



3.5. Healthcare

3.5. Healthcare

The development of Afghan healthcare has been impeded by decades of war,[945](#) leaving it heavily dependent on foreign aid to deliver basic health services.[946](#) In the absence of quality healthcare, many Afghans have been travelling abroad to seek medical care, for example in Pakistan, India, Türkiye[947](#) or Iran.[948](#) This option has reportedly become increasingly unattainable in recent years, amid border closures with Pakistan and Pakistan's restricted visa policy.[949](#) Afghanistan is experiencing a deepening healthcare crisis, exacerbated by dwindling international aid and the de facto authorities' minimal state budget allocation on health.[950](#) Meanwhile, life expectancy has reportedly declined,[951](#) and mortality rates among children under five[952](#) and mothers have reportedly increased.[953](#)

Amid the Taliban takeover in August 2021, major donors cut their development funding which severely impacted the healthcare system.[954](#) Aid organisations have tried to fill the gap in donor cuts for public health,[955](#) but have not been able to replace the former scale of international donor support.[956](#) About 33 % of the population (over 14 million people) are underserved in terms of healthcare access,[957](#) and rural communities in particular.[958](#) The situation has been further exacerbated by subsequent aid cuts, prompting many organisations to shift priorities from *inter alia* healthcare to immediate relief efforts.[959](#) According to AAN, the number of operative health facilities had declined to 1 500 by 2024, down from a 'peak' of 3 000 facilities in 2010.[960](#) Due to the cuts in US foreign aid, 422 additional health facilities had been suspended by 31 August 2025, impacting over 3 million people in 30 provinces, according to Health Cluster and WHO.[961](#)

Amid the Taliban takeover, many healthcare professionals left the country or quit their jobs.[962](#) Already under the previous government, there was a significant shortage of healthcare staff, with the number of doctors, nurses, midwives, dentists, and pharmacists in relation to the population size being well below WHO's thresholds[963](#) for 'critical shortage'.[964](#) There were about 10.3 health workers per 10 000 individuals in Afghanistan in 2023 and 2024.[965](#) This figure can be put in relation to the WHO's recommended 44.5 key health workers per 10 000 population.[966](#) There is a particular shortage of female health staff, exacerbated by the de facto government's restrictive policies on women,[967](#) and gender segregation in medical facilities.[968](#) The prohibitions on women taking university courses and medical training furthermore blocks new generations female doctors,[969](#) nurses and midwives from graduating.[970](#) There are also shortages in specialists.[971](#) Furthermore, many healthcare personnel lack necessary qualifications.[972](#) For example, research published in Conflict and Health in 2024, outlined how

medical personnel across Afghanistan generally lacked awareness of common noncommunicable diseases (NDCs),[973](#) which includes chronic diseases such as heart attacks, stroke, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases, and diabetes.[974](#) Meanwhile, in 2025, WHO estimated that NDCs accounted for 43 % of deaths in Afghanistan.[975](#) There are moreover shortages in medicines,[976](#) and the provision is highly reliant on NGO support.[977](#) However, stocks sometimes run out within days when there are many patients.[978](#)

As mentioned, rural areas in particular face gaps in accessing quality healthcare[979](#) and are disproportionately affected by shortages in clinics, health staff,[980](#) and medicine.[981](#) Provincial hospitals reportedly often only had supplies of basic medications and referred patients in need of other medication (including for NDCs) to private pharmacies.[982](#)

Moreover, health facilities suffer from poor infrastructure and a lack of medical equipment.[983](#) This includes health facilities across Afghanistan[984](#) and 'on all levels', as reported by Doctors Without Borders (MSF).[985](#) For example, according to a 2024 study, a large maternal centre in Kabul City only had one ultrasound machine, and, due to the lack of basic laboratory equipment, hospitals in all of Kabul's neighbouring provinces referred patients in need of CT scans to the capital.[986](#) There are also generally high bed occupancy rates, with up to three patients sharing beds in some facilities.[987](#) The 2024 study found that many health facilities were built about 40 years ago and are in need of refurbishment as they were designed for a significantly lower number of patients, as well as a significantly lower number of beds per room.[988](#) Some facilities moreover lack reliable electricity supply,[989](#) struggle to heat the facilities during winter,[990](#) and lack ventilation systems to cool the facilities during summer.[991](#) According to the 2024 study, some child patients had died due to lack of heating.[992](#)

