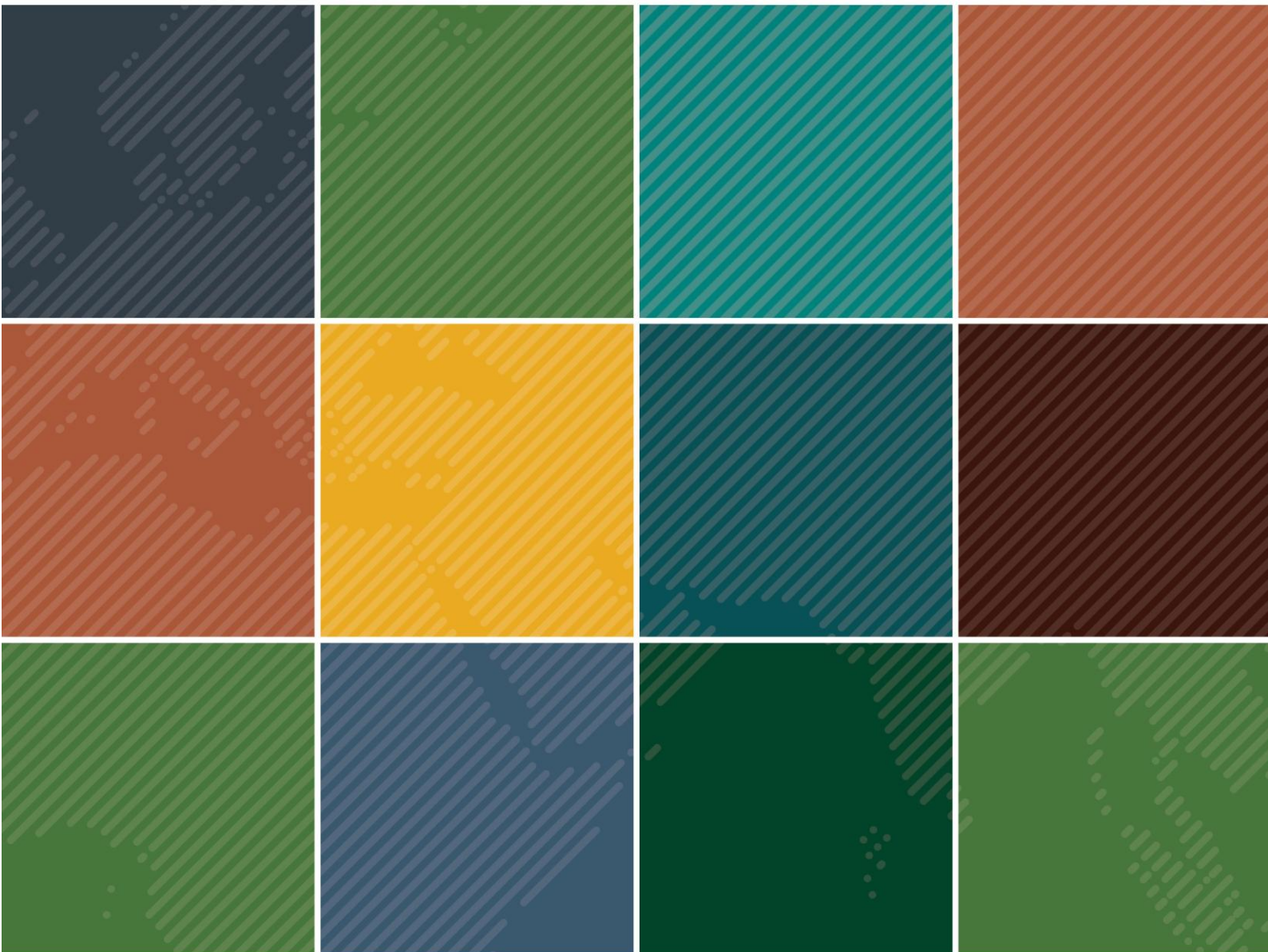




Australian Government

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



**AUSTRALIA – AFGHANISTAN
DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP
PLAN 2025–2029**

Section 1: Introduction

Australia's partnership with the people of Afghanistan

The Taliban takeover in Afghanistan in August 2021 has reversed years of democratic, economic and development gains. It plunged the country into a deeper humanitarian and economic crisis, further destabilising an already fragile Afghan economy.

