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## OVERVIEW

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## PROGRESS AGAINST STRATEGIC AND CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

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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 June 2019 - 93 per cent of those targeted for the year. 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 maybe 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.

* Excludes some people reached with ES/NFI response, for which a breakdown of population groups has not been provided.
2019 HRP REQUIREMENTS & FUNDING

REQUIREMENTS (US$)  FUNDING RECEIVED (US$) AS OF 30 JUNE

612M  163M* (27%)

REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECTOR</th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS (US$)</th>
<th>FUNDING RECEIVED (US$)</th>
<th>% FUNDED</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES</td>
<td>33.8M</td>
<td>1.1M</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMERGENCY SHELTER &amp; NFI</td>
<td>48.3M</td>
<td>5.0M</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOOD SECURITY &amp; AGRICULTURE*</td>
<td>278.8M</td>
<td>60.9M</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td>51.4M</td>
<td>6.5M</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUTRITION</td>
<td>57.6M</td>
<td>22.4M</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROTECTION</td>
<td>44.7M</td>
<td>14.6M</td>
<td>33%</td>
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<tr>
<td>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE**</td>
<td>36.4M</td>
<td>8.7M</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MULTI-PURPOSE CASH</td>
<td>23.9M</td>
<td>10.9M</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVIATION</td>
<td>17.8M</td>
<td>2.2M</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COORDINATION</td>
<td>18.9M</td>
<td>2.0M</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECTOR NOT SPECIFIED</td>
<td></td>
<td>39.5M</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
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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.

2019 Funding received as reported to FTS and in-country reporting. Some US$41 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.
**KEY FACTS & FIGURES JAN- JUNE 2019**

- **209K**\(^1\) Internally displaced people
- **238K**\(^2\) Returnees
  - 225K from Iran
  - 13K from Pakistan
- **3.8K**\(^3\) Civilian casualties due to conflict
  - 1.4K people killed
  - 2.4K people injured
- **293K**\(^4\) People affected by sudden-onset natural disasters
- **3.9M**\(^5\) People affected by drought in need of emergency food and livelihoods assistance
- **2M**\(^6\) Children suffering from severe and global acute malnutrition requiring treatment
- **56**\(^7\) Incidents against health facilities and workers
- **2.6M**\(^8\) People have limited access to basic services
- **7.9**\(^9\) 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 - 30 Jun 2019 \(^2\) IOM, UNHCR, 1 Jan - 30 Jun 2019 \(^3\) Annual report on Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict (1 Jan - 30 Jun 2018), UNAMA Human Rights, Jul 2019 \(^4\) OCHA NDTs, 1 Jan - 30 Jun 2019 \(^5\) Food security & agriculture cluster, HNO 2019 \(^6\) Nutrition cluster, Sep 2018 \(^7\) Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care (SSA), WHO, Jan - Jun 2018 \(^8\) HNO 2019 \(^9\) INFORM Index for Risk Management, Mid 2019
OVERALL PEOPLE REACHED PER PROVINCE

4.2M PEOPLE REACHED

1M WOMEN

1.1M MEN

1M GIRLS

1.2M BOYS

PEOPLE REACHED PER PROVINCE BY SECTOR

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

44K CHILDREN REACHED

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NFI

492K PEOPLE REACHED

Breakdown by province and by sex and age has not been provided
Also includes people receiving multi-purpose cash assistance as the food component of the survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB).

**FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE**
- **3.2M** people reached

**HEALTH**
- **656K** people reached

**NUTRITION**
- **469K** people reached

**PROTECTION**
- **837K** people reached

**WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE**
- **835K** people reached

**MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE**
- **276K** people reached

* By age and sex:
  - **Hirat**
    - 22% MEN
    - 12% WOMEN
    - 46% BOYS
    - 23% GIRLS
  - **Nimroz**
    - 46% MEN
    - 23% WOMEN
    - 22% BOYS
    - 46% GIRLS
  - **Farah**
    - 26% MEN
    - 15% GIRLS
    - 46% BOYS
    - 23% GIRLS
  - **Hilmand**
    - 70% MEN
    - 20% GIRLS
    - 27% BOYS
    - 15% GIRLS
  - **Badghis**
    - 23% MEN
    - 46% GIRLS
    - 22% BOYS
    - 46% GIRLS
  - **Faryab**
    - 20% MEN
    - 15% GIRLS
    - 46% BOYS
    - 23% GIRLS
  - **Panjsher**
    - 31% MEN
    - 20% GIRLS
    - 46% BOYS
    - 23% GIRLS

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

In 2019, the Afghanistan conflict has shown no signs of change with ongoing hostilities across the country, including ground engagements, aerial operations, landmines and indiscriminate use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), and suicide attacks, which continue to cause extreme levels of physical and psychological harm. Record numbers of civilians were recorded in 2018 and this trend has continued into 2019, with 3,812 civilian casualties (1,366 deaths and 2,446 injured) documented in the first six months of the year. Mortality as a result of conflict is now the third leading cause of death in Afghanistan, with ground engagements, improvised explosive devices and aerial operations accounting for the majority of civilian deaths. Children continue to be severely impacted by the conflict and represent almost one-third of all civilian casualties. Children comprise the vast majority (over 84 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, with deliberate attacks on health and education facilities to targeted killings, and the forced recruitment of children.

Between January and June 2019, 117 health care facilities were affected (3 destroyed, 15 damaged, 99 closed) by conflict. Afghanistan is also witnessing a fragmentation of the conflict and fighting between Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) is generating new humanitarian needs. The emboldening of small opposition armed groups such as the Islamic State of Khorasan (ISK) in the country's East is having serious implications for the humanitarian situation, particularly displacement.

