HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN
YEAR-ENDE REPORT
OF FINANCING, ACHIEVEMENTS AND RESPONSE CHALLENGES

JANUARY - DECEMBER 2018

AFGHANISTAN

6.5 MILLION
PEOPLE REACHED

6.6M people in need
5.2M people to be assisted
6.5M people reached (125%)

471 MILLION
US$ RECEIVED

US$ 599M requested
US$ 471M received (79%)

Photo: Jim Huylebroek
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## OVERVIEW

- Situation Overview ................................................................. 08

## PROGRESS AGAINST STRATEGIC AND CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

- Progress Against Strategic Objectives ........................................ 10
- Education in Emergencies ....................................................... 11
- Emergency Shelter & Non-food Items ....................................... 12
- Food Security & Agriculture .................................................... 13
- Health ..................................................................................... 14
- Nutrition .................................................................................. 15
- Protection ................................................................................ 16
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene ...................................................... 17
- Multi-Purpose Cash for Emergencies ......................................... 18

## ANNEXES

- Logframe ................................................................................ 19
- Acronyms ................................................................................ 25
- Guide to Giving ....................................................................... 27
KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

**PEOPLE IN NEED**

6.6M

**PEOPLE TO BE ASSISTED**

5.2M

**PEOPLE REACHED**

6.5M* (125%)

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**PEOPLE IN NEED, PEOPLE TO RECEIVE ASSISTANCE AND PEOPLE REACHED BY SECTOR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECTOR</th>
<th>PEOPLE IN NEED</th>
<th>PEOPLE TO BE ASSISTED IN 2018</th>
<th>PEOPLE REACHED</th>
<th>% CHILDREN, WOMEN, MEN</th>
<th>% PIN REACHED</th>
<th>% TARGET REACHED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES</strong></td>
<td>471K</td>
<td>393K</td>
<td>246K</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EMERGENCY SHELTER &amp; NFI</strong></td>
<td>910K</td>
<td>715K</td>
<td>566K</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FOOD SECURITY &amp; AGRICULTURE</strong></td>
<td>5.02M</td>
<td>3.85M</td>
<td>3.9M</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td>2.6M</td>
<td>1.78M</td>
<td>1.97M</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td>1.2M</td>
<td>748K</td>
<td>844K</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td>1.48M</td>
<td>1.02M</td>
<td>1.9M</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</strong></td>
<td>1.98M</td>
<td>1.62M</td>
<td>276K</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MULTI-PURPOSE CASH</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>345K</td>
<td>94K</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REFUGEE RESPONSE</strong></td>
<td>100K</td>
<td>100K</td>
<td></td>
<td>78</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**PEOPLE REACHED BY POPULATION GROUP**

- **0.9M**** internal displaced people
- **1.4M** conflict-affected
- **3.3M** natural disaster-affected
- **0.36M** host communities
- **0.36M** returnees
- **94K** refugees & asylum seekers

* Although steps have been taken to reduce double counting of beneficiaries across the clusters, some duplication may still exist.

** Includes some assistance to returnees and IDPs displaced prior to Jan 2018.
# 2018 HRP Requirements & Funding

## Requirements and Funding by Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original Request (US$)</th>
<th>Revised Requirements (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Received (US$)</th>
<th>% Funded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education in Emergencies</strong></td>
<td>29.7M</td>
<td>29.7M</td>
<td>5M</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Emergency Shelter &amp; NFI</strong></td>
<td>53M</td>
<td>53M</td>
<td>31.3M</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food Security &amp; Agriculture</strong></td>
<td>90.6M</td>
<td>231M</td>
<td>194.2M</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td>41.6M</td>
<td>48.7M</td>
<td>19M</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
<td>55.7M</td>
<td>62.4M</td>
<td>44.9M</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protection</strong></td>
<td>66.5M</td>
<td>66.5M</td>
<td>28.5M</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</strong></td>
<td>23.5M</td>
<td>39M</td>
<td>31.4M</td>
<td>131%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multi-Purpose Cash</strong></td>
<td>37.1M</td>
<td>36.4M</td>
<td>7.9M</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aviation</strong></td>
<td>16.4M</td>
<td>16.4M</td>
<td>12.2M</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coordination</strong></td>
<td>15.9M</td>
<td>15.9M</td>
<td>22.2M</td>
<td>140%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sector Not Specified</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>74.5M</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The funding available is a combination of funding reported to FTS and in-country reporting. Requirements and funding received for the Refugee Chapter are included in the cluster totals.*
# SUMMARY

## KEY FACTS & FIGURES 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internally displaced people</td>
<td>635K</td>
<td>(1) OCHA DTS, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returnees from Iran and Pakistan</td>
<td>821K</td>
<td>(2) IOM, UNHCR, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian casualties due to conflict</td>
<td>11K</td>
<td>(3) Annual report on Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict (1 Jan - 31 Dec 2018), UNAMA Human Rights, Feb 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People living in Crisis and Emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC 3 &amp; 4)</td>
<td>13.5M</td>
<td>(4) Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Afghanistan IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis, August 2018 - February 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People affected by drought in need of emergency food and livelihoods assistance</td>
<td>3.9M</td>
<td>(5) Food security &amp; agriculture cluster, Sep 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children suffering from severe and global acute malnutrition requiring treatment</td>
<td>2M</td>
<td>(6) Nutrition cluster, Sep 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidents against health facilities and workers</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>(7) Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care (SSA), WHO, Jan - Dec 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School closures affecting 203K girls and 341K boys</td>
<td>1,021</td>
<td>(8) UNICEF, Jan - Dec 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFORM risk index for Afghanistan in 2018, the fifth highest risk country out of 194 assessed</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>(9) INFORM Index for Risk Management, Mid 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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OVERALL PEOPLE REACHED PER PROVINCE

6.5M PEOPLE REACHED

1.5M MINISTERS
1.2M WOMEN
1.8M GIRLS
1.7M BOYS

PEOPLE REACHED PER PROVINCE BY SECTOR

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

246K CHILDREN REACHED

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NFI

566K PEOPLE REACHED

BY AGE AND SEX

122K 21% WOMEN
163K 20% MEN
168K 30% GIRLS
163K 29% BOYS

BY AGE AND SEX

125K 51% GIRLS
121K 49% BOYS
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

3.9M* PEOPLE REACHED

Also includes people receiving multi-purpose cash assistance as the food component of the survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB).

PEOPLE REACHED PER PROVINCE BY SECTOR

NUTRITION

844K PEOPLE REACHED

PROTECTION

1.4M PEOPLE REACHED

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

1.9M PEOPLE REACHED

MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE

276K PEOPLE REACHED

* Also includes people receiving multi-purpose cash assistance as the food component of the survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB).
The country’s susceptibility to recurrent, extreme climatic shocks was reinforced in 2018 with what was described by many locally as the worst drought in a lifetime. Several consecutive seasons of low rain and snowfall were compounded during the 2017/18 winter period by a La Niña event. This contributed to a precipitation deficit of more than 70 per cent across many parts of the country. The drought – which impacted 22 provinces in total – had a particularly devastating effect on rural populations, many of whom depend on rain-fed agriculture for their livelihoods. With crops failing and limited water supplies, as well as increased malnutrition and illness, hundreds of thousands of people left their homes to seek help near major cities.

While conflict-induced displacement in 2018 (382,627 people) was 21 per cent lower than in 2017 (483,946 people), displacement due to drought (251,000 people) brought the total number of people displaced in 2018 to more than 635,000, up from 512,000 in 2017. The impact of the drought meant that the number of People in Need (PiN) of international assistance was revised up twice – firstly from 3.3 million people to 5.5 million mid-year, and then to 6.57 million people towards the end of 2018. Based on projections from the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) and the IPC (Integrated Phase Classification of Acute Food Insecurity) it was expected that from November 2018 to February 2019, the total population in IPC Phase 3 and Phase 4 (crisis or emergency) would increase to 13.5 million or 47 per cent of the rural population.

The drought created enormous suffering and a number of challenges for the humanitarian response in the country, necessitating a substantial mid-term review of the Humanitarian Response Plan. The response was complicated by the fact that the “cause” of displacement was often a mix of drought, conflict and development issues, including chronic poverty which has reduced coping capacities. There were only limited development or durable solutions provided in the early warning/initial phases of the drought. Similarly, while the drought response was rapidly scaled-up from the third quarter of 2018, activities and durable solutions to address the emerging threat of prolonged displacement in the West were not put in place before the end of the year. As a result, effective implementation of plans to support returns or transition to relocation sites where displaced people can establish durable solutions will be a major challenge for 2019.

Despite the severe impact of the drought and the humanitarian community’s focus on drought-related needs, conflict actually remained the largest driver of humanitarian need in Afghanistan throughout 2018. Ongoing hostilities across large parts of the country, including ground engagements, aerial operations, and use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) continued to cause extreme levels of physical and psychological harm to civilian populations. In their annual Protection of Civilian Report, UNAMA documented 10,993 civilian casualties (3,804 deaths and 7,189 injured), as a result of the armed conflict, representing a 5 per cent increase in overall civilian casualties and an 11 per cent increase in civilian deaths compared to 2017. An increase in mass casualty incidents, escalating hostilities and the dangers posed by unexploded ordnance all contributed to record-high numbers of trauma cases in 2018.

The situation in 2018 was further compounded by returns of Afghans from outside the country. While returns from Pakistan were at an all-time low, with only 46,300 recorded in 2018, 775,000 Afghans came back from Iran during 2018. This new trend has been driven by a deterioration of the Iranian economy which has caused labour opportunities for Afghans to dry up. Of particular concern was the higher prevalence of vulnerable individuals among returnees from Iran, including unaccompanied minors and single women.

Humanitarian needs are simultaneously exacerbated by chronic poverty, lack of development and access to quality basic services across the country. The most recent Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey (ALCS) estimates that 55 per cent of Afghans lived below the national poverty line in 2016-17 (compared to 34 per cent in 2007-08), which is measured as 93 cents per person per day. The situation is feared to have further deteriorated since that data was last collected, including as a result of drought and 17 years of conflict.

Without addressing these underlying development challenges, Afghanistan will remain vulnerable to humanitarian crisis from natural and political shocks.
Protection, gender and accountability to affected populations

Protection considerations remained a top priority throughout 2018 with all clusters working to mitigate the complex impacts of conflict and natural disaster, particularly the unprecedented drought. The Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT) conducted an analysis of the protection impacts of the drought and the resulting increase in negative coping mechanisms. These included child marriage and child labour, begging, children missing school, sale of assets and livestock, increasing indebtedness, missing medical treatments, depression and anxiety. The analysis provided a series of recommendations to the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) on how to reduce the use of negative coping mechanisms which was used to shape the strategy for the drought response.

During 2018, the Afghanistan HCT made steps towards global best practice in protection policy. An HCT Protection Strategy was adopted in the first half of 2018, as per the recommendations of the IASC Statement on the Centrality of Protection in Humanitarian Action.

Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund allocations also continued to incorporate a requirement on protection mainstreaming to ensure that all funded projects prioritise safety and dignity, as well as harm avoidance, while ensuring that accountability and complaint mechanisms are well integrated into programme design. Despite progress, more training and support is needed to ensure that protection principles are integrated more consistently into programming.

Humanitarian action in Afghanistan will also remain committed to fully integrating gender, age and disability considerations into all components of the programme cycle - from assessments to planning, as well as implementation and monitoring. Already in the first year of the 2018-2021 HRP, partners have made significant strides in collecting, using and analysing gender and age specific data, ensuring that the gender with age marker (GAM) is incorporated into the methodology and design of nationwide surveys such as the ‘Whole of Afghanistan Assessment’. This has yielded sex and age disaggregated data for all population groups included in the 2019 HNO, as well as critical information relating to the presence of additional key vulnerabilities within the household, such as disabled and chronically ill members or pregnant and lactating women.

