

HUMAN RIGHTS BULLETIN – AFGHANISTAN

March – April 2026

This bulletin presents documented human rights incidents and developments in Afghanistan during March and April 2026. It aims to provide a concise overview of reported human rights concerns, including restrictions on fundamental freedoms, violations affecting civilians, women and girls, media and journalists, religious communities, and other vulnerable groups.

The bulletin compiles information from available reports by local sources, media organizations, civil society actors, international organizations, and official statements. It focuses on reported incidents and developments during the reporting period, highlighting patterns, locations, and the impact on affected individuals and communities.

Due to the challenging environment for human rights documentation in Afghanistan, including restrictions on access to information and risks faced by sources and monitors, some cases may require further verification. The information presented reflects the cases documented and available at the time of publication and does not represent an exhaustive record of all human rights violations occurring in the country.

Executive Summary

During March and April 2026, reported human rights concerns in Afghanistan continued to reflect widespread restrictions on fundamental rights and freedoms, affecting civilians, women and girls, journalists, religious communities, and individuals perceived as having links to previous government structures.

The reporting period included cases of alleged enforced disappearance, with local sources reporting the arrest of a former public uprising forces commander by Taliban intelligence forces and his transfer to an unknown location. Public corporal punishment remained a significant concern, with the Taliban's Supreme Court and courts of appeal announcing multiple public floggings across several provinces, affecting dozens of individuals and involving charges related to drug offenses, alleged moral violations, alcohol use, and other offenses.

Restrictions on freedom of expression and media operations continued, including the reported closure of a radio station in Ghazni following interactions involving female listeners. A report by the Afghanistan Journalists Center also documented a significant number of media freedom violations, including threats, arrests, and violence against journalists.

The reporting period saw continued restrictions on women's rights and access to education. Schools reopened for a new academic year while girls above sixth grade remained excluded

from education, and international organizations continued to warn about the long-term consequences of these restrictions. Additional concerns included restrictions on women's employment, humanitarian participation, and skills-training programs.

The bulletin also documents a number of unexplained killings, including targeted attacks by unidentified armed individuals in several provinces, as well as cases involving domestic violence, suicide linked to reported economic and social pressures, and restrictions affecting religious and cultural practices.

International organizations and human rights experts continued to highlight the broader impact of Taliban policies on human rights, including restrictions on women's access to healthcare, employment, and education, as well as increasing concerns regarding arbitrary detention and enforcement of morality regulations.

Reported Human Rights Incidents and Developments

The cases are categorized according to the nature of the reported violation and summarize available information regarding affected individuals, locations, and broader human rights concerns. The information is based on reports from local sources, media organizations, civil society groups, international organizations, and official statements. All cases are presented as reported incidents and remain subject to further verification where applicable.

Category	Details	Examples / Locations	Key Notes
EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS & ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES	Local sources reported that Taliban intelligence forces arrested Malik Dehqan, a former commander of the public uprising forces, from his home and transferred him to an unknown location. According to sources, his family has not received any information regarding his fate or current condition	Shinwar District, Nangarhar Province	The case raises concerns regarding enforced disappearance and the treatment of former security personnel and individuals associated with previous government structures.
PUBLIC EXECUTIONS, FLOGGING, AND AMPUTATIONS	The Taliban Supreme Court and courts of appeal reported multiple cases of public flogging. These included 21 individuals in Kabul, two men in Balkh, four individuals in Daikundi, and 42 individuals in Farah, Jawzjan, and Balkh	Kabul, Balkh, Daikundi, Farah, Jawzjan	Reported punishments ranged from 10 to 39 lashes and were accompanied by prison sentences in several cases. Charges included drug-related offenses, alleged illicit relations, alcohol-related offenses, breaking the fast-during Ramadan, and other morality-related accusations.
ATTACKS ON FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION & MEDIA	The Afghanistan Journalists Center reported that Taliban authorities shut down Radio Khushhal in Ghazni after girls contacted the station during educational programs. The organization also reported 207 cases of media freedom violations and violence against journalists during the solar year 1404, including killings, injuries, threats, and arrests.	Ghazni Province; Nationwide	The reported cases indicate continued pressure on independent media, including censorship, restrictions on women journalists, threats, arrests, and reduced access to information
EDUCATIONAL REPRESSION &	The new academic year began while girls above sixth grade	Nationwide	More than 2.2 million girls have reportedly been deprived of education due to ongoing