Internal displacement

As of 30 June 2019, almost 208,000 people had been verified as having been displaced by conflict in the first half of the year, a 4 per cent increase on the same period last year. The largest number of displacements occurred in the Northeast (64,435 people), North (50,806 people) and East (50,508 people) of the country, with these areas collectively accounting for almost 80 per cent of all displacements so far in 2019. Many of those displaced have no immediate prospect of return home and almost 60 per cent are children under the age of 18. Internally displaced persons living in temporary settlements continue to face difficult conditions, including a lack of basic essential services beyond the provision of initial humanitarian assistance.

For some time, the Government’s petition system has been causing significant delays in the distribution of assistance to IDPs and has diverted humanitarians from their core work of delivering support to people in need. Encouragingly, new IDP Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) negotiated with the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) in the first half of 2019, confirm that the petition system is no longer the primary entry point for IDPs to receive humanitarian assistance, making the process of verifying and responding to displacement more efficient and flexible. A regional awareness-raising program is now underway to ensure that the SOPs are disseminated to relevant Government officials in the field with clear instructions about their immediate and joint implementation with the humanitarian community.

Cross-border returns and related complications

New patterns of movement across Afghanistan’s borders are raising concerns about the safety and needs of returnees. The return of hundreds of thousands of Afghanistan

PEOPLE REACHED BY POPULATION GROUP

0.7 M** internally displaced people
0.6 M conflict-affected
0.3 M** returnees
2.9 M natural disaster-affected
0.76 M access to basic services

* Includes people who have received any kind of assistance. Although steps have been taken to reduce double counting of beneficiaries across the clusters, some duplication may still exist.

** Includes some assistance to host communities, and returnees and IDPs displaced prior to Jan 2019.
Citizens from Iran, Pakistan, Turkey and Europe each year, combined with the loss of remittances that are vital to the survival of their families at home, is having a destabilising impact on peace and security in Afghanistan. Since January 2019, approximately 225,000 undocumented people from Afghanistan returned from Iran, a country grappling with an economic crisis, while the Turkish Government has been deporting increasing numbers of citizens of Afghanistan by plane every week.

Increased political dialogue is needed between the Government of Afghanistan and host governments to ensure that returns are safe, gradual and voluntary, and that Afghans who express a fear of persecution are able to access asylum procedures. Additional financial support is also needed to address the urgent post-arrival needs of undocumented citizens of Afghanistan at major border crossing points.

**Floods**

The impacts of protracted conflict are compounded by political instability, natural disasters, food insecurity and poverty. The first six months of 2019 saw unusually high numbers of people affected by sudden-onset natural disasters. Just under 300,000 people were affected by sudden-onset natural disasters including floods and landslides, a 375 per cent increase on the previous year when the drought meant there was little flooding. Early-season flooding, which predominantly affected areas which do not normally see these kinds of events, placed a strain on systems and resources.

**Lingering impact of the drought**

The 2018 drought continued to bite in 2019. From the start of the drought response in late 2018 to the end of this assistance on 30 June 2019, humanitarian agencies reached 5.2 million people with life-saving assistance, emergency food and livelihoods support. The drought unleashed a host of problems on already impoverished communities, reducing incomes by half, debilitating health and causing households to engage in negative coping mechanisms, including child marriage, child labour, begging, keeping children out of school, sale of assets and livestock, indebtedness, and foregoing medical treatment – all of which have had an adverse impact on their physiological and psychological well-being.

Although the emergency humanitarian phase of the response has now ended, the lingering impact of the drought will continue to be felt by millions of people across Afghanistan into the second half of the year and there is urgent need for significant investment in durable solutions to help people rebuild their lives. As of the end of June, around 100,000 people remained in protracted displacement, predominantly in Hirat, with many unable to return home due to conflict near their villages. These protracted IDPs require support from the Government and development actors to enable their recovery and allow them to start rebuilding their lives. Humanitarian and development actors must re-double efforts to improve their level of collaboration to ensure that people in need are effectively included in longer-term development programs once initial humanitarian assistance phases out.

Whether affected by conflict, sudden-onset natural disasters or chronic poverty, it is only through peace and inclusion in longer-term development schemes that cycles of poverty, food insecurity and aid dependence can be broken.

**Food insecurity**

Hunger and malnutrition are at dangerously high levels and the aftermath of the drought is expected to further impact on food security with an estimated 13 million people still thought to be in crisis. The wheat harvest that started in June 2019 is thought to have improved the situation, however it will not be enough to alleviate chronic food insecurity across the country. New food security assessments scheduled for Quarter 3 of 2019 will confirm current trends. The ongoing impact of the drought is further aggravating the poor nutritional situation in many parts of the country. Annually, an estimated 2 million children under the age of five and 485,000 pregnant and lactating women are affected by acute malnutrition.

**Attacks on aid**

Afghanistan remains one of the most dangerous countries in the world for humanitarians. Widespread insecurity continues to challenge humanitarian access, as well as the safety of humanitarian personnel, and the situation is deteriorating.

In 2018, 27 aid workers were killed. Already in the first six months of 2019, this figure has almost been reached with 24 aid workers losing their lives due to conflict-related incidents. It seems very likely that the number of aid workers killed in 2019 will eclipse the previous year’s figure. Similarly, there were 288 incidents against aid-workers, assets and activities
over the first half of 2019 while in all of 2018, there were 382 such incidents.

