The 'Key Achievements' summary presented here provides data on each sector’s results in reaching people targeted in the Humanitarian Response Plan between January and December 2019. The summary includes many types of assistance – with some sectors reaching a much higher percentage of their target than others, predominantly due to funding constraints. Carry-over of funding from allocations made in late 2018, which could only be spent on reaching people in 2019, contributed to the expanded reach. A clear distinction should be made between the total number of people in need who have been reached with some form of assistance and the number of people whose needs have been fully covered. ‘Reach’ refers to people who have received assistance at least once. Hence totals for reach are inevitably high at the beginning of the reporting cycle when counting begins each year and people are reached for the first time. ‘Coverage’ refers to those people who have benefitted, as planned, for a particular activity and are considered to have had their full needs met. For some clusters there may be multiple months between first reaching a person in need and that person having their needs fully met. This is especially true for food assistance where an individual may receive food on multiple occasions during the year. Moving forward into 2020, the Humanitarian Country Team will endeavor to reflect both coverage and reach in its periodic reports, thereby improving the quality of HRP mid-cycle monitoring. Changes in security and access conditions in 2019, as well as changed patterns of displacement, have also led to significant deviations from original planning in terms of response locations. This has added to the reach of clusters in new areas, boosting the number of people assisted beyond original planning estimates.

* The Protection Cluster has used an inadequate aggregation rule to measure its reach which may have caused double-counting of individuals reached across its Sub-Clusters. The Cluster also considered a possible sizable number of people reached with carry-over resources and funding outside of the HRP. From 2020, a new methodology will be applied to reduce double-counting and provide a more accurate picture of actual reach. This course correction will mean that results from the first two years of the HRP will not be comparable to the second two years. A full outline of the revised methodology will be included in the HRP at the end of Q1 2020.
2019 HRP REQUIREMENTS & FUNDING

**REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING BY SECTOR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECTOR</th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS (US$)</th>
<th>FUNDING RECEIVED (US$)</th>
<th>% FUNDED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES</td>
<td>33.8M</td>
<td>27.1M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMERGENCY SHELTER &amp; NFI</td>
<td>48.3M</td>
<td>31.5M</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FOOD SECURITY &amp; AGRICULTURE</td>
<td>278.8M</td>
<td>145.4M</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td>51.4M</td>
<td>32.2M</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NUTRITION</td>
<td>57.6M</td>
<td>39.6M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROTECTION</td>
<td>44.7M</td>
<td>18.5M</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE**</td>
<td>36.4M</td>
<td>20.3M</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>AVIATION</td>
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<tr>
<td>COORDINATION</td>
<td>18.9M</td>
<td>6.3M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carryover funding from 2018

* FSAC: Results were achieved with US$100 million funding received in 2018 for the drought response in 2018 and 2019.
** WASH: US$10.9 million received in 2018 available for 2019 response.

Summary Key Facts & Figures JAN-DEC 2019

**456K** Internally displaced people

**513K** Returnees

**10.4K** Civilian casualties due to conflict

**323K** People affected by sudden-onset natural disasters

**3.9M** People affected by drought in need of emergency food and livelihoods assistance

**2M** Children suffering from severe and global acute malnutrition requiring treatment

**128** Incidents against health facilities and workers

**2.6M** People with limited access to basic services

**7.8** INFORM risk index for Afghanistan in 2019, the fifth highest risk country out of 191 profiled

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(1) OCHA DTS 1 Jan - 31 Dec 2019  (2) IOM, UNHCR 1 Jan - 31 Dec 2019  (3) Annual report on Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict 1 Jan - 31 Dec 2019  
UNAMA Human Rights, Dec 2019  (4) OCHA NDTS 1 Jan - 31 Dec 2019  (5) Food security & agriculture cluster, HNO 2019  
(6) Nutrition cluster, Sep 2018  
(7) Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care (SSA), WHO, Jan - Dec 2019  (8) HNO 2019  
(9) INFORM Index for Risk Management, 2019

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2019 Funding received as reported to FTS and in-country reporting. Some US$10.9 million was categorized under “Sector not specified” in FTS and could not be disaggregated in the snapshot above. Requirements and funding received for the Refugee Chapter are included in the cluster totals.
Children bore a disproportionate burden of the conflict and represented almost 30 per cent (3,149 child casualties of all civilian casualties. Children further made up for more than 78 per cent of all civilian casualties from explosive remnants of war. Additional systematic violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law continue to be reported, ranging from deliberate attacks on health and education facilities to targeted killings, and the forced recruitment of children. As of December 2019, 163 healthcare facilities were either damaged, destroyed or closed as a result of the conflict, thus denying people access to life-saving medical care.

Decades of conflict have caused concerning levels of physical and mental impairment amongst the people of Afghanistan with at least 11 per cent of the population estimated to have a physical disability, one in every two people (50 per cent) suffering from psychological distress, and one in five (10 per cent) facing functional limitations to his or her role because of mental health problems.

Summary

Humanitarian needs driven by conflict, natural disasters and acute vulnerability, resulting from the cumulative impact of shocks and lack of recovery, continue to affect millions of people in Afghanistan. In 2019, 464,255 million was received from donors towards a well-coordinated response that reached 6 million people with life-saving assistance across the country. Humanitarian partners were able to reach more people than they planned to originally assist at the beginning of the year (4.5m), due to a successful push into hard-to-reach areas and a huge response-wide effort to address lingering needs from the 2018-19 drought. Significant resources received towards the response at the end of 2018 ($111m) could only be spent in 2019, assisting partners to reach additional people in need. Despite security and access challenges, some 137 partners were able to reach people in 395 out of 401 districts across the country (98 per cent) with assistance, in the last quarter of the year.

Multi-year approach

The 2018-2021 Multi-Year Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was originally developed with the aim of spurring multi-year funding to mobilise early and timely responses, particularly towards predictable crises. The original strategy applied strict parameters to the scope of ‘urgent and multi-year funding to mobilise early and timely responses, resources received towards the response at the end of 2018 ($111m) could only be spent in 2019, assisting partners to reach additional people in need. Despite security and access challenges, some 137 partners were able to reach people in 395 out of 401 districts across the country (98 per cent) with assistance, in the last quarter of the year.

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to around 968,000 people – less than hoped due to funding shortfalls. From the start of the drought response in late 2018 to the end of this assistance in mid-2019, humanitarian agencies reached 5.2 million people with emergency food and livelihoods support. While humanitarian partners were able to treat 662,000 children under 5 for Severe and Moderate Acute Malnutrition in 2019, nutrition surveys conducted in late 2019 showed that 25 out of 34 provinces were considered to be above the emergency level threshold of acute malnutrition. This worsening outlook is attributed to several reasons including a surge in food insecurity, depletion of assets and coping capacities, as well as lack of opportunities to recover and sectoral under-funding for response.

Progress across cross-cutting response priorities

Significant strides have been made to fully integrate gender, age, mental health, Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and disability considerations into all components of the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) - from assessments to planning, as well as implementation and monitoring. In the first two years of the 2018-2021 HRP, partners have made good progress in collecting, using and analysing gender and age-specific data, ensuring that the gender with age marker is incorporated into the methodology and design of nationwide surveys such as the WOA Assessment. In 2019, Afghanistan's Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has given significant attention to cross-cutting issues. In line with the recommendations of the Peer-2-Peer mission in March-April 2019 (which reviewed whether the humanitarian coordination architecture was fit-for-purpose), monthly HCT presentations are now given on four mandatory areas of responsibility - Protection, Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and PSEA, keeping these issues high on the HCT agenda. These four protection pillars are central to a new HCT Compact and its operational companion document (the Mutual Accountability Framework) developed in 2019, elevating these issues in the HCT discussions and deliberations.

At an operational level, it has been recognised that women's views remain under-represented in the quantitative datasets from needs assessments (notably the WOA Assessment – the country-wide multi-sector needs assessments upon which humanitarian needs analysis and response planning relies). This is due to the vast majority of the enumerators undertaking needs assessments being men. Cultural expectations mean that the male head-of-household is exclusively expected answer questions on behalf of each family. Conscious of this bias, regular comparisons are drawn between the answers of male and female-headed households on various issues in the analysis. However, the views of females living in male-headed households still remain under-represented in the quantitative data. Moving forward, plans are in place to hire or source sufficient female enumerators to allow for separate male and female household-level interviews in enough locations to provide a representative sample in 2020. Women's views are better captured through the WOA Assessment Focus Group Discussions, with at least one women-only discussion conducted in every province as part of this year’s data collection. Efforts are underway for a more gender-balanced data collection process in 2020.

1. Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

Launched in May 2018, Awaaz Afghanistan (Awaaz) is the primary collective feedback mechanism for the humanitarian response in Afghanistan. Awaaz functions as a toll-free, nationwide hotline that provides information on humanitarian services to affected people, enhancing access to humanitarian assistance and linking callers with established referral mechanisms. From its inception to December 2019, Awaaz has handled over 102,000 calls. With its eight multi-lingual operators, 50 per cent of whom are female, Awaaz handled over 65,000 calls throughout 2019. Of these calls, 18 per cent were made by women and 13 per cent by children. Operators have been specially trained to sensitively and responsibly handle calls with children and other vulnerable people. Throughout the year, and across all sectors, callers asked for more communication at the field-level surrounding the assistance process.

Despite the existence of this strong feedback tool and other agency-specific feedback mechanisms, AAP coordination and response in Afghanistan remained limited in 2019. Earlier in the year, an AAP strategy, A Collective Approach to Community Engagement (CACE), was developed with support from OCHA Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. This, however, remained a plan and did not translate into a shift in the response on the ground, largely due to leadership gaps which saw the Community Engagement Working Group become inactive during the year. Efforts to recruit a standby partner to fill this role did not bear fruit in 2019. Needs analysis and response monitoring attempted to incorporate the perceptions of affected communities through the use of assessments and perception survey data, as well as post-distribution monitoring results and Awaaz data-sets but this remained sub-optimal. In 2020, there is commitment to revitalise AAP coordination through dedicated AAP capacity and unveiling of a new AAP Working Group (to replace the previous Community Engagement Working Group).

2. Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

In 2019, significant progress was made in ensuring PSEA was a core component of humanitarian response and a collective area of focus among the humanitarian community. In line with the Peer-2-Peer recommendations, the HCT Compact and the AAP Strategy (CACE), a rejuvenated PSEA Taskforce met regularly from April 2019. The Taskforce is currently co-chaired by UNHCR and IRC, after initial work by UNICEF to set this up. Mapping of the current PSEA architecture and landscape is complete, and an action plan is being implemented. The Taskforce is providing regular updates to the HCT on progress via scheduled Mandatory Area of Responsibility presentations, ensuring relevant PSEA issues remain high on the national agenda.

Outlook for 2020 – uncertainties ahead

Afghanistan continues to experience sustained conflict resulting in high numbers of civilian deaths and injuries, protracted displacement for millions, predictable natural disasters that affect hundreds of thousands of lives and livelihoods each year, and a complex political and security environment resulting from uncertainties following the 2019 presidential election and ongoing negotiations between the United States and the Taliban for a reduction in hostilities. As such, the political and security environment in Afghanistan continues to be dynamic and highly politicised. The security outlook for the immediate future looks mostly unchanged from 2019 which has been characterised by high levels of civilian casualties, due to suicide and non-suicide IED attacks in civilian populated areas, a continued escalation of air strikes, and deliberate attacks against civilians and civilian sites, including election-related violence. 2020 planning is based on a common scenario of continued, if not worsening, insecurity. Flooding and other predictable natural disasters are expected to continue to trigger humanitarian needs in affected locations. Afghanistan is highly prone to natural hazards, the frequency and intensity of which are exacerbated by the effects of climate change. Afghanistan has an INFORM Risk Index of 7.9 - the fifth highest risk country out of 191 profiled – and at the same time, the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index ranks it as one of the least prepared countries against climatic shocks.

Implications for response planning in 2020

By the end of 2019, humanitarian partners had seen well over half a million civilians return from Iran, Pakistan and other countries who continue to reside in sub-standard settlements unable to access to basic shelter and water. A staggering 14.28 million people (over a third of the population) were projected to be in crisis and emergency levels of food insecurity between late 2019 and early 2020, and are at risk of slipping further into worsening need without adequate assistance. Partners
saw elevated levels of acute malnutrition, with over three million women and children acutely malnourished and requiring specialised nutrition commodities and medicines to avert loss of life.

In 2020, partners will kick-start their response with some $96m – received towards the end of 2019 – on hand. This carry-over will be used to support implementation of many activities during the first quarter of the year, however a substantial further commitment of funds will be required to support activities, particularly in the event of an opening up of access as a result of reduction in hostilities. The Humanitarian Country Team will anchor its response in a revised, broader scope of humanitarian action, revived coordination architecture, a more targeted focus on vulnerability (including gender, disability and mental health dimensions) within its analysis and response; enhanced cash capacity and improved decision-making on the use of cash, strengthened capacity to pilot an Area Based Integrated Response in four locations; expanded thematic preparedness planning; and increased capacity to deliver the response via a people-centred approach.

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Lives are saved in the areas of highest need

The humanitarian community continued to focus on saving lives, including emergency trauma care and treatment of acute malnutrition in children and infants. In 2019, Health Cluster partners provided life-saving trauma care, rehabilitation and psychosocial support to 96,532 conflict-affected people by establishing First Aid Trauma Posts and Trauma Care Units in 12 provinces. In response to conflict and natural disaster needs, the Health Cluster established 32 mobile health teams and was able to conduct 1.6m health consultations, assisting nearly 762,000 people. Some 662,000 children under 5 were successfully treated for Severe and Moderate Acute Malnutrition through integrated Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams and other health facilities. A further 62,802 children under 2 years were served through the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme. General food distributions reached 3.4m people through 2019, including many locations where people were struggling to recover after the 2018-2019 drought. Some 209,000 children affected by conflict and those who were out-of-school were able to access education services. More than 879,400 people were provided with clean water and 323,700 with latrines, while shelter partners reached close to 142,000 people with targeted support aimed at protecting them from the country’s harsh weather conditions.

Protection violations are reduced and respect for International Humanitarian Law is increased

Ongoing hostilities across large parts of the country, including ground engagements, aerial operations, landmines and indiscriminate use of IEDs, often suicide attacks, have continued to cause extreme levels of physical and psychological harm. Systematic violations of International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law continue to be reported, ranging from deliberate attacks on health and education facilities to targeted killings, and the forced recruitment of children. Violence associated with presidential elections in late 2019 exacerbated the gravity of protection violations in the country. Education partners extensively advocated to ensure the recognition of schools as safe spaces and that children are protected from being pushed to participate in political events. Education and Protection partners were equipped with a preparedness plan that would reach nearly 15,000 children with essential supplies and psychological support, and mobilised resources for 200 temporary classrooms. Health partners also conducted four awareness campaigns against unlawful attacks against health facilities and personnel during election period and mobilised five rapid response teams to backstop health facilities that would be damaged. Overall, humanitarian partners reached a million people with medical psychosocial support to treat trauma. Throughout the year, Mine Action partners cleared around 9.1 square kilometers of land and were able to reach close to 559,000 people with Explosive Ordnance Risk Education. Education partners provided targeted counselling sessions and trainings to 21,859 parents, key community members and leaders in areas most affected by the conflict. This contributed to ensuring children can exercise their rights to safe education, supported their psychosocial well-being and protected their critical early childhood development (a formative phase for the emotional, social and physical growth of young children, directly shaping their overall cognitive development). 54,222 women supported their psychosocial well-being and protected their critical early childhood development (a formative phase for the emotional, social and physical growth of young children, directly shaping their overall cognitive development). 54,222 women supported their psychosocial well-being and protected their critical early childhood development (a formative phase for the emotional, social and physical growth of young children, directly shaping their overall cognitive development).

People struck by sudden- and slow-onset crises get timely assistance

While the 2018-2019 drought had passed by year’s end, millions are still reeling from its impact and many of those who were displaced are yet to return home. It is estimated it will take up to 16 years for an IDP returning home in Badghis to pay off their drought-debts. In 2019, FSAC partners were able to mobilise livelihood protection assistance to around 968,000 people. 2019 also saw a surge in the number of people affected by floods. All in all, floods and landslides affected almost 300,000 people across 31 provinces. Humanitarian partners responded with emergency life-saving assistance to 357,720 people, mostly affected by floods, with food, emergency shelter, and household items.
Achievements

- Through the efforts of education partners, 209,326 children (94,311 boys and 115,015 girls) affected by shocks (conflict-affected and internally displaced) and marginalised out-of-school children were able to access education in emergencies services across the country. Overall, 344,594 children (181,067 boys and 163,927 girls) benefited from the provision of classrooms as well as teaching and learning materials.

- The Education in Emergencies Working Group (EiEWG) has worked to improve the quality of the education children are receiving through teacher training. In 2019, 8,305 teachers (4,483 male and 3,821 female) were recruited and 11,216 teachers (5,835 male and 5,381 female) were trained on child-centered, protective and interactive learning methodologies; classroom management; social cohesion and peace education, as well as life skills and psychosocial support.

- The EiEWG encouraged a broader presence of its partners to extend services into hard-to-reach and remote districts where security conditions and cultural attitudes are not favourable to children accessing education. To ensure children in such areas have access to education, district where security conditions and cultural attitudes are not favourable to children accessing education, to W ASH to ensure this important complementary work can accommodate crisis-affected children (who have been in temporary learning schemes) in the public education system. This will not only ensure continuation of education into secondary and tertiary levels but will also be cost effective for humanitarian partners who will, otherwise, have had to sustain EiE programmes. 

- Through the year, EiE partners witnessed high demand for education services but did not have sufficient resources to meet these vast needs. This posed a challenge in terms of expectation-setting during sensitisation campaigns with communities where partners had to explain why it was critical only for some children to be enrolled in community-based education (CBE) programmes while others could not be.

- Ongoing conflict and security challenges limited free movement of those affected by the conflict and impeded their commute to schools or temporary learning facilities. This was further exacerbated by challenges in acquiring necessary approvals to operate in areas controlled by non-state armed groups (NSAGs). Chronic poverty was also another factor which inhibited families from covering the ancillary costs of giving their child an education, in turn discouraging children from continuing CBE programmes.

- Harsh winter conditions and lack of heating materials, firewood and warm clothes for children, as well as a lack of cooling systems during hot summer days affected the smooth functioning of CBEs in 2019. This is an annual problem in Afghanistan.

- EiEWG partners have recognised issues with transitioning students from CBEs to formal/hub schools. This was one of the main challenges in ensuring crisis-affected children can complete their education. Development investments are urgently needed to ensure hub-schools can accommodate crisis-affected children (who have been in temporary learning schemes) in the public education system. This will not only ensure continuation of education into secondary and tertiary levels but will also be cost effective for humanitarian partners who will, otherwise, have had to sustain EiE programming.

- Due to the long-term nature of education needs, EiEWG partners are heavily reliant on opportunities for multi-year funding to ensure continuity of services. Although the multi-year HRP (2018-2021) was developed in that spirit, it has not always translated to multi-year funding. In encouraging news and owing to extensive advocacy by the EiEWG, Afghanistan was selected to be an Education Cannot Wait (ECW) multi-year funding recipient in 2019. This is a three-year programme with pre-committed financial resources amounting to $45 million that aims to reach 120,000 out-of-school children affected by emergencies each year. From 2020 onwards, such incoming funds from ECW will be reported under the HRP. Furthermore, such multi-year funding is expected to not only ensure continuity of education but also serve as a bridge between first-line response and more long-term education outcomes. It is envisaged that this will serve as the starting point for an exit strategy for the EiE response in some locations beyond 2020.

Challenges

- Through the year, EiE partners witnessed high demand for education services but did not have sufficient

Contacts

Tilal Mohammad Salih
Coordinator
tmsalih@unicef.org

Romal Abdullah
Co-Lead
romal.abdullah@savethechildren.org
EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

PEOPLE IN NEED
985K

PEOPLE TO BE ASSISTED
816K

PEOPLE REACHED
705K
(86%)

REQUIREMENTS (US$)
48.3M

FUNDING RECEIVED (US$)
31.5M
(65%)

REQUIREMENTS (US$)
FUNDING RECEIVED (US$)

CONTACT
Irene Mutevu
Cluster Coordinator (Shelter)
mutevu@unhcr.org

Ahmadi Gul Mohammad
Co-chair (NFI)
gahmadi@iom.int

Achievements
• In 2019, the ES-NFI Cluster reached 705,490 people with shelter, NFI and winterisation assistance.
• Through the year, 41,610 people were provided with emergency shelter assistance including rental support, while 575,154 people received basic household items (standard NFI packages) and 26,169 people received support, either cash or in-kind, to reconstruct or repair their homes.
• Some 140,771 vulnerable people received heating/fuel support to mitigate health and dignity risks associated with harsh winter conditions. The ES-NFI Cluster, in coordination with the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR), and the WASH, Health and FSAC, released a Joint Winterisation Strategy for 2019 calling for an integrated response that aimed to holistically address vulnerabilities associated with the harsh weather conditions. The Strategy estimated that 95,350 families (667,450 individuals) would require assistance during the winter season 2019/2020. Through contributions from the Government, bilateral donors and the AHF, the Strategy received 67 per cent of its overall budget requirement, allowing partners to reach in excess of 28,881 households with assistance as of 31 December 2019, with further support to come in the first months of 2020. The higher funding commitment in 2019 has translated into a significantly higher proportion of people in need being planned to be reached compared to 2018 (16 per cent higher).
• In order to strengthen emergency preparedness and ensure rapid mobilisation of assistance, the Cluster either pre-positioned or pipelined some 94,512 standard emergency NFI packages, 18,588 emergency shelter kits and 15,567 emergency shelter self-construction/repair tool kits at strategic locations across the country.

Challenges
• Across the country, nearly two-thirds of displaced households (65 per cent) reside in sub-standard shelter conditions – in collective centres, open spaces, makeshift shelters, tents, and poor transitional shelters – exacerbating their vulnerability, especially in winter. Despite this systemic need, most of the Cluster’s funding is earmarked for standard ‘emergency’ NFI and winterisation-related activities. Only nine per cent of the people reached by the Cluster received either shelter repair, shelter upgrades or transitional shelter support that would allow a slight improvement in their pursuit of dignified living conditions and a step towards meaningful recovery. In the coming year, the ES-NFI Cluster will adjust how it weighs these two kinds of response (emergency vs resilience-building) to more appropriately reflect the most critical needs. This will entail a greater focus on addressing acute shelter needs (transitional shelter) as opposed to the provision of emergency household items.
• The scale, severity and complexity of needs for emergency and transitional shelter remained high, particularly among new and protracted IDPs who require core, supplementary and seasonal assistance, as well as longer-term transitional shelter support. Despite a well-coordinated ES-NFI response in 2019, the WOA Assessment, conducted towards the end of the year, showed that 72 per cent of displaced households still reported shelter needs as one of their top three priority needs. This shows that the nature and composition of a traditional ES-NFI response was not able to fully address the needs.
• In addressing the shelter needs of displaced people, winterisation support remained a major concern as temperatures dropped and deep snow fell in late 2019. Despite a substantial contribution promised by the Government, and received from bilateral donors and the AHF, at least 24,323 families in need remained unassisted during the winter period due to funding gaps. Owing to the country’s pervasive poverty crisis, many were left with little means to sustain themselves over winter and often resorted to dangerous coping strategies.
• While some of the drought-affected IDPs in the west returned home in 2019, in excess of 84,000 remain in displacement sites unwilling or unable to return home, while an unknown number have been absorbed into the general urban population. The 2019 WOA Assessment has shown that more than 90 per cent of IDPs across the country are not planning on returning home in the foreseeable future. Pathways to sustainable development assistance are either inadequate or do not exist. As a result, IDPs continue to reside in old tents or sub-standard and poorly constructed shelters, providing a lack of adequate dignity and privacy; limited protection from harsh weather conditions (particularly during winter); inadequate access to safe water and sanitation facilities; no connection to basic infrastructure and services; poor security of tenure and a lack of adequate settlement planning. In 2019, these concerns disproportionately affected people with specific needs, women girls, children and the elderly.
• Lack of a strong pipeline system partly inhibited the Cluster from mounting a rapid response when shocks occur. In 2020 and beyond, the Cluster will continue to advocate with relevant funding stakeholders to establish a strong ES-NFI pipeline through sustainable funding and a replenishment scheme focusing on emergency shelter kits and core relief items.
Achievements