Australia is extremely concerned about the Taliban's human rights abuses and the protracted humanitarian crisis. We are committed to standing with the women and girls of Afghanistan by being at the forefront of advocating for their human rights, along with the human rights of all the people of Afghanistan. Australia is taking action against Afghanistan for violations of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Australia does not regard the Taliban as the legitimate representative of the people of Afghanistan. Our engagement in Afghanistan is necessarily limited to humanitarian partners and other donors. We work closely with these partners to support those in greatest need, particularly women and girls, by providing humanitarian and basic needs assistance. We will continue to stand with the Afghan people as an effective humanitarian donor in Afghanistan and the surrounding region. Our ongoing priorities are alleviation of the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan, support to women and girls, and support to displaced Afghans and host communities in the region. We will work with partners to advance gender equality and disability equity in the delivery of assistance, and ensure humanitarian interventions are targeted, well coordinated and responsive to changing needs.

Purpose of the Development Partnership Plan

Australia's [International Development Policy](#) presents a long-term vision for how the development program will meet the critical needs of our partners, support sustainable development and help lift people out of poverty. Australia seeks relationships based on respect and partnerships that create economic and social value for us all. To achieve this, Australia supports our partners to:

- build effective, accountable states that drive their own development
- enhance state and community resilience to external pressures and shocks
- connect with Australia and regional architecture
- generate collective action on global challenges that impact us and our region.

The Australia – Afghanistan Development Partnership Plan 2024–2029 (DPP) translates into action the humanitarian priorities Australia shares with the people of Afghanistan. The DPP sets out agreed objectives, how we will work with partners to deliver shared outcomes, and how progress will be monitored. It also identifies where Australia can add value to humanitarian priorities in Afghanistan and how Australia will work with other development and humanitarian actors, ensuring the Australian Government contribution to the development and humanitarian ambitions of the people of Afghanistan is well coordinated.

The DPP reflects the full spectrum of Australia's support – Australian Government Official Development Assistance (ODA) as well as significant regional and global ODA activities. A commitment to ongoing dialogue and engagement with non-government actors in support of a genuine and respectful partnership underpins this DPP. Given the sensitivities and the security situation in Afghanistan, Australia does not publicise the details of our local implementing partners. This is at our partners' request, as doing this could adversely affect the safety and security of staff and beneficiaries. Due to the constantly changing context, this DPP will be assessed on an ongoing basis to ensure priorities remain relevant. A mid-cycle review of the DPP will be undertaken.

The DPP explains how Australia will continue to partner with and support the people of Afghanistan through:

- delivering a more inclusive, responsive and accountable humanitarian and basic needs program
- renewing our commitment to meet the needs of women and girls
- stronger coordination and support for civil society partners to reach those most in need.

Preparing the Development Partnership Plan

In preparation for the DPP, the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) consulted a diverse range of stakeholders. Between January and July 2024, DFAT met representatives of the Australian Council for International Development (ACFID)'s Afghanistan Community of Practice, civil society organisations and Afghan diaspora representatives. DFAT also held consultations with Australian Government departments, United Nations agencies, other donor countries, and relevant thinktanks and academia.

Consultations emphasised the importance of continuing to provide support to the people of Afghanistan, noting dire humanitarian needs for people across the country and for those displaced in neighbouring countries. Stakeholders encouraged Australia to continue investment in critical areas of basic need such as health, education, water, sanitation, hygiene and livelihoods. Stakeholders also expressed several recurring themes, including the importance of maintaining a focus on women and girls and investing in a robust civil society.

Stakeholders were invited to provide written submissions. All responses have been considered in the drafting of this DPP.