**Accountability to affected people**

More than a year ago, the humanitarian community launched the Awaaz Afghanistan call centre, a collective accountability mechanism for the humanitarian response in Afghanistan. This two-way communication channel functions as a toll-free, nationwide hotline that provides information on humanitarian services to affected populations, enhancing access to humanitarian assistance, linking callers with established referral systems and providing a complementary complaints and feedback mechanism. With its eight multi-lingual operators (half of whom are women), Awaaz handled more than 28,500 calls during the first half of 2019, 17 per cent of which were made by female callers and 14 per cent by children. Throughout this period, and across all sectors, callers shared frustration at the lack of engagement at the field level surrounding the assistance process.

**Pipeline challenges**

Sudden-onset natural disasters present significant challenges for humanitarian agencies in Afghanistan that need to respond quickly with life-saving assistance. Although flooding is an annual event in Afghanistan for which humanitarian organisations can do contingency planning, a number of flood events in quick succession in unusual locations in the early part of the season put a strain on resources and depleted humanitarian supply pipelines.

Looking forward, supplies of emergency shelter kits, health kits, medicines, water and sanitation kits, and nutrition supplements are all at risk of imminent pipeline breaks in the second half of the year unless additional funds are made available. Similarly, emergency NFI kits, hygiene kits, and supplementary feeding supplies for children are also running low and risk a pipeline break if any additional needs arise.

**Uncertainties ahead**

The second half of 2019 holds many uncertainties, both for the people of Afghanistan and humanitarian agencies. The Presidential election slated for 28 September 2019 will create increased risks to civilian targets. The use of more than 4,500 schools and other civilian infrastructure as polling centres makes these facilities vulnerable to violence or damage and may risk parents keeping their children away from school. As was the case in 2014, if the election result is contested, it may also negatively impact on the humanitarian situation and the Government’s ability to deliver basic services, particularly to remote areas. As peace talks continue with the Taliban, conflict continues to rage and has intensified affecting increasing numbers of civilians. This situation is likely to continue into 2020 if peace efforts do not come to fruition soon. Although a peace agreement will likely improve humanitarian access to many hard-to-reach locations, an agreement with the Taliban is unlikely to improve access to many access challenged areas in the country’s East where other armed groups are active and where conflict-related humanitarian needs remain high. There is also the possibility of significant returns both of internally displaced people and those living in neighbouring countries in the event of a peace agreement and this could create challenges in terms of their needs and re-integration into their communities. Internal returns are expected to be influenced by the agricultural cycle and the perceived durability of any peace. Finally, as detailed above, although humanitarian partners have been able to maintain programming throughout the first half of the year on current resources, they will soon need to make difficult decisions on prioritisation in the second half of the year unless additional funds are forthcoming.
Lives are saved in the areas of highest need

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. In the first six months of 2019, Health Cluster partners provided life-saving trauma care, rehabilitation and psychosocial support to 43,270 conflict-affected people by establishing First Aid Trauma Posts and Trauma Care Units in 8 provinces. In response to conflict and natural disasters, the Health Cluster established 28 mobile health teams that assisted approximately 450,476 people. 204,449 children aged under 5 were successfully treated for Severe and Moderate Acute Malnutrition through integrated Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams and other health facilities. A further 54,800 children were served through the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme. General food distributions reached 2.7m people in the first half of the year, including many locations where people were struggling to regain their food security after the drought. 540,000 million people were provided with clean water and 187,706 with latrines in the first half of the year, while shelter partners reached 492,727 people, 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. The continued use of indiscriminate and unlawful victim-activated pressure plate improvised explosive devices by anti-government elements caused 205 civilian casualties (58 deaths and 147 injured) in the first half of 2019. Such devices are prohibited under the Ottawa Convention on Anti-Personnel Mines, to which Afghanistan is a party. Their indiscriminate nature makes them particularly harmful to the civilian population, causing close to 50 per cent of the mine action casualties in Afghanistan. In light of seriousness of these problems, a total of 224,525 documented and un-documented returnees from Pakistan and Iran were provided with Explosive Ordnance Risk Education. The focus was to prevent loss of life and life-altering injuries through raising awareness about the threats of pressure-plate improvised explosive devices and explosive remnants of war. Protection Cluster partners also provided psychosocial support to 10,117 children to treat trauma and provided case management support to a further 4,759 children.

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

Contrary to the previous year where rainfall was minimal due to the drought, the first half of 2019 saw extremely high numbers of people affected by floods. Early-season flash floods in multiple provinces in the North, West and South of the country destroyed homes and resulted in high numbers of casualties. While the intensified rainfall was predicted in an El Niño year, the locations of the worst flooding were unusual and complicated the response, especially in the south. In all, floods and landslides affected almost 300,000 people across 32 provinces. Humanitarian partners responded with emergency life-saving assistance to 265,300 of those affected with food, emergency shelter, NPIs and clothing, often within 24 hours of assessment.
Achievements

- The role of the EiEWG is to provide access to quality education for crisis-affected children. Active conflict and drought have affected children’s access to quality education facilities and increase their vulnerability to protection risks. Through the work of the EiEWG since January 2019 approximately 44,011 school aged children (22,791 girls and 21,220 boys) gained access to emergency education across Afghanistan. 98,563 students (47,875 girls and 50,688 boys) received EIE supplies.

- The EiEWG works to improve the quality of teaching through training. During the first six months of 2019 1,729 teachers were recruited and 7,050 teachers were trained on child-centered, protective and interactive learning methodologies, classroom management, social cohesion and peace education, life skills and psychosocial support.

- In addition to providing education services to crisis-affected children, since January 2019 the EiEWG has supported coordination by creating standardised tools and documents such as an EiE monitoring tool, teacher training manual, comprehensive school safety framework and EiE kits, developed and distributed with the support of its implementing partners through different taskforces and technical working groups.

Challenges

- The use of schools as voting/registration centers for the September election will not only limit children’s access to education but potentially exposes children and teachers to attack. Ahead of the upcoming elections, the EiEWG, the Protection cluster and the Ministry of Education developed response plans to mitigate some of the risks related to the use of schools as polling centers.