- FSAC partners were successful in responding to the urgent needs of people affected by drought, floods, conflict and cross-border returnees. In 2019, FSAC partners reached a total of 4.4 million people against a total target of 3.9 million people. The Cluster was able to exceed its target due to significant funding received in late 2018 ($100m) that could only be spent in 2019 to address the needs of those primarily affected by the 2018-2019 drought.
- In addition to lifesaving food assistance that reached 3.4m people, FSAC partners were able to mobilise livelihood protection support to around 968,000 people.
- To better understand food and livelihood needs across the country and augment its analysis, planning and response, FSAC successfully conducted the Seasonal Food Security Assessment (SFSA) throughout the country. Together with its partners, FSAC also supported the 2019 IPC Analysis which served as a critical tool in identifying the response gaps in 2019 and uncovered the wide-scale vulnerability and acute needs driven by lack of recovery in the coming year (2020). FSAC is planning on conducting this analysis twice in 2020, providing year-round coverage.
- FSAC also provided capacity-building activities in the form of trainings to 463 NGO and government staff in five regions. The trainings focused on conducting academically rigorous assessments for reliable needs identification and basic emergency food security and livelihoods response.

Challenges

- In 2019, the Cluster needed to reach more people than planned with food assistance. This was due to the lingering effect of drought, and lack of opportunities for recovery pushing more people to require life-saving assistance for longer. This stretched the response capacity of partners. Moreover, only 53 per cent of those identified to receive livelihoods support were actually reached by FSAC partners owing to reduced funding commitments towards livelihoods programmes and delayed mobilisation of response from the Government with regard to seed distribution due to funding shortfalls.
- Despite having already received emergency food assistance, the food needs of people displaced by conflict, returnees and refugees were found to be persistently high according to the WoA Assessment. The short term nature of the food response in 2019 (2-3 months) to these gaps was not sufficient to allow people to recover. Many of these communities were unable to return back to their place of origin or integrate into local communities within the three-month window, leaving them with ongoing needs. This exposed gaps in the response approach and demonstrated that vulnerability persists beyond immediate shocks. Given that many of these communities have already depleted their core assets, it is recognised that they still require further livelihoods support to kick-start their own recovery and escape the cycle of humanitarian need.
- Access challenges in areas that are hard-to-reach tested partners’ ability to provide a timely response – mainly in the west and south. Although access negotiations yielded mostly positive results, timeliness of the response was sometimes compromised.
Achievements

- In 2019, Health Cluster partners provided life-saving trauma care, rehabilitation and psychosocial support to 96,532 conflict-affected people by establishing First Aid Trauma Posts (FATPs) and Trauma Care Units in 12 provinces. This is in addition to 77 FATPs that came into operation in 2018, allowing the healthcare system to further increase its capacity to treat trauma cases closer to the place of injury.
- In response to conflict and natural disaster-related needs, the Health Cluster deployed 32 mobile health teams and was able to provide 1.6m health consultations, assisting nearly 762,000 people.
- Throughout the year, Health partners detected and responded to 223 disease outbreaks, including Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever, Measles, Dengue Fever and Acute Water Diarrhea (the latter mainly amongst flood-affected communities). 2019 saw the highest incidence of Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever since recording began in 2004.
- The Cluster extended efforts to strengthen the provision of humanitarian healthcare via capacity building. In 2019, trainings in trauma care, mass casualty management, reproductive health and medical management of GBV in emergencies reached 475 health-care workers across 28 provinces.
- Throughout the year, the Health Cluster continued to comprehensively report on attacks on health facilities and healthcare workers, and supported advocacy initiatives against violations of International Humanitarian Law. Health Cluster partners deployed 16 mobile health teams and 24 medical kits to fill the gaps in health service delivery created by the closure of and damage to health facilities.
- Overall, some 324,000 people in 22 provinces are estimated to have benefited from vaccination, outbreak response/control interventions and capacity building of health personnel and systems.

Challenges

- Provision of medical assistance for people with disabilities and mental health issues, often as a result of trauma, remains a significant gap and needs to be comprehensively addressed. Until the revision of the scope of humanitarian action in Afghanistan (in late 2019), this largely fell outside the parameters of the health in emergencies response. The lack of continuum of trauma care including rehabilitation and psychosocial support was seen to be a major gap in 2019, given the pervasive mental health crisis and wide-spread physical disability. It is hoped that the new scope of action in 2020 will help address this issue.

2019 saw an extensive ban on Polio vaccination in areas controlled by the Taliban; closure of health facilities; and reduced provision of health services due to insecurity. As a result, nearly 5.1 million people had their access to essential health services affected. Ongoing conflict continued to hamper maternal and child health service delivery, particularly in rural areas where some 75 per cent of women live.

The Health Cluster saw an increasing trend in attacks on healthcare facilities and workers – in number, severity and deadliness. Around 24,000 hours of healthcare delivery were lost, and 41,000 consultations missed, due to the forced closure and destruction of health facilities, as attacks against health workers and medical assets surged. More advocacy is needed on all levels to ensure all parties to the conflict respect International Humanitarian Law.

With a current immunisation rate of 50 per cent, the risk of disease outbreaks in displaced settlements is increasing. Scaling-up disease surveillance and response is critical to prevent a large-scale public health crisis.
Achievements

- Between January and December 2019, a total of 230,091 children under 5 with severe acute malnutrition (representing 84 per cent of the Cluster target – 273,504) received nutrition services across 22 provinces. These services were delivered through integrated Mobile Health & Nutrition Teams, Health Sub-Centers and static health facilities. Additionally, 98 Therapeutic Feeding Centres provided specialised nutrition treatment to 28,311 children under five suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) with complications (representing 102 per cent of the Cluster target – 27,364).

- Some 403,627 children under 5 with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) received therapeutic supplementary feeding and additional nutrition support across 24 provinces. These represented 121 per cent of the 2019 Nutrition Cluster target (334,167). Additionally, 172,997 moderately malnourished pregnant and lactating women enrolled in therapeutic supplementary feeding programme. These represented 135 per cent of the annual Cluster target (128,159).

- Some 71,546 women of child-bearing age were provided with Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies (IYCF-E) services. The Cluster further reached 62,802 children under 2 years through a blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP), meeting 100 per cent of its annual target.

- A total of 10 SMART surveys were conducted in 2019. The results revealed a combined Global Acute Malnutrition (cGAM) rate of 21.3 per cent in Helmand; 20.5 per cent in Nuristan, and 15.6 per cent in Badghis provinces. The surveys uncovered a very high combined severe acute malnutrition (cSAM) rate of 7.7 per cent, 5.3 per cent and 3.6 per cent in the same provinces, respectively. Other surveys conducted by nutrition partners further showed that nutrition needs remained critically high in IDP sites and exposed high levels of under-nutrition among women of reproductive age. Where available, this data was used to guide response priorities.

Challenges

- Insufficient and delayed funding towards lifesaving nutrition activities was a major challenge for nutrition partners in delivering timely assistance. Of particular concern was the shortage of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) stock. As a mitigation measure, UNICEF is working with the Ministry of Public Health and global experts to adjust the dose of RUTF required for the treatment of children with SAM to enable a broader reach. The funding gap further hindered the required scale-up of the IYCF-E response.

- Acquiring timely and comprehensive nutrition data was another challenge in 2019 – with a 92 per cent timely reporting rate by partners on nutrition surveys and monitoring data. This is partly associated with high staff turnover among some partners. To address this challenge, the Nutrition Cluster provided necessary orientation to partners’ reporting focal points on reporting processes. The Cluster continued to closely follow-up on pending nutrition reports in its Cluster meetings as well as the meetings of its Assessment and Information Management Working Group.

CONTACT

Aye Aye Khaine
Cluster Coordinator
akhaine@unicef.org

Bijoy Sarker
Cluster Co-lead
nutcc@actionagainsthunger.org
Achievements

- Throughout 2019, the Protection Cluster provided strategic and technical guidance to achieve a strengthened reflection of protection needs and mobilisation of a wide-ranging protection response in Afghanistan. The Cluster developed a harmonised protection monitoring tool to better analyse protection needs and gaps in the response, in a consistent manner.
- GBV sub-cluster partners extended assistance to GBV survivors in women-friendly health spaces and Family Protection Centres (FPCs). In 2019, 12 women-friendly health spaces were established and were able to serve 54,222 women and girls. The GBV Sub-Cluster additionally extended GBV psychosocial support to people through mobile outreach teams particularly focusing on hard-to-reach areas. 19 mobile psychosocial outreach teams provided GBV psychosocial services to 27,526 women and girls in 15 provinces. This included referral of cases to other services. Over 2,700 dignity kits were distributed among women and girl GBV survivors. Some 43 (22 men and 21 women) public sector health caregivers were also trained on GBV psychosocial support.
- Within its response design, the Child Protection (CP) Sub-Cluster focused on three thematic areas – children affected by armed conflict; case management and psychosocial support; and children on the move. A significant portion of the Child Protection response in 2019 focused on emergency needs related to drought-affected communities in the west, and people displaced by conflict in the north and east. 83,228 children (36,620 girls and 46,608 boys) received psychosocial support in 245 child-friendly spaces. Child Protection partners delivered case management and family reunification services to 8,947 (1,431 girls and 7,516 boys) and distributed winterisation kits to 99,702 children (49,851 girls and 49,851 boys).
- In 2019, Mine Action partners mobilised its response to threats posed by landmines and explosive remnants of war through clearance of land from known explosive hazards, Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) and the deployment of Quick Response Teams, who deliver survey, clearance and EORE activities on request. Throughout the year, Mine Action partners cleared 9.1 square kilometers of land and were able to reach close to 559,000 people with EORE. In March 2019, Mine Action responded to explosive hazard contamination in Kunar following intra-NSAG fighting and provided EORE to 2,000 IDPs, as part of the coordinated Chapa Dara IDP response operation.
- Housing Land and Property (HLP) partners worked with the Government and were able to have the ‘305 Presidential Decree’ ratified. This Decree enables secure allocations of state land for eligible IDPs and Returnees. Some 20,000 Jeribs of state land (circa 10,000 acres) have been identified. Additionally, two settlement master plans have been approved by the Government and two beneficiary registration centres have been opened in Hirat and Kabul to facilitate sustainable planned settlements, offering durable solutions for displaced people. Research and analysis have been conducted to better understand the HLP challenges facing IDP and returnee households, particularly women. Customary and formal rights over land or property were assessed to ensure affected people had the right to make decisions related to the land or property in question. In addition, HLP partners conducted eviction monitoring in the west and east and supported individuals and families in resolving HLP disputes through direct legal assistance.
- A series of capacity-building trainings on Protection Incident Monitoring System (PMIS) were conducted with Cluster Partners.

Challenges

- Conflict-related access challenges continued to hamper the delivery of protection assistance in some areas. This was most notable for Mine Action partners who faced challenges in delivering life-saving mine and unexploded ordnance awareness activities and other protection assistance. Unavailability of CP and GBV facilities and community-based services (including social workers and case managers) in hard-to-reach areas and NSAG-controlled areas made delivery of much-needed protection assistance in these locations difficult.
- Due to challenges in accessing documentation, IDPs often lacked civil documentation (e.g. Tazkera) that would have allowed them to exercise their essential rights, particularly the HLP rights.
- Levy demands by parties to the conflict also played a role in challenging the spread of a thorough protection response across the country.
- Within its response, the Protection Cluster noted reduced protection knowledge across humanitarian partners, as well as reduced capacity of protection actors to systematically respond to protection needs in this dynamic context. While critical underfunding played a significant role in limiting the Cluster from delivering the desired level of response across the country, it is also aware that more work needs to be done to improve overall protection coordination and advocacy, including strengthening of sub-national Cluster capacity. The recruitment of a Pro-Cap in 2020 will also support protection strategy development across the response.
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

Achievements
- As of December 2019, WASH Cluster partners had reached more than 1.38 million people with some form of assistance. This represents 107 per cent of those initially planned to receive WASH assistance in 2019 – 1.3 million people. WASH partners were able to exceed their target due to drought-related activities that were planned in 2018 but could only be delivered in 2019. Some $10m was carried over into 2019 to enable this. The overall WASH response in 2019 reached 401,946 drought-affected people, 144,482 people displaced by the drought, 390,753 conflict-affected people, 101,050 flood-affected people, 50,094 returnees from Iran and Pakistan and 294,598 people living in hard-to-reach areas, often with limited access to WASH services.
- In 2019, WASH partners provided emergency water supply to 879,479 people; extended sanitation facilities and services to 323,217 people and undertook hygiene promotion activities that benefited 993,579 people.
- The WASH Cluster worked with 27 partners – including the Government (MoRR and Afghanistan National Disaster Management Agency (ANDMA)); humanitarian partners (UN and NGO); and civil-society organisations. The Cluster’s response focused on contingency and preparedness elements, in addition to response. In 2019, it successfully formulated and was guided by its Inter-Agency Contingency Plan covering all 34 provinces.

Challenges
- Insecurity, access constraints and levy demands by parties to the conflict were persistent challenges for the Cluster in 2019. This resulted in limited monitoring visits and quality assurance work on the ground.
- Lack of quality data on rock formations and other aspects affecting water geology, as well as a lack of technical expertise for drilling and identifying optimum use of saline ground water resources hindered the Cluster from delivering innovative and sustainable WASH solutions.
- Despite awareness raising activities, poor hygiene practices continued to be widespread. This drove the spread of communicable diseases to elevated levels – particularly in IDP sites.
- WASH preparedness and response planning tools did not have the required buy-in from some of the provinces, challenging harmonised and consistent delivery of response across the country.

CONTACT
Francois Bellet
Cluster Coordinator
fbelle@unicef.org
Abdul Malik Temory
National Co-Lead
malik.temory@mrdr.gov.af
Joseph Waithaka
Cluster Co-Lead
joseph.waithaka@dacaar.org

MULTI-PURPOSE CASH FOR EMERGENCIES

Achievements
- In 2019, 408,559 people were reached with multi-purpose cash (MPC) assistance. It is estimated that the overall number of people reached by unconditional cash assistance is 1,679,885.
- The Cash and Voucher Working Group (CVWG) fostered discussions and learning events around cash and voucher assistance covering minimum expenditure basket for assistance, cash for work, accountability and protection components.
- The CVWG, which was revived in the second half of 2019, saw more partners attending the Working Group meetings and started placing itself strategically by offering coordination and technical guidance. This, in turn, drove enhanced operational collaboration with Health, ES-NFI, WASH and Nutrition Cluster partners.
- The revitalised CVWG additionally forged a new and vital working relationship with the AHF and continued advocacy for the appropriate use of cash transfer programming at the sectoral and inter-sectoral levels.
- Afghanistan is a pilot country for the Global Common Cash System (CCS) – a joint initiative by UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF and OCHA to work more closely on efforts to build cash expertise and use – with a work plan drawn up for activities that benefit the broader humanitarian community in-country. The CCS work plan was developed in 2019 for a period of two years. The CCS’s country-specific scope of work includes plans to harmonise cash transfers, establish complaints and feedback mechanisms, promote joint needs assessments, develop common vulnerability criteria and establish common post-distribution monitoring tools.

Challenges
- As a multi-sector strategy, MPC did not fit easily within the existing humanitarian reporting structure in Afghanistan. The grey area between what is considered multi-sector cash transfers and what is considered unconditional and unrestricted transfers to meet sector-specific objectives has allowed agencies the flexibility to report very similar cash programmes under different clusters.
- Afghanistan’s financial infrastructure offers very limited delivery mechanisms. Financial service providers are limited to partial mobile money, money transfer companies (Hawala), limited banking sector and cash in hand. Limited availability of an effective electronic transfer (e-transfer) mechanism, both in terms of the management of information and the actual delivery of assistance, was a key challenge in using cash assistance at scale.
- In line with global recommendations, cash programming can offer sustainable solutions if linked with social protection systems. In the absence of a social safety net – as is the case in Afghanistan – the sustainability of cash and voucher assistance is unknown.

CONTACT
Abandokht Sarkarati
Chair, Cash and Voucher Working Group
abandokht.sarkarati@drc.ngo
Shereen Noori
Co-Chair, Cash and Voucher Working Group
shereen.noori@wfp.org

PEOPLE IN NEED

- 2.1M

PEOPLE TO BE ASSISTED

- 1.3M

PEOPLE REACHED

- 1.4M

(107%)

POPULATION GROUPS REACHED

- 535k internally displaced
- 503k nat disaster affected
- 295k access to basic services
- 50k refugees & returnees

FUNDING RECEIVED (US$)

- 20.3*M

(65% in 2019)

REQUIREMENTS (US$)

- 36.4M

PEOPLE IN NEED

- 409K

(80%)

PEOPLE TO BE ASSISTED

- 513K

PEOPLE REACHED

- 408,559

POPULATION GROUPS REACHED

- 223k internally displaced
- 33k returnees

FUNDING RECEIVED (US$)

- 4.9M

(21%)

REQUIREMENTS (US$)

- 23.9M

* Results were achieved with US$ 10.9 million funding received in 2018 for the drought response in 2018 and 2019.
**Logframe**

### Strategic Objectives, Indicators & Targets

#### Strategic Objective 1 (SO1): Lives are saved in the areas of highest need

##### Indicator 1.1 - Health

- **Objective**: People suffering from conflict-related trauma injuries receive life-saving treatment within the province where the injury was sustained.
  - **Baseline**: <35%
  - **Target**: 45%
  - **Year Progress**: 120%

- **Objective**: # of trauma cases treated within 24 hours
  - **Baseline**: NA
  - **Target**: 75,000
  - **Year Progress**: 109,224

- **Objective**: # of new FATPs established in high-risk provinces
  - **Baseline**: 20
  - **Target**: 25
  - **Year Progress**: 18

- **Objective**: # of women, men, girls and boys who receive focused psychosocial and psychological care
  - **Baseline**: 35%
  - **Target**: 15%
  - **Year Progress**: N/A

##### Indicator 1.2 - Health

- **Objective**: Health staff can provide services according to the national GBV protocol
  - **Baseline**: 3,979
  - **Target**: 1,030
  - **Year Progress**: 625

- **Objective**: People with mental health and psychosocial problems access appropriate, focused care
  - **Baseline**: 750,000
  - **Target**: 810,000
  - **Year Progress**: 102,343

- **Objective**: Conflict IDP, returnee, refugee women, men and children of all ages who receive adequate food/cash responses, in a timely manner
  - **Baseline**: 800,000
  - **Target**: 591,000
  - **Year Progress**: 659,915

- **Objective**: Necessary food assistance is provided to affected households in a timely manner
  - **Baseline**: 500,000
  - **Target**: 216,000
  - **Year Progress**: 544,246

#### Strategic Objective 2 (SO2): People suffering from conflict-related trauma injuries receive life-saving treatment within the province where the injury was sustained.

- **Objective**: # of health facilities providing clinical management of rape (CMR) to survivors
  - **Baseline**: N/A
  - **Target**: 20
  - **Year Progress**: 16

- **Objective**: # of trauma cases treated through FATPs (m/w/b/g)
  - **Baseline**: 110,000
  - **Target**: 65,000
  - **Year Progress**: 59,099

- **Objective**: # of new FATPs established in high-risk provinces
  - **Baseline**: 20
  - **Target**: 25
  - **Year Progress**: 18

- **Objective**: # of women provided with antenatal care in high-risk provinces
  - **Baseline**: 800,000
  - **Target**: 591,000
  - **Year Progress**: 659,915

- **Objective**: # of women provided with antenatal care
  - **Baseline**: 750,000
  - **Target**: 810,000
  - **Year Progress**: 102,343

#### Strategic Objective 3 (SO3): People exposed to GBV, experiencing mental health or psychosocial issues, and pregnant women in conflict areas receive appropriate, professional support.

- **Objective**: # of health facilities providing clinical management of rape (CMR) to survivors
  - **Baseline**: 3,979
  - **Target**: 1,030
  - **Year Progress**: 625

- **Objective**: People with mental health and psychosocial problems access appropriate, focused care
  - **Baseline**: 750,000
  - **Target**: 810,000
  - **Year Progress**: 102,343

- **Objective**: Conflict IDP, returnee, refugee women, men and children of all ages who receive adequate food/cash responses, in a timely manner
  - **Baseline**: 800,000
  - **Target**: 591,000
  - **Year Progress**: 659,915

- **Objective**: Necessary food assistance is provided to affected households in a timely manner
  - **Baseline**: 500,000
  - **Target**: 216,000
  - **Year Progress**: 544,246

**Note:** The data presented reflects the progress made towards achieving the outlined strategic objectives, indicators, and targets.
Necessary food assistance is provided to affected households in a timely manner.

- **Outputs**
  - # affected people receiving cash transfers
    - Baseline: 300,000
    - Target: 375,000
    - Year Progress: 105,469
  - # of calls related to food assistance responded to and resolved within a week
    - Baseline: 811
    - Target: 100
    - Year Progress: 58
  - # of returns, women, men and children of all ages who receive adequate livelihood responses, in a timely manner
    - Baseline: N/A
    - Target: 35,000
    - Year Progress: 2,741
  - # of drought affected people receiving in-kind livelihoods assistance
    - Baseline: 287,327
    - Target: 1,440,000
    - Year Progress: 874,701

- **Outcomes**
  - Proportion of IDP, returnees and non-displaced conflict-affected women, men and children of all ages receiving adequate shelter assistance who express satisfaction about this support
    - Baseline: 80%
    - Target: 100%
    - Year Progress: 97%
  - Proportion of IDP, returnees and non-displaced conflict-affected women, men and children of all ages affected from the elements through safe emergency shelter interventions which reduce the likelihood of disease and death
    - Baseline: N/A
    - Target: 20%
    - Year Progress: 15%
  - # of people receiving emergency shelter assistance, including through cash for work support
    - Baseline: 48,119
    - Target: 208,960
    - Year Progress: 39,652

Necessary ESNFI assistance is provided to affected communities and people in a timely manner.

- **Outputs**
  - # of people receiving the winterisation standard package for insulation
    - Baseline: 16,245
    - Target: 332,604
    - Year Progress: 43,158
  - # of people receiving basic household items (HHI) to meet their immediate needs
    - Baseline: 440,641
    - Target: 766,338
    - Year Progress: 373,682
  - # of people whose shelter was upgraded, allowing for safer and more dignified living conditions
    - Baseline: 84%
    - Target: 66,744
    - Year Progress: 26,569

- **Outcomes**
  - % reduction in victims from mines and ERW, compared to the same time last year
    - Baseline: N/A
    - Target: 5-10%
    - Year Progress: 0%
  - # of people living within one kilometre of a known explosive hazard benefitting from the removal of those explosive hazards
    - Baseline: N/A
    - Target: 130,303
    - Year Progress: 142,406
  - Square meters of area cleared from known explosive hazards
    - Baseline: N/A
    - Target: 5,094,917
    - Year Progress: 9,002,344
  - % of IDP, returnees and non-displaced conflict-affected people receiving HHI
    - Baseline: N/A
    - Target: 20%
    - Year Progress: 25
  - Number of conflict-affected communities visited by cross-trained teams for EOD, survey and Mine/ERW risk education
    - Baseline: N/A
    - Target: 280
    - Year Progress: 304

- **Results**
  - # of people receiving multi-purpose cash assistance
    - Baseline: 250
    - Target: 300
    - Year Progress: 280
  - % of households who receive MPC assistance who have medium or low reduced coping score (as measured by the reduced Coping Strategies Index - RCSI)
    - Baseline: N/A
    - Target: 85%
    - Year Progress: N/A
  - Vulnerable, recent conflict IDPs are provided with timely multi-purpose cash grants to meet their basic needs
    - Baseline: N/A
    - Target: 20%
    - Year Progress: 25
  - % of recent conflict-affected IDPs in need who receive multi purpose cash grants to cover their basic emergency requirements
    - Baseline: N/A
    - Target: 40%
    - Year Progress: 15%
  - Number of people whose shelter was upgraded, allowing for safer and more dignified living conditions
    - Baseline: N/A
    - Target: 280
    - Year Progress: 304

- **Notes**
  - # of calls related to food assistance responded to and resolved within a week
  - Proportion of IDP, returnees and non-displaced conflict-affected women, men and children of all ages affected from the elements through safe emergency shelter interventions which reduce the likelihood of disease and death
  - # of people receiving emergency shelter assistance, including through cash for work support

WASH, shelter, health and food security assistance is delivered to IDP women, men, boys and girls living in hard to reach (HTR) areas.

- **Outputs**
  - # of affected people receiving water assistance as per cluster standard
    - Baseline: 400,000
    - Target: 1,100,000
    - Year Progress: 897,479
  - # of affected people with access to functioning and gender-segregated sanitation facilities
    - Baseline: 200,000
    - Target: 450,000
    - Year Progress: 322,217
  - # of people receiving basic household items (NFI) to meet their immediate needs
    - Baseline: N/A
    - Target: 200,000
    - Year Progress: 119,626
  - # of people receiving the winterisation standard package for insulation
    - Baseline: 16,245
    - Target: 332,604
    - Year Progress: 43,158

- **Outcomes**
  - % reduction in victims from mines and ERW, compared to the same time last year
    - Baseline: N/A
    - Target: 5-10%
    - Year Progress: 0%
  - # of people living within one kilometre of a known explosive hazard benefitting from the removal of those explosive hazards
    - Baseline: N/A
    - Target: 130,303
    - Year Progress: 142,406
  - Square meters of area cleared from known explosive hazards
    - Baseline: N/A
    - Target: 5,094,917
    - Year Progress: 9,002,344
  - Number of conflict-affected communities visited by cross-trained teams for EOD, survey and Mine/ERW risk education
    - Baseline: N/A
    - Target: 280
    - Year Progress: 304

- **Results**
  - # of people receiving multi-purpose cash assistance
    - Baseline: N/A
    - Target: 300
    - Year Progress: 280
  - % of households who receive MPC assistance who have medium or low reduced coping score (as measured by the reduced Coping Strategies Index - RCSI)
    - Baseline: N/A
    - Target: 85%
    - Year Progress: N/A
  - Vulnerable, recent conflict IDPs are provided with timely multi-purpose cash grants to meet their basic needs
    - Baseline: N/A
    - Target: 20%
    - Year Progress: 25
  - % of recent conflict-affected IDPs in need who receive multi purpose cash grants to cover their basic emergency requirements
    - Baseline: N/A
    - Target: 40%
    - Year Progress: 15%
  - Number of people whose shelter was upgraded, allowing for safer and more dignified living conditions
    - Baseline: N/A
    - Target: 280
    - Year Progress: 304

- **Notes**
  - % of affected people receiving water assistance as per cluster standard
  - # of affected people with access to functioning and gender-segregated sanitation facilities
  - # of people receiving basic household items (NFI) to meet their immediate needs
  - # of people receiving the winterisation standard package for insulation
Strategic Objective 2 (SO2): Protection violations are reduced and respect for International Humanitarian Law is increased

### 2.1 PROTECTION

#### Impact of armed conflict and natural disasters on civilians and civilian facilities is reduced

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Year Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% reduction in civilian casualties compared to the same period of the previous year</td>
<td>10,993</td>
<td>14,937</td>
<td>-23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Humanitarian negotiation and advocacy initiatives are conducted with parties to the conflict in order to enhance the level of respect for IHL and IHRL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Year Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>153,740</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Protection monitoring visits conducted countrywide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Year Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>252,327</td>
<td>325,227</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### People reached through protection monitoring visits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Year Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>85,264</td>
<td>85,264</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.2 PROTECTION

#### An appropriate coordinated response provides necessary protection assistance to affected communities and people, including children, in a timely manner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Year Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of at-risk IDPs, returnees and non-displaced conflict or natural disaster-affected GBV survivors receiving multisectional assistance (psychosocial, legal, safety, health and dignity kits)</td>
<td>375,575</td>
<td>85,264</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Increased community awareness of and capacity to respond to GBV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Year Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>128,014</td>
<td>226,704</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Boys and girls affected by humanitarian crises are provided with psychosocial support and structured play through child-friendly spaces in order to acquire the basic social and communication skills they need

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Year Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>143,535</td>
<td>85,264</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.3 PROTECTION

#### Displacement affected communities are able to file HLP rights and possess legal identity, including civil documentation (LCD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Year Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of people receiving HLP services who expect that they have civil documentation</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### % of people who received HLP support (awareness raising, advocacy and legal counselling) who went on to access land, security of tenure, adequate housing or civil documentation, in line with their legal rights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Year Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Displacement affected communities receive information, counselling and legal assistance on HLP and LCD rights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Year Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>28,639</td>
<td>45,531</td>
<td>47,641</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### % of displaced people with improved access to land and security of tenure as a result of humanitarian activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Year Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>14,935</td>
<td>14,935</td>
<td>47,641</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.4 EDUCATION

#### School-aged girls and boys affected by emergencies have access to quality, basic education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
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<th>Target</th>
<th>Year Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>147,718</td>
<td>349,372</td>
<td>205%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### School-aged girls and boys affected by emergencies have access to quality, basic education

<table>
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<tbody>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>147,718</td>
<td>349,372</td>
<td>205%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Formal and/or non-formal quality learning opportunities are provided for emergency-affected school-aged children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Year Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2,736</td>
<td>11,646</td>
<td>8,305</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Bolivia’s (ex/em) established and maintained

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Year Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4,924</td>
<td>11,646</td>
<td>6,388</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### # of children benefiting from teaching and learning materials (student kits, teaching kits, classroom kits)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Year Progress</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>147,718</td>
<td>349,372</td>
<td>344,994</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### % of teachers (f/m) recruited

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Outcome</th>
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<th>Target</th>
<th>Year Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>2,736</td>
<td>11,646</td>
<td>8,305</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### # of teachers (f/m) trained on EE

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Year Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6,567</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>8,433</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### # of community members (including school management shuras) sensitised on the importance of EE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>6,567</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>8,433</td>
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#### # of community members mobilised through community dialogues to prevent and respond to GBV

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<td>N/A</td>
<td>128,014</td>
<td>226,704</td>
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#### # of targeted girls and boys benefiting from age- and gender-sensitive case management support activities

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<th>Year Progress</th>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>143,535</td>
<td>85,264</td>
<td>22%</td>
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### 2.5 MULTI-SECTOR

#### People affected by natural disasters, including severe weather conditions, receive timely assistance, preventing loss of lives and minimising the risk of disease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Year Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2,692,000</td>
<td>3,356,012</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### People affected by humanitarian crises benefit from age- and gender-sensitive case management services

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Year Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6,744</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>4,256</td>
</tr>
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#### People affected by humanitarian crises benefit from age- and gender-sensitive case management services

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#### People affected by humanitarian crises benefit from age- and gender-sensitive case management services

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<td>4,256</td>
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### Outputs

**Disaster-affected and disaster-displaced people are provided with the food and livelihood assistance they need**

- **Total # of disaster-affected and disaster-displaced people (sudden and slow-onset) receiving any kind of food assistance**
  - Baseline: 1,235,262
  - Target: 3,352,016
  - Year Progress: 2,738,548

- **Total # of disaster-affected and disaster-displaced people (sudden and slow-onset) receiving cash-for-food assistance**
  - Baseline: 178,000
  - Target: 335,202
  - Year Progress: 443,926

- **Total # of disaster-affected and disaster-displaced people (sudden and slow-onset) receiving cash-based emergency livelihoods assistance**
  - Baseline: N/A
  - Target: 1
  - Year Progress: 1

- **Total # of disaster-affected and disaster-displaced people (sudden and slow-onset) receiving non-food items assistance**
  - Baseline: 1,177,282
  - Target: 3,016,814
  - Year Progress: 2,294,622

- **Overall # of disaster-affected people receiving any kind of emergency livelihoods assistance**
  - Baseline: 108,353
  - Target: 1,782,500
  - Year Progress: 965,564

###ACRONYMS

- **AAP** Accountability to Affected Populations
- **AHF** Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund
- **BPHS** Basic Package of Health Services
- **CACE** Collective Approach to Community Engagement’ (CACE)
- **CBE** Community Based Education
- **CHF** Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
- **CCS** Common Cash System
- **CP** Child Protection
- **CVWG** Cash and Voucher Working Group
- **ElE** Education in Emergencies
- **ESEWG** Education in Emergencies Working Group
- **EORE** Explosive Ordnance Risk Education
- **ERW** Explosive Remnants of War
- **ES-NFI** Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items
- **FATPs** First Aid Trauma Posts
- **FPs** Family Protection Centres
- **FSC** Food Security and Agriculture Cluster
- **GAM** Global Acute Malnutrition
- **GBV** Gender Based Violence
- **HAG** Humanitarian Access Group
- **HCT** Humanitarian Country Team
- **HEAT** Household Emergency Assessment Tool
- **HLP** Housing Land and Property
- **HNO** Humanitarian Needs Overview
- **HPC** Humanitarian Programme Cycle
- **HRP** Humanitarian Response Plan
- **HTR** Hard-to-reach
- **ICCT** Inter-Cluster Coordination Team
- **IDP** Internally Displaced Person
- **IED** Improvised Explosive Devices
- **IPC** Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
- **IYCF-E** Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies
- **JOPs** Joint Operating Principles
- **MAM** Moderate Acute Malnutrition
- **MPC** Multi-Purpose Cash
- **MUAC** Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
- **NFI** Non-Food Items
- **NSAG** Non-State Armed Groups
- **OCHA** Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

###Outputs

- **Disaster-affected and disaster-displaced people are provided with the food and livelihood assistance they need**
  - **Total # of disaster-affected and disaster-displaced people (sudden and slow-onset) receiving any kind of food assistance**
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ACRONYMS

PACAP Protection Assessment of Conflict-Affected Populations
PLW Pregnant and Lactating Women
PMIS Protection Incident Monitoring System
PSEA Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
rCSI reduced Coping Strategies Index
RUTF Ready-to-use therapeutic food
SAM Severe Acute Malnutrition
SFSA Seasonal Food Security Assessment
WASH Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WoA Assessment Whole of Afghanistan Assessment

WHAT IF?

...WE FAIL TO RESPOND

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

A lack of shelter assistance and essential household items would mean that people would be forced to live with limited or no privacy and dignity, exposing vulnerable families including women, children and older people to harsh weather conditions, which may lead to mortality and negative coping mechanisms such as early marriages, child labour and other protection risks.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NFI

A lack of shelter assistance and essential household items would mean that people would be forced to live with limited or no privacy and dignity, exposing vulnerable families including women, children and older people to harsh weather conditions, which may lead to mortality and negative coping mechanisms such as early marriages, child labour and other protection risks.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

If the timely food and livelihoods supports are not provided to the 4.9 million people in need of humanitarian support, their livelihoods will be lost, they will resort to negative coping strategies. The absence of timely food and livelihoods support may lead to widespread migration, disease, malnutrition and deaths.

HEALTH

In light of the ongoing conflict and chronic under-development, increased death and suffering will occur. Up to 250,000 people with trauma-related injuries will not receive essential care and disability support and 270,000 IDPs will be denied access to essential life-saving health services, including 120,000 women of reproductive age who will not receive essential reproductive health care.

NUTRITION

Children under five affected by malnutrition, particularly severe acute malnutrition (SAM), will die unless they receive help. Children who are suffering from SAM are nine times as likely to die when compared to apparently healthy children who aren't affected by SAM.

PROTECTION

Abuses will increase, displacement will continue and development gains will be reversed, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities and contributing to the adoption of negative coping mechanisms and potentially migration. Persons of concern will remain unable to access remedies for protection violations, and their safety and dignity will continue to be at risk.

WATER, SANITATION, HYGIENE

The basic human rights of more than 1.3 million people will be violated. The lives of nearly 300,000 children under-five will be at risk of disease and even death, and the dignity of over 350,000 women and adolescent girls compromised due to exposure to potential abuse and harassment in the absence of these basic services.

REFUGEE CHAPTER

Without humanitarian action, a generation of refugee children and youth are at risk of permanent disruption to their well-being and education, threatening their future prospects. Food insecurity for refugees could lead to malnutrition and use of negative coping mechanisms.

MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE

Without the cash needed to survive, conflict IDPs and returnees will be unable to meet their basic needs during the first few weeks of displacement, and frequently resort to negative coping strategies with devastating long-term impacts on the households, especially children.
Contribution to the Humanitarian Response Plan

To see the country’s humanitarian needs overview, humanitarian response plan and monitoring reports, and donate directly to organisations participating to the plan, please visit:

www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/afghanistan

Donating through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

CERF provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises. The OCHA-managed CERF receives contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities and individuals – which are combined into a single fund. This is used for crises anywhere in the world. Find out more about the CERF and how to donate by visiting the CERF website:

www.unocha.org/cert/our-donors/how-donate

Donating through the Country Humanitarian Fund

The Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund is a country-based pooled fund (CBPF). CBPFs are multi-donor humanitarian financing instruments established by the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) and managed by OCHA at the country level under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC). Find out more about the CBPF by visiting the CBPF website:

www.unocha.org/what-we-do/humanitarian-financing/country-based-pooled-funds

For information on how to make a contribution, please contact:

ahf-afg@un.org

In-Kind Relief Aid

The United Nations urges donors to make cash rather than in-kind donations, for maximum speed and flexibility, and to ensure the aid materials that are most needed are the ones delivered. If you can make only in-kind contributions in response to disasters and emergencies, please contact:

logik@un.org

Registering and Recognising Your Contributions

OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which records all reported humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. Its purpose is to give credit and visibility to donors for their generosity and to show the total amount of funding and expose gaps in humanitarian plans. Please report yours to FTS, either by email to its@un.org or through the online contribution report form at http://fts.unocha.org

This document is produced on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners.

This document provides the Humanitarian Country Teams’ shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian needs, and reflects its joint humanitarian response planning.

The designation employed and the presentation of material on this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.