RESTRICTION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS	remained excluded from secondary education for the fifth consecutive year. Restrictions also continued to affect universities and higher education institutions		restrictions, according to international organizations
MYSTERIOUS KILLINGS	Multiple killings by unidentified armed individuals were reported, including the killing of Abdul Habib Yousafzai in Balkh, an unidentified man in Kandahar, bank manager Barakatullah Kohistani in Kabul, civilians near a Shiite shrine in Herat, and several other cases across Jawzjan, Samangan, Logar, and other provinces	Balkh, Kandahar, Kabul, Herat, Jawzjan, Samangan, Logar	The motives and perpetrators behind several incidents remained unknown. Some cases involved targeted killings, while investigations by local authorities remained unclear
ECONOMIC VIOLENCE, PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS, SOCIAL NEGLECT & SUICIDE	Two suicide cases were reported, including a young woman in Ghazni and a young man in Kandahar. Sources and authorities linked the incidents to domestic violence and economic difficulties	Ghazni Province; Kandahar Province	The cases highlight concerns regarding social pressures, economic hardship, domestic violence, and psychological distress.
HUMAN RIGHTS REGRESSIONS & RESTRICTING POLICIES	Reported restrictions included the ban on women entering UN offices, restrictions on barbers shaving or trimming men's beards in Nangarhar, and the closure of women's tailoring training workshops in Panjshir.	Nationwide; Nangarhar; Panjshir	The reported measures demonstrate continued enforcement of restrictive policies affecting women's participation, personal freedoms, and community-based programs
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE & GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE	Taliban police reported that a woman was stabbed to death by her husband inside their home. The husband was reportedly arrested following the incident.	Sheberghan City, Jawzjan Province	The case highlights ongoing concerns regarding violence against women and protection mechanisms for victims of domestic abuse.
RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL OPPRESSION	Local sources reported that Taliban authorities prevented Shia communities from holding Eid prayers according to their own religious calendar and allegedly detained individuals who refused to follow the Taliban-declared date.	Kabul and other provinces	The reported incident raised concerns regarding religious freedom and the rights of minority communities.
HUMAN RIGHTS DEVELOPMENTS & REPORTS	Human rights organizations and UN experts reported continued concerns regarding arbitrary detention, restrictions on women's access to healthcare and employment, and the long-term impact of bans on girls' education.	Nationwide	Reports highlighted increasing restrictions on women's rights, access to services, civic space, and the broader humanitarian impact of current policies.

Number of Reported Incidents

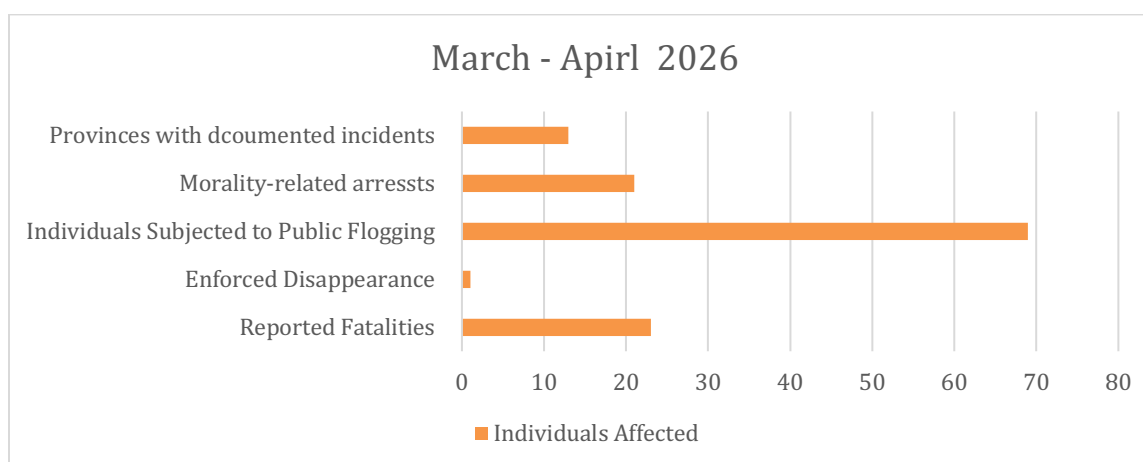
Category	Number of Reported Cases
EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS & ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES	1
PUBLIC EXECUTIONS, FLOGGING, AND AMPUTATIONS	4
ATTACKS ON FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION & MEDIA	2
EDUCATIONAL REPRESSION & RESTRICTION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS	1
MYSTERIOUS KILLINGS	8

ECONOMIC VIOLENCE, PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS, SOCIAL NEGLECT & SUICIDE	2
HUMAN RIGHTS REGRESSIONS & RESTRICTING POLICIES	4
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE & GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE	1
RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL OPPRESSION	1
HUMAN RIGHTS DEVELOPMENTS & REPORTS	3

Number of Affected Persons

The reported cases included in this bulletin provide an overview of the scale and geographic distribution of the documented incidents during the reporting period.