- Over the past six months the EiEWG has had difficulty sourcing and managing timely, accurate data. The EiEWG has revised its IM tools and provided an orientation for implementing partners on how to use the tools to improve reporting.

- Transitioning children from competency-based education classrooms run by cluster partners to regular and hub-schooling remains a challenge. There is a clear need for development investments to be made into hub-schools to ensure a smooth transition into the public education system.

- There is a lack of protection and safeguarding knowledge among local teachers. There is a need to build capacity in this area and the EiEWG is developing a standardised teacher training manual.

- Due to the long-term nature of education activities, there is a need for more multi-year funding opportunities to ensure sustainable education outcomes. The EiEWG must continue to advocate with donors on the criticality of multi-year funding.

**CONTENTS**

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EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

PEOPLE IN NEED

985\text{K}

PEOPLE TO BE ASSISTED

816\text{K}

PEOPLE REACHED

492\text{K}

(60\%)

REQUIREMENTS (US$)

48.3\text{M}

FUNDING RECEIVED (US$)

5\text{M}

(10\%)

Achievements

- The Cluster reached 492,727 people during the first half of 2019. Of these, 164,358 people were provided with emergency shelter assistance and 492,727 individuals received basic household items to meet their immediate needs.
- In coordination with the Government of Afghanistan through the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) the joint winterisation strategy for 2019/2020 was finalised. The strategy targets 667,450 individuals through a holistic winterisation response that integrates heating fuel, shelter, food, health and WASH to mitigate vulnerabilities associated with harsh winter conditions.
- ES-NFI and the Protection Cluster organised a joint donor briefing to highlight the centrality of protection and to advocate for increased commitment from the Government and the donor community to address long-term shelter solutions for people displaced by conflict and natural disasters.
- In line with the Cluster’s capacity-building strategy, trainings were conducted on information management to enhance partners’ capacity to conduct assessments, collect data and report on this data in a meaningful way.

Challenges

- The cluster remains underfunded, having received 10 per cent of its 2019 budget requirements as of June 2019. This has resulted in a lack of capacity by partners to adequately respond to emergency shelter and NFI needs for the most vulnerable people affected by natural disasters and armed conflict.
- On the basis of current resourcing levels, the outlook is rather bleak for the funding of the 2019/2020 winterisation strategy. If the strategy is not funded, approximately 95,000 vulnerable families may be without fuel, food and health support in the upcoming winter.
- While a significant number of IDPs displaced in the West by the drought and conflict were able to return to their districts of origin particularly from Badghis, the two Site Management Taskforces estimate that, as of 30 June, there are still 13,000 people living in displacement sites in Badghis and 91,000 in Hirat. Many of the displaced, especially in urban Hirat, have little prospect of return and limited options for durable shelter solutions in their current locations which could increase vulnerabilities as winter approaches. Furthermore, due to delays in allocation of land, lack of funding for site preparatory works, informal and formal settlements in the West are overcrowded, with the average space per person at 14sqm which is below humanitarian standards.
- While the cluster has invested in SOPs for stock piling and contingency planning, most partners have no funding to stockpile supplies and in most cases their safety stocks are attached to planned operational responses, resulting in delayed assistance. The establishment of a new pipeline mechanism would enhance predictability, prioritisation and quick mobilisation of assistance.

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Achievements

- FSAC and partners remain successful in providing food security responses to the urgent needs of communities affected by drought, floods and conflict. Lifesaving food assistance was provided to 2,745,173 people between January and the end of June 2019.
- Of the people reached so far in 2019, 226,673 were conflict-affected, against a target of 350,000, and 2,583,316 were drought-affected people. The emergency response to the worst drought in a decade that struck Afghanistan in 2018, covered 22 out of 34 provinces and ended in June 2019. Beneficiaries were provided with assistance, including in-kind food and cash assistance.
- In March and April 2019, heavy rains caused devastating flash flooding in many provinces across the country and swept away houses, lands and livelihoods. Affected families received emergency food assistance, either through in-kind assistance or cash-based transfers.

Challenges

- Post-distribution monitoring in March 2019 among displaced families in Hirat and Badghis showed a poor food consumption score. In May 2019, returns of families to their areas of origin started, although not all are expected to be able to return, mainly due to insecurity in their villages. It is expected that most remaining vulnerable families will continue to need assistance.
- Clarity about the state of food security across the country following last year’s drought will only be known after this year’s main harvest. Higher than average levels of precipitation in early 2019 allow for a generally optimistic view. However, rains were erratic and it is impossible to say how many families affected by the drought were able to plant their fields. FSAC, partners and authorities will conduct a Seasonal Food Security Assessment (SFSA) to get a comprehensive overview of the food security situation in Afghanistan. First Results are expected at the end of August 2019.
- There is a very significant funding gap for livelihoods activities that has severely hampered the delivery of livelihoods assistance to those most in need, including populations affected by the flash floods in the first half of the year.
- The Food Security and Agriculture Cluster has received reports of multiple cases of aid diversion through AWAAZ Afghanistan. Beneficiaries have reported that they have faced challenges in the receipt of assistance, including allegations that assistance has been diverted by community leaders and Government officials rather than reaching people in need.
Achievements

- In the first six months of 2019, some 656,000 persons were reached with out-patient treatment by Health Cluster partners. Life-saving trauma care, rehabilitation and psychosocial support was provided to 43,270 conflicted-affected people by establishing new First Aid Trauma Posts and Trauma Care Units in 8 provinces.
- In response to conflict and natural disasters, the Health Cluster established 28 mobile health teams that assisted approximately 450,476 people.
- 132 disease outbreaks have been detected and responded to so far in 2019, including the highest recorded incidence of Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) and also high rates of measles and acute watery diarrhea among flood-affected populations.
- The provision of humanitarian health care was strengthened through capacity building. Since January 2019, training in trauma care, mass casualty management, medical management of GBV in Emergency, and Reproductive Health were provided through the Health Cluster to 475 health care workers in 28 provinces.
- During the first half of 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 12 mobile health teams and 12 medical kits to ensure continuity of services in locations where permanent health facilities were closed or damaged.

