation canals, flood protection walls) through food for work or cash for work projects to mitigate the impact of climatic hazards, such as drought and floods, on the farming activities in the region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct 3 flood protection walls in the Laghman province Construct 8 flood protection walls in the Kunar province 		Laghman and Kunar	To be selected	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA)	459,650
Relief International	Improve access of returnees to diversified livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide 3-month residential vocational trainings for 120 returnees Provide 120 returnees with start-up kits 		Nangarhar	120	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR)	185,885
UN-Habitat	Enhance access of returnees and host communities to skills training and diversified livelihood opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide 3,000 skills and vocational trainings to returnees and host communities Provide 3,000 skills and vocational trainings to women and youth 		Across Afghanistan	60,000	Ministry of Urban Planning and Development (MOUPD), Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG), Kabul Municipality, Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR), Ministry of Energy and Water (MOEW), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), Ministry of Justice (MOJ), Afghanistan Land Authority (ARAZI), Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA), Ministry of Education (MOE)	1,000,000
UNHCR	Provide returnees with access to training and learning for wage earning employment	Facilitate access of returnees to 661 training and learning workshops to improve livelihoods through nationally-owned programmes, in close cooperation with provincial authorities and partners		Across Afghanistan	13,220	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR), Ministry of Energy and Water (MOEW), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)	2,895,395
UNODC	Provide comprehensive drug-related HIV prevention, treatment and care services for vulnerable groups, including Afghan returnees	Distribute needles and syringes		Herat and Nangarhar (Torkham)	To be selected	Ministry of Public Health (MOPH)	40,000
		Distribute condoms					
		Increase the number of referrals to other services (ARV where required, OST, drug treatment, TB, Hep C, Hep A, STI testing and treatment)					
		Establish/strengthen support groups					
		Increase the number of centres that offer care and HIV treatment					
WHH	Improve access of beneficiaries (particularly women) to sustainable livelihoods	Provide basic skills/vocational training in line with market needs		Kabul and Nangarhar	400		100,000
		Conduct training on market analysis and related issues					
		Provide trainees with essential start-up kits					
ZOA	Reduce conflict over land and water	Construct irrigation infrastructure (culverts, divert channels, etc.) to improve annual cereal crop production by at least 10% for 50% of the targeted agricultural households		Jawzjan province (Khwaja Du Koh and Fayzabad districts), Saripul province (Sayyad district)	To be selected		900,000

SUB-TOTAL Outcome 3 **19,927,076**

Outcome 4: Social and environmental protection of returnees and assistance and support to host communities

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results		Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
DRC	Promote political participation and protection of rights of marginalised returnees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop civic structures Build capacity of civic structures with focus on advocacy skills Link new structures with the local Government Award individual protection grants to facilitate access to schooling Create mobile libraries 		Kabul	To be selected	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR), Ministry of Education (MOE)	400,000
FAO	Improve the social and environmental conditions of returnees and host communities	Contribute to land conflict resolution through participatory informal channels		To be determined	To be selected	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL)	791,633
		Rehabilitate degraded sites					
		Establish forest nurseries as an income generation activity for the whole site including returnees					
		Provide planting stock for plantation					
		Provide mechanical inputs to support quality agriculture production					
		Establish viable agriculture-based micro enterprises including food processing					
		Improve the irrigation system through water efficient irrigation methods (drip irrigation), water conservation/harvesting techniques and structures					
ILO	Provide financial education for returnees to help them move out of debt	Plant fast growing multipurpose trees on degraded and watershed sites		Kabul, Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif, Jalalabad and Kunduz	100,000	Ministry of Urban Planning and Development (MOUPD), Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG), Kabul Municipality, Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR), Ministry of Justice (MOJ), Afghanistan Land Authority (ARAZI), Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA)	1,600,000
		Provide returnees and their families with access to new targeted financial products and financial education schemes that instil the culture of planning, debt management, thrift and investment					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a financial education package for Afghan returnees Micro-finance institutions deliver a comprehensive financial education programme to 20,000 working returnees (100,000 returnees benefit overall through family structures) 					
		Conduct 950 workshops on financial education					
UNHCR	Enhance access to land and support development of relevant housing and land policies	Build the capacity of local partners to implement a self-sustainable model of financial education combined with provision of savings and remittance services previously unavailable for returnees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 micro-finance institutions receive ToT for their loan officers and deliver training and financial services in 5 major urban centers and 13 nearby high return areas 50,000 returnees (100,000 including family members) benefit from accessing savings and remittance products developed by the 3 partner micro-finance institutions 		Across Afghanistan	To be selected	Ministry of Urban Planning and Development (MOUPD), Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG), Kabul Municipality, Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR), Ministry of Justice (MOJ), Afghanistan Land Authority (ARAZI), Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA)	750,000
		Support humanitarian actors and build capacities of relevant Government stakeholders in ensuring a smooth transition from short-term humanitarian assistance to long-term development, and ensure that returnees and IDPs are mainstreamed into development activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate development of 2 policies (National Housing Policy, framework for implementation of Informal Settlement Upgrading Policy and revision of National Land Policy, etc.) Organize 3 national and 6 regional consultations (conducted jointly with relevant Government stakeholders to ensure ownership and building on the work undertaken by UN-Habitat so far, such as the Informal Settlement Upgrading Policy, municipal financing and safai tax, etc.) Conduct 20 workshops and trainings Organize 4 study tours for Government stakeholders to exchange experience 					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish partnerships with development actors within the UN system Continue participatory assessments and return monitoring in various return areas at both household and community levels Coordinate the design of reintegration programmes in harmony and alignment with the Government's National Priority Programmes (NPPs) to enhance effectiveness and sustainability 					
UNHCR	Facilitate return in safety and dignity, in line with international human rights standards	Strengthen the reintegration monitoring system to identify assistance needs and vulnerabilities of returnees and support corresponding interventions and advocacy		Across Afghanistan	50,000	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR)	3,678,125
		Reduce the risk of SGBV and improve the quality of response provided to victims <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the management of SGBV programmes Ensure effective implementation of institutional mechanisms, including SGBV Prevention and Response Standard Operating Procedures, across all operations Provide SGBV training to Government authorities, returnee communities, UNHCR staff and partners 					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish partnerships with development actors within the UN system Continue participatory assessments and return monitoring in various return areas at both household and community levels Coordinate the design of reintegration programmes in harmony and alignment with the Government's National Priority Programmes (NPPs) to enhance effectiveness and sustainability 					
UNHCR	Provide returnees with information and legal assistance in housing, land and property issues, and improve their access to civil documents	Deliver 2,000 information services on essential and/or humanitarian services through group events		Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif, Kandahar, Kunar, Jalalabad, Kunduz, Faryab and Kabul	24,000	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR), Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA), Department of Justice (DOJ), Organisation for Human Welfare (OHW), Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC)	6,574,790
NRC	Provide legal assistance and representation in housing, land and property cases in both statutory and customary justice systems		24,700				
	Provide assistance (counselling) with the acquisition of civil documents/legal identity		500				
UNMAS	Provide mine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) risk education to returnees	4 teams provide mine-risk education in encashment centres and in mine-impacted communities, including those to which refugees are returning		Kabul, Jalalabad, Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif, Kandahar, Paktya	240	Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) Department of Mine Clearance	86,400
	Conduct mine and ERW clearance in contaminated communities	3 demining teams clear mine hazard in communities to which refugees are returning		Kabul and Kandahar	To be selected	Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) Department of Mine Clearance	315,000
SUB-TOTAL Outcome 4							24,361,625