Section 2: Afghanistan development context and Australian partnership

Three years on from the Taliban takeover in 2021, humanitarian needs have tripled, overlaid by a difficult security and operating environment. After two years of sharp economic contraction – 20.7 per cent in 2021 and an additional 6.2 per cent in 2022 – the Afghan economy made a modest recovery in 2023, growing by 2.7 per cent.¹ In 2023, 80 per cent of families earned less than USD1 a day per household member, leaving most Afghans highly susceptible to shocks.² The proportion of Afghans who consider themselves to be suffering has reached 95 per cent – the highest proportion reported for any country since 2005.³

The Taliban has not adequately delivered basic services to the people of Afghanistan. Nearly half the population – 48 per cent – lives in poverty.⁴ In 2024, Afghanistan had a Human Development Index score of 0.462⁵ (low) and a Global Gender Gap Index score of 40.5 – the lowest in the world.⁶ Life expectancy has been falling since 2019.⁷ Out of a population of 46 million, 22.9 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance (up from 9.4 million in 2020), and 6.3 million people are internally displaced (up from 4.6 million in 2020).⁸

Millions of Afghans face hunger and malnutrition as they are unable to pay for or produce basic sustenance. Almost 15 million people (one-third of the population) require food or nutrition assistance in 2025.⁹ Food security remains extremely precarious and subject to economic, seasonal and climatic shocks. Households recovering from years of drought-like conditions will remain highly vulnerable. Food security improvements will remain dependent on socioeconomic conditions and the availability of seed and fertilisers to support agricultural production.

The Taliban is attempting to erase Afghanistan's women and girls from public life. Deeply harmful gender norms have been entrenched through the Taliban's policies and practices, reversing progress over the past two decades towards gender equality and women's empowerment. Bureaucratic hurdles, efforts to influence humanitarian programming and restrictions on the participation of Afghan women have made delivering assistance difficult, requiring time-consuming negotiations and workarounds to overcome them. Partners are delivering aid using a principled approach of delivery by and for women in challenging conditions.

Previous laws and policies aimed at advancing disability equity have been neither recognised nor adhered to under the Taliban rule.

Universal health coverage – Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 3.8.1 – was 41 per cent in 2021, before the takeover and a decline in the delivery of health services.¹⁰ The health system is fragile and access to services is unequal, particularly in rural areas. Non-communicable diseases account for a significant percentage of all deaths. Health service access is limited by insufficient resources and poor capacity.¹¹ Afghanistan's rates of maternal and under-five mortality are among the highest in the Asia-Pacific region.¹²

Widespread poverty continues to drive education gaps as families often deprioritise schooling to meet daily needs. In 2024, 95 per cent of households reported economic shocks, leading 11 per cent to deprioritise education.¹³ The Taliban prevents girls from accessing education beyond primary school with minimal exceptions. The 2021 ban on secondary school education for girls has affected around 1.5 million girls to date. Community-based education is curtailed because of Taliban restrictions on international non-government organisations. Accelerated learning programs for girls have been suspended in several provinces, limiting girls' chances of receiving a primary school education.¹⁴

Afghans who fled or moved to neighbouring countries continue to face challenges. Iran and Pakistan host some 7.3 million displaced Afghans, many of whom have no legal migration status.¹⁵ Increases in costs of living, inflation and reduced livelihoods opportunities have affected Iranian and Pakistani economies and host communities, resulting in an increasingly difficult protection environment. Despite a long history of hosting Afghans, the Government of Pakistan's Illegal Foreigners' Repatriation Plan was introduced in October 2023. It has resulted in more than 825,000 Afghans returning or being returned to Afghanistan.¹⁶

Afghanistan faces natural hazards with an estimated 17 million people living in high-risk seismic zones. Four earthquakes in Herat province in October 2023 resulted in more than 1,500 deaths and directly impacted 275,000 people. Significant drought and flooding also affect Afghanistan and its immediate region.

Afghanistan made progress against the SDGs until the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. The Taliban does not report results against the SDGs. From the data that are available, it is clear the goals will not be met.