Challenges

- Escalating conflict has created increased demand for the provision of emergency trauma care in areas of conflict. More areas in the country are now conflicted-affected and are without essential trauma care services.
- Assistance for individuals with disabilities, often because of trauma, remains a significant gap that should be comprehensively addressed. The continuum of trauma care including rehabilitation and psychosocial support continues to be a major gap in health service provision for an expanding section of the population.
- Humanitarian access for healthcare workers is deteriorating in many conflicted-affected areas. So far in 2019, there have been extensive bans on vaccinations, closures of health facilities and reduced access due to insecurity, affecting close to 3.2 million people, reducing their access to essential health services.
- Health Cluster partners report a concerning trend of increasing attacks on healthcare facilities and healthcare workers in terms of their frequency, severity and deadliness. More advocacy is needed at 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 IDP sites is ever increasing. Scaling-up disease surveillance and response is necessary to prevent large-scale public health crises.

CONTACT

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Achievements

- From January to the end of June 2019, 126,391 children aged under 5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 78,058 children with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) received services through integrated Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams, Health Sub-Centers and fixed health facilities. In addition, a total of 59,014 Pregnant and Lactating Women were provided with supplementary food.
- 54,800 children were served through the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP).
- A total of 9,253 displaced children aged 6-59 months, were reached with lifesaving SAM treatment services in IDP sites around the country.
- A total of 18,221 women of child-bearing age were provided with Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergency (IYCF-E) services.
- Four Rapid Nutrition assessments (2 in Badghis and 2 in Hirat); three SMART surveys (1 in Kabul urban, 1 in Kabul rural and 1 in Khost); and one SQUEAC assessment in Nangarhar province were conducted by nutrition cluster partners.

Challenges

- In the first six months of 2019, access to people in need was severely hampered in some areas by constant insecurity that affected the much-needed provision of lifesaving emergency nutrition services, as well as mandatory program monitoring and staff supervision. Among the most notable access difficulties faced by Nutrition Cluster partners were in western Nuristan and the whole of Farah province, where services were seriously disrupted by NSAGs.
- There is a $9.8 million funding deficit and the sector is also experiencing problems with international suppliers. Looking forward into the second half of the year, currently available stock will last until the end of September. As of 1 October 2019, supplies of some essential supplements will be exhausted.
- Of particular concern is the shortage of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) stock for the last quarter of 2019. An additional 85,000 cartons of RUTF are required to treat approximately 93,000 children and ensure there are sufficient supplies for the winter period. As a mitigation measure, UNICEF is working with global experts to adjust the dose of RUTF required for the treatment of children with SAM. Additionally, UNICEF is working closely with the Ministry of Public Health to adjust the time period of RUTF treatment to maximise remaining supplies. UNICEF is proactively seeking funding to procure additional supplies of RUTF to meet needs through to the end of the year.
Achievements

- A total of 224,525 documented and undocumented returnees from Pakistan and Iran were provided with Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE). The focus was to prevent loss of life and life-altering injuries through raising awareness about the threats of pressure-plate improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

- Psychosocial support including psychological first aid and basic counselling was provided to 10,117 children affected by trauma. Through Child-Friendly Spaces, all of these children were provided with a safe environment in which to play and join in recreational activities. Primarily in the West of the country, community-based child protection was strengthened through the dissemination of child protection messaging among displaced people, as well as community mobilisation on the identification of child protection cases, prevention and response to abuse, exploitation, neglect and violence against children.

- 4,759 children were supported through case management services. 70 members of the Child Protection in Emergencies sub-cluster and the Child Protection Action Network were trained on child protection case management. The trainings will enable the participants to better monitor, identify, report, respond, and refer child protection cases to available services.

- 24,247 men, boys, women and girls were reached during community dialogues on GBV, including awareness-raising around harmful traditional practices. A further 9,106 drought-affected men, boys, women and girls were reached through survivor-centred multi-sectoral GBV services that focused on the mitigation of harmful negative coping mechanisms such as abuse, harassment, forced disappearance, domestic violence, health and mental health issues.

Challenges

- Due to the lack of other available livelihoods solutions, negative coping mechanisms among IDPs, particularly people affected by drought in Hirat and Badghis continue to expose children to protection risks including prostitution, trafficking, early marriage and child labour.

- Conflict-related access challenges continue to hamper the delivery of protection assistance to people in need. This is particularly challenging for mine action partners who are often unable to access areas to provide life-saving mine and unexploded ordnance awareness activities.

- Illegal taxation of humanitarian assistance by NSAGs is frequently reported by protection actors.

- Closer collaboration and planning with government and development actors is required to ensure that protection responses become embedded in state and other services.
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

**Achievements**

- As of June 2019, WASH sector partners reached over 830,000 people, more than half of the annual target of 1.55 million people. This included over 407,912 people affected by drought, 221,877 people from protracted conflict and 62,689 from floods.
- The WASH Cluster reached 540,627 people with emergency water supplies, 187,706 people with sanitation services and 671,694 people with hygiene awareness messages.
- The WASH cluster continued to harmonise implementation of water, sanitation and hygiene preparedness and response interventions across the country through improved coordination and collaboration with all partners in all regions. It collectively worked with 27 partners from government line ministries, humanitarian partners and civil society organisations.
- WASH Cluster funding reached $19.58 million (including $10.9 million carry-over resources from 2018) just over half of the target of 36.4 million for 2019.