Outcome 5: Capacity development of national authorities, associations, organizations and communities concerned with returnees and host communities

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results		Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
DRC	Address violence against women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide legal advice and counselling to displaced SGBV survivors and women at risk • Enhance the capacity of legal professionals to address violence against women • Conduct a research/report on sustainable responses to violence against women 		Kabul	To be selected	Ministry of Urban Planning and Development (MOUPD); Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR), Ministry of Energy and Water (MOEW), Ministry of Justice (MOJ), Afghanistan Land Authority (ARAZI), Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA)	400,000
DRC	Monitor refugee returns to Afghanistan and establish a data sharing mechanism to identify vulnerable cases and cases of secondary displacement upon return	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the data collection and exchange mechanisms to serve as a basis for improved assistance interventions for returnees • Monitor and track cases of secondary displacement 		To be determined	To be selected	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	2,152,000
NRC		Strengthen the reintegration monitoring system to improve the understanding of the profiles and onward movements of refugee returnees					538,000
FAO	Build capacities of the provincial department of agriculture, irrigation and livestock (DAIL), non-governmental organizations (service providers), private sector actors, farming groups/communities and farming families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training of MAIL/DAIL and NGO staff • Facilitate a staff field trip • Provide training to members of farmer producer and common interest groups (technical and management training) • Provide training to farming families • Facilitate an in-country study tour • Support self-reliance and empowerment of DAIL, MAIL, farmers groups and NGOs through monitoring and follow-up activities 		To be determined	To be selected	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)	589,578
UN-Habitat	Support authorities in developing policy and response capacities in disaster risk reduction, contingency planning and resilience building	<p>Support the relevant Government agencies in developing policies and plans to undertake disaster risk reduction and contingency planning activities. This includes support with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance urban resilience and urban planning guidance (quake resilient cities) • Maintain inventory of local risk assessment tools and methodologies, as well as best practices • Facilitate safety assessments of existing health and education facilities • Promote advocacy on disaster risk reduction and contingency planning in both national and regional contexts • Conduct consultations, workshops, trainings and study tours 		Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif, Jalalabad and Kandahar (advocacy efforts across Afghanistan)	To be selected	Ministry of Urban Planning and Development (MOUPD), Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG), Kabul Municipality, Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR), Ministry of Justice (MOJ), Afghanistan Land Authority (ARAZI)	1,000,000
ZOA	Increase local trust and cooperation and contribute to reduced conflict over land and water	Provide conflict resolution training to peace shuras, local Government officials and farmers		Sayyad district in Saripul province, Khwaja Du Koh and Fayzabad districts in Jawzjan province	To be selected	Sanayee Development Organization (SDO)	1,800,000
SUB-TOTAL Outcome 5							6,479,578
GRAND TOTAL							189,574,413



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Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees working for:

Education livelihoods
youth empowerment
skills training **health**

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