The Taliban has no development planning framework. We work with partners to identify priorities affecting the people of Afghanistan, with a focus on women and girls. Following the Taliban takeover, Australia's assistance in Afghanistan pivoted to meet the immediate needs of the most vulnerable people, including those displaced elsewhere in the region. We do not provide funding to the Taliban.

Priorities listed by stakeholders during our consultations for the DPP include alleviating the humanitarian crisis, providing support for access to basic services, addressing food insecurity, and strengthening education and health services. All reiterated the criticality of focusing on women and girls and the importance of engaging local actors.

To ensure our support benefits the people who need it most, we work through non-government partners including multilateral agencies and non-government organisations, often co-funding with other donors. Our program will remain under close review and be flexible to respond to the needs of Afghans and host communities.

Climate change

Afghanistan is highly exposed to the effects of climate change. It is in the top 10 countries most vulnerable and least prepared to adapt to climate change.¹⁷ Drought and flooding are already the two leading causes of disaster-driven displacement countrywide.¹⁸

Afghan communities face growing threats to lives and livelihoods as weather patterns change and rainfall becomes less predictable. Nearly 2 million people live in areas heavily impacted by heavy flooding and associated landslides and mudslides. Climate-induced impacts and emergencies in neighbouring countries place further pressure on Afghans and host communities.

Our climate change priorities focus on building resilience in communities through humanitarian and basic needs assistance, and responding to climate-driven disasters. Australia will continue to focus on humanitarian and basic needs assistance and look for alignment with the climate resilience activities of our partners.

Gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI)

Women, people with disability, ethnic minorities and members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) community are, at best, excluded under the Taliban rule and require specific attention. Obtaining accurate data and up-to-date statistics is challenging in the gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI) space, as it is across most indicators. The Taliban does not recognise nor adhere to obligations under international law, and the international community has little leverage to enforce international norms.

Afghanistan ranked last on the Women, Peace and Security Index in 2023–24.¹⁹ The Taliban has issued dozens of edicts targeting the rights of women and girls. These include banning education for girls and women beyond grade six; restricting the freedom of movement of women and girls without the presence of a mahram (a male relative); prohibiting women from public spaces; banning women from working outside the home and in specific roles; enforcing wearing of the hijab and burqa; and removing women from media spaces.

Women report that their influence and standing in familial contexts is decreasing alongside their diminishing rights and prospects in public.²⁰ Following bans that limited the access of women and girls to humanitarian and other services, the number of women and girls at heightened risk of gender-based violence increased by over 40 per cent from 10.1 million in 2023 to 14.2 million in 2024.²¹ Protection risks include restrictions on freedom of movement and forced displacement; family and child separation, early marriage and child labour; and psychological distress

and emotional abuse. Afghan women and girls in Pakistan face similar challenges, which have been exacerbated by the Illegal Foreigners' Repatriation Plan.

Afghans with disability are also severely marginalised. At least one in five Afghan households includes an adult or child with a serious physical, sensory, cognitive or psychosocial disability.²² Despite this high prevalence, the needs of people with disability are not prioritised or addressed. Physical distance from aid sites, lack of aid, and not being informed about where, when and how to access aid are major barriers to access. Most services for people with disability are provided by international and national non-government organisations. Taliban expenditure on disability is low and donor funding and prioritisation of disability equity is limited. Disability arising from the explosive remnants of war is an ongoing concern and affects children disproportionately.

LGBTI Afghans have no legal protections, with same-sex sexual relations explicitly criminalised. Violence against and abuse of LGBTI Afghans because of their sexual orientation or gender identity has worsened since the Taliban takeover in August 2021.

Afghanistan's many minority groups also face high levels of marginalisation and have limited protections. Hazaras (including Shi'a Hazaras) are one of the largest ethnic minority groups and have experienced discrimination and violence over decades, including recent attacks perpetrated by Islamic State of Khorasan Province (ISKP).

This DPP will help respond to the severe challenges faced by women, girls, people with disability and other marginalised Afghan communities. GEDSI is mainstreamed across the Afghanistan program. All investments under the DPP have gender equality and/or inclusion as specific objectives.

Section 3: Joint objectives of the Australia – Afghanistan development partnership

The overarching goal for the Australia – Afghanistan development partnership is to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain basic service provision for communities affected by the Afghanistan humanitarian crisis. Our two development partnership objectives, and how we will work together to progress each objective, are set out below and summarised in Table 1. These objectives reflect principles and priorities developed following consultation with a wide range of stakeholders engaged on the Afghanistan crisis. They do not reflect the priorities of the Taliban.

Our objectives are focused on addressing immediate needs and ensuring the continuation of basic service provision in Afghanistan and the surrounding region, with a particular focus on ensuring access to services for women and girls. Our humanitarian program is aligned with our political and human rights advocacy with other countries and multilaterally such as within the United Nations system. Our priorities remain alleviating humanitarian need in Afghanistan, upholding the rights of women and girls, and supporting displaced Afghans in the region.

A mid-cycle review of this five-year DPP will be undertaken to assess progress and adjust as required.

We will continue to work in close partnership and coordination with members of the international community supporting Afghanistan. Much of this joint support is channelled through multidonor or pooled funds. These funds can address a range of challenges, such as the need for more flexible financing, dispersal of more funds to local and national organisations quickly, and coordination to address gaps.

We will coordinate with other donors bilaterally and through established structures – including the Afghanistan Coordination Group and Humanitarian Donor Group – to harmonise effort, leverage best practice and align advocacy. We will prioritise a stronger focus on gender equality and disability equity in the delivery of assistance. Our support will contribute to the priorities identified in the United Nations’ *Afghanistan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025*, ensuring coordination among humanitarian actors and more effective targeting.

Table 1: Australia – Afghanistan development partnership

Goal: Save lives, alleviate suffering and meet basic needs of communities affected by the Afghanistan humanitarian crisis

Objective	Objective 1	Objective 2
Outcomes	<p>Objective 1</p> <p>Contribute to international efforts to provide inclusive lifesaving humanitarian assistance</p> <p>Outcome 1.1</p> <p>Food security and emergency cash transfers: Affected communities have equitable access to quality food and emergency cash assistance</p> <p>Outcome 1.2</p> <p>Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and shelter: Targeted populations affected by emergencies have improved access to emergency WASH services or shelter helping them meet their acute needs</p> <p>Outcome 1.3</p> <p>Emergency health: Affected communities have equitable and continued access to essential health services in emergencies</p>	<p>Objective 2</p> <p>Support the continuation of basic service provision to affected communities with a focus on women and girls</p> <p>Outcome 2.1</p> <p>Family health and planning: Improved access to essential family planning and health services for targeted communities</p> <p>Outcome 2.2</p> <p>Education: Targeted adolescents and adults have improved access to quality education and skills development opportunities</p> <p>Outcome 2.3</p> <p>Protection: Targeted communities, particularly women and girls, benefit from increased protection services</p>

Focus areas	<p>Objective 1 focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food security and nutrition • Emergency cash assistance • WASH • Shelter • Emergency health services • Strengthening of civil society and accountability 	<p>Objective 2 focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection • Skills • Resilience • Education • Violence against women and girls
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Ways of working

We will work together to progress the objectives set out in Table 1 through:

- a flexible and responsive approach
- partnership-based initiatives and programs
- partner-driven and locally informed implementation
- programs that coordinate with and complement other investments
- strengthened monitoring, evaluation and learning
- application of sector-wide learning and best practice
- a twin-track approach to GEDSI.

Objective 1: Contribute to international efforts to provide inclusive lifesaving humanitarian assistance

Objective 1 contributes to the following focus area of Australia’s International Development Policy: generate collective action on global challenges that impact us and our region. It responds to the protracted Afghanistan crisis and aims to minimise a further decline in SDG indicators by providing assistance to vulnerable and displaced people – including food, shelter, water supply and sanitation, and emergency health services. It complements Objective 2, particularly in supporting a cohesive health response, and mainstreaming best-practice protection interventions.

We will sustain our longstanding support to Afghans most in need, recognising the crisis requires a regional response. We will focus on immediate needs, inclusive delivery and reform of the humanitarian system. A continued focus on gender equality and disability equity will underpin all efforts, including data collection, needs assessments and targeted interventions.

Flexible and multiyear funding will enable multilateral partners to provide appropriate and timely humanitarian assistance where it is most needed. Support will be provided through partners with demonstrated humanitarian expertise and ability to reach affected populations at scale in Afghanistan and in host countries, and through effective engagement with local partners.

Food and nutrition support and emergency cash assistance will help ensure timely access to food for those facing acute food insecurity, protect livelihoods, provide income support through vocational skills and cash-for-work activities, and reduce the effects of economic stressors through cash transfers.

Emergency water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and shelter support will deliver lifesaving assistance for those who are displaced. Targeted WASH interventions will ensure safe water supply for domestic use, promote hygiene and provide safe sanitation with a focus on emergency latrines, improved access and environmental sanitation. To meet needs arising from the impact of disasters, conflict and cross-border returns, our shelter support will include

immediate and adequate access to emergency shelter, non-food items, transitional shelter, shelter repairs and winterisation support.

Support for essential health services in emergencies will sustain essential lifesaving services, with a focus on women and children and displaced persons. This includes support for access to essential medicines, particularly in rural and remote areas. This assistance will limit the potential for regional disease outbreaks.

Objective 2: Support the continuation of basic service provision to affected communities with a focus on women and girls

Objective 2 supports the basic needs of vulnerable and displaced Afghans, including through family planning, sexual and reproductive health services, education and protection services. This objective seeks to ensure continued access to services for women and girls, including those with disability.

Australia is a lead donor advocating for and supporting gender equality in Afghanistan and the region, particularly in sexual and reproductive health rights. We will provide support to meet the basic sexual and reproductive health needs of women and girls through targeted activities, including the provision of sexual and reproductive health information and services, and capacity building support for service providers delivering assistance. Our assistance will enhance access to quality maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health services through a range of delivery approaches. Our assistance in this sector will support our regional health security objectives and global gender equality and disability equity priorities. We will respond to the service accessibility needs of people with disability and target our interventions accordingly.

With severe constraints in Afghanistan, we remain committed to supporting education for Afghans in the region, particularly women and girls, and assisting host countries to support displaced populations. Our support will focus on inclusive education, particularly quality teaching and learning, and providing learning opportunities for out-of-school children and youth. Australia will continue supporting life skills and livelihoods opportunities to build self-reliance and contribute to the creation of conditions that enable the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of displaced persons to their place of origin.

Within Afghanistan and the region, we will support multilateral and civil society organisations to mainstream child protection and the prevention of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment and to deliver mental health and psychosocial support services. We will also support the provision of counselling and other services to survivors of gender-based violence. Our partnerships with civil society and multilateral agencies will maintain a strong focus on accountability to affected populations to ensure that communities are meaningfully involved in decisions related to the delivery of services.

Section 4: Delivering our partnership

Locally led development

We will support programs that give downstream funding to local organisations, including women’s groups. We will advocate to international non-government organisations and the United Nations to increase the localisation aspects of their own programs and initiatives, by including civil society actors in decision-making and allowing local organisations to take the lead in addressing their own needs. Local partner voices are essential to our understanding of the situation in Afghanistan and its challenges.

Threats to local civil society space and operations are growing, including personal security, financial flows and registration laws. We will prioritise the ‘do no harm’ principle and the safety and security of local organisations and intended beneficiaries. We will advocate for flexibility when appropriate to ensure local organisations can continue to deliver.

Stakeholders consulted in the development of this DPP identified locally led development as a key priority, although many had different views on what this meant. Our implementing partners in Afghanistan and the region provide support to many local organisations; in some areas, they are the only entities that can deliver support – particularly for remote and conflict-affected communities.

Although direct funding is not feasible in many cases, many of our programs provide subgrants that include capacity development components for local organisations and core funding. We will continue to advocate to our implementing partners for improved localisation efforts, to the extent possible.

Consultation

We will continue to meet regularly with other donors and implementing partners either virtually or in Afghanistan’s near region. These discussions will inform program design, monitoring and evaluation of our assistance, and align with Australia’s human rights advocacy, particularly for women and girls, and ethnic minorities. We will continue to participate actively in development and humanitarian partner coordination systems which involve other donors and implementing partners, including the Afghanistan Coordination Group and Humanitarian Donor Group. The Australian Government holds meetings with Afghan community groups and the ACFID Afghanistan Community of Practice, both of which were consulted for this DPP.

Evaluation and learning

DFAT will partner with experienced and longstanding humanitarian organisations to manage our programs in Afghanistan and the region. Publishing details of evaluations could put our implementing partners and their downstream partners and staff at an unacceptable risk and would contravene our ‘do no harm’ principle. Nevertheless, continuous improvement of, and accountability for, the program will be assured through regular data collection, program assessments and independent verification of results.

We will maintain a focus on learning within and between our programs. Evaluation findings will be discussed at multidonor partnership meetings and meetings with individual implementing partners, to ensure that the findings are shared to improve implementation. We will also use our participation in coordination meetings to explore opportunities to support best practice and lessons learned across the sector.

As noted earlier in this DPP, it is difficult to find accurate, recent statistics for almost any sector for Afghanistan. Similarly, access and communications for monitoring and evaluation are extremely limited. Our current proposed approach relies on high-level quantitative measures, but this will be supplemented by more detailed and qualitative information drawn from proposed evaluations over the life of the DPP.

Performance and results

The Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) at Table 2 provides a selection of indicators and expected results for the first three years of the DPP. The PAF will be updated periodically including at the mid cycle review point, at which time indicators and results for the second half of the DPP will be identified. Given the complex humanitarian crisis and international funding pressures we cannot forecast results beyond 2025, therefore the PAF for this DPP includes only the first year of expected results against each indicator.

Table 2: Performance Assessment Framework

Objective 1: Contribute to international efforts to provide inclusive lifesaving humanitarian assistance^a

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 1.1 Food security and emergency cash transfers: Affected communities have equitable access to quality food and emergency cash assistance	1.1.1 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance (disaggregated by sex and ability)	Total: 440,000	To be determined (TBD)	TBD	SDG2: Zero hunger
Outcome 1.1	1.1.2 Number of people receiving cash assistance (disaggregated by sex and ability)	Total: 318,570 (male: 156,989; female: 161,581) People with disability: 52,086 (male: 26,434; female: 25,652)	TBD	TBD	SDG1: No poverty
Outcome 1.1	1.1.3 Number of people receiving food or commodity vouchers (disaggregated by sex and ability)	Total: 192,000 People with disability: 2,798 (male: 1,415; female: 1,383) This does not include cash for food, which is reported under indicator 1.1.2	TBD	TBD	SDG2

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 1.2 Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and shelter: Targeted populations affected by emergencies have improved access to emergency WASH services or shelter helping them meet their acute needs	1.2.1 Number of people supported with safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation facilities or hygiene items (disaggregated by sex and ability)	Total: 232,179 (male: 112,932; female: 119,247) People with disability: 31,197 (male: 14,835; female: 16,362)	TBD	TBD	SDG6: Clean water and sanitation
Outcome 1.2	1.2.2 Number of people receiving emergency shelter (disaggregated by sex and ability)	Total: 31,836 (male: 15,682; female: 16,154) People with disability: 4,760 (male: 2,469; female: 2,291)	TBD	TBD	SDG3: Good health and wellbeing
Outcome 1.3 Emergency health: Affected communities have equitable and continued access to essential health services in emergencies	1.3.1 Number of people receiving essential health services (disaggregated by sex and ability)	Total: 485,752 (male: 195,989; female: 289,763) People with disability: 73,853 (male: 28,684; female: 45,169)	TBD	TBD	SDG3
Outcome 1.3	1.3.2 Number of health workers trained	Total: 224 (male: 126; female: 98)	TBD	TBD	SDG3

a Expected results represent Australia's pro-rata share of total results.

Objective 2: Support the continuation of basic service provision to affected communities with a focus on women and girls^b

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 2.1 Family health and planning: Improved access to essential family planning and health services for targeted communities	2.1.1 Number of clients receiving sexual and reproductive health services (disaggregated by sex and ability)	Total: 1,559,359 (male: 406,041; female: 1,153,318) People with disability: 3,891 (male: 1,903; female: 1,988)	TBD	TBD	SDG3: Good health and wellbeing SDG5: Gender equality
Outcome 2.1	2.1.2 Number of couple-years of protection	Total: 6,117	TBD	TBD	SDG3
Outcome 2.2 Education: Targeted adolescents and adults have improved access to quality education and skills development opportunities	2.2.1 Number of people accessing technical and vocational education and training (disaggregated by sex and ability)	Total: 20,000	TBD	TBD	SDG8: Decent work and economic growth
Outcome 2.2	2.2.2 Number of children receiving basic education (disaggregated by sex and ability)	Total: 18,950 (male: 10,650; female: 8,300)	TBD	TBD	SDG4: Quality education
Outcome 2.3 Protection: Targeted communities, particularly women and girls, benefit from increased protection services	2.3.1 Number of people assisted through asset creation training activities (disaggregated by sex and ability)	Total: 20,000	TBD	TBD	SDG8

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 2.3	2.3.2 Number of people receiving mental health and psychosocial support (disaggregated by sex and ability)	Total: 516,413 (male: 18,309; female: 498,104) People with disability: 17,327 (male: 2,298; female: 15,029)	TBD	TBD	SDG3
Outcome 2.3	2.3.3 Policies and procedures implemented to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment	Partners continue to have functioning sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment policies and procedures	TBD	TBD	SDG16: Peace, justice and strong institutions
Outcome 2.3	2.3.4 Partners strengthen accountability to affected populations processes and mechanisms	Partners demonstrate that accountability to affected populations mechanisms have informed program delivery	TBD	TBD	SDG16

b Expected results represent Australia’s pro-rata share of total results.

Cross-program

Theme	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Gender equality	Percentage of investments that address gender equality effectively (Tier 3)	75	77	80	SDG5: Gender equality
Disability equity	Percentage of investments that effectively address disability equity (Tier 3)	55	60	65	SDG10: Reduced inequalities
Localisation	Proportion of humanitarian funding flowing to local organisations	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	SDG17: Partnerships for the goals

Annex 1: Supporting investments/activities in Afghanistan

Australian Government supporting investments/activities for Objective 1 (bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as well as significant regional and global ODA)

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
Multilateral Humanitarian Assistance for the People of Afghanistan - 2025-27	January 2025 – June 2028	World Food Programme Afghanistan; Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund
Afghanistan Regional Assistance 2024	February 2024 – June 2025	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Regional Refugee Response Plan for Afghanistan Situation;

Australian Government supporting investments/activities for Objective 2 (bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as well as significant regional and global ODA)

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
Multilateral Humanitarian Assistance for the People of Afghanistan - 2025—27	January 2025 – June 2028	Support in Afghanistan is provided to the World Food Programme, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund and others. The full list of implementing partners is not publicised at our partners request, as this could adversely affect the safety and security of staff and beneficiaries. Our support is delivered in line with the UN's Afghanistan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan. In Pakistan, our support is delivered through the United Nations Population Fund Pakistan and the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees. Our support is delivered in line with the UN's Regional Refugee Response Plan for the Afghanistan Situation.
Afghanistan Regional Assistance 2024	February 2024 – June 2025	United Nations Population Fund Pakistan; United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Regional Refugee Response Plan for Afghanistan Situation
Towards Universal Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in the Indo-Pacific (TUSIP)	January 2025 – December 2026	International Planned Parenthood Federation; MSI Reproductive Choices

Endnotes

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