**Challenges**

- Weak government leadership and action on institutionalising humanitarian preparedness and response in regular governmental planning and programs, including the necessary specific budget allocation. Similarly, government ownership and leadership of cluster coordination mechanisms at the regional level is also lacking.
- Prolonged and costly humanitarian WASH responses were required in informal IDP settlements in the West because of delays in the Government's allocation of land for durable solutions. This has necessitated months of expensive water-trucking when bore holes and other solutions could have been explored much earlier if land tenure had been resolved in relocation sites.
- Insecurity, access challenges and limited presence of partners in the majority of areas controlled by NSAGs.

**Contact**

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## Multi-Purpose Cash for Emergencies

### Achievements
- Since January 2019, the Cash and Voucher Working Group (CVWG) has provided technical advice and capacity to other clusters to support scale-up and improved quality of cash programming with a major focus on do no harm principles.
- The CVWG led the development of common technical standards and guidance notes and key issues such as delivery mechanisms, an updated survival minimum expenditure basket, selection criteria, post-distribution monitoring standards, cash for work payments and cash versus in-kind selection criteria.
- During the past six months, capacity building and technical support to the wider cash community continued, specifically targeting NGOs relatively new to the cash field. The main concerns covered were the selection and roll-out of appropriate cash delivery mechanisms and the minimum requirements of contractual agreements.

### Challenges
- While markets are generally resilient, the very limited number of mobile money providers and agents in rural areas of Afghanistan is a challenge that affects cash response during emergencies and the potential reach of humanitarian cash assistance. One alternative possible solution is to utilise the hawala system that that has wide reach, but comes with its own challenges related to monitoring and due diligence by partners.

### Contact
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Co-chair  
shereen.noori@wfp.org
### Strategic Objective 1 (SO1): Lives are saved in the areas of highest need

#### 1.1 HEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>% of victims who receive life-saving trauma care within the province where the injury was sustained</th>
<th>Baseline: &lt;35%</th>
<th>Target: 45%</th>
<th>Q2 Progress: 44%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of trauma cases treated within 24 hours</td>
<td>Baseline: N/A</td>
<td>Target: 75,000</td>
<td>Q2 Progress: 79,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of affected people receiving in-kind food assistance</td>
<td>Baseline: N/A</td>
<td>Target: 45,000</td>
<td>Q2 Progress: 44,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of trauma cases treated through FATPs (m/w/b/g)</td>
<td>Baseline: 110,000</td>
<td>Target: 65,000</td>
<td>Q2 Progress: 32,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of new FATPs established in high-risk provinces</td>
<td>Baseline: 20</td>
<td>Target: 25</td>
<td>Q2 Progress: 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1.2 HEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>% of health facilities providing clinical management of rape (CMR) to survivors</th>
<th>Baseline: N/A</th>
<th>Target: 20</th>
<th>Q2 Progress: 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of health staff trained on national GBV protocol</td>
<td>Baseline: 3,979</td>
<td>Target: 1,030</td>
<td>Q2 Progress: 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of women, men, girls and boys who receive focused psychosocial and psychological care</td>
<td>Baseline: 750,000</td>
<td>Target: 810,000</td>
<td>Q2 Progress: 77,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of women provided with antenatal care in high-risk provinces</td>
<td>Baseline: 20,000</td>
<td>Target: 15,000</td>
<td>Q2 Progress: 27,749</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1.3 FSAC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>% of households with poor food consumption</th>
<th>Baseline: 35%</th>
<th>Target: 15%</th>
<th>Q2 Progress: N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of conflict-affected IDP, returnee, refugee women, men and children of all ages who receive adequate food/cash responses, in a timely manner</td>
<td>Baseline: 800,000</td>
<td>Target: 591,000</td>
<td>Q2 Progress: 244,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of affected people receiving in-kind food assistance</td>
<td>Baseline: 500,000</td>
<td>Target: 216,000</td>
<td>Q2 Progress: 312,245</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LOGFRAME

**1.4 NUTRITION**

**Outputs**

- Necessary food assistance is provided to affected households in a timely manner

| Baseline | Target | Q2 Progress | Progress
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>811</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>375,000</td>
<td>16,558</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>287,527</td>
<td>1,440,000</td>
<td>565,411</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decline in GAM among IDP, returnee, refugee and non-displaced, conflict-affected children under 5 (g/b) and a decline in PLW suffering from acute malnutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of IDP, returnee, refugee and non-displaced children under five with SAM who are cured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of IDP, returnee, refugee and non-displaced children under five with MAM who are cured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls (6-59 months) with SAM and MAM enrolled in therapeutic feeding programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of PLW with acute malnutrition enrolled in TSFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of RUTFs clinics supplied with ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTF) over 12 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Q2 Progress</th>
<th>Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>232,478</td>
<td>98,526</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201,000</td>
<td>250,625</td>
<td>59,014</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>504,000</td>
<td>607,671</td>
<td>227,532</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145,335</td>
<td>128,159</td>
<td>61,355</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,193</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>2,664</td>
<td>222%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1.5 WASH**

**Outputs**

- Necessary hygiene assistance is provided to affected communities and people in a timely manner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Q2 Progress</th>
<th>Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>540,627</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>187,706</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>550,000</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>352,603</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>319,091</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Outputs**

- Affected people have access to the water and sanitation services and facilities they need

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Q2 Progress</th>
<th>Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>145,335</td>
<td>128,159</td>
<td>61,355</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,193</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>2,664</td>
<td>222%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1.6 ES-NFI**

**Outputs**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Q2 Progress</th>
<th>Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48,119</td>
<td>208,980</td>
<td>164,358</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Outcomes**

- Proportion of IDP, returnee and non-displaced conflict-affected women, men and children of all ages receiving shelter assistance who express satisfaction about this support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Q2 Progress</th>
<th>Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Outcomes**

- Necessary ES-NFI assistance is provided to affected communities and people in a timely manner
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Q2 Progress</th>
<th>% Reduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of people receiving the winterisation standard package for insulation</td>
<td>16,145</td>
<td>332,604</td>
<td>45,158</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people receiving basic household items (NFI) to meet their immediate needs</td>
<td>440,641</td>
<td>766,238</td>
<td>492,727</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people whose shelter was upgraded, allowing for safer and more dignified living conditions</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>66,144</td>
<td>1,528</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1.7 PROTECTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Q2 Progress</th>
<th>% Reduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The incidence of death and injury among IDP, returnee and non-displaced, conflict-affected women, men and children of all ages from mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) is reduced</td>
<td>440,641</td>
<td>5-10%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people living within one kilometre of a known explosive hazard benefitting from the removal of those explosive hazards</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>130,303</td>
<td>34,850</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square metres of area cleared from known explosive hazards</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5,094,917</td>
<td>4,767,594</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRE programmes are provided to vulnerable populations affected by the conflict</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>409,047</td>
<td>429,566</td>
<td>105%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of conflict-affected communities visited by crossed-trained teams for EOD, survey and Mine/ERW risk education</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1.8 MULTI-PURPOSE CASH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Q2 Progress</th>
<th>% of households who receive MPC assistance who have medium or low reduced coping score (as measured by the reduced Coping Strategies Index - rCSI)</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recent conflict IDPs and returnees are able to meet their basic needs in the first phase of displacement, without having to resort to severe negative coping strategies</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>% of households who receive MPC assistance who have medium or low reduced coping score (as measured by the reduced Coping Strategies Index - rCSI)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable, recent conflict IDPs are provided with timely multi-purpose cash grants to meet their basic needs</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>119,626</td>
<td>% of recent conflict IDPs in need who receive multi-purpose cash grants to cover their basic emergency requirements</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable, undocumented returnees from Iran and Pakistan are provided with IOM multi-purpose cash grants upon arrival, to meet their transport and NFI needs</td>
<td>42,577</td>
<td>163,000</td>
<td>24,024</td>
<td>% of returnees from Iran or Pakistan who receive multi-purpose cash grants upon arrival to cover their transport and NFI needs</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1.9 MULTI-SECTOR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Q2 Progress</th>
<th>% Total # of HTR districts where IDPs have received assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH, shelter, health and food security assistance is delivered to IDP women, men, boys and girls living in hard-to-reach (HTR) areas</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>% Total # of HTR districts where IDPs have received assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of HTR districts where IDPs have received health assistance</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>% of HTR districts where IDPs have received WASH assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of HTR districts where IDPs have received health assistance</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>% of HTR districts where IDPs have received WASH assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcomes</td>
<td># of HTR districts where IDPs and vulnerable affected people have received ES-NFI assistance</td>
<td># of HTR districts receiving emergency health services from MHTs</td>
<td># of MHTs deployed to areas where fixed health facilities have been closed</td>
<td># of IDPs in HTR districts receiving WASH assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Strategic Objective 2 (SO2): Protection violations are reduced and respect for International Humanitarian Law is increased**

### 2.1 PROTECTION

**Outcomes**

1. **Impact of armed conflict and natural disasters on civilians and civilian facilities is reduced**
   - % reduction in civilian casualties compared to the same period of the previous year
   - Baseline: 10,993 | Target: 10% | Q2 Progress: 27%
   - **27%**

2. **Humanitarian negotiation and advocacy initiatives are conducted with parties to the conflict in order to enhance the level of respect for IHL and IHRL**
   - # of conflict-affected schools and healthcare facilities that have been re-opened following a military presence, as a result of protection negotiation and advocacy
   - Baseline: N/A | Target: 100 | Q2 Progress: N/A
   - **N/A**

3. **Protection monitoring visits conducted countrywide**
   - Baseline: 382 | Target: 400 | Q2 Progress: N/A
   - **N/A**

4. **People reached through protection monitoring visits**
   - Baseline: 252,327 | Target: 252,327 | Q2 Progress: N/A
   - **N/A**

### 2.2 PROTECTION

**Outcomes**

1. **An appropriate coordinated response provides necessary protection assistance to affected communities and people, including children, in a timely manner**
   - # of at-risk IDP, returnee and non-displaced conflict or natural-disaster-affected GBV survivors receiving multi-sectoral assistance (psycho-social, legal, safety, health and dignity kits)
   - Baseline: 375,575 | Target: 235,722 | Q2 Progress: 9,016
   - **4%**

2. **Increased community awareness of and capacity to respond to GBV**
   - # of community members mobilised through community dialogues to prevent and respond to GBV
   - Baseline: 128,924 | Target: 226,784 | Q2 Progress: 24,247
   - **11%**

3. **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**
   - # of targeted girls and boys benefiting from age- and gender-sensitive psychosocial support activities
   - Baseline: 143,555 | Target: 82,451 | Q2 Progress: 10,117
   - **12%**
### Strategic Objective 3 (SO3): People struck by sudden- and slow-onset crises get timely assistance

#### 2.3  Protection

**Displacement-affected communities are able to claim HLP rights and possess legal identity, including civil documentation (LCD)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th># of individuals receiving information on HLP and LCD rights</th>
<th>Baseline: 28,639</th>
<th>Target: 45,531</th>
<th>Q2 Progress: N/A</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of individual receiving counselling and legal assistance on HLP and LCD rights</td>
<td>Baseline: 26,244</td>
<td>Target: 25,170</td>
<td>Q2 Progress: N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of displaced people with improved access to land and security of tenure as a result of humanitarian activities</td>
<td>Baseline: 14,930</td>
<td>Target: 14,937</td>
<td>Q2 Progress: N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2.4  Education

**School-aged girls and boys affected by emergencies can access quality, basic education**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th># of school-aged girls and boys affected by emergencies who have access to quality, basic education</th>
<th>Baseline: 147,718</th>
<th>Target: 349,372</th>
<th>Q2 Progress: 44,011</th>
<th>87%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of TLS (CBE, ALC, TLS) established and maintained</td>
<td>Baseline: 4,924</td>
<td>Target: 11,646</td>
<td>Q2 Progress: 1,262</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of school-aged children (b/g) benefitting from teaching and learning materials (student kits, teaching kits, classroom kits)</td>
<td>Baseline: 147,718</td>
<td>Target: 349,372</td>
<td>Q2 Progress: 98,563</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of teachers (f/m) recruited</td>
<td>Baseline: 2,736</td>
<td>Target: 11,646</td>
<td>Q2 Progress: 1,729</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of teachers (f/m) trained on EiE</td>
<td>Baseline: 6,567</td>
<td>Target: 15,000</td>
<td>Q2 Progress: 7,050</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of community members (including school management shuras) sensitised on the importance of EiE</td>
<td>Baseline: 6,884</td>
<td>Target: 11,646</td>
<td>Q2 Progress: 24,836</td>
<td>213%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3.1  Multi-Sector

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

| Outcomes | # of people affected by natural disasters who received assistance | Baseline: 2,692,000 | Target: 3,360,000 | Q2 Progress: 2,916,343 | 87% |
## 3.2 COORDINATION

### Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong># of IASC-led peer-to-peer reviews of the humanitarian architecture completed in Afghanistan</strong></td>
<td>Baseline: -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong># of provinces where baseline mobility community assessments were conducted</strong></td>
<td>Baseline: 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of rapid (HEAT) assessments completed in relation to displaced populations</strong></td>
<td>Baseline: 481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of sector-specific and inter-sectoral needs assessments completed</strong></td>
<td>Baseline: 107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of households assessed as part of the annual WoA Assessment</strong></td>
<td>Baseline: 22,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of cluster reports on needs, response and gaps provided to the HCT per year</strong></td>
<td>Baseline: 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Logframe:

- **Baseline:** 1,355,282
  **Target:** 3,352,016
  **Q2 Progress:** 2,526,209
  **Progress:** 75%

- **Baseline:** 178,000
  **Target:** 335,202
  **Q2 Progress:** 402,108
  **Progress:** 120%

- **Baseline:** 1,177,282
  **Target:** 3,016,814
  **Q2 Progress:** 2,098,096
  **Progress:** 70%

- **Baseline:** 108,353
  **Target:** 1,782,500
  **Q2 Progress:** 567,611
  **Progress:** 32%

- **Baseline:** N/A
  **Target:** 171,250
  **Q2 Progress:** 0
  **Progress:** 0%

- **Baseline:** 108,353
  **Target:** 1,611,250
  **Q2 Progress:** 567,611
  **Progress:** 35%

- **Baseline:** 108,353
  **Target:** 1,782,500
  **Q2 Progress:** 567,611
  **Progress:** 32%

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  **Target:** 3,016,814
  **Q2 Progress:** 2,098,096
  **Progress:** 70%

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  **Progress:** 0%
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACRONYMS</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFSA</td>
<td>Emergency Food Security Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EiE</td>
<td>Education in Emergency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EiEWG</td>
<td>Education in Emergencies Working Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOD</td>
<td>Explosive Ordnance Disposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC</td>
<td>Emergency Relief Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<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>
<td>FSAC</td>
<td>Food Security and Agriculture Cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTS</td>
<td>Financial Tracking Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAM</td>
<td>Gender and Age Marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAM</td>
<td>Global Acute Malnutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBV</td>
<td>Gender-Based Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCT</td>
<td>Humanitarian Country Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEAT</td>
<td>Household Emergency Assessment Tool</td>
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<tr>
<td>HLP-TF</td>
<td>Housing Land and Property Task Force</td>
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<tr>
<td>HNO</td>
<td>Humanitarian Needs Overview</td>
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<tr>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>Humanitarian Response Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>HTR</td>
<td>Hard-To-Reach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IASC</td>
<td>Inter-Agency Standing Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICCT</td>
<td>Inter-Cluster Coordination Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDP</td>
<td>Internally Displaced Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IED</td>
<td>Improvised Explosive Device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IHL</td>
<td>International Humanitarian Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMAM</td>
<td>Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPC</td>
<td>Integrated Food Security Phase Classification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAM</td>
<td>Moderate Acute Malnutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoE</td>
<td>Ministry of Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoPH-PND</td>
<td>Ministry of Public Health - Public Nutrition Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPC</td>
<td>Multi-Purpose Cash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MRE  Mine Risk Education
NFI  Non-Food Items
OCHA  United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PDM  Post-Distribution Monitoring
PIMS  Protection Incident Monitoring System
PIN  People in Need
PLW  Pregnant and Lactating Women
PoC  Protection of Civilians
rCSI  reduced Coping Strategies Index
RUTF  Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
SADD  Sex and Age Disaggregated Data
SAM  Severe Acute Malnutrition
SMEB  Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket
SO  Strategic Objective
SSA  Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care
TLS  Temporary Learning Spaces
TSