

**2025**

**ANNUAL  
REPORT**

**CONSOLIDATED  
FUND LEVEL**

A painting of Khwaja Abdullah Ansari Shrine in Herat Province,  
created by Khudadad Ulfat. ©UNHCR/Khudadad Ulfat

# Contributing Donors



Government of Sweden



Government of Qatar



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Government of Denmark



Government of Iceland



Government of Finland



Republic of Korea



Government of Luxembourg



Government of Poland



Government of the Netherlands



United Nations Development Programme



Republic of Italy

The order is by the size of contributions.



# Participating UN Organizations



United Nations Development Programme



United Nations Human Settlements Programme



United Nations Population Fund



United Nations Conference on Trade and Development



International Labour Organization



United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



United Nations Industrial Development Organization



United Nations Refugee Agency



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women



International Organization for Migration



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization



United Nations Office for Project Services



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



World Health Organization



United Nations Mine Action Service

The UN organizations are listed in the order of joining STFA



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# List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

<b>ASYREC</b>	Automated System for Customs Data for Relief Consignments
<b>CAP</b>	Community Action Plan
<b>DTC</b>	Drug Treatment Centre
<b>FHH</b>	Family Health House
<b>LIC</b>	Local Implementation Committees
<b>MSMEs</b>	Micro-, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
<b>PUNO</b>	Participating United Nations Organization
<b>BHN</b>	Basic Human Needs
<b>STFA</b>	Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan
<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organization
<b>TFMU</b>	Trust Fund Management Unit
<b>UNSAFA</b>	United Nations Strategic Framework for Afghanistan





# Foreword

Dr. Tajudeen Oyewale, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Afghanistan a.i. © UNICEF



## Dear colleagues and partners,

I am pleased to present the 2025 annual consolidated narrative report of the Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan (STFA), covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025.

Afghanistan continued to navigate deep, evolving challenges throughout 2025. At the country-level, the influx of returnees, secondary displacement, climate shocks, and operational barriers placed a heavy strain on households, markets and basic services. At the international level, changing donor priorities, multiple parallel crises, and increased competition over a reducing global funding envelope have stretched the UN's ability to respond to the basic human needs of Afghan people.

Amid a complex and challenging financial and operational environment, the STFA's value proposition as a facilitator of joint UN action linking humanitarian assistance, basic human needs programming and longer-term resilience-building remained strong. In line with the priorities of the United Nations Strategic Framework for Afghanistan (UNSFA) 2023–2027, the STFA enabled joint programming by 15 Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNOs). The Fund aligned resources behind collective priorities, reduced fragmentation, and supported coordinated delivery responsive to the realities on the ground. To promote the sustainability of programming, the STFA supported selected micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) by linking them with the private sector and local market actors, contributing to the continuity of business operations, and promoting economic growth.

Implementation across the portfolio required adjustments to accommodate the evolving operating environment. Challenges included regulatory bottlenecks, restrictions affecting women's participation, delays in approvals, and access constraints. PUNOs adopted innovative approaches to sustain operations, including localized engagement and adjusted

delivery modalities while adhering to the agreed principled approach. Third-party monitoring remained an important component of STFA oversight in 2025. Findings confirmed that STFA-supported initiatives reached intended beneficiaries and were aligned with community needs. These insights informed adjustments, strengthened accountability and quality assurance, and supported evidence-based decision-making across the portfolio.

In 2025, the Steering Committee approved new three joint projects aligned with the Fund's revised Strategic Note: Participatory Action for Integrated Developmental Assistance to Areas of Return (PAIDAAR) with a total of \$23.01 million (\$15.80 million from STFA), Weaving Afghanistan's Hope and Displacement Actions Together (WAHDAT) with \$41.84 million (\$14.77 million from STFA) and Rehabilitation and Economic Empowerment of People Recovering from Drug Use Disorders (REEP) with \$3.24 million (\$2.32 million from STFA). These initiatives focus on reintegration, livelihoods, service delivery and social cohesion, targeting returnees, internally displaced persons and host communities.

Reflecting the global environment, the gap between needs and available resources is expected to remain. Contributions declined to \$24.75 million in 2025, reflecting global funding pressures and local challenges. Over 90 percent of cumulative contributions (\$265.51 million) had been allocated to ongoing programmes by the end of 2025. Monitoring findings suggest a strong need for multi-year contributions to support multi-year recovery and resilience focused programming in alignment with the STFA Strategic Note and in compliance with commitments under the 2024 Funding Compact. Meanwhile, the Fund will continue to engage with private sector partners to explore further opportunities for collaboration and synergy.



To ensure continuity of the STFA's strategic role in Afghanistan and the consolidation of progress under the Fund's portfolio, the UN will propose to the Steering Committee that the STFA is extended until 31 December 2030. This would allow the Fund to accompany the next UN corporate planning cycle in Afghanistan, align with the Agenda 2030, and ensure that the UN in Afghanistan remains at the forefront of UN reforms.

In conclusion, I wish to express the UN's gratitude to Poland and the Republic of Korea, who were new contributors to the Fund, as well as to Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, and Sweden for their additional contributions during the year. On behalf of the UN in Afghanistan, I also wish to express appreciation to the work of the previous Fund Manager Ms. Hiroko Massey, who left at the end of 2025 and who was instrumental in the establishment and success of the STFA.



Dr. Tajudeen OYEWALE

**Dr. Tajudeen Oyewale**

Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Afghanistan a.i.

**DELIVERING AS  
ONE**





# Executive Summary

A farmer inspects his crops, benefiting from an improved irrigation system supported by STFA in Khost Province. © STFA / Mohammad Omar Kamal



In 2025, the Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan (STFA), under the United Nations Strategic Framework for Afghanistan (UNSFA), continued implementation of nine joint programmes and sectoral joint projects. It addressed basic human needs for over 1.5 million<sup>[1]</sup> people (65% women and girls), applying an integrated, joined-up approach to make gains in healthcare, education, housing, infrastructure, income and local economies, community resilience against environmental shocks and social cohesion. It managed the complexities of restrictions on women and girls to extend services and open spaces for livelihoods in line with the principled approach agreed among international partners. Resilience improved, risks of development reversals were contained, and communities took proactive and participatory approaches to planning local development and disaster preparedness.

The STFA's joint programmes and joint projects under implementation in 2025 operated under three UNSFA priority outcomes: sustained essential services; economic opportunities and resilient livelihoods; and social cohesion, inclusion, gender equality, human rights and the rule of law. They delivered results on four outputs, as detailed in this report. Some notable 2025 highlights included:

 **1,150,791**

people (**73% women and girls**) gained access to essential services, including health, education, water and sanitation, and energy, through improved community infrastructure.

 **12,558**

people reached (**49% women**) with livelihood support, 45,589 households (26% women-headed) and 3,395 micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs, 67% women-owned) through cash-for-work, unconditional cash transfers, income generation activities, MSME support, vocational training and agriculture-based livelihood assistance.

 **348,380**

people (**38% women and girls**) benefited from interventions focusing on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation to improve preparedness for shocks.

 **27,016**

people (**86% women and girls**) participated in community engagement activities that promoted social cohesion and developed locally owned solutions.

Cumulatively since inception in 2022, STFA has supported at least 7.9 million people, 51 percent of whom were women and girls.<sup>[2]</sup> Programmes devised approaches to improve the quality and accessibility of healthcare, integrated green energy solutions with development and environmental returns, applied integrated livelihood and employment models that proved effective in supporting recovery and managing economic instability, and brought technical training on both labour standards and local engineering challenges into infrastructure initiatives.

*[1] Beneficiary numbers are generally fluid and subject to change following routine data verification and validation exercises conducted through three layers of monitoring (PUNO, TFMU and third-party).*

*[2] To date, this includes at least 190,000 returnees and 49,000 IDPs. These figures were collected retroactively from PUNOs, and some may not be reflected here due to data availability limitations.*

Cross-cutting themes of gender, climate adaptation, environmental sustainability and community ownership were integrated in programme outputs, resulting in more inclusive and durable outcomes. Institutional capacity-building and localization yielded important results, including through local implementation committees (LICs). These fostered community engagement and ownership by developing skills for planning, monitoring and dispute resolution. The programmes also strengthened the capabilities of local organizations, including women-led civil society groups, to deliver services more effectively and sustainably.

Third-party monitoring independently confirmed that STFA interventions delivered measurable and mutually reinforcing results across all UNSFA priority areas. It found integrated programming emerging as a key driver of effectiveness in a constrained operational environment. Overall, integrated approaches amplified impacts. By combining interventions across sectors, such as health, livelihoods, infrastructure, governance and the environment, programmes addressed multiple dimensions of vulnerability simultaneously. This improved immediate conditions, strengthened resilience and self-reliance, and established foundations for long-term sustainable development.



A woman sewing at an STFA-supported cloth production company in Herat Province. © STFA/Mohammad Omar Kamal





# Purpose

A beneficiary in a women-led bakery supported by STFA in Kandahar Province. © STFA/Mohammad Omar Kamal



In 2025, STFA continued its role as the primary United Nations’ pooled financing mechanism to address basic human needs under the UNSFA. STFA remains key to supporting the delivery of coherent, efficient and impactful assistance across Afghanistan. Investment priorities, guided by the STFA Strategic Note, ensure alignment with UNSFA strategic objectives. The Fund's flexible framework enables responsive, principled programming in a dynamic context.

Recognizing resource constraints, STFA has focused on targeted interventions that prioritize women’s empowerment, durable solutions, counternarcotics and climate change adaptation within a more selective geographic footprint. Throughout 2025, the Trust Fund Management Unit (TFMU) strengthened coordination,

quality assurance and knowledge management systems to support joint planning, implementation and monitoring across 15 Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs), reinforcing collective results.

In parallel, it enhanced visibility by sharing impact stories, supporting crowd funding and producing engaging social media content that highlighted results.

Donors contributed \$24.75 million to the STFA. This included Poland and the Republic of Korea who made new contributions, while Luxembourg and Sweden made multi-year commitments. These partnerships enabled the Fund to deliver results, enhance UN coordination, and advance UN efficiency reforms on joint delivery and joint resource mobilization.

**STFA Output Areas**

Are Fully Aligned With

**UNSFA Priority Areas**

**Output 1:** Essential Services



**Output 2:** Improved livelihood



**Output 3:** Disaster Risk Reduction

**Output 4:** Social Cohesion



**Priority 1:** Sustained Essential Services

**Priority 2:** Economic Opportunities and Resilient Livelihoods

**Priority 3:** Social Cohesion, Inclusion, Gender Equality, Human Rights, and Rule of Law



# PUNOs that received allocations














Participating UN organisations	Joint Programmes				
	North	South	East	South-East	
 International Labour Organization	International Labour Organization	Yes		Yes	
 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
 IOM UN MIGRATION	International Organization for Migration	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
 UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
 UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	Yes	Yes	Yes	
 UNITED NATIONS UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
 UN D P	United Nations Development Programme	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
 unesco	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
 UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
 UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services	Yes		Yes	Yes
 UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency	United Nations Refugee Agency	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
 UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization				Yes

Table 1: List of STFA PUNOs that received allocations for Joint Programmes



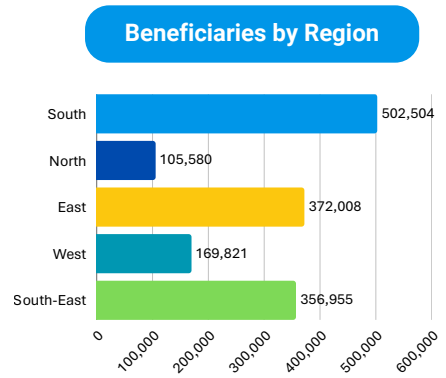
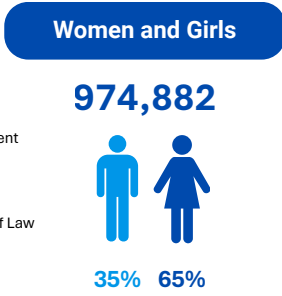
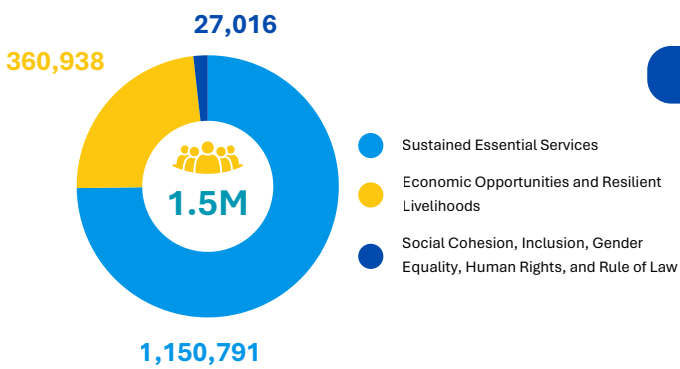
# PUNOs that received allocations

Participating UN organizations	Sectoral Projects				
	CSO Twinning	Herat Response	Drug Use Prevention	Durable Solutions	PAIDAAR
 International Labour Organization		Yes	Yes	Yes	
 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations				Yes	
 International Organization for Migration		Yes		Yes	Yes
 United Nations Human Settlements Programme				Yes	Yes
 United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	Yes			Yes	
 United Nations Development Programme		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
 United Nations Population Fund		Yes	Yes	Yes	
 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime			Yes		
 United Nations Office for Project Services		Yes			
 United Nations Refugee Agency		Yes		Yes	Yes
 World Health Organization			Yes		
 United Nations Mine Action Service				Yes	

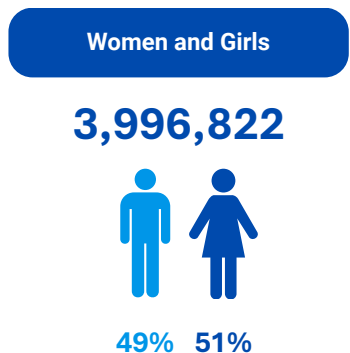
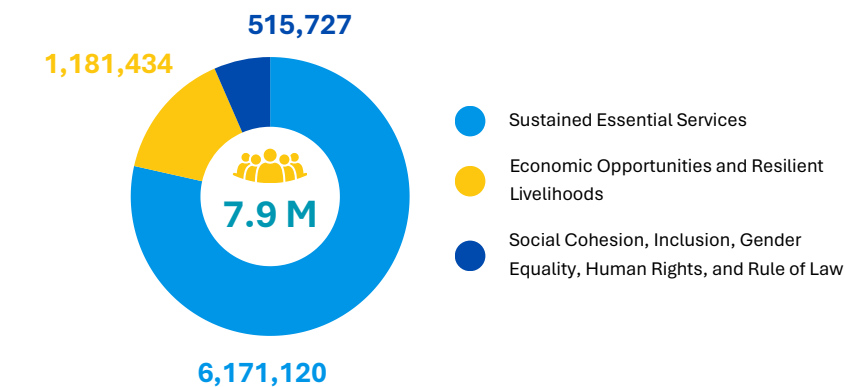
Table 2: List of STFA PUNOs that received allocations for Sectoral Projects



# STFA Report Card for 2025



# STFA Progress until December 2025



# STFA Governance

In 2025, STFA sustained its structured governance model, enabling inclusive and prompt decision-making across its operations. Strategic oversight was provided through regular convenings of the Fund’s primary coordination bodies – namely, the Steering Committee and Technical Coordination Working Group. From January to December 2025, STFA held four Steering Committee meetings and four Technical Coordination Working Group meetings.

Date	Key Decisions			
8 April	1. Alignment of STFA terms of reference with UNSFA timeframe (31 December 2027) approved. 2. Joint programme closure dates with a maximum six-month extension for the programmes requested as per the timeline below approved.			
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="395 817 916 891">Joint Programme</th> <th data-bbox="916 817 1433 891">Closure Date</th> </tr> </thead> </table>	Joint Programme	Closure Date	
	Joint Programme	Closure Date		
	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="395 891 916 965">Southern Region Joint Programme</td> <td data-bbox="916 891 1433 965">31 December 2025</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Southern Region Joint Programme	31 December 2025	
	Southern Region Joint Programme	31 December 2025		
	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="395 965 916 1039">Northern Region Joint Programme</td> <td data-bbox="916 965 1433 1039">31 December 2025</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Northern Region Joint Programme	31 December 2025	
	Northern Region Joint Programme	31 December 2025		
	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="395 1039 916 1261"> <b>Eastern Region</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Joint Programme</li> <li>Durable Solutions Joint Initiative</li> <li>Strengthening Women-Led CSOs Twinning Initiative</li> </ul> </td> <td data-bbox="916 1039 1433 1261">                     31 March 2026                      31 March 2026                      28 February 2026                 </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Eastern Region</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Joint Programme</li> <li>Durable Solutions Joint Initiative</li> <li>Strengthening Women-Led CSOs Twinning Initiative</li> </ul>	31 March 2026 31 March 2026 28 February 2026	
	<b>Eastern Region</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Joint Programme</li> <li>Durable Solutions Joint Initiative</li> <li>Strengthening Women-Led CSOs Twinning Initiative</li> </ul>	31 March 2026 31 March 2026 28 February 2026		
	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="395 1261 916 1402"> <b>South-Eastern Region</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Joint Programme</li> <li>Drug Use Prevention Joint Initiative</li> </ul> </td> <td data-bbox="916 1261 1433 1402">                     30 June 2026                      31 December 2025                 </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>South-Eastern Region</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Joint Programme</li> <li>Drug Use Prevention Joint Initiative</li> </ul>	30 June 2026 31 December 2025	
<b>South-Eastern Region</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Joint Programme</li> <li>Drug Use Prevention Joint Initiative</li> </ul>	30 June 2026 31 December 2025			
<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="395 1402 916 1648"> <b>Western Region</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Joint Programme</li> <li>Post-Earthquake Recovery &amp; Resilience Joint Initiative</li> <li>Strengthening Women-Led CSOs Twinning Initiative</li> </ul> </td> <td data-bbox="916 1402 1433 1648">                     28 February 2026*                      16 October 2025                      28 February 2026                 </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Western Region</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Joint Programme</li> <li>Post-Earthquake Recovery &amp; Resilience Joint Initiative</li> <li>Strengthening Women-Led CSOs Twinning Initiative</li> </ul>	28 February 2026* 16 October 2025 28 February 2026		
<b>Western Region</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Joint Programme</li> <li>Post-Earthquake Recovery &amp; Resilience Joint Initiative</li> <li>Strengthening Women-Led CSOs Twinning Initiative</li> </ul>	28 February 2026* 16 October 2025 28 February 2026			
<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="395 1648 916 1756">North-Eastern Region Joint Programme</td> <td data-bbox="916 1648 1433 1756">Not activated, close by 31 December 2025</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	North-Eastern Region Joint Programme	Not activated, close by 31 December 2025		
North-Eastern Region Joint Programme	Not activated, close by 31 December 2025			
<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="395 1756 916 1863">Central Region Joint Programme</td> <td data-bbox="916 1756 1433 1863">Not activated, close by 31 December 2025</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Central Region Joint Programme	Not activated, close by 31 December 2025		
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<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="395 1863 916 1973">Central Highlands Region Joint Programme</td> <td data-bbox="916 1863 1433 1973">Not activated, close by 31 December 2025</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Central Highlands Region Joint Programme	Not activated, close by 31 December 2025		
Central Highlands Region Joint Programme	Not activated, close by 31 December 2025			
<p>*Note: The Strengthening Women-Led CSOs Twinning Initiative is an addendum of the Eastern and Western joint programme documents, which provide the legal framework for implementation. As such, it is imperative that joint programmes should remain open until the conclusion of the initiative, which is proposed for 28 February 2026.</p>				

Date	Key Decisions
8 April	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Following the STFA Steering Committee’s decision to defer the Consolidated Data Proposal to the Afghanistan Coordination Group, and subsequent discussions, it was decided to withdraw the Consolidated Data Joint Project Proposal.</li> <li>4. The Concept Note: Rebuilding Together – Enabling Durable (Re)integration and Social Cohesion for Returnees, IDPs and Host Communities was endorsed to move forward with Joint prodoc development.</li> </ol>
10 June	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A proposal and resource allocation for Participatory Action for Integrated Developmental Assistance to Areas of Return (PAIDAAR) Joint Project was approved.</li> <li>2. A programmatic revision for the Post-Earthquake Recovery &amp; Resilience Joint Initiative Modification by UNOPS modification was approved.</li> <li>3. The Revised Trust Fund Management Unit Project (2023–2027) was approved.</li> </ol>
7 October	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Concept Note: Rebuilding Together – Enabling Durable (Re-)integration and Fostering Social Cohesion in Displacement-Affected Communities in Herat and Farah was endorsed to move forward with joint prodoc development.</li> <li>2. Concept Note: Rehabilitation and Economic Empowerment of People Recovering from Drug Use Disorder (REEP) was endorsed to move forward with joint prodoc development.</li> </ol>
10 December	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. From Crisis to Collective Action: The STFA Experience Knowledge Paper was endorsed.</li> <li>2. The Revised STFA Strategic Note (2024–2027) was endorsed.</li> <li>3. Proposal to reduce the frequency of Steering Committee meetings to twice annually, with additional ad hoc meetings convened as deemed necessary by the Chair and Co-chair, was approved.</li> <li>4. Concept Note: Preserving Heritage Properties and Upgrading Settlements in Bamiyan Province to Promote Employment, Economic Opportunities, Durable Solutions and Climate Resilience was endorsed to move forward with joint prodoc development.</li> <li>5. Proposal and allocation for the Rehabilitation and Economic Empowerment of People Recovering from Drug Use Disorder (REEP) Joint Project was approved.</li> <li>6. Proposal and allocation for Weaving Afghanistan’s Hope and Displacement Actions Together (WAHDAT) Joint Project was approved.</li> </ol>



# Results

Session of the Local Implementation Committee (LIC) in Laghman Province for an STFA-supported initiative. © UN-Habitat/Piroz Amin



## Outcome-level Results:

# STFA Contributions to UNSFA

The STFA's nine joint programmes and sectoral joint projects achieved substantial, multidimensional results in 2025, contributing to health, livelihoods, infrastructure, disaster risk reduction and social inclusion for vulnerable people and communities. They improved service delivery, community infrastructure, livelihoods and local economies, and the delivery of basic human needs assistance. In doing so, they advanced resilience, inclusive development and social cohesion.

STFA programming strengthened the foundations for reintegration of returnees in displacement affected communities. Through integrated, area-based approaches, interventions improved returnees' access to essential services, housing solutions, livelihoods, and climate-resilient infrastructure while fostering social cohesion and stability in the communities they have settled. These efforts reinforced the enabling conditions for sustainable reintegration and recovery.

Third-party monitoring during the year confirmed that STFA-supported interventions contributed positively to all three UNSFA priority areas. Evidence indicated that integrated, multi-agency delivery generated measurable improvements in access to essential services. It strengthened livelihoods and economic resilience, and supported gradual but meaningful gains in inclusion, rights awareness and local accountability. These findings reinforce the strategic value of STFA's joint programming model in translating UNSFA priorities into practical, community-level outcomes.

Through family health houses (FHHs), outpatient drug treatment and other innovative modalities, joint programmes increased the quality and accessibility of healthcare services, especially in places that had long gone without them. They improved health infrastructure, medical supplies and staffing, and met community needs through integrated models that encouraged broader uptake. Programmes extended lifelines particularly to women and girls, reducing otherwise high risks of maternal and neonatal mortality<sup>[3]</sup> through trained midwives and more effective referral systems. Responses to substance use disorders improved, including for women and by emphasizing social reintegration. Care related to mental health and gender-based violence became more readily available.

Programmes made measurable gains through targeted investments in renewable energy and water systems. Solar power installations in health facilities eliminated disruptions caused by unreliable electricity, enabling the continuous operation of medical equipment, refrigeration of vaccines and provision of emergency services. Climate-resilient water supply systems enhanced hygiene, infection prevention and overall facility functionality. These interventions also reduced operational costs and environmental impacts by cutting the use of fossil fuels, contributing to long-term sustainability. A variety of infrastructure improvements advanced recovery and human development outcomes, including educational gains through the rehabilitation of schools and economic gains through the more efficient movement of goods and services. Rebuilt shelters restored dignity and security for vulnerable populations affected by displacement or natural disasters.

[3] For maternal mortality rates, see the UNICEF maternal mortality database (<https://data.unicef.org/topic/maternal-health/maternal-mortality/>) and for neonatal death rates, see the UNICEF neonatal mortality database (<https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-survival/neonatal-mortality/>).

Multiple initiatives accelerated economic recovery and improved livelihoods and the growth of MSMEs. Vocational and entrepreneurship training, apprenticeships, access to financial and material support, and new links to markets increased income, created jobs and stabilized household earnings. Cash-for-work schemes provided immediate income while rehabilitating community infrastructure, generating dual benefits through economic relief and asset development. Agricultural interventions enhanced income and food security by increasing crop yields. They also advanced climate-smart practices, restored irrigation systems and diversified production, developing resilience to environmental shocks, particularly in areas prone to droughts and floods.

Findings from third-party monitoring highlighted particularly strong outcomes under UNSFA Priority 2 focusing on economic opportunities and resilient livelihoods. They indicated that delivering enterprise support, productive asset restoration and enabling infrastructure together resulted in significant gains. Businesses expanded employment and increased revenues, while agricultural recovery restored productive land and strengthened resilience against climatic and conflict-related shocks. These results underscore the effectiveness of integrated livelihood models in advancing inclusive economic recovery.

Programmes facilitated a transition from reactive crisis responses to proactive risk management and resilience-building by developing disaster preparedness. New disaster risk management committees enabled communities to proactively identify risks, develop preparedness plans and respond effectively to emergencies. Early warning systems and risk monitoring capacities enhanced abilities to anticipate disasters such as floods and droughts. The clearance of explosive ordnance made affected communities safer and enabled the delivery of basic human needs assistance and joint programme interventions.

A critical overarching outcome has been enhanced social cohesion and community empowerment through participatory planning and local implementation committees (LICs). This has increased transparency, accountability and trust between communities and implementing partners. Community members have developed skills in planning, coordination and monitoring, enabling them to take ownership of development initiatives. The inclusion of women and marginalized groups has supported equitable participation and inclusive social norms. Despite onerous restrictions and the challenges of navigating these, women made some gains towards greater agency and independence through participation in local decision-making as well as vocational training and entrepreneurship support. These efforts have improved individual well-being and contributed to broader transformation by easing some barriers to women's participation.

Independent monitoring suggests that social cohesion outcomes were most pronounced where economic empowerment was linked with community engagement and accountability mechanisms. Increased rights awareness, stronger local dispute resolution capacities and the greater participation of women in planning processes reflected gradual but important gains in social capital and institutional trust, even within a restrictive operating environment.

Institutional capacity-building and localization strengthened the capabilities of local organizations, including women-led civil society groups, enabling them to deliver services more effectively and sustainably. Training in financial management, procurement and programme implementation enhanced organizational accountability and readiness for future initiatives. Knowledge transfer and partnership-building between international and local actors promoted more inclusive and locally driven development approaches.



Overall, the application of an integrated approach amplified impact. By combining interventions across sectors, such as health, livelihoods, infrastructure, governance and the environment, programmes addressed multiple dimensions of vulnerability simultaneously. Third-party monitoring confirmed that these outcomes were more coherent and mutually reinforcing because a joint, multi-agency approach enabled partners to address services, livelihoods and inclusion in an interconnected manner, rather than through fragmented interventions. This has improved immediate conditions in vulnerable communities, strengthened resilience and self-reliance, and established foundations for long-term sustainable development. Programme results in general highlight the effectiveness of coordinated, inclusive and sustainability-focused interventions in addressing complex challenges.

Since the inception of activities in 2022, STFA has reached



7,868,342

people (3,996,822 women and girls, 51%)

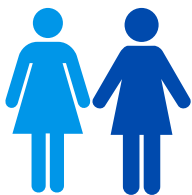
In 2025 alone, its interventions benefitted



1,507,239

people (974,882 women and girls, 65%).

Notably, despite continued challenges and restrictions on women, the overall proportion of women beneficiaries has steadily increased, rising from



46.2%

in 2022 to



46.8%

in 2023

48.3%

in 2024 to



65%

in 2025



# Output-level Results

## UNSFPA Priority Area 1: Sustained Essential Services

Output

1



Essential services and community infrastructure – including for health, agriculture, education, and energy supply - are functional, sustained and expanded to meet different needs of women and men.

In 2025, joint programmes and projects provided essential services for health, education, water and sanitation, energy and other community-based infrastructure to approximately 1.1 million<sup>[4]</sup> people (73 percent women and girls). Since the programmes began, they have provided services to at least 6.2 million people (55 percent female).<sup>[5]</sup>

### 2025 Results

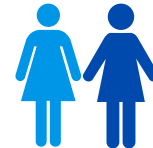
Total Number of Beneficiaries

1,119,285

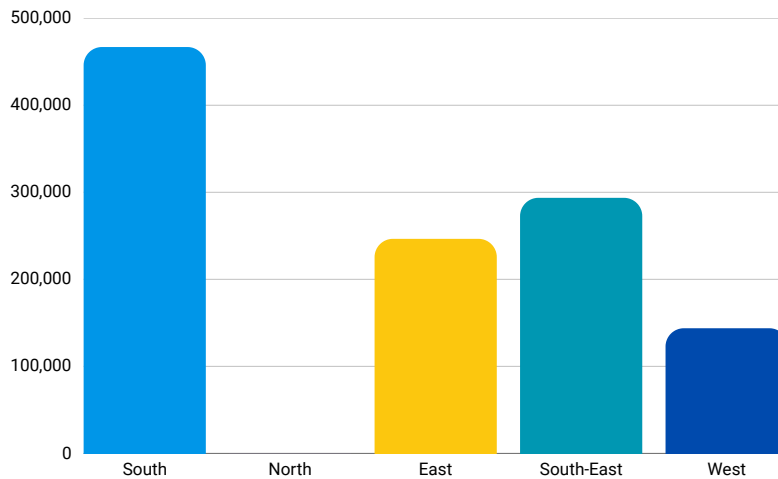


Percentage of Women and Girls

73%



### Regional Breakdown of Beneficiaries



[4] Beneficiary numbers are generally fluid and are subject to change following routine data verification and validation exercises that are conducted through the three layers of monitoring (PUNO, TFMU and third-party).

[5] Covering January 2022 to December 2025.



## 214,354

people (104,572 women and girls, 55%)<sup>[6]</sup> have gained vital community-based infrastructure support. This has improved the accessibility and quality of healthcare, particularly for women and girls, and helped meet essential requirements for clean water, shelter, electricity, roads and sanitation. The use of local labour to develop infrastructure generated additional benefits from employment opportunities and higher income, along with opportunities to recover from crisis.

## 936,935

people (702,701 women and girls, 75%) benefited from greater access to health services, including reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent healthcare, drug use prevention and treatment, and mental health and psychosocial counselling. Services reached remote areas where access was previously nominal or non-existent, and improved referrals for high-risk maternal and other cases. Culturally sensitive, women-led care models and integrated services fostered community trust and encouraged higher service uptake than initially calculated in some areas.

Monitoring found that health facilities are serving sizeable catchment populations, typically 12,000 to 18,500 people per facility, reinforcing their role as front-line service hubs in remote settings. Furthermore, utilization data from FHHs confirmed strong community reliance, with 295 to 663 patients recorded per month in monitored facilities, suggesting that these investments are directly translating into service uptake.

## 39,600

people (8,712 women and girls, 22%) accessed drug use treatment, rehabilitation, prevention and harm reduction services. The first women-only drug treatment centre (DTC) was established in the South-Eastern Region, filling a critical care gap. Strengthened outpatient services supported greater access and use.

## 30

healthcare personnel (30 women, 100%) received training, including a cadre of midwives from displaced communities, improved health services and social integration. Training across multiple programmes made links to mental health, self-care and gender-based violence, increasing the likelihood that frequently overlooked risks to health and well-being will be detected and addressed.

The Exemption/Automated System for Customs Data for Relief Consignments (ASYREC) enabled faster, more reliable delivery of humanitarian and basic human needs assistance across the Southern, Eastern and South-Eastern regions. It processed 141 consignments through a fully digital, web-based system, strengthening customs governance, reducing clearance time (from 10–12 days to 6–8 days), and improving transparency (by 25 percent) and tracking (by 80 percent). Ten of the 15 PUNOs used the system in 2025. Cumulatively, 12 PUNOs have used the system since the inception of STFA.

[6] The figures are approximate cumulative estimates based on the activity-level information available in the reporting tool. Totals may include overlaps across activities and reporting units, such as individuals, households, MSMEs, facilities and workdays, and should not be interpreted as unique people reached. Percentages of women are calculated only where sex-disaggregated data are available. The figures will be further validated during third-party monitoring missions and may therefore be revised in a future report.

## UNSFA Priority Area 2: Economic Opportunities and Resilient Livelihoods

Outputs 2 and 3 contribute to overall achievements under this strategic priority. In 2025, 360,938 people (138,221 women and girls, 38%) benefited from livelihood support and climate change adaptation interventions.

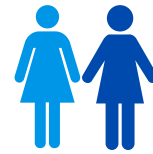
Total Number of Beneficiaries

360,938

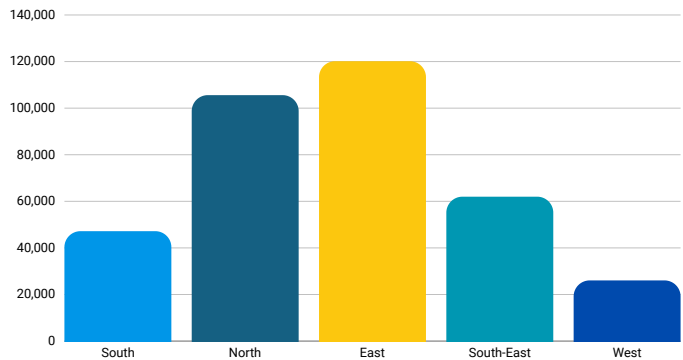


Percentage of Women and Girls

38%



Regional Breakdown of Beneficiaries



Output

2



Livelihoods, businesses and the local economy can recover, more sustainable and more resilient to instability.

In 2025, STFA provided livelihood support to 12,558 people (6,154 women, 49%) through cash-for-work, unconditional cash transfers, income-generation activities, MSME support, technical training and agriculture-based livelihood support.

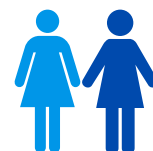
Total Number of Beneficiaries

12,558



Percentage of Women

49%



## 6,511

people (1,302 women, 20%) benefited from cash-for-work assistance that helped to fulfil the immediate financial needs of individuals and families, revitalize local economies and improve community infrastructure. Monitoring confirmed that cash-for-work remained a critical stabilizing mechanism to deliver immediate income, particularly during periods of economic stress, while simultaneously building productive assets. It estimated the economic multiplier effects at approximately 1.4 times the local injection, reflecting secondary market stimulation as wages were spent locally.

## 300

households (180 women-headed, 60%) benefited from unconditional cash transfers targeting vulnerable community members, including persons with disabilities. Transfers helped households address short-term consumption needs.

## 3,679

people (2,656 women, 72.2%) received support to develop businesses or start income-generation activities. Individuals were selected through community consultations and assessments of local skill sets and market demands. Women were mainly trained in tailoring and embroidery; monitoring indicated that 62 to 88 percent applied new skills and knowledge. Income effects were positive, with reported median earnings ranging from AFN 3,000 to 3,500 (\$42 – 50) per month for these newly established IGAs. This income is meaningful for vulnerable households but generally insufficient for broader economic resilience.

## 1,600

people (1,600 women, 100%) engaged in agriculture-based livelihood activities that enhanced income, food security and nutrition. Monitoring suggested some mixed results. For example, greenhouses, where provided, showed wide-ranging operational rates, from 44 to 90 percent, depending on the region. This points to both successful use in some areas and sustainability breakdowns in others.

## 229

people (119 women, 52%) benefited from training on livelihoods and technical skills.

## 493

trainers and mentors were equipped with skills to provide sustained entrepreneurship and business training, knowledge on decent work and occupational health and safety standards, and financial education in their communities.



## 66

people (30 women, 45%) affected by drug use received support for livelihoods, including training, equipment and cash grants. Links to livelihood services helped to curb the relapse rate and promote resilience and social reintegration. Further support for integration came from outreach to communities and family members.

## 19,822

people (5,007 women, 25%) affected by drug use benefited from alternative livelihood opportunities to help them integrate in their communities.

From 2022 to 2025, a cumulative total of 381,146 people (97,573 women, 25.6%)<sup>7</sup> received some form of livelihood support through the STFA. At least 103,755 people (3,113 women, 3%) benefited from cash-for-work; 83,478 people (31,722 women, 38%) from support to start income generation activities or develop businesses; 187,322 people (59,943 women, 32%) from unconditional cash transfers; 1,600 people (1,600 women, 100%) from agriculture-based livelihoods and 949 people (475 women, 50%) from technical skills training. Cumulatively, 16,061 MSMEs (9,155 women-owned, 57%) received cash and in-kind support to sustain and expand their businesses.

Livelihood support responded to a moment of mounting economic pressure, marked by high rates of unemployment and poverty, alongside a sharp drop in international assistance. Monitoring of 1,000 MSMEs assessed at the beginning of the programmes demonstrated that over 90 percent were still operational at the time of verification, suggesting that grants and equipment packages were absorbed into functioning businesses. Employment effects were substantial; supported portfolios recorded 62 to 91 percent increases in employment, reflecting both business expansion and new hiring. Women's economic inclusion was a consistent feature across regions, with women representing 40 to 60 percent of MSME beneficiaries.



A business owner in her shop supported by STFA in Khost Province. © STFA/Mohammad Omar Kamal

[7] To date, this includes at least 164,000 returnees and 31,000 IDPs. These figures were collected retroactively from PUNOs, and some may not be reflected here due to data availability limitations.

Output

3



Communities have improved infrastructure, access to water and preparedness mechanisms to protect farm-based livelihoods and cope with climate and environment shocks and natural disasters.

Improvements in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation intertwine with livelihoods support. Activities comprised infrastructure to protect communities against disasters as well as training to equip communities to prepare and respond to climate shocks. In 2025, 348,380 people (132,067 women and girls, 38%) benefited from such interventions.

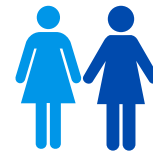
Total Number of Beneficiaries

348,380



Percentage of Women and Girls

38%



A 365m stone masonry canal constructed with STFA support in Kandahar Province. © STFA/Mohammad Omar Kamal



## 228,045

people (109,983 women and girls, 48%) benefitted from rehabilitated and/or newly constructed disaster-resilient community infrastructure and nature-based solutions. Monitoring in three regions indicated that disaster risk reduction investments generated tangible protective benefits for communities exposed to floods, erosion and water scarcity. Yet technical consistency in infrastructure works and long-term maintenance remain critical determinants for sustained impact.

## 8,196

people (4,024 women, 49%) were trained on disaster risk reduction, disaster preparedness, climate-resilient livelihoods and early warning systems. This better positioned both individuals and communities to proactively anticipate threats, take measures to prevent or mitigate them, and build resilience.

## 7,576

people (3,811 women, 50.3%) participated in community awareness-raising on resource conservation, watershed management, hygiene and disaster risk reduction.

## 47,869

people (9,574 women, 20%) benefitted from technical training, seeds and equipment to improve agricultural productivity, such as irrigation infrastructure and greenhouses. Monitoring confirmed that farmland is now better shielded from erosion and washouts, which protects both productive assets and household income streams.

Since the inception of STFA,



800,226

people



328,093

women and girls, 41%

have benefited from infrastructure and other forms of risk reduction. This has improved the resilience of targeted communities to environmental shocks.



# UNSFA Priority Area 3: Social Cohesion, Inclusion, Gender Equality, Human Rights and Rule of Law

Output

4



Social cohesion, respect for human rights – including, in particular, the rights of women and girls and access to justice are progressively strengthened at the local level – contributing to greater community resilience.

Joint programmes and projects have increased social cohesion, community engagement and localized decision-making through a range of interventions, including through local implementation committees (LICs) and community action plan (CAP) processes, community-based awareness raising and training, and capacity development support to civil society organizations and local media.

In 2025, at least 27,016 people (23,104 women, 86%) participated in community engagement activities to develop local development solutions. These included LICs and CAPs to establish inclusive community planning and set and implement priorities. Activities also comprised creating mechanisms to collect community feedback. Monitoring confirmed the delivery of most planned outputs, with high levels of community engagement and a low incidence of aid-related grievances.

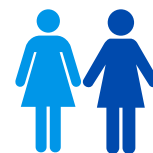
Total Number of Beneficiaries

27,016

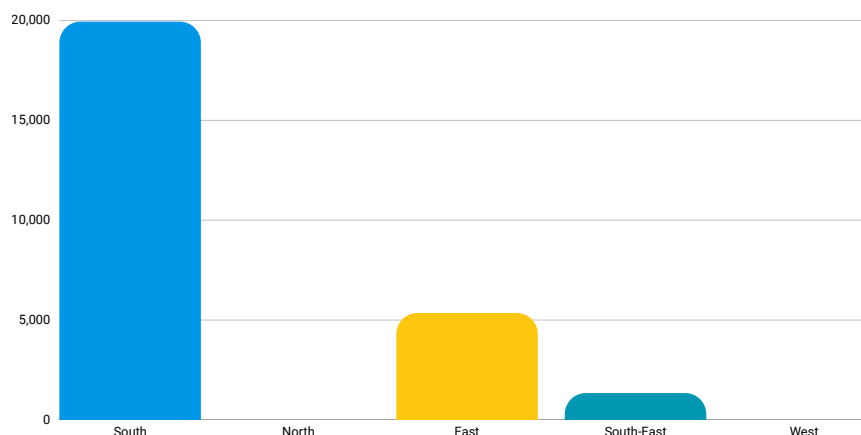


Percentage of Women

86%



Regional Breakdown of Beneficiaries



## 5,355

people (2,785 women, 52%) took part in LICs and CAP processes. Around 32 percent of assessed communities demonstrated greater women’s participation in local planning and decision-making.

## 25,587

people (22,772 women, 89%) participated in awareness-raising sessions that improved understanding of human rights, legal protection, accountability to affected populations and conflict prevention, among other topics.

## 133

women and 3 adolescent girls benefited from sessions to raise awareness of women’s rights.

## 530

people (196 women, 37%) gained legal aid services to better understand and claim legal rights related to housing, land and other issues.

## 815

journalists, media workers, civil society activists and shura members (122 women, 15%) benefited from training on conflict-sensitive reporting and access to information.

From 2022 to 2025, a cumulative total of 515,727 people (173,857 women and girls, 34%)<sup>[8]</sup> received support under this output through STFA. Efforts under output 4 collectively contributed to improved perceptions of inclusion, dispute resolution and voice in decision-making. Among assessed respondents, over:

# 60%

reported better knowledge of basic rights

# 70%

indicated an increased ability to resolve minor disputes locally

This signals a strengthening of social capital and local problem-solving capacity.

[8] To date, this includes at least 2,500 returnees and 950 IDPs. These figures were collected retroactively from PUNOs, and some may not be reflected here due to data availability limitations.





# Delays in Implementation, Challenges, Lessons Learned & Best Practices



## Challenges

Complex, time-consuming MoU approval processes and field-level implementation restrictions by the *de facto* authorities slowed some project activities. Some delays were mitigated through early engagement with relevant *de facto* ministries, regular follow-up and parallel planning of preparatory activities. The shutdown of internet and mobile networks in September significantly affected project implementation, requiring business continuity measures. Operational constraints on women staff deployment required extensive coordination among PUNOs and with local and national *de facto* authorities. Restrictions on women in community activities were navigated by engaging community leaders and elders, organizing activities at times and locations accessible to women, and adopting gender-inclusive approaches such as women-facilitated focus groups.

Infrastructure development confronted cost fluctuations, shifts in design requirements by *de facto* authorities and quality control issues among local contractors. Remote and difficult-to-access project locations posed logistical challenges for both construction and equipment delivery. These challenges were eased by adjusting implementation schedules, using well-vetted local contractors and rigorous procurement processes, and pre-positioning materials where feasible. Community dynamics presented challenges during site prioritization, where local preferences occasionally conflicted with technical criteria. Structured dialogue, transparent communication and community sensitization helped to reinforce trust and acceptance.

Livelihood support interventions faced extremely high demand relative to available support packages. This gap occasionally generated unmet expectations among MSMEs and community members. The presence of multiple economic recovery actors increased the risk of duplication, requiring constant coordination among PUNOs and partners to maintain complementarity. A further challenge was the low level of business literacy among beneficiaries, which slowed progress on livelihoods and economic development activities. Expanded hands-on mentoring helped to compensate for literacy gaps.

## Lessons Learned

**1** New healthcare models demonstrated strong potential for replication. Accessible infrastructure, integrated health and nutrition services, and adherence to safeguarding measures at the FHHs kept services inclusive, safe and responsive to vulnerable populations. Deploying trained women health workers from within affected communities, including midwives, significantly improved service uptake and trust. Integrating livelihoods support in post-treatment drug-use recovery significantly strengthened reintegration, especially coupled with peer-based outreach, community engagement and family involvement.

**2** Integrated economic support yielded stronger outcomes in terms of income and business development, including combining asset replacement with temporary salary coverage, and linking infrastructure development, skills training, livelihood support and community engagement. Sequencing activities based on technical readiness and community priorities helped smooth implementation and amplify impacts. Monitoring suggested that post-support mechanisms are critical for lasting livelihood gains, however. Long-term growth depends on continued mentoring, aggregation, advanced business skills and stronger market linkages.



3

Complex infrastructure interventions require technical consistency and significant advance preparation. Monitoring indicated a need for stronger standardization and quality assurance in technically demanding areas such as solar energy and water systems. This could improve durability and reduce performance gaps, including across regions. In water interventions, earlier, more comprehensive site assessments need to consider water sources and types as well as topography, given the potential impacts on project design. Further, despite high completion rates on infrastructure projects, long-term functionality depends on governance arrangements, formalized maintenance responsibilities and community-led operations. Planning for sustainability should be embedded in projects from the outset.

4

Social cohesion gains are greatest when embedded within work on livelihoods and governance. Rights awareness, women's participation and reductions in discriminatory practices were most evident from linking social objectives to economic empowerment and participatory structures. Standalone social interventions were comparatively less effective. Community structures such as LICs offer a high-impact strategy by linking diverse community needs (economic, social and infrastructure) and improving the coherence and sustainability of interventions. Early phases of engagement in 2025 suggested that communities are increasingly prepared for participatory planning, especially as repeated negotiations clarify project intent and maintain alignment with local sensitivities.

## Best Practices



Integrated, area-based programming delivers stronger and more durable results. It generates mutually reinforcing outcomes that improve immediate well-being while strengthening long-term resilience and local ownership.



Community-based delivery enhances access and trust. Localized service points and community-led committees are effective in simultaneously reducing barriers to access, improving service uptake, and strengthening relationships between communities and implementing partners.



Adaptive implementation safeguards continuity in restrictive contexts. Flexible delivery mechanisms – including smaller-group engagement, home-based modalities and informal community structures – enabled programmes to continue operating even under evolving restrictions.



Using national non-governmental implementing partners for front-line delivery, complemented by strong technical oversight, enabled contextual adaptation, reduced disruptions and improved beneficiary engagement.



## Programmatic Revisions

The following section describes an expanded and revised programme portfolio.

In April 2025, the Steering Committee approved revised closure dates for all joint programmes and sectoral projects, with extensions of up to six months, where required. TFMU facilitated corresponding amendments for signature by PUNOs.

	Programme	Closing Date
1	Southern and Northern Regional Joint Programme	31 December 2025
2	Eastern Region Joint Programme and Durable Solutions Joint Initiative	31 March 2026
3	Strengthening Women-Led CSOs Twinning Programme	In the Western region: 28 February 2026 In the Eastern region: 31 March 2026
4	South-Eastern Region Joint Programme	30 June 2026
5	Drug Use Prevention Joint Initiative	31 December 2025
7	Herat Post-Earthquake Recovery & Resilience Joint Initiative	28 February 2026

Based on these amendments, nine PUNOs formally requested no-cost extensions to align implementation with the revised closure dates. In the South-Eastern Region, UNIDO, UNESCO, IOM, FAO and UNODC submitted requests to complete planned activities within the extended timeframe. Similarly, under the Durable Solutions Joint Initiative in the Eastern Region, IOM, ILO, UNFPA and UN Women requested no-cost extensions to complete their activities in line with the revised schedule. Under the Herat Post-Earthquake Recovery & Resilience Joint Initiative in the Western Region, IOM and UN-Habitat requested no-cost extensions to complete their activities in line with the revised schedule.

In June 2025, the Steering Committee approved a major programmatic revision to the Post-Earthquake Recovery & Resilience Joint Initiative, following a request from UNOPS. UNOPS had initially planned to reconstruct and rehabilitate clinics and despite obtaining sub-national endorsement; the *de facto* Ministry of Public Health did not endorse resulting in the need to change scope. The alternative interventions focused on water harvesting and watershed management systems, complemented by a poultry support initiative, to address household needs and support income generation. This revision reallocated the previously approved budget of \$1,360,000, shifting \$985,208 from Output 1 to Output 2 (\$96,300) and Output 3 (\$888,908), with no additional funding requested from STFA.

In 2025 PUNOs submitted four technical level programmatic change requests. These were minor and reviewed by the TFMU in accordance with the STFA Operations Manual. Each request was assessed based on the specific circumstances and subsequently approved or rejected as appropriate.

The requests included:

- UNESCO's request to revise Output 1 targets related to literacy activities under the South-Eastern Regional Joint Programme – approved.
- UNODC's request for budget realignment within the South-Eastern Regional Joint Programme – approved.
- UN-Habitat's request to allocate a portion of the budget to tangible activities under output 4 (social cohesion) within the Durable Solutions Joint Initiative in the Eastern Region – approved.
- UN Women's request to reprogramme an unspent balance of \$100,000 in the Southern Region – rejected as the joint programme end date was approaching.



A worker at Taj Watan Company in Kandahar Province.  
© STFA/Mohammad Omar Kamal





# Qualitative Assessment

STFA and PUNOs visiting an animal feed company supported by STFA in Logar Province.  
© STFA/Mohammad Omar Kamal



The nine joint programmes and sectoral joint projects under the STFA in 2025 built on the collective strengths and expertise of 15 PUNOs. They demonstrated the value and impact of delivering as one, especially in a complex context requiring a combination of humanitarian assistance, development and resilience-building. The STFA Steering Committee approved three new joint projects namely Participatory Action for Integrated Developmental Assistance to Areas of Return (PAIDAAR), Weaving Afghanistan's Hope and Displacement Actions Together (WAHDAT) and Rehabilitation and Economic Empowerment of People Recovering from Drug Use Disorders (REEP). All three focus on reintegration, livelihoods, service delivery and social cohesion, targeting vulnerable populations, including returnees, internally displaced persons and host communities. Implementation of PAIDAAR had begun in 2025 while REEP and WAHDAT implementation started in early 2026.

Through coordination, STFA joint programmes and projects have collectively met immediate needs for services, livelihoods and infrastructure, reducing risks and stabilizing communities buffeted by multiple sources of crisis. They have established foundations for longer-term institutional sustainability by developing more effective and inclusive services and strengthening local organizations and community institutions. CAPs, LICs and local feedback systems supported inclusive participation and shifted decision-making power towards beneficiaries. The integration of displaced populations, returnees and host communities into shared economic and governance structures enhanced recovery while mitigating potential tensions.

Third-party monitoring independently validated the strategic relevance and effectiveness of these integrated interventions. Across regions, beneficiaries consistently reported that support aligned with their most urgent needs, while overall satisfaction levels remained high. Evidence further highlighted that the joint programming model generated interconnected gains across essential services, livelihoods and social cohesion, demonstrating that multisectoral, area-based approaches are particularly effective in fragile and rapidly evolving contexts.

A continued strong focus on community-based service delivery has reinforced accessibility and reduced barriers to entry, including for women and girls. Monitoring suggested that the FHH model has proven relatively affordable in delivering primary healthcare and effective in reaching geographically isolated populations. This has enhanced the reach and equity of the health system while reducing burdens on higher-level health facilities. An emphasis on capacity-building has fostered community ownership while improving the quality and continuity of care. Monitoring also confirmed measurable improvements in access to other basic services, with beneficiaries reporting stronger availability of education and water systems where service-focused investments were combined with community-based delivery mechanisms.

A shift from reactive to systemic interventions was evident in multiple interventions. In service provision, for example, drug treatment models linked individual rehabilitation and broader social inclusion as integral to a sustainable recovery. Disaster risk management approaches have equipped communities to take more proactive measures to protect themselves through early warning systems and risk mitigation. Projects such as roads, irrigation systems and flood protection have not only created immediate employment but also enhanced long-term productivity and connectivity. Combining physical infrastructure with capacity-building and governance mechanisms supports communities to maintain and benefit from these assets over time.



The livelihoods component illustrated the value of combining and coordinating the diverse expertise of PUNOs. By linking cash-for-work, vocational training, entrepreneurship development and market access, this work effectively tracks local needs and realities. Interventions grounded in labour market assessments have improved relevance and responsiveness to demand, reflected in high completion rates in some programmes. The introduction of collective enterprises, while still in its early stages, offers promise for addressing structural inefficiencies in value chains. The development of local trainers for entrepreneurship and vocational training embeds skills within communities, reducing reliance on external expertise.

Monitoring has indicated some strong early economic results. It also showed that livelihood interventions delivered the strongest results where capital support was integrated with skills development and enabling infrastructure. Enterprise-focused assistance contributed to increased employment and higher revenues, while the recovery of productive assets such as farmland strengthened resilience to climate- and conflict-related shocks. Observations suggested that future gains will depend on deepening value-chain integration, aggregation models and mentoring systems that enable enterprises to scale up sustainably.

Close coordination among PUNOs and local actors supported efficiency and beneficial synergies across development sectors. This was also critical to adaptive management in response to political and regulatory constraints. Programmes demonstrated flexibility in negotiating access with authorities and modifying delivery models in some cases, while maintaining core objectives and principles.

Overall, third-party monitoring across the joint programme portfolio has consistently demonstrated that integrated, area-based programming generates strong and immediate results in service delivery, livelihoods and resilience. Evidence points to high levels of community satisfaction and effective inter-agency coordination. At the same time, sustaining these gains will depend on strengthening institutional systems, deepening market and service linkages, and ensuring continued investment in capacity-building and maintenance frameworks to support long-term impacts.



Children at a water supply network constructed with STFA support in Helmand Province. © STFA/Mohammad Omar Kamal



# Key Partnerships

## 1

**Strategic positioning and coordination:** STFA's central position within and active engagement throughout the UN coordination structures in Afghanistan has been a cornerstone of its effectiveness.. Under the strategic leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, STFA is positioned to be responsive to the evolving context in Afghanistan and to facilitate continued programmatic synergies within the Fund's portfolio and between the Fund's portfolio and other initiatives. The STFA TFMU participates in the UN Country Team, Humanitarian Country Team (as an observer), the Risk Management Team, the National Durable Solutions Secretariat, the Programme Management Team, and the Resident Coordinator's Office-led Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group. This collaboration allows STFA to align with broader UN strategies and foster integration across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

STFA's engagement with these coordination mechanisms ensures that its interventions are prompt, effective, and aligned with UN-wide risk management measures. They strengthened the ability to adapt to dynamic needs, supporting long-term stability and resilience through integrated, complementary programming.

## 2

**Collaborative initiatives:** Under the strategic leadership of the Resident Coordinator, STFA continued to promote joint UN delivery as central to its operations, fostering synergies across organizations and enhancing programme quality, cost-effectiveness and impact. The four collaborative thematic initiatives approved by the STFA Steering Committee exemplify how the delivering as one approach uses the comparative advantages of each organization to maximize impact and deliver sustainable, coordinated solutions for vulnerable communities. The STFA has also been recognized for its role in fostering collaboration among UN actors also outside the Fund, thereby promoting alignment of diverse funding streams behind collectively identified priorities.

## 3

**Private sector engagement:** STFA has expanded MSME financing and market access by partnering with Ghazanfar Bank, Afghanistan International Bank, Kam Group, ASEEL (a hybrid platform that combines an online marketplace with a humanitarian aid system, allowing people to buy handmade products and support people in need), Hesab Pay and more. These collaborations led to new loan products for women-led MSMEs. They helped onboard more than 140 MSMEs onto ASEEL's e-commerce platform, enabling wider market reach. Also, Ghazanfar Bank provided tailored Islamic financing support to 37 Afghan women-led MSMEs, with loans varying from AFN 40,000 to AFN 5 million (approximately \$588 to \$73,529), depending on eligibility threshold.

Private sector engagement was further strengthened through targeted outreach and high-level meetings in Mazar-e-Sharif and Dubai, United Arab Emirates. These efforts secured commitments from financial institutions and business partners to enhance MSME access to finance, lower operational costs and open new international market channels.



# UN Principled Approach and Cross-cutting Issues

STFA-supported programming operates in strict alignment with UN principles to do no harm, leave no one behind, and support inclusion and participation, climate resilience and environmental sustainability, gender equality and women's empowerment, and human rights. These principles are integrated into every stage of programming, from planning to execution, so that interventions remain responsive to local contexts and the needs of the most vulnerable populations. Systematic risk management keeps programmes attuned to risk and ready to adapt.

Third-party monitoring in 2025 found that implementation consistently reflected UN principles. Beneficiaries reported high levels of relevance and improved access to essential services and livelihoods that build resilience and realize rights.



## Do no harm

All activities were designed to minimize risks and ensure that vulnerable populations were not further marginalized. Monitoring showed high community acceptance of interventions (86 percent overall satisfaction) and no evidence of aid diversion or systematic exclusion in service delivery. Adaptive implementation approaches helped mitigate unintended impacts in restrictive environments.



## Leave no one behind

This principle was operationalized through needs-based, non-discriminatory interventions providing fair access to essential services such as health, education, water, sanitation and livelihoods. Monitoring indicates that interventions reached highly vulnerable groups, with strong participation of women and girls across programmes (65 – 73 percent) and measurable improvements in access to essential services, including an estimated 20 percent increase in access to health, education, water and related services following implementation. Programmes prioritized women, marginalized groups and vulnerable communities in delivery and design.



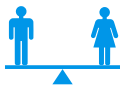
## Inclusion and participation

Local communities routinely participated in decision-making processes, fostering ownership. Programming was designed to include various socioeconomic groups and promote social cohesion and community trust. Monitoring showed that participatory mechanisms such as citizen committees and community groups contributed to improved local problem-solving; around 70 percent of respondents reported a greater ability to resolve minor disputes, and over 60 percent indicated an increased awareness of basic rights.



## Climate resilience and environmental sustainability

All interventions integrated environmental due diligence. Activities complied with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards and the relevant frameworks of other PUNOs. This approach minimized potential environmental impacts while enhancing positive outcomes. Environmental safeguards screening, community capacity-building and environmental risk assessments informed adaptive management to ensure sustainability and resilience. Where applicable, environmental mitigation and monitoring measures were incorporated. Climate resilience was a cross-cutting priority, helping to reduce long-term community vulnerabilities while promoting environmentally sustainable, community-led solutions. Monitoring confirmed that approximately 55 percent of supported farmland was restored to productive use following climate or conflict shocks, and that flood protection and water systems significantly reduced household exposure to seasonal risks, particularly in vulnerable rural areas.



## Gender equality and human rights-based approaches

STFA remained steadfast in promoting gender equality and human rights. Although challenges persisted, in 2025, nearly 65 percent of joint programme and project beneficiaries were women and girls, reflecting a continued dedication to equitable, rights-based development. Community engagement, cultural sensitivity and gender-responsive approaches were central to overcoming access limitations and fostering local ownership, backed by effective coordination among PUNOs, local authorities and stakeholders. Monitoring found that 30–40 percent of communities reported reductions in gender-based violence and discrimination. Women's participation in local planning and economic activities increased, particularly where livelihood and skills interventions were combined with community engagement.



## Risk management

Throughout 2025, risk management remained a cornerstone of STFA operational and strategic decision-making. Operating in a highly volatile environment shaped by political uncertainty, restrictive directives imposed by the *de facto* authorities, a fragile socioeconomic landscape and funding downturns, STFA proactively identified, assessed and mitigated risks across implementation modalities, fiduciary processes and safeguarding responsibilities.

A dynamic, programme-level risk register and real-time risk monitoring enabled programmes and projects to swiftly adapt to emerging challenges while safeguarding programme integrity and ensuring continuity. The deployment of third-party monitoring and strengthened oversight mechanisms provided robust accountability in high-risk operational settings. At the same time, strong stakeholder coordination, contingency planning and flexible delivery mechanisms supported sustained engagement with affected communities. These efforts helped to preserve hard-won development gains and enabled effective delivery. Third-party monitoring rated approximately 79 percent of interventions as effective or highly effective, demonstrating the strength of adaptive delivery.



# Annexes

Women at a carpet weaving centre supported by STFA in Balkh Province. © STFA/Mohammad Omar Kamal



## Annex I. Indicator-based Performance Tracker

(The figures in brackets are female figures.)

Annex I - Indicator-based Performance Review	Unit	Baseline	Target	Progress	Source of Verification
<b>Output 1. Essential services and community infrastructure - including for health, agriculture and energy supply - are functional, sustained and expanded to meet different needs of women and men.</b>					
1a. Number of people that have benefited from UN-supported essential services and/or new/rehabilitated infrastructure, disaggregated by type of service and sex.	Facilities/Infrastructure	0	347 (0)	700 (0)	PUNO report
	Households	0	173 (20)	216 (25)	PUNO report
	Kits	46,080		124	PUNO report
	Other	0		151 (136)	PUNO report
	People	690,936	80,700 (64,900)	813,586 (591,345)	PUNO report
1b. Number of people that have benefited from UN-supported maternal/reproductive health care services (health)	Facilities/Infrastructure	0	7 (0)	46	PUNO report
	People	0	20,000 (16,500)	260,481 (211,779)	PUNO report
1c. Number of people that have benefited from drug-treatment, drug rehabilitation services (health)	People	9,2	11,080 (1,120)	39,596 (8,541)	PUNO report
1d. Number of functional, UN-supported, facilities providing basic health assistance (including basic health assistance services for women and girls)	Facilities/Infrastructure	104	10 (0)	119 (1)	PUNO report
1e. Number of COVID-kits distributed to health centres/clinics	Kits	11,758		17	PUNO report
1f. Number of children, adolescents and adults (including adolescent girls and women) who benefit from primary and secondary education, basic general literacy and vocational education programmes (at least 50 percent female)	Facilities/Infrastructure	2		1	PUNO report
	People	570	2,000 (1,000)	5,622 (1,892)	PUNO report

Annex I - Indicator-based Performance Review	Unit	Baseline	Target	Progress	Source of Verification
1f. Number of enabling initiatives implemented or knowledge products produced.	Knowledge products	0	4	14	PUNO report
1g. Hectares of rehabilitated and/or newly irrigated land for agricultural activities	Facilities/Infrastructure	0		100	PUNO report
	Hectares	0		12,513	PUNO report
1k. Number of irrigation systems rehabilitated and/or maintained	Facilities/Infrastructure	0	9	14 (0)	PUNO report
	Kms	0	30 (0)	0	PUNO report
	Other	0	30 (0)	30	PUNO report
<b>Output 2. Livelihoods, businesses and local economy are able to recover and are more resilient to instability</b>					
2a. Number of people who benefited from UCT (at least 80 percent women)	Households	0	300 (180)	300 (180)	PUNO report
2b. Number of people who have benefited from newly created income-generation opportunities, disaggregated by sex, age and province	Households	0	2,700 (1,300)	15,889 (9,766)	PUNO report
	MSMEs	0	60 (20)	66 (30)	PUNO report
	Other	0		165	PUNO report
	People	1,756	1,080 (1,080)	5,169 (4,252)	PUNO report
	Work days		0	872	PUNO report
2b.1. Number of people who have benefited from productive employment through cash-for-work schemes (at least 30 percent women; 50 percent youth)	Households	0	21,000 (420)	27,400 (497)	PUNO report
	People	410,802	1,260 (378)	6,660 (1,283)	PUNO report
2c. No. of worker-days generated with UN-support	Work days	0	130,000 (0)	38,082 (0)	PUNO report
2d. Percentage of people with disabilities (PWD) that have benefited from newly-created income-generation opportunities	MSMEs	500		17 (17)	PUNO report
2e. Percentage of newly-employed people that have benefited from occupational safety and health (OSH) measures	People	0		229 (119)	PUNO report

Annex I - Indicator-based Performance Review	Unit	Baseline	Target	Progress	Source of Verification
2f. Number of MSMEs that benefit through financial capital support, training and/or other forms of asset support, disaggregated by women-led and men-led MSMEs	MSMEs	68,146	200 (60)	3,312 (2,242)	PUNO report
	People	0	400 (400)	500 (500)	PUNO report
2g. Proportion of beneficiaries who confirm sustained or improved livelihoods as a result of programme-supported activities (random sampling) Baseline: 0 Indicative target: 70 percent	People	0	400 (120)	0	PUNO report
<b>Output 3. Communities have improved infrastructure, access to water and preparedness mechanisms to protect farm-based livelihoods and cope with climate shocks and natural disasters</b>					
3a. Number of districts with functional early warning systems and other preparedness mechanisms for climate shocks and natural disasters	Districts	0	2 (0)	33	PUNO report
	Other	0	2 (0)	3 (0)	PUNO report
3b. Number of people who acquired knowledge and skills on disaster preparedness (including explosive hazard awareness) and climate-resilient livelihoods (at least 30 percent women)	People	4,516	7,560 (3,780)	50,272 (4,024)	PUNO report
3c. Number of farmers who benefited from training and assets for improved, climate-smart, agriculture (at least 30 percent women)	People	77,994	4,200 (4,000)	70,063 (18,060)	PUNO report
3d. Number of people that benefit from rehabilitated and/or newly constructed disaster-resilient community infrastructure and nature-based solutions	Hectares	946	100 (0)	40,153	PUNO report
	Households		0	400	PUNO report
	Other	0		2	PUNO report
	People	245,04	21,170 (10,938)	228,045 (109,983)	PUNO report
3e. Number of enabling initiatives implemented or knowledge products produced.	Researchers	0		3	PUNO report

Annex I - Indicator-based Performance Review	Unit	Baseline	Target	Progress	Source of Verification
<b>Output 4. Social cohesion, human rights, access to justice are strengthened at local level.</b>					
4a. Number of community-based/civil society organizations with improved capacity for participatory and inclusive community planning (at least 20 percent women-led)	CSOs	882	24 (0)	98 (0)	PUNO report
	Knowledge products	6	3 (0)		PUNO report
	Other	0	70,000 (0)	44	PUNO report
	People	0	1,456 (874)	0	PUNO report
4b. Number of people with better awareness about human rights, social cohesion and conflict prevention (at least 50 percent women)	Consultation sessions	6	150 (15)	6,062 (90)	PUNO report
	Households	0	3,000 (300)	0	PUNO report
	People	5,862	12,000 (5,892)	27,016 (23,104)	PUNO report
4c: Number of districts with counselling and legal aid services.	People	0	1,608 (804)	0	PUNO report
4f. Proportion of people in target areas who perceive that security situation has improved, disaggregated by gender (random sampling)	Communities	0	11	0	PUNO report
4h. Number of enabling initiatives implemented or knowledge products produced.	Other	0	36 (0)	36 (0)	PUNO report

## Annex II. Stories from the Field

### Bringing Healthcare Where it was Once Out of Reach

A solar-powered water supply network in Paktia Province constructed through STFA's Fund. © UN-Habitat/Piroz Amin



“Before, there was no water. We had to walk very far, 60 to 90 minutes, just to bring water. We had to fetch water three or four times a day. I had pain in my back and feet.” Eid Bibi, a 40-year-old single mother of eight, recalls the daily struggle she faced in her village, Naw Abad, near Gardez City in Paktiya Province.

It’s a struggle common to many people in rural areas of Afghanistan. But in Naw Abad, through the joint programme, relief has come through the installation of a 7.5-kilowatt solar system that powers a water, sanitation and hygiene facility. The community can access water even when electricity is unavailable, another common problem in Afghanistan.

As part of the intervention, 119 water taps were installed in each home and street. “Now, thankfully, we have water,” says Bibi. “We wash dishes and clothes, and I do not have to go far because the water is here. We are glad.”

While providing access to water, the initiative also supported the local community and labourers with short-term employment opportunities, helping them meet basic needs.

“

*We wash dishes and clothes, and I do not have to go far because the water is here. We are glad.*

”



## Bringing Healthcare Where it was Once Out of Reach

For years, access to healthcare in the remote village of Sapari, located in Watapoor District, Kunar Province, was limited. The nearest health facility was at least five kilometres away, over difficult terrain. Visiting it required time, money and transport that most local families lack. Common illnesses often became serious long before treatment was sought.

Saz Bibi, 35, is a mother of six from Sapari. Like many women there, she has never attended school and earns no independent income. Her family depends on irregular means to meet their daily needs.

When Saz Bibi developed severe pneumonia, her condition worsened quickly. Breathing became difficult, and her strength faded. In the past, this emergency would have forced her family to undertake a long, uncertain and unaffordable journey to a distant clinic.

Instead, Saz Bibi was taken to the Chepri FHH, a newly established nearby facility supported by the joint programme. The FHH serves as a first-level primary healthcare centre for remote communities, providing essential services such as antenatal and postnatal care, safe delivery support and treatment for common illnesses.

At the clinic, Saz Bibi received immediate attention. The health staff examined her, provided the necessary medication and monitored her until her condition stabilized, in accordance with standard medical protocols. Beyond the physical treatment, Saz Bibi felt a profound sense of relief knowing that care was finally accessible within her own community. For the first time, women and families can seek help without dangerous delays.

After completing her treatment, Saz Bibi said, “The availability of medicines and services made a significant difference to my health and comfort. I now feel confident that if my children or I fall ill again, I know where to go, close to home.”

Saz Bibi hopes the services at the Chepri FHH will continue to expand, specifically to include immunization and nutritional support for children, thereby further improving the village's overall well-being.



A midwife examines Saz Bibi in the Chepri Family Health House (FHH) in Kunar Province. © UNFPA

## One Teenager's Fight for a Better Future

Sahar Mohammadi, a 19-year-old from Pul-e-Alam in Logar Province, is the eldest of eight siblings. Her family relies on her father's unpredictable income as a daily wage labourer.

At age 17, Sahar began using drugs and struggled with addiction for two years. Recognizing the need to change her circumstances, she sought help and successfully completed a rehabilitation program at a local DTC.

Following her medical recovery, Sahar enrolled in entrepreneurship and business development training, an initiative facilitated by the joint programme. She was selected to receive a cash grant, which she used to purchase a tailoring machine and the materials needed to establish a home-based tailoring business.

Today, Sahar earns AFN 4,000 (\$62) per month, which allows her to cover her household expenses and build her financial independence.

Leveraging her new equipment, Sahar works alongside 10 young girls in her home workshop. By teaching them practical tailoring techniques, she is creating new livelihood opportunities for others in her community.

"I want to be a source of employment and help girls pursue their dreams, just as I was given the chance to rebuild my life," Sahar said.

Looking ahead, she plans to expand her business into a technical and vocational education training centre to equip more women with marketable skills. Her progress demonstrates the practical results of linking medical treatment with skills development and targeted financial assistance, helping individuals move from recovery to lasting self-reliance.

After completing her treatment, Saz Bibi said, "The availability of medicines and services made a significant difference to my health and comfort. I now feel confident that if my children or I fall ill again, I know where to go, close to home."

Saz Bibi hopes the services at the Chepri FHH will continue to expand, specifically to include immunization and nutritional support for children, thereby further improving the village's overall well-being.



Sahar sewing a cloth in her home-based tailoring business in Logar Province. © UNDP/AYSO/Mohammad Imran

“

*I want to be a source of employment and help girls pursue their dreams, just as I was given the chance to rebuild my life.*

”



## How a Young Journalist Overcame the Odds

Inside a radio studio in Logar Province, 22-year-old Humaira Hashimi adjusts her headphones as she prepares to host a live roundtable discussion. She leads on-air conversations that bring women's perspectives and community concerns to local audiences across the province, a professional breakthrough that, until recently, felt far beyond her reach.

Humaira graduated from the Faculty of Literature at Kabul University with a clear ambition to build a career in journalism. She hoped to use her education to amplify women's voices in Afghan society. Following recent political changes, however, employment opportunities for women, particularly in the media, became severely restricted.

Unable to secure formal work in her field, Humaira experienced prolonged unemployment and financial hardship. To support her family, she participated in a short-term vocational training programme in tailoring. While this provided some income, the earnings were minimal and insufficient to meet her household's needs. The absence of opportunities aligned with her education deepened both her economic vulnerability and her sense of professional exclusion.

In September 2025, Humaira's situation changed when she joined a capacity-building initiative supported by the joint programme. Through structured training and hands-on practice, she developed practical skills in digital and citizen journalism, eventually producing multiple radio reports and roundtable discussions.

Her work was reviewed by the management of local broadcaster Mahal Radio and recognized for its quality, relevance and professionalism. Soon, she was offered a full-time employment contract.

Today, Humaira works as a journalist and radio producer. Her monthly salary has improved her household's financial stability. Reflecting on her journey, Humaira said, "Working as a journalist was a long-held dream that has now come true. I am so grateful for the training received."

Looking ahead, Humaira hopes that similar opportunities will continue for other young women in Logar Province and beyond. She aspires to further develop her own career and eventually mentor emerging women reporters so that more women can access professional training, meaningful employment and a platform to share their voices.



Humaira hosts a roundtable in Mahal Radio in Logar Province. © UNESCO

## How a Check Dam Is Revitalizing Agriculture



Tanasa Check Dam in Qalat City, Zabol Province.  
© STFA/Mohammad Omar Kamal

In Qalat City, Zabol Province, water has always been both a lifeline and a threat. For farmers, long dry spells cause groundwater to drop, while sudden, heavy rains bring floods that wash away their topsoil.

Since a reliable water supply is the difference between a good harvest and losing everything, the joint programme repaired the Tanasa Check Dam, building a spillway to safely manage excess water. This prevents the dam from overflowing during heavy rains and directs captured water into the region's traditional kariz (underground tunnel) systems. Over 2,000 households in nine villages benefit.

The most significant change has been the recharge of the local water table. Before the project, farmers had to drill down 20 metres just to reach groundwater.

Today, because the dam captures and slowly releases water into the earth, the depth has improved to just 7 metres. With water closer to the surface, farmers can now easily and affordably extract it to irrigate their fields, using solar-powered pumps.

To maintain the dam, the local municipality has employed a caretaker to monitor the spillway, remove blockages and keep it functioning safely.

In Zabol Province, where the land is productive but the climate is unforgiving, water projects are deeply valued by communities. By managing flood risks and restoring groundwater levels, this intervention is helping to secure livelihoods, livestock and the futures of thousands of families.



## A Life-Saving Call Prevents an Explosive Disaster

In Mehtarlam District, Laghman Province, years of conflict have left dangerous remnants of war that still put communities at risk. The threat is higher for returnees unfamiliar with the area.

To reduce these risks, the joint project delivered explosive ordnance risk education sessions to returnees and community members. A few days after attending, Mohammad Amin reported a suspicious object.

“While tending to my sheep, I noticed what looked like a gas canister. When I got closer, I saw a wire. I remembered the session and called the hotline,” he said.

The Quick Response Team was deployed, confirming and safely removing an explosive device. Afterward, the team returned to the community to confirm that the area was safe and conduct a follow-up session. It reinforced how to identify explosive ordnance hazards and report them safely.

Even after conflict ends, such hazards continue to put lives at risk. With the right knowledge and support, communities can stay safe.



The Quick Response Team works to remove an explosive device in Laghman Province. © UNMAS

“

*While tending to my sheep, I noticed what looked like a gas canister. When I got closer, I saw a wire. I remembered the session and called the hotline.*

”



An explosive ordnance risk education session to returnees and community members in Laghman Province. © UNMAS



## Resolving Conflict through Conversation

In rural areas, such as Bara Chotrah Village in Logar Province, formal justice systems are often out of reach. When disputes over land, water or family issues break out, residents go to local leaders like Nazar Gul for help.

But while the community trusts traditional influencers to intervene, they have long operated without any formal training in negotiation.

Recognizing this gap, the joint programme organized a three-day community dialogue session in Bara Chotrah. It brought together 50 participants, including tribal elders, youth, jirga members, persons with disabilities and minority representatives.

The training focused on equipping community leaders with practical conflict resolution skills grounded in Islamic principles and local values. Through guided discussions and role-playing, participants learned mediation techniques and explored how both men and women can contribute to community reconciliation.

Rather than just discussing theory, the sessions addressed actual disputes affecting the village, giving attendees an opportunity to apply their new skills immediately.

“Before this training, I struggled to bring people together,” Nazar Gul recalled. “I didn’t have the tools to resolve conflicts peacefully.”

But the training shifted his approach. “Now I approach conflicts with patience and clarity,” he commented. “I feel equipped to help my community resolve issues without letting tensions rise.”

Malim Gul, a local teacher who also participated, commended the session. “We learned not only how to mediate others’ disputes but also how to handle our own conflicts with fairness,” he stated. “These are skills for life.”

Today, the 50 participants serve as peace ambassadors within their families and wider networks. By utilizing structured mediation, leaders like Nazar Gul and Malim Gul are not just resolving existing conflicts. They are preventing new ones, building a foundation for stability and social cohesion within their community.



Community members take part in guided discussions and trust building exercises during the three day training in Bara Chotrah village, Logar Province. @UNDP

“*We learned not only how to mediate others’ disputes but also how to handle our own conflicts with fairness.*”





DELIVERING AS

 ONE

The word 'ONE' is rendered in a very large, bold, white sans-serif font. To its left is a circular icon representing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which is a ring of 17 colored segments.

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