Beyond the documented incidents, several reports published during the reporting period highlighted broader and continuing human rights concerns in Afghanistan. **Rawadari** reported that at least **2,559 individuals** were arbitrarily detained in 2025, many for alleged violations of morality regulations and without due process. The **Afghanistan Journalists Center** documented **207 cases of media freedom violations and violence against journalists** during the 1404 solar year, indicating increased restrictions on independent media and freedom of expression. In addition, **UNICEF** reported that **more than 2.2 million girls** remain excluded from secondary education, warning of the long-term consequences for Afghanistan's education system, healthcare sector, and socio-economic development. These findings provide important context for understanding the broader human rights environment beyond the individual incidents documented in this bulletin.



Incident Reports

This section presents the documented human rights incidents and developments reported in Afghanistan during March and April 2026. The incidents are organized by category and summarize the available information on the nature of the reported violations, affected individuals, and locations. The section also includes significant human rights developments and policy measures reported during the period that contributed to the broader human rights situation in the country.

The information is compiled from local sources, media organizations, civil society groups, international organizations, and official statements. All incidents are presented as reported and are based on information available at the time of publication. While efforts have been made to review and cross-check the available information, some cases may remain subject to further verification due to the challenging documentation environment in Afghanistan.

Incident Records

EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS & ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES

Local sources in Nangarhar reported that Taliban intelligence forces arrested Malik Dehqan, a former commander of the public uprising forces, from his home in Shinwar district and transferred him to an unknown location. According to sources, Malik Dehqan had fled to Iran after the Taliban's return to power but recently returned to Afghanistan following requests by the Taliban-established Commission for Contact with Afghan Personalities. Sources stated that his family has not yet received any information about his fate, while Taliban local authorities in Nangarhar have not commented on the arrest. [Source](#)

Nangarhar
22.04.2026

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS, FLOGGING, AND AMPUTATIONS

The Taliban's Supreme Court reported that 21 people were publicly flogged in Kabul. They were punished for drug trafficking and selling substances such as methamphetamine, heroin, opium, hashish, and alcohol. Each received between 10 and 39 lashes and was sentenced to prison terms ranging from seven months to over four years. [Source](#), [Source](#)

Kabul
15.03.2026

The Taliban's Court of Appeal in Balkh reported that two men were publicly flogged in Zari district. They were punished on charges of "illicit relations" and "helping a woman escape from home," with each receiving 39 lashes. [Source](#), [Source](#)

Balkh
25.03.2026

Daikundi
30.03.2026

The Taliban's Supreme Court reported that four individuals were publicly flogged in Daikundi province. They were punished on charges of breaking the fast during Ramadan and transporting alcohol. Each person received between 20 and 39 lashes and was sentenced to two months to two years in prison. [Source](#)

J, B, F
18.04.2026

The Taliban's Supreme Court announced that 42 people were publicly flogged in Farah, Jawzjan, and Balkh in a single day. According to the court, 14 people in Bala Buluk district of Farah were flogged on charges of "sodomy," receiving between 20 and 39 lashes each. In a separate statement, the court said that 27 people, including two women, were also publicly flogged in Jawzjan on charges including producing, consuming, and selling alcohol, breaking the fast during Ramadan, mistreating parents, and adultery. The individuals reportedly received between 20 and 39 lashes based on rulings issued by the primary court in Jawzjan. [Source](#), [Source](#)

ATTACKS ON FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION & MEDIA

Ghazni
05.03.2026

The Afghanistan Journalists Center reports that the Taliban have shut down the office of Radio Khushhal in Ghazni province after girls made phone calls to the station. The station mainly broadcast educational programs, and girls would call in to better engage with the content. According to sources, this led to anger among Taliban officials, resulting in the closure. The center condemned the action as a violation of media freedom. [Source](#)

18.03.2026

The Afghanistan Journalists Center reported that in the solar year 1404, there were 207 cases of media freedom violations and violence against journalists in Afghanistan. These included 2 journalists killed, 1 injured, 183 threats, and 21 arrests. The report shows a more than 20% increase compared to 1403. The organization stated that Taliban pressure has intensified, leading to greater censorship, forced confessions, restrictions on women journalists, and limited access to information. Financial difficulties have also worsened, forcing many media outlets to reduce staff or shut down temporarily. The report warns that independent media has been severely weakened, with many journalists forced to leave the country, while state-controlled media is increasingly used for propaganda. [Source](#), [Source](#)

EDUCATIONAL REPRESSION & RESTRICTION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS

26.03.2026

The new academic year in Afghanistan began in Kabul in the presence of Taliban officials. For the fifth consecutive year, schools reopened without girls above sixth grade, as the Taliban continues to ban their education beyond that level. The restrictions also extend to universities and higher education institutions, including medical institutes. According to the United Nations, more than 2.2 million girls in Afghanistan have been deprived of education due to these bans. A credible report confirming this situation is available from UNICEF, which

has repeatedly highlighted the large number of Afghan girls excluded from schooling and the long-term impact on the country. [Source](#) , [Source](#)

MYSTERIOUS KILLING

Balkh
27.03.2026

Local sources in Balkh report that a man named Abdul Habib Yousafzai was killed by unknown individuals in the city of Mazar-i-Sharif. The incident took place yesterday (Thursday, March 26) in the Hotakiha area of the city's fourth district. According to sources, the attackers killed him with an axe near his home. The cause and motive of the killing remain unknown. Taliban local authorities in Balkh have not yet made any statement regarding the incident. [Source](#)

Kandahar
04.04.2026

Local sources in Kandahar report that the body of a murdered man has been found in the province. According to sources, the body was discovered in the Band-e Dahla area after the victim had reportedly been killed and thrown into the water. The victim was around 40 years old, and his identity remains unknown. [Source](#) , [Source](#)

Kabul
07.04.2026

Local sources in Kabul report that Barakatullah Kohistani, the manager of an Afghan United Bank branch in Kabul's Shahr-e Naw area, was stabbed to death by unidentified individuals while on his way to work in the Qala-e Najaran area of Khair Khana in the city's 11th district. According to sources, the attackers later hid his body in a small nearby room, which was eventually discovered by his father through tracking his mobile phone. Sources stated that Kohistani was the only son of his family and the father of two children. The motive behind the killing remains unknown, and Taliban local authorities in Kabul have not yet commented on the incident. [Source](#) , [Source](#)

Herat
11.04.2026

Sources in Herat reported that unidentified armed individuals opened fire on civilians in the Dehmiri area of Injil district near a Shiite shrine. According to reports, more than 10 civilians were killed and several others were injured in the attack. The exact number of casualties remains unclear, and Taliban authorities in Herat have not yet commented on the incident. The motive and perpetrators behind the shooting are still unknown. [Source](#) , [Source](#)

Jawzjan
15.04.2026

The Taliban's police command in Jawzjan reported that a 57-year-old man was killed by unidentified armed individuals in the Kahlak area of Sheberghan city. According to the statement, the attackers fled the scene, and efforts to identify them are ongoing. Taliban authorities did not provide information regarding the motive behind the killing. [Source](#) , [Source](#)

Samangan
15.04.2026

The Taliban's police command in Samangan reported that a 35-year-old man named Fathullah was killed by unidentified armed individuals inside his home in the Akbarabad area of Aybak city. According to Taliban spokesperson Hashmatullah Rahmani, the incident occurred on Wednesday night, and the motive behind the killing remains unknown. [Source](#)

Kabul
23.04.2026

Officials from the Afghanistan National Snooker Federation confirmed that Wahid Asghari, the head of the federation who had been abducted two days earlier, was killed. According to Shakib Sakhi, the federation's secretary general, Asghari's body was handed over to his family by the Taliban's forensic medicine department. Sources said he was abducted by unidentified armed individuals from his home in the Qala-e Fathullah area earlier this week. The motive behind his abduction and killing remains unknown. [Source](#) , [Source](#)

Logar
27.04.2026

Unidentified armed individuals killed four members of a family in the Hisarak area of Pul-e-Alam city, the provincial capital. According to Taliban spokesperson Mirwais Abedali, the victims included a woman, a 60-year-old man, and two boys aged 23 and 13. The Taliban police command in Logar confirmed the incident and stated that three people have been arrested in connection with the killings. [Source](#) , [Source](#)

ECONOMIC VIOLENCE, PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS, AND SOCIAL NEGLECT, SUICIDE

Ghazni
29.03.2026

The Taliban police command in Ghazni reported that a young woman died by suicide after jumping into a water well in Ghazni city. The incident occurred in the Nawabad area of the city's sixth district. According to Taliban authorities, the cause of the suicide was domestic violence. [Source](#) , [Source](#)

Kandahar
08.04.2026

Local sources in Kandahar report that a young man died by suicide in the center of the province due to alleged economic problems. According to sources, the man, identified as 30-year-old Abdul Sattar, hanged himself from the ceiling of his room in the Choni area of the city's first district. [Source](#) , [Source](#)

HUMAN RIGHTS REGRESSIONS AND RESTRICTING POLICIES

Kabul
31.03.2026

UN experts condemned the Taliban's ban on women entering UN offices in Afghanistan, calling it a direct violation of women's rights and their right to work. The experts stated that there is no cultural or religious justification for the restriction and warned that preventing women from participating in humanitarian work would severely impact life-saving services, especially for women and girls. [Source](#) , [Source](#)

Nangarhar
15.04.2026

Local sources in Nangarhar reported that the Taliban's Ministry for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice in Kama district has instructed barbers to stop shaving or trimming men's beards. According to sources, the Taliban stated in an official notice that shaving beards or shortening them to less than a fist-length is against religion and warned barbers that they

would face consequences if they continued the practice. The Taliban's morality law also prohibits shaving and trimming beards. [Source](#)

Baghlan
23.04.2026

The Taliban's police command in Baghlan reported that 21 people were arrested in Pul-e Khumri city on charges of playing music and consuming alcoholic beverages. According to the statement, the individuals were detained from a residential house in the city's first district, and Taliban forces confiscated musical instruments including dambura, ghichak, tabla, and harmonium from the location. [Source](#) , [Source](#)

Panjshir
28.04.2026

Local sources in Panjshir reported that the Taliban's Ministry for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice shut down women's tailoring training workshops in Rokha district. According to sources, the workshops had been established by the World Food Programme to teach tailoring skills to women and support household economies. Sources said Taliban officials claimed that such programs organized by foreign organizations were not intended to support women, but rather to encourage women to abandon hijab. More than 50 women were reportedly attending the two tailoring workshops in Rokha district. [Source](#) , [Source](#)

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE, AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Jawzjan
20.04.2026

The Taliban's police command in Jawzjan reported that a woman was stabbed to death by her husband inside their home in the Mesrabad area of Sheberghan city. According to Taliban spokesperson Abdul Sattar Halimi, the husband was arrested by Taliban police forces following the incident. [Source](#) , [Source](#)

RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL OPPRESSION

K, All
21.03.2026

Local sources told Etilaat Roz that due to a disagreement over the date of Eid al-Fitr between the Taliban and Shia communities, the Taliban prevented Shia worshippers from holding Eid prayers in Kabul and several other provinces. According to reports, Shia communities were not allowed to perform Eid prayers on both Friday and Saturday. In addition, on Thursday, Taliban members allegedly forced some Shia individuals to break their fast and follow the group's declared Eid date, detaining those who refused. [Source](#) , [Source](#)

HUMAN RIGHTS DEVELOPMENTS, REPORTS

25.03.2026

The human rights organization Rawadari reports that in 2025, the Taliban arbitrarily detained at least 2,559 people in Afghanistan—double the number recorded in 2024. Among them, 2,125 individuals (including 88 women) were arrested for allegedly violating morality laws, such as dress code rules, beard regulations, listening to music, or not attending الجماعة prayers. The report also states that 138 former officials and security personnel, 77 civil society and human rights activists (including 7 women), and 192 individuals accused of links to opposition groups were detained. Detainees were often held without formal charges, legal procedures, access to lawyers, or contact with their families, and some remained imprisoned even after completing their sentences. The report highlights that most arrests were carried out by Taliban intelligence and morality police, with increasing arrests of women in public places after stricter enforcement of morality laws. [Source](#)

07.04.2026

Richard Bennett, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Human Rights for Afghanistan, stated on World Health Day that Afghan women and girls continue to face serious barriers in accessing healthcare. He said that Taliban restrictions on women's movement and the education of female health workers have weakened the healthcare system and led to preventable deaths. Bennett emphasized that Afghanistan's obligations under international law, including the right to health, remain binding, and called for urgent action to protect rights and save lives. [Source](#) , [Source](#)

28.04.2026

UNICEF warned that Afghanistan could lose up to 20,000 women teachers and 5,400 female healthcare workers by 2030 due to ongoing Taliban restrictions on girls' education and women's employment. According to a new UNICEF analysis, the ban on girls' secondary education and limits on women's work are already costing the country around US\$84 million annually in lost economic output and are severely affecting education and healthcare services. UNICEF stated that the decline in female teachers and health workers will reduce girls' access to education and limit healthcare for women and children, particularly maternal and child health services. The report noted that since the Taliban banned girls from secondary education in 2021, around one million girls have been denied schooling, and if the restrictions continue until 2030, more than two million girls will be affected. UNICEF Executive Director Catherine Russell urged Taliban authorities to lift the ban on girls' education and called on the international community to continue supporting Afghan girls' right to learn. [Source](#)

Sources and Methodology

This bulletin is based on information collected from a range of sources, including local sources, media reports, civil society organizations, international organizations, and official statements issued by relevant authorities and institutions.

Reported incidents and developments are reviewed and categorized according to the nature of the human rights concern, including unlawful killings, enforced disappearances, public corporal punishment, restrictions on freedom of expression, violations affecting women and girls, religious and cultural oppression, arbitrary detention, and other developments affecting fundamental rights and freedoms. Where possible, information is cross-checked through multiple available sources to enhance accuracy and reliability.

The bulletin presents reported incidents and developments based on the information available at the time of publication. Due to security challenges, restrictions on access to information, and the sensitive nature of human rights documentation in Afghanistan, some cases may remain subject to further verification as additional information becomes available.

The statistics and cases included in this bulletin reflect only the documented incidents and developments collected during the reporting period and should not be interpreted as a comprehensive record of all human rights violations occurring in Afghanistan. References to reports issued by national and international organizations are included to provide additional context and should be understood as complementary to, rather than part of, the documented incident statistics presented in this bulletin.

Recommendations

Based on the documented incidents and developments during March and April 2026, the following recommendations are proposed to support the protection and promotion of human rights in Afghanistan:

To the de facto authorities in Afghanistan

- Ensure that all individuals are afforded due process guarantees, including access to legal representation, information regarding the reasons for arrest or detention, and fair judicial proceedings.
- Conduct prompt, impartial, and transparent investigations into reported unlawful killings, enforced disappearances, and other serious human rights violations, and ensure accountability where appropriate.
- Review the use of public corporal punishment and ensure that judicial practices are consistent with Afghanistan's international human rights obligations.
- Respect and protect the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful access to information, and independent media, including allowing journalists and media organizations to operate without intimidation or undue restrictions.
- Remove restrictions preventing girls and women from accessing secondary and higher education, employment, vocational training, and participation in public life.
- Respect the rights of all religious and ethnic communities to practice their beliefs freely and without discrimination or coercion.

To the international community and humanitarian organizations

- Continue supporting independent monitoring and documentation of human rights developments across Afghanistan.
- Sustain assistance for education, healthcare, and protection initiatives, with particular attention to women, girls, journalists, and other vulnerable groups.
- Maintain engagement with relevant stakeholders to encourage respect for international human rights standards and accountability for reported violations.
- Support Afghan civil society organizations, journalists, educators, and human rights defenders who continue to document and respond to human rights concerns despite significant challenges.

To national and international human rights organizations

- Continue systematic documentation and verification of reported human rights violations, including cases involving unlawful killings, arbitrary detention, restrictions on fundamental freedoms, and violations affecting women and girls.
- Strengthen cooperation and information-sharing among monitoring organizations to improve the accuracy, consistency, and accessibility of human rights reporting.
- Continue highlighting emerging human rights trends and their impact on affected communities to inform humanitarian responses, policy discussions, and international engagement.

Acknowledgments

We extend our appreciation to all individuals, organizations, journalists, community members, and human rights monitors who contributed information and support to the documentation of the human rights incidents and developments covered in this bulletin.

We recognize the courage and commitment of those who continue to collect, verify, and share information in a challenging environment. Their efforts are essential to preserving accurate records, increasing awareness, and supporting the protection of human rights in Afghanistan.

We also acknowledge the contributions of national and international organizations whose reports, assessments, and public documentation provided important context and contributed to a better understanding of human rights developments during the reporting period.