The health system is also burned by outbreaks of infectious diseases[993](#) such as measles, acute watery diarrhoea, and malaria[994](#) as well as natural disasters causing severe injuries.[995](#)

Many Afghans face economic barriers to access healthcare.[996](#) In some provinces, the de facto authorities have introduced fees for public healthcare,[997](#) but also in public institutions that are supposed to provide free healthcare, patients may have to pay for basic services, including child delivery, surgeries,[998](#) and medicines if supplies are short.[999](#) Although the general security situation has improved in recent years which facilitates travel to health centres,[1000](#) distances [1001](#) and costs associated with travelling may also impact household decisions whether to seek healthcare.[1002](#) Meanwhile, the general ability to pay for healthcare has worsened since the takeover.[1003](#) Some incur debts to fund health services[1004](#) or delay care until their condition becomes urgent.[1005](#) Women and children (in particular women in poor and rural areas and with disabilities[1006](#)) have been disproportionately affected by the deterioration in healthcare accessibility.[1007](#) Restrictions on women's travel have furthermore limited women's mobility, [1008](#) and have hampered the work of mobile health teams.[1009](#) Moreover, the requirement of both female medical staff and female patients to be accompanied by a *mahram* in some areas impact women's access to healthcare,[1010](#) as well as the general shortage in female staff in areas where women are only permitted to be seen by female health personnel.[1011](#)

Mental health needs have increased in Afghanistan in recent years, and have become more noticeable at health clinics amid an increase in people seeking help.[1012](#) In 2025, WHO estimated that one in five Afghans live with a mental health condition.[1013](#) The de facto

government's restrictions on women have also reportedly driven up the rates of mental health issues among women.[1014](#) Meanwhile, many provincial hospitals and primary healthcare services lack mental health services, as reported by WHO,[1015](#) and mental health services have not been prioritised among donors.[1016](#) According to a representative of the de facto Ministry of Public Health's mental health department, cited in local media, Afghanistan would need 3 000 mental health counsellors to meet the national demand, while 1 100 were active in May 2025. Meanwhile, the representative stated that there were about 130–150 mental health specialists across Afghanistan, while the double would be needed.[1017](#) These figures could not be corroborated with other sources within the time constraints of drafting this report. According to United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the absence of local mental health services is a primary barrier to seeking help, and there is also a lack of specialised professionals. Travel distances to access services also pose a barrier for many, especially for conditions requiring multiple sessions.[1018](#) Another barrier to seeking help is the stigma surrounding mental health issues.[1019](#) In some communities, individuals with mental health issues may be ridiculed, humiliated and ostracised,[1020](#) why many conceal their issues.[1021](#)

- [945](#)

WHO, Afghanistan, Who's Health Emergency Appeal 2025, 16 January 2025, [url](#), p. 1

- [946](#)

HRW, "A Disaster for the Foreseeable Future", Afghanistan's Healthcare Crisis, 12 February 2024, [url](#); New Humanitarian (The), Afghan doctors warn of healthcare crisis as international aid cuts bits, 25 September 2023, [url](#); UN Human Rights Council, Situation of human rights in Afghanistan, 20 February 2025, [url](#), para. 21

- [947](#)

Sherzad, A. G. et al., Factors Influencing Decision Making of Afghan Patients to Seek Medical Treatment in Pakistan: A Cross-Sectional Study, Journal of Multidisciplinary Healthcare, April 2025, [url](#)

- [948](#)

RFE/RL, Unreliable Medical Tests Force Afghans to Seek Treatment Abroad, 13 June 2025, [url](#)

- [949](#)

Hasht-e Subh, The Prescription Shift: Is India Replacing Pakistan in Afghanistan's Medical Lifeline? , 20 December 2025, [url](#)

- [950](#)

Bjelica, J., Rural Women's Access to Health in Afghanistan: "Most of the time we just don't go", AAN, March 2025, [url](#), pp. 16, 51

- [951](#)

UN Afghanistan, Annual report 2023, 19 April 2024, [url](#), p. 5; Bjelica, J., Rural Women's Access to Health in Afghanistan: "Most of the time we just don't go", AAN, March 2025, [url](#), p. 51

- [952](#)

Bjelica, J., Rural Women's Access to Health in Afghanistan: "Most of the time we just don't go", AAN, March 2025, [url](#), p. 51

- [953](#)

Bjelica, J., Rural Women's Access to Health in Afghanistan: "Most of the time we just don't go", AAN, March 2025, [url](#), pp. 16, 51; Nasari, A. et al., Let Afghan women work: maternal health depend on it, The Lancet, 15 October 2025, [url](#)

- [954](#)

HRW, "A Disaster for the Foreseeable Future", Afghanistan's Healthcare Crisis, 12 February 2024, [url](#); New Humanitarian (The), Afghan doctors warn of healthcare crisis as international aid cuts bits, 25 September 2023, [url](#); Turkmani, S. and Currie, S., Afghanistan's fragile health system faces catastrophe without immediate international funding, BMJ, 16 April 2025, [url](#)

- [955](#)

HRW, "A Disaster for the Foreseeable Future", Afghanistan's Healthcare Crisis, 12 February 2024, [url](#); Bjelica, J., Rural Women's Access to Health in Afghanistan: "Most of the time we just don't go", AAN, March 2025, [url](#), p. 15

- [956](#)

HRW, "A Disaster for the Foreseeable Future", Afghanistan's Healthcare Crisis, 12 February 2024, [url](#); BBC News, Afghanistan earthquake: What foreign aid is getting in?, 8 July 2022, [url](#)

- [957](#)

Humanitarian Action, Afghanistan, 2025, 19 December 2024, [url](#); WHO, Afghanistan, Who's Health Emergency Appeal 2025, 16 January 2025, [url](#), p. 1

- [958](#)

Salem, M. R. et. al, The current situation of health equity in underserved areas of Afghanistan, Frontiers in Public Health, 24 September 2024, [url](#); Humanitarian Action, Afghanistan, 2025, 19 December 2024, [url](#)

- [959](#)

HRW, "A Disaster for the Foreseeable Future", Afghanistan's Healthcare Crisis, 12 February 2024, [url](#); Clark, K., The End of US Aid to Afghanistan: What will it mean for families,

services and the economy?, AAN, 9 May 2025, [url](#)

- [960](#)

Bjelica, J., Rural Women's Access to Health in Afghanistan: "Most of the time we just don't go", AAN, March 2025, [url](#), p. 4

- [961](#)

Health Cluster and WHO, Afghanistan: Suspended/Closed Health Facilities due to the U.S. Government Work-Stop Ban (Update as of 31 August 2025), 31 August 2025, [url](#)

- [962](#)

HRW, "A Disaster for the Foreseeable Future", Afghanistan's Healthcare Crisis, 12 February 2024, [url](#); Bjelica, J., Rural Women's Access to Health in Afghanistan: "Most of the time we just don't go", AAN, March 2025, [url](#), p. 15

- [963](#)

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Ministry of Public Health, Policy Brief, Role of Private Sector in Fight Against Covid-19 in Afghanistan, 30 April 2020, [url](#), p. 3

- [964](#)

WHO, Working together for health, 2006, [url](#), pp. 11-12

- [965](#)

Neyazi, N. et al., Assessing the health workforce in Afghanistan: a situational analysis into the country's capacity for Universal health coverage, April 2025, Conflict and Health, [url](#); Bjelica, J., Rural Women's Access to Health in Afghanistan: "Most of the time we just don't go", AAN, March 2025, [url](#), p. 16

- [966](#)

Neyazi, N. et al., Assessing the health workforce in Afghanistan: a situational analysis into the country's capacity for Universal health coverage, April 2025, Conflict and Health, [url](#)

- [967](#)

Lamberti-Castronuovo, A. et al., Exploring barriers to access to care following the 2021 socio-political changes in Afghanistan: a qualitative study, Conflict and Health, 24 April 2024, [url](#); Bjelica, J., Rural Women's Access to Health in Afghanistan: "Most of the time we just don't go", AAN, March 2025, [url](#), p. 4

- [968](#)

MSF, Excluding women from medical institutes threatens the future of healthcare in Afghanistan, 6 December 2024, [url](#); HRW, Afghanistan's Taliban Ban Medical Training for Women, 3 December 2024, [url](#)

- [969](#)

Health Policy Watch, 'Are We Not Human?' Afghan Women in Despair After Taliban Ban Them from Nursing and Midwifery, 19 December 2024, [url](#); Al Jazeera, Veiled rebellion: Female medical students go underground in Afghanistan, 30 December 2023, [url](#)

- [970](#)

Health Policy Watch, 'Are We Not Human?' Afghan Women in Despair After Taliban Ban Them from Nursing and Midwifery, 19 December 2024, [url](#); UN News, Afghanistan: UN condemns Taliban ban on women attending medical classes, 5 December 2024, [url](#)

- [971](#)

Lamberti-Castronuovo, A. et al., Exploring barriers to access to care following the 2021 socio-political changes in Afghanistan: a qualitative study, Conflict and Health, 24 April 2024, [url](#); Bjelica, J., Rural Women's Access to Health in Afghanistan: "Most of the time we just don't go", AAN, March 2025, [url](#), pp. 21, 38

- [972](#)

RFE/RL, Unreliable Medical Tests Force Afghans to Seek Treatment Abroad, 13 June 2025, [url](#); Lamberti-Castronuovo, A. et al., Exploring barriers to access to care following the 2021 socio-political changes in Afghanistan: a qualitative study, Conflict and Health, 24 April 2024, [url](#)

- [973](#)

Lamberti-Castronuovo, A. et al., Exploring barriers to access to care following the 2021 socio-political changes in Afghanistan: a qualitative study, Conflict and Health, 24 April 2024, [url](#)

- [974](#)

WHO, Noncommunicable diseases, 25 September 2025, [url](#)

- [975](#)

WHO, Afghanistan's hidden epidemic of noncommunicable diseases and mental health conditions, 21 September 2025, [url](#)

- [976](#)

Lamberti-Castronuovo, A. et al., Exploring barriers to access to care following the 2021 socio-political changes in Afghanistan: a qualitative study, Conflict and Health, 24 April 2024, [url](#); MSF, Earthquake in Afghanistan: MSF's response, 2 September 2025, [url](#)

- [977](#)

Lamberti-Castronuovo, A. et al., Exploring barriers to access to care following the 2021 socio-political changes in Afghanistan: a qualitative study, Conflict and Health, 24 April

2024, [url](#); MSF, Persistent barriers to access healthcare in Afghanistan: An MSF report, 6 February 2023, [url](#), p. 24

- [978](#)

Lamberti-Castronuovo, A. et al., Exploring barriers to access to care following the 2021 socio-political changes in Afghanistan: a qualitative study, Conflict and Health, 24 April 2024, [url](#)

- [979](#)

Humanitarian Action, Afghanistan, 2025, 19 December 2024, [url](#); Women for Afghan Women, Building Health, 17 January 2025, [url](#); Alavi, L. J., Intersectionality and Human Rights: Ensuring Access to Maternal Health in Afghanistan, RWI, May 2025, [url](#), p. 26

- [980](#)

Lamberti-Castronuovo, A. et al., Exploring barriers to access to care following the 2021 socio-political changes in Afghanistan: a qualitative study, Conflict and Health, 24 April 2024, [url](#); Humanitarian Action, Afghanistan, 2025, 19 December 2024, [url](#); BBC Media Action, Understanding how to increase uptake of WASH, nutrition and child health services in Afghanistan, June 2024, [url](#), p. 5

- [981](#)

Lamberti-Castronuovo, A. et al., Exploring barriers to access to care following the 2021 socio-political changes in Afghanistan: a qualitative study, Conflict and Health, 24 April 2024, [url](#); BBC Media Action, Understanding how to increase uptake of WASH, nutrition and child health services in Afghanistan, June 2024, [url](#), p. 21

- [982](#)

Lamberti-Castronuovo, A. et al., Exploring barriers to access to care following the 2021 socio-political changes in Afghanistan: a qualitative study, Conflict and Health, 24 April 2024, [url](#); See also: van Gorp, M. et al., The availability of essential medicines in public healthcare facilities in Afghanistan: navigating sociopolitical and geographical challenges, Health Policy and Planning, April 2025, [url](#)

- [983](#)

Humanitarian Action, Afghanistan, 2025, 19 December 2024, [url](#); RFE/RL, Unreliable Medical Tests Force Afghans to Seek Treatment Abroad, 13 June 2025, [url](#); MSF, Pressure grows on hospitals in Afghanistan, as paediatric patient numbers rise, 3 July 2025, [url](#)

- [984](#)

Lamberti-Castronuovo, A. et al., Exploring barriers to access to care following the 2021 socio-political changes in Afghanistan: a qualitative study, Conflict and Health, 24 April 2024, [url](#); MSF, Pressure grows on hospitals in Afghanistan, as paediatric patient numbers rise, 3 July 2025, [url](#)

- [985](#)

MSF, Pressure grows on hospitals in Afghanistan, as paediatric patient numbers rise, 3 July 2025, [url](#)

- [986](#)

Lamberti-Castronuovo, A. et al., Exploring barriers to access to care following the 2021 socio-political changes in Afghanistan: a qualitative study, Conflict and Health, 24 April 2024, [url](#)

- [987](#)

MSF, Earthquake in Afghanistan: MSF's response, 2 September 2025, [url](#)

- [988](#)

Lamberti-Castronuovo, A. et al., Exploring barriers to access to care following the 2021 socio-political changes in Afghanistan: a qualitative study, Conflict and Health, 24 April 2024, [url](#)

- [989](#)

Lamberti-Castronuovo, A. et al., Exploring barriers to access to care following the 2021 socio-political changes in Afghanistan: a qualitative study, Conflict and Health, 24 April 2024, [url](#); ICRC, Afghanistan: A year of responding to numerous humanitarian challenges, 31 December 2024, [url](#)

- [990](#)

Lamberti-Castronuovo, A. et al., Exploring barriers to access to care following the 2021 socio-political changes in Afghanistan: a qualitative study, Conflict and Health, 24 April 2024, [url](#); New Humanitarian (The), In Afghanistan's battered healthcare system, power cuts can prove fatal, 17 January 2023, [url](#)

- [991](#)

Women for Afghan Women, Building Health, 17 January 2025, [url](#); Lamberti-Castronuovo, A. et al., Exploring barriers to access to care following the 2021 socio-political changes in Afghanistan: a qualitative study, Conflict and Health, 24 April 2024, [url](#)

- [992](#)

Lamberti-Castronuovo, A. et al., Exploring barriers to access to care following the 2021 socio-political changes in Afghanistan: a qualitative study, Conflict and Health, 24 April 2024, [urlhttps://conflictandhealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13031-024-00595-4](https://conflictandhealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13031-024-00595-4)

- [993](#)

Humanitarian Action, Health, [2024], [url](#)

- [994](#)

WHO, Afghanistan, Emergency Situation Report, September 2025, [url](#)

- [995](#)

Arab News, Doctors warn US aid cuts leave rural Afghanistan without healthcare, 25 March 2025, [url](#); TOLONews, Doctors Warn of Critical Shortages in Quake-Affected Eastern Afghanistan, 5 September 2025, [url](#)

- [996](#)

Lamberti-Castronuovo, A. et al., Exploring barriers to access to care following the 2021 socio-political changes in Afghanistan: a qualitative study, Conflict and Health, 24 April 2024, [url](#); HRW, “A Disaster for the Foreseeable Future”, Afghanistan’s Healthcare Crisis, 12 February 2024, [url](#)

- [997](#)

Alavi, L. J., Intersectionality and Human Rights: Ensuring Access to Maternal Health in Afghanistan, RWI, May 2025, [url](#), p. 29

- [998](#)

Lamberti-Castronuovo, A. et al., Exploring barriers to access to care following the 2021 socio-political changes in Afghanistan: a qualitative study, Conflict and Health, 24 April 2024, [url](#); See also: Emergency, Access to emergency, critical and operative care in Afghanistan: Perspectives from Afghan people in 11 provinces, 26 June 2025, [url](#), p. 15

- [999](#)

Lamberti-Castronuovo, A. et al., Exploring barriers to access to care following the 2021 socio-political changes in Afghanistan: a qualitative study, Conflict and Health, 24 April 2024, [url](#)

- [1000](#)

MSF, Earthquake in Afghanistan: MSF's response, 2 September 2025, [url](#)

- [1001](#)

MSF, Dying to reach health care in Afghanistan, 17 June 2024, [url](#); Intersos, Afghanistan: when access to healthcare is just a dream, 21 November 2024, [url](#)

- [1002](#)

Bjelica, J., Rural Women’s Access to Health in Afghanistan: “Most of the time we just don’t go”, AAN, March 2025, [url](#), p. 4; Arab News, Doctors warn US aid cuts leave rural Afghanistan without healthcare, 25 March 2025, [url](#); MSF, Bringing health care to Afghanistan’s remote Bamyan province, 6 June 2025, [url](#)

- [1003](#)

Valente, M. et al., Access to care in Afghanistan after August 2021: a cross-sectional study exploring Afghans' perspectives in 10 provinces, *Conflict and Health*, 22 April 2024, [url](#); HRW, "A Disaster for the Foreseeable Future", *Afghanistan's Healthcare Crisis*, 12 February 2024, [url](#)

- [1004](#)

Lamberti-Castronuovo, A. et al., Exploring barriers to access to care following the 2021 socio-political changes in Afghanistan: a qualitative study, *Conflict and Health*, 24 April 2024, [url](#)

- [1005](#)

Lamberti-Castronuovo, A. et al., Exploring barriers to access to care following the 2021 socio-political changes in Afghanistan: a qualitative study, *Conflict and Health*, 24 April 2024, [url](#); MSF, Pressure grows on hospitals in Afghanistan, as paediatric patient numbers rise, 3 July 2025, [url](#)

- [1006](#)

UN Human Rights Council, Situation of human rights in Afghanistan, 20 February 2025, [url](#), para. 21

- [1007](#)

MSF, Pressure grows on hospitals in Afghanistan, as paediatric patient numbers rise, 3 July 2025, [url](#)

- [1008](#)

Guardian (The), Millions of Afghans lose access to healthcare services as USAID cuts shut clinics, April 2025, [url](#)

- [1009](#)

HRW, "A Disaster for the Foreseeable Future", *Afghanistan's Healthcare Crisis*, 12 February 2024, [url](#)

- [1010](#)

Alavi, L. J., Intersectionality and Human Rights: Ensuring Access to Maternal Health in Afghanistan, *RWI*, May 2025, [url](#), pp. 34-35

- [1011](#)

UN Women, FAQs: What it's like to be a woman in Afghanistan in 2025, 7 August 2025, [url](#); HRW, "A Disaster for the Foreseeable Future", *Afghanistan's Healthcare Crisis*, 12 February 2024, [url](#);

- [1012](#)

BBC News, 'No-one comes for us': The women trapped in Afghanistan's mental health system, 19 August 2025, [url](#); Lamberti-Castronuovo, A. et al., Exploring barriers to access to care following the 2021 socio-political changes in Afghanistan: a qualitative study, Conflict and Health, 24 April 2024, [url](#)

- [1013](#)

WHO, Afghanistan's hidden epidemic of noncommunicable diseases and mental health conditions, 21 September 2025, [url](#)

- [1014](#)

HRW, "A Disaster for the Foreseeable Future", Afghanistan's Healthcare Crisis, 12 February 2024, [url](#); BBC News, 'No-one comes for us': The women trapped in Afghanistan's mental health system, 19 August 2025, [url](#)

- [1015](#)

WHO, Afghanistan's hidden epidemic of noncommunicable diseases and mental health conditions, 21 September 2025, [url](#)

- [1016](#)

HRW, "A Disaster for the Foreseeable Future", Afghanistan's Healthcare Crisis, 12 February 2024, [url](#)

- [1017](#)

Pajhwok News, Global support key to reducing Afghanistan mental health crisis, 27 May 2025, [url](#)

- [1018](#)

UNFPA, Mental Health Assessment, 2024, [url](#), p. 87

- [1019](#)

HRW, "A Disaster for the Foreseeable Future", Afghanistan's Healthcare Crisis, 12 February 2024, [url](#); BBC News, 'No-one comes for us': The women trapped in Afghanistan's mental health system, 19 August 2025, [url](#)

- [1020](#)

IOM, Displacement Trends and Challenges in Afghanistan since August 2021, 2022, [url](#), p. 7; UNFPA, Mental Health Assessment, 2024, [url](#), p. 66

- [1021](#)

HRW, "A Disaster for the Foreseeable Future", Afghanistan's Healthcare Crisis, 12 February 2024, [url](#); UNFPA, Mental Health Assessment, 2024, [url](#), pp. 66, 87