In May 2018, the humanitarian community launched the Awaaz Afghanistan call centre, a collective accountability mechanism for the humanitarian response in Afghanistan. Awaaz functions as a toll-free, nationwide hotline that provides information on humanitarian services to affected populations, enhancing access to humanitarian assistance and linking callers with established referral mechanisms. With its eight multi-lingual operators (half of whom are women) Awaaz handled more than 37,000 calls during 2018, 20 per cent of which were made by female callers and 14 per cent by children. Throughout the year, and across all sectors, callers shared frustration on the lack of engagement at the field level surrounding the assistance process.
PROGRESS AGAINST STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. Save lives in areas of highest need

Humanitarian partners saved lives during 2018 with 151 humanitarian organisations reaching over 6.5 million people, exceeding the initial target of 5.2 million people, in 345 districts of Afghanistan, including areas of highest need such as Nangarhar, Kunduz, Faryab and Badghis. This was largely due to the rapid scale-up of humanitarian response to address the drought especially in sectors such as water and sanitation, and protection.

Also connected with the drought, the number of agencies present in the Western Region has increased from 34 to 46 since the third quarter of 2018. There were also increases in the number of organisations in the Southern and Northern regions. The Food Security and Agriculture cluster reached 3.9 million people exceeding their revised target of 3.85 million. Over 378,000 people, or 83 per cent of the overall target, received household items to meet their basic needs during the year.

The humanitarian community continued to focus on areas for highest impact in terms of saving lives, including emergency trauma care and acute malnutrition in children and infants. During the year, the Health cluster successfully treated more than 59 per cent of trauma victims in the province where the patient’s injuries were sustained. During the entire year, a total of 77 new First Aid Trauma Posts (FATPs) came into operation, allowing the healthcare system to further increase its capacity to treat trauma cases close to the place of injury, increasing patients’ chances of survival. Over 335,000 children under the age of 5 were successfully treated for Moderate or Severe Acute Malnutrition (MAM/SAM), with humanitarian partners reaching 91 per cent of their target for SAM cases.

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

Throughout 2018, the protection situation continued to be severe throughout the country characterised by conflict, natural disaster and displacement. 2018 saw 10,993 civilian casualties registered, the highest number of civilian deaths since UNAMA started to track civilian casualties. A total of 1,021 schools were closed in 2018 due to general insecurity, cross-fire, threats and intimidation. As a result, more than 544,000 students (203,000 girls, 341,000 boys) have missed out on education. According to the 2018 Protection Assessment of Conflict-Affected Populations, 87 per cent of people displaced had seen combat operations in their place of origin, while 65 per cent had experienced airstrikes.

Despite these challenges, the humanitarian community made important progress in addressing protection threats such as gender-based violence (GBV) with the number of survivors receiving multi-sectoral assistance increasing dramatically, up from just over 2,000 people in the first quarter to over 4,400 in the fourth quarter. Partners reached 423 per cent of the initial target. Similarly, the number of people involved in community dialogues around GBV increased from 22,000 in Q1 to over 280,000 in Q4 – 374 per cent of the initial target. Humanitarian actors also worked to address the legal uncertainty facing conflict displaced and returning refugees, by helping over 16,000 people get civil documentation and legal identity.

3. People affected by sudden- and slow-onset crises are provided with a timely response

2018 saw relatively few people affected by sudden onset crisis, mostly floods and avalanches occurring in Badghis, Sar-e-Pul, Balkh, Samangan provinces. No large-scale displacements were seen as a result of flash floods, avalanches or earthquakes in 2018. This has, however, been offset by a dramatic increase in needs as a result of the slow-onset drought, which saw a major scale-up in response from August 2018. By Q4 2018, over 3.1 million people had received WASH, food, cash or other types of drought assistance – more than 105 per cent of the revised target of 2.9 million people.
Achievements

- During 2018, 103,902 school-aged children (54,479 girls and 49,423 boys) were reached with education services which focused on meeting the education needs of displaced and returnee children. In addition, during the year, 122,191 children were provided with school supplies, 2,598 temporary learning spaces (TLS) were established and 5,658 teachers were trained.

- In addition to providing education services, the Education in Emergencies Working Group (EiEWG) has worked on the standardisation of tools and documents such as teacher training manuals and EiE kits.

- To address ongoing security challenges which prevent children from being able to access education, in 2018 the EiEWG and Ministry of Education (MoE) formed a School Safety Taskforce which conducted several meetings at the technical level and has been developing a comprehensive school safety framework to protect schools during the upcoming elections.

- In many areas of the country, worsening security made access to education difficult, however, to ensure children could continue their education, the EiEWG supported partners in Faryab and Kunduz, in coordination with OCHA, to contact displaced students and teachers and, in coordination with Shuras and communities, continued their education in the new locations/districts to which they had moved.

Challenges

- Throughout the year both active conflict and drought led to the displacement of children, affecting their access to quality education facilities and making them vulnerable to protection risks.

- In 2018, the use of schools as voting and registration centres for elections hampered children’s access to school, with a number of attacks on schools due to election-related violence reported.

- The delivery of education services was negatively impacted by the limited funding received in 2018, with just 17 per cent of requirements secured in 2018.

- There was a gap in the provision of EiE services to drought-affected children.

- The EiEWG had some challenges with information management and partners reporting their EiE achievements on time, as well as providing funding information.
Achievements

- In 2018, the cluster reached 566,000 individuals with shelter assistance, NFIs and winterisation assistance.
- 101,054 people were provided with shelter assistance, 378,481 received NFI packages, and 54,466 people received support to reconstruct or repair their homes.
- 158,183 vulnerable individuals received winterisation support to help mitigate the protection, health and other risks associated with harsh weather conditions.
- More than 220,000 people who had been displaced as a result of the drought in Hirat, Badghis and Ghor Provinces were provided with ES-NFI support.
- Throughout the year, almost 260,750 people were assisted with ES-NFI stocks prepositioned at strategic locations through collective preparedness and contingency planning by the cluster.

Challenges

- In 2018, the ES-NFI cluster received 59 per cent of the funding required for the year, resulting in just half of the planned winterisation packages being delivered to IDPs in need of this assistance. It also resulted in a lack of capacity amongst partners to respond to the emergency shelter and NFI needs of the most vulnerable individuals affected by natural disasters and conflict.

- There remains a reliance on tents in-country as an emergency shelter solution, which does not always provide individuals with the most appropriate support, particularly in urban areas. While tents are designed to meet immediate needs, they are an inflexible solution and do not allow for modification by the occupants to suit their individual needs. There is need for a more flexible approach that enables the affected households to transition to more durable shelter solutions.

- There are limited transitional shelter solutions available for IDPs who have settled on private land, as most landowners have discouraged the construction of shelters using mud bricks, burnt bricks or concrete blocks on their property. As a result, IDPs have been forced to continue using emergency shelter options for long periods of time. Delays in the allocation of land, and a lack of funding to support site preparatory works, also limited the ability of ES-NFI partners to provide long-term shelter solutions to drought-affected IDPs.

- There were challenges in mainstreaming the use of cash for shelter programming. For example, in some locations cash was seen as a pull factor which has increased displacement, while there was also a lack of clarity as to whether cash that was provided as part of the winterisation assistance was sufficient to meet people’s most pressing needs.
Achievements

- In 2018, Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) partners successfully provided assistance to meet the needs of communities affected by drought, conflict and cross-border movement. Throughout the year, partners reached 3.9 million people with food security and livelihoods assistance, 102 per cent of the overall target of 3.85 million people.

- During the year, lifesaving food assistance was provided to 3.4 million people. This included 2.6 million drought-affected people, who were provided with in-kind food and cash assistance, as well as 622,000 returnees, refugees and conflict displaced people who were provided with food assistance. Humanitarian assistance played an important role in responding to massive displacement caused by drought. FSAC partners not only assisted IDPs in the displacement sites but provided food and livelihoods support to drought-affected people in their home villages. According to interviews with communities and Shuras, this food and livelihoods assistance supported IDPs to sustain their lives and prevented further displacement.

- Some half a million people were provided with livelihoods protection assistance. Farmers and small land holder households received improved wheat seeds, fertilisers, concentrated animal feed, animal vaccination and other livelihoods support. This assistance enabled households to cope with the overlapping pressure of drought, conflict and natural disaster.

Challenges

- In 2018, the number of people reached with food assistance exceeded the number targeted. However, only 29 per cent of those people targeted for livelihoods support (1.6 million people), were reached due to lack of funding and time criticality of agriculture-based interventions in order to reach farmers on time for the main winter wet planting season.

- Delays in funding and access issues for the drought response affected the provision of food and livelihoods support. For instance, drought response started late due to access issues in some districts of Hilmand, Kandahar, Zabul, Uruzga, Hirat Sare-pul, Jawzjan and Badakhshan provinces. Mainly due to late receipt of fund, in some areas, seasonally sensitive activities, such as wheat seed and fertiliser distribution started late.

- Official acknowledgment by the government of Afghanistan of the scale and impact of the drought came very late, which resulted in delays in the development of plans, mobilising fund and the start of the response.

- The late acknowledgement of drought also adversely affected the process to carry out countrywide Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), with a particular focus on the drought and in rural areas. This has also impacted in a critical delay in the final endorsed results of the EFSA and IPC analysis, which were not timely released to be used as planning figures for the drought response.
Achievements

- During 2018, Health cluster partners provided life-saving trauma and emergency health care to over 105,000 conflict-affected people through the establishment of 77 new First Aid Trauma Posts (FATPs).
- In response to the drought, the Health Cluster established 48 mobile health teams in the Western Region that provided health services to more than 800,000 drought-affected people.
- In 2018, 482 cases of Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) and measles were detected, with health partners providing the necessary treatment and care to those affected.
- The provision of secondary trauma care was strengthened by establishing FATP and scaling-up secondary trauma hospital capacity. Disability and post-trauma care are now part of the Health Cluster objectives. The provision of primary health care, including reproductive health and mental health, in hard-to-reach areas was also prioritised by the cluster.
- 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. In those cases where health facilities were forced to close due to violence, Health cluster partners provided emergency health services via 75 mobile health teams.

Challenges

- Escalating conflict has driven an increased demand for the provision of timely trauma care in affected areas.
- Assistance for individuals with disabilities, often inflicted by conflict and trauma, remains a significant gap and needs to be addressed. The continuum of trauma care, including rehabilitation, is still a major gap in health service provision.
- The large number of people who returned from Iran in 2018, coupled with the significant number of people who were affected by the drought, increased the demand for comprehensive referral pathways and primary healthcare.
- Outbreaks of Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever and measles highlighted the need for disease surveillance to be scaled-up.

CONTACT

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Achievements

- In 2018, nutrition cluster partners reached approximately 844,000 women and children with emergency nutrition services, exceeding the overall target for the year. Of those who were provided with nutrition assistance, 216,300 children were treated for SAM, 317,800 children were treated for MAM, and a total of 178,800 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) received supplementary food.
- In drought-affected provinces, 117,000 children aged 6-23 months who were at risk of malnutrition, received supplementary food.
- Nutrition cluster partners responded to the needs of people affected by rapid-onset emergencies such as Afghan returnees from neighboring countries. During 2018, 14,603 returnee children aged 6-59 months received Vitamin A supplements and 4,890 returnee children 24-59 months received de-worming tablets.
- Nutrition cluster partners scaled-up emergency nutrition services during 2018 in critical priority and hard-to-reach provinces affected by drought. Since July 2018, nutrition services have been provided through 156 Sub-Health centers and 59 Mobile Health and Nutrition teams in hard-to-reach and low coverage communities.
- Nutrition cluster partners have been working in coordination with the health, food security and agriculture, and WASH clusters regarding the provision of nutrition assistance. Provision of integrated mobile health and nutrition teams, the distribution of blanket supplementary food alongside general food distribution and the use of hygiene promoters for screening and referral of acutely malnourished children, are among the notable multi-sectoral approaches that nutrition cluster partners adopted.

Challenges

- Insecurity continued to limit the ability of nutrition partners to deliver life-saving emergency nutrition services, undertake regular programme monitoring and provide supervision and support to staff.
- During the year, emergency nutrition services were at times interrupted due to insecurity, with staff prevented from delivering essential supplies to treatment facilities in remote and hard-to-access villages. One of the most notable access challenges faced by cluster partners was in Badghis province where delivery of essential nutrition supplies to districts was not possible for 3 months, resulting in an interruption to nutrition services at 29 nutrition facilities.
- The scale-up of life saving nutrition services in drought-affected provinces was hampered by the limited access to acute malnutrition treatment services in remote villages. To address this issue, Nutrition cluster partners, in coordination with MoPH-PND, established Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) treatment services at Sub-Health centres in drought-affected districts.
- At the end of 2018, high levels of nutrition needs continued to be seen across the country, especially in drought-affected areas. An estimated 600,000 children under five and PLW required emergency nutrition assistance in the drought affected districts, including 63,000 children who were displaced from their homes in Hirat and Badghis.
Achievements

- Protection issues were identified and addressed through a range of activities including protection monitoring, referrals, individual protection assistance, psychosocial support, especially for vulnerable children and women, with a focus on community-based mechanisms such as Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and Women Friendly Spaces (WFS). Gender-based violence (GBV) support services (individual, group and community) were also provided through mobile outreach services in more remote areas.

- More than 1.1 million people were reached with mine risk education through some 46,700 sessions. In addition, 9.4 square km of land in very high and high impact areas were cleared, with explosive remnants of war (ERW) clearance activities undertaken in 241 communities across the country.

- The Housing Land and Property Taskforce (HLP-TF) supported the Government of Afghanistan to develop provincial action plans to support the implementation of the IDP Policy and the development of the revised Land Allocation scheme, which was finalised and approved in 2018. The taskforce also continued to play a central role in the provision of legal documentation to IDPs (especially national IDs or Tazkeras), while advocating for security of tenure for displaced populations (including mediating in land disputes), the prevention of evictions, and suitability assessments for land allocation for those people displaced by the drought.

- Resources were mobilised for the establishment of community-based Protection of Civilians (PoC) mechanisms aimed at addressing violations of international humanitarian law (IHL), with a particular focus on attacks on schools and health facilities. These efforts will be further emphasised throughout 2019.

Challenges

- In 2018, the most pressing protection needs continued to be related to civilians’ exposure to violence and violations of IHL; the adoption of negative coping mechanisms that caused child protection and GBV issues, especially due to heightened needs among drought-affected communities; and restricted access to basic services and job opportunities which hinders the achievement of durable solutions for protracted and prolonged IDPs and IDP returnees.

- The need to prioritise the drought response, given the high levels of need which it created, caused a shift in focus and re-direction of resources from other protection issues and activities during the year. This included activities related to conflict, especially community-based protection mechanisms aimed at ensuring enhanced protection of civilians and civilian infrastructure (e.g. schools and hospitals), the provision of specialised services (e.g. case management) and evidence-based advocacy.

- The limited capacity of relevant Government authorities continued to negatively impact on the delivery of basic services and achievement of durable solutions.

- Shortages of funding, and limited partner capacities and coverage on the ground, hampered the implementation of critical protection initiatives.
Achievements

- Throughout the year, 1.9 million people were provided with WASH assistance, including 1.5 million people who were provided with safe water and nearly 1.1 million people reached with hygiene support and hygiene promotion activities. In addition, 513,000 people benefitted from gender-separated sanitation facilities. The number of people reached with WASH assistance in 2018 (1.9 million) exceeds the original target of 1.63 million. WASH partners successfully averted any outbreak of waterborne diseases in 2018.
- More than half of those reached with WASH support were drought-affected people. During 2018, 977,000 drought-affected people in the Western, Northern and Southern regions were provided with WASH assistance. This includes 168,000 displaced people in Hirat and Badghis and 809,000 drought-affected people who were assisted in their home community, averting possible displacement.
- The ongoing drought was the major natural disaster during the reporting period, requiring an integrated response both at displacement sites and in people’s home communities. The WASH response was closely aligned with food assistance, with 62 out 72 districts targeted to receive both WASH and food support.
- Cluster partners focused on providing services in areas of highest need and for communities most at risk. Of those who were supported in 2018, more than 416,000 were people affected by conflict, most of whom were residing in hard-to-reach districts.

Challenges

- Water tankering in IDP sites extended for far too long (over six months). This was because the IDPs were settled on private land where land owners did not allow the installation of alternative durable solutions.
- Lack of clarity from the Government on land allocation to IDPs. The humanitarian community was unable to convince the Government, as duty-bearer, to accept its responsibility for finding land for relocating IDPs where durable solutions could be installed.
- No financial contribution to WASH from the lead Government ministry for the emergency response.
- Over-reliance on a few partners for lifesaving responses during sudden onset emergencies (e.g. UNICEF was sole provider of water trucking for 80 per cent of the caseload reached).
MULTI-PURPOSE CASH FOR EMERGENCIES

Achievements
- In 2018, multi-purpose cash (MPC) assistance was provided by 15 organisations to over 275,000 people across the country, 80 per cent of the target for the year. The majority of those who received MPC assistance were IDPs, recently displaced by conflict, who received a grant corresponding to the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB.)
- Progress towards reaching HRP targets has been higher for conflict IDPs (73 per cent of target reached) compared to natural disaster IDPs (49 per cent of target reached).
- There were further challenges in meeting the needs of returnees. Just 26 per cent of the number of undocumented returnees targeted for a general post-arrival MPC grant received one, while no undocumented returnees received an MPC grant for specialised protection needs.

Challenges
- Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) data from partners who provided MPC to conflict IDPs shows that while this assistance did help families cope with the shock of displacement, most families ultimately remained extremely vulnerable. Only 65 per cent of those conflict IDPs who received MPC, and for whom PDMs were conducted, reported low or medium coping capacities, compared to the target of 90 per cent.
- In 2018, there was a significant escalation of need as a result of the drought, both amongst drought-affected displaced people and non-displaced drought-affected communities. However, the vast majority of the drought response was provided through sector-specific cash grants (mainly for food and NFIs) and in-kind assistance, rather than MPC grants.
- Other than the drought, natural disasters in 2018 did not result in significant levels of displacement, which is why only 49 per cent of the MPC target for natural disaster IDPs was reached.
- Similarly, there was a lower than expected number of returnees from Pakistan, and specialised protection cash grants were not provided as originally planned.
### Strategic Objective 1 (SO1): Lives are saved in the areas of highest need

#### 1.1 HEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Reached</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People suffering trauma-related injuries because of the conflict receive life-saving treatment within the province where the injury was sustained</td>
<td>% of victims who receive life-saving trauma care within the province where the injury was sustained</td>
<td>&lt;35%</td>
<td>&gt;45%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>Achieved: 59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| The proportion of victims travelling outside of the province where the injury was sustained | Baseline: - | Target: <20% | Achieved: 41% | | 41% | |}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Reached</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of trauma cases treated in the province in which the injury was sustained</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>62,884</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>Achieved: 79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of trauma cases treated through FATPs</td>
<td>69,000</td>
<td>69,000</td>
<td>73,032</td>
<td>106%</td>
<td>106%</td>
<td>Achieved: 106%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of surgical nurses available to treat trauma cases</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of new First Aid Trauma Posts established in high risk provinces</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>128%</td>
<td>128%</td>
<td>Achieved: 77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1.2 NUTRITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Reached</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decline in GAM among IDP, returnee, refugee and non-displaced conflict-affected children under 5 (g/b) and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) suffering from acute malnutrition</td>
<td>Number and % of IDP, returnee, refugee and non-displaced children under five with SAM who are cured</td>
<td>171,250</td>
<td>200,655</td>
<td>181,713</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>Achieved: 91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number and % of IDP, returnee, refugee and non-displaced children under five with MAM who are cured</td>
<td>119,411</td>
<td>226,066</td>
<td>153,363</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>Achieved: 68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Reached</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase of boys and girls aged 6-59 months with SAM and MAM enrolled in therapeutic feeding programmes</td>
<td>Number of boys and girls 6-59 months with SAM and MAM enrolled in therapeutic feeding programmes</td>
<td>400,488</td>
<td>502,025</td>
<td>534,117</td>
<td>106%</td>
<td>Achieved: 106%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of PLW with acute malnutrition enrolled in Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP)</td>
<td>216,272</td>
<td>146,785</td>
<td>178,456</td>
<td>122%</td>
<td>Achieved: 122%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of BPHS clinics supplied with RUTF over 12 months</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>1,308</td>
<td>135%</td>
<td>Achieved: 135%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 1.3 FSAC

#### Outcomes

**IDP, returnee, refugee and non-displaced conflict-affected women, men and children of all ages with a minimum household food consumption score above 42.5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached</th>
<th>% Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% decrease in adverse coping strategies recorded

#### Output

The FSAC cluster and coordinated response, provides necessary food assistance to affected households in a timely manner

Number and % of IDP, returnee, refugee and non-displaced conflict-affected women, men and children of all ages who receive timely and adequate food assistance

| Baseline: 1,011,481 | Target: 1,211,816 | Reached: 621,786 | % Achieved: 51% |

Number of calls related to food assistance responded to and resolved within a week

| Baseline: - | Target: 93 | Achieved: 60 | % Achieved: 65% |

Number of affected people receiving in-kind food assistance

| Baseline: - | Target: 1,842,613 | Reached: 3,017,860 | % Achieved: 164% |

Number of affected people receiving cash transfers

| Baseline: - | Target: 1,842,613 | Reached: 393,327 | % Achieved: 21% |

### 1.4 WASH

#### Outcomes

**WASH-related communicable diseases are reduced among IDP, returnee, refugee and non-displaced conflict-affected women, men and children of all ages through timely and adequate WASH assistance**

| Baseline: 15% | Target: 14% | Achieved: - | % Achieved: N/A |

% prevalence of under-five acute diarrhoea among IDPs, returnees, refugees and people affected by natural disasters is maintained below national average of 14.5%

#### Output

The WASH cluster coordinated response provides necessary assistance to affected communities and people in a timely manner

Number of affected people receiving water assistance as per cluster standard

| Baseline: 400,000 | Target: 1,630,000 | Reached: 1,483,930 | % Achieved: 91% |

Number of affected people receiving hygiene kits and hygiene promotion as per cluster standard

| Baseline: 550,000 | Target: 1,400,000 | Reached: 1,062,878 | % Achieved: 76% |

### 1.5 ES-NFI

#### Outcomes

**IDP, returnee, refugee and non-displaced conflict-affected women, men and children of all ages are protected from the elements and exposure through safe emergency shelter which reduces the likelihood of disease and death**

| Baseline: 527,770 | Target: 70% | Reached: 100% | % Achieved: 100% |

Proportion of IDP, returnee and non-displaced conflict-affected women, men and children of all ages in need of shelter protected from the elements express satisfaction as to support received

#### Output

The ES-NFI cluster and coordinated response, provides necessary assistance to affected communities and people in a timely manner

People affected by seasonal decrease in temperatures are having sufficient resources to ensure protection from the elements to reduce disease and death

Number of people receiving emergency shelter assistance, including through cash-for-rent support

| Baseline: 38,700 | Target: 163,380 | Reached: 101,054 | % Achieved: 62% |

Number of people receiving winterisation standard package for insulation

| Baseline: 280,000 | Target: 289,004 | Reached: 158,183 | % Achieved: 55% |

Number of people receiving basic household items (NFIs) to meet their immediate needs

| Baseline: 531,700 | Target: 453,289 | Reached: 378,481 | % Achieved: 83% |

% of IDP, returnee and non-displaced conflict-affected people in districts of high ERW risk who have exhibited learning and knowledge from mine risk education

| Baseline: 19,500 | Target: 136,290 | Reached: 54,466 | % Achieved: 40% |
### 1.6 PROTECTION

**Outcomes**

The incidence of death and injury to IDP, returnee and non-displaced conflict-affected women, men and children of all ages from Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) is reduced

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome Description</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of IDP, returnee and non-displaced conflict-affected people in districts of high ERW risk who have exhibited learning and knowledge from mine risk education</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,103,063</td>
<td>1,110,880</td>
<td>101%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine risk education programmes are provided to vulnerable populations affected by the conflict</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>38,505</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-trained teams for response survey and MRE established</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.7 MULTI-PURPOSE CASH

**Outcomes**

Recent IDPs, returnees and people affected by natural disasters can meet their basic needs through multi-purpose cash without having to resort to severe negative coping strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome Description</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of households who receive MPC assistance who have medium or low coping scores as measured by the reduced coping strategies index (rCSI)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recent conflict-affected IDPs are provided with timely multi-purpose cash grants to meet their basic needs</td>
<td>360,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>219,448</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People affected by natural disasters are provided with timely multi-purpose cash grants to meet their basic needs</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>17,900</td>
<td>8,766</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable undocumented returnees are provided with IOM multi-purpose and/or specialised protection cash grants upon arrival in Afghanistan, to meet their basic and/or protection needs</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>47,497</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.8 MULTI-SECTOR

**Outcomes**

Strengthening of a coordinated response mechanism that ensures necessary assistance to affected communities and people in a timely manner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome Description</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of IDPs in HTR areas receiving WASH, food, emergency shelter, SMEB and cash for rent assistance</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>1,623,797</td>
<td>977,441</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of IDPs in HTR areas receiving SMEB assistance</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>138,497</td>
<td>277%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of IDPs in HTR areas receiving emergency health services from mobile health teams</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>204,742</td>
<td>205%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mobile health teams deployed to areas where health facilities have been closed</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>150%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Strategic Objective 2 (SO2): Protection violations are reduced and respect for International Humanitarian Law is increased

### 2.1 PROTECTION

#### Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reduced or contained civilian casualties among women, girls, men and boys in conflict</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of civilian casualties are reduced compared to same period last year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline: -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government, AGEs and humanitarian actors showing increased awareness of IHL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline: -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Progress will be shared by cluster after PIMS is operational**

#### Output

- Advocacy is carried-out based on evidence collected through protection monitoring and protection assessments

- Number of actors, communities and authorities trained and sensitised on IHL and protection outcomes

- Baseline: -  | Target: -  | Achieved: - |

**Progress will be shared by cluster after PIMS is operational**

### 2.2 PROTECTION

#### Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civilian facilities – including schools, hospitals and humanitarian compounds – are not attacked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% reduction in number of attacks against education and healthcare facilities, compared to same period last year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline: 16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Progress will be shared by cluster after PIMS is operational**

#### Output

- Advocacy is carried-out based on evidence collected through protection monitoring and protection assessments

- Number of actors, communities and authorities trained and sensitised on IHL and protection outcomes

- Baseline: N/A  | Target: -  | Achieved: - |

**Progress will be shared by cluster after PIMS is operational**

### 2.3 PROTECTION

#### Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>At-risk IDP, returnee, and non-displaced and conflict-affected women and children – including separated and unaccompanied IDP and returnee children - live in a safe environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed, separated and unaccompanied IDP and returnee children, are supported and diverted from inappropriate care placements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline: 79,644</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**17%**

#### Output

- Establishment of safe spaces in communities for children and women

- Appropriate coordinated response that provides necessary protection assistance to affected communities and people in a timely manner

- Number of community members involved in community dialogues to prevent and respond to GBV

- Baseline: 27,781  | Target: 75,724  | Reached: 283,495 |

**374%**

- Number of dignity kits distributed

- Baseline: 908  | Target: 14,880  | Reached: 13,976 |

**94%**

### 2.4 PROTECTION

#### Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Displaced children are protected from negative coping strategies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of care-givers and children sensitised and prevented from resorting to the use of negative coping strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline: -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**60%**

#### Output

- Provision of protection services for children affected by conflict, natural disaster or cross-border movements

- Number of addressed children, registered and assisted through case management and referral services

- Baseline: -  | Target: 21,141  | Reached: 10,280 |

**48%**

- Number of IDP and returnee children receiving psychosocial support

- Baseline: -  | Target: 91,905  | Reached: 155,502 |

**169%**
### 2.5 PROTECTION

#### Outcomes
- **Displaced and returnee families seeking temporary shelter and tenure security are not evicted or are resettled in dignified conditions**
  - Number of internally displaced persons and returnees who receive appropriate HLP support and feel less vulnerable
    - Baseline: -
    - Target: 45,000
    - Reached: -
    - N/A

#### Output
- **Appropriate legal and community service mechanisms are in place to provide support to displaced and returnee families**
  - Number of conflict IDP and returnee boys, girls, women and men gaining legal identity, including civil documentation
    - Baseline: -
    - Target: 19,200
    - Reached: 4,805
    - 25%
  - Number of IDPs and returnees receiving HLP legal assistance
    - Baseline: -
    - Target: 14,800
    - Reached: 18,640
    - 126%

### 2.6 EDUCATION

#### Outcomes
- **Children and youth (boys and girls) have access to quality primary and secondary education**
  - Baseline: 110,000
  - Target: 351,000
  - Reached: 103,902
  - 30%

#### Output
- **Resourcing (fiscal) is provided and training programmes are established to ensure quality primary and secondary education can be provided**
  - Number of new IDP children and returnees who are enrolled in EiE programmes within three months
    - Baseline: 110,000
    - Target: 351,000
    - Reached: 103,902
    - 30%
  - Number of new TLS established
    - Baseline: 2,500
    - Target: 6,000
    - Reached: 2,598
    - 43%
  - Number of children receiving school supplies
    - Baseline: 60,000
    - Target: 351,000
    - Reached: 122,191
    - 35%
  - Number of new teachers recruited and trained
    - Baseline: 10,000
    - Target: 15,000
    - Reached: 5,068
    - 34%
  - Number of School Management Shuras trained in social mobilisation activities
    - Baseline: 4,200
    - Target: 15,000
    - Reached: 19,633
    - 131%

### Strategic Objective 3 (SO3): People affected by sudden- and slow-onset crises are provided with a timely response

#### 3.1 MULTI-SECTOR

#### Outcomes
- **People affected by natural disasters including severe weather conditions are assessed and responded to in a timely manner, preventing loss of life and risk of disease**
  - % of people affected by natural disasters who receive assistance
    - Baseline: -
    - Target: 2,765,216
    - Reached: 3,338,430
    - 121%
  - % of high-risk provinces (as identified by the ERP) where humanitarian stocks are pre-positioned
    - Baseline: -
    - Target: 11
    - Achieved: 11
    - 100%

#### Output
- **Appropriate coordinated response that provides necessary assistance to affected communities and people in a timely manner**
  - Number of natural disaster affected people receiving WASH, Food, and SMEB assistance
    - Baseline: 20%
    - Target: 2,765,216
    - Reached: 3,338,430
    - 121%
  - MT of food assistance pre-positioned in high-risk provinces
    - Baseline: -
    - Target: -
    - Achieved: -
    - N/A
  - % of estimated people in need are covered by ES-NFI stocks prepositioned in strategic locations
    - Baseline: -
    - Target: 34
    - Achieved: 34
    - 100%
### 3.2 COORDINATION

**Outcomes**

- Financial reserves and emergency funding mechanisms are in place to support effective preparedness and response
  - % of high-risk provinces (as identified by the ERP) which are covered by the cash-based emergency response mechanism, and organisations with operational capacity and permanent presence
    - Baseline: - Target: 4 Achieved: 4
    - Baseline: - Target: 2,765,216 Reached: 3,338,430
  - % of people affected by sudden- and slow-onset crises supported by ad-hoc and additional emergency donor funds
    - Baseline: - Target: 18 Achieved: 14

**Output**

- Fiscal resources and appropriate disbursement (fiscal and supply) mechanism is in place to respond in a timely manner
  - Number of organisations with a permanent presence or implementing activities in high-risk provinces that can support cash disbursements
    - Baseline: - Target: 18 Achieved: 14

An appropriate mechanism is resourced to provide data collection, collation and analysis

### 3.3 COORDINATION

**Outcomes**

- A contingency plan that includes an in-depth analysis of risks, vulnerabilities and capacities is developed and regularly updated
  - Inter-regional ERPs are updated every six months within the first and third quarters
    - Baseline: 2 Target: 2 Achieved: 1

**Output**

- An appropriate mechanism is resourced to provide data collection, collation and analysis
  - Number of provinces in which inter-regional ERPs are held
    - Baseline: 5 Target: 5 Achieved: 5
  - Number of recommendations coming out of the ERP that are actioned by the HCT and at the national level
    - Baseline: - Target: 3 Achieved: 11

### 3.4 COORDINATION

**Outcomes**

- Decision-makers have access to robust and rigorous data on internal and cross-border population movements, needs, response and gaps that enables them to make funding and programme decisions accurately
  - HEAT data shared for the inter-cluster analysis to inform response and gaps
    - Baseline: - Target: 614 Achieved: 358
  - Protection analysis for Afghanistan is developed and informs programming
    - Baseline: - Target: 1 Achieved: 0

**Output**

- Joint needs and sectoral assessments are conducted
  - Number of provinces where baseline mobility community assessments are conducted
    - Baseline: - Target: 34 Reached: 34
  - Needs, response and gap overviews are carried out regularly by the clusters and ICCT to inform HCT decisions and funding advocacy
    - Clusters present to the HCT on a quarterly basis with an overview of needs, response and gaps
    - Baseline: - Target: 16 Achieved: 9
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACRONYM</th>
<th>FULL FORM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALCS</td>
<td>Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPHS</td>
<td>Basic Package of Health Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBPF</td>
<td>Country-Based Pooled Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCHF</td>
<td>Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CERF</td>
<td>Central Emergency Response Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFS</td>
<td>Child Friendly Spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTS</td>
<td>Displacement Tracking System</td>
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<tr>
<td>EFSA</td>
<td>Emergency Food Security Assessment</td>
</tr>
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<td>EiE</td>
<td>Education in Emergency</td>
</tr>
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<td>Education in Emergencies Working Group</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Explosive Ordnance Disposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC</td>
<td>Emergency Relief Coordinator</td>
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<tr>
<td>ERP</td>
<td>Emergency Response Preparedness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERW</td>
<td>Explosive Remnants of War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES-NFI</td>
<td>Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FATP</td>
<td>First Aid Trauma Posts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Food Security and Agriculture Cluster</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Gender and Age Marker</td>
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<td>Global Acute Malnutrition</td>
</tr>
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<td>GBV</td>
<td>Gender-Based Violence</td>
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<td>Humanitarian Country Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEAT</td>
<td>Household Emergency Assessment Tool</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Housing Land and Property Task Force</td>
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<td>HNO</td>
<td>Humanitarian Needs Overview</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Humanitarian Response Plan</td>
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<td>Hard-To-Reach</td>
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<td>Internally Displaced Person</td>
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<td>Improvised Explosive Device</td>
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<td>International Humanitarian Law</td>
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<td>Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition</td>
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<td>Integrated Food Security Phase Classification</td>
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<td>Moderate Acute Malnutrition</td>
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<td>Multi-Purpose Cash</td>
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<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>Mine Risk Education</td>
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<td>Protection Incident Monitoring System</td>
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<td>People in Need</td>
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<td>Pregnant and Lactating Women</td>
</tr>
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<td>PoC</td>
<td>Protection of Civilians</td>
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<td>rCSI</td>
<td>reduced Coping Strategies Index</td>
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<tr>
<td>RUTF</td>
<td>Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food</td>
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<td>SADD</td>
<td>Sex and Age Disaggregated Data</td>
</tr>
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<td>SAM</td>
<td>Severe Acute Malnutrition</td>
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<td>Strategic Objective</td>
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<td>Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care</td>
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<td>Temporary Learning Spaces</td>
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<td>TSFP</td>
<td>Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme</td>
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<td>United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan</td>
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<td>United Nations Children's Fund</td>
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<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
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<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
</tr>
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<td>WFS</td>
<td>Women Friendly Spaces</td>
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<td>World Health Organization</td>
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<td>WoA</td>
<td>Whole of Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONTRIBUTING 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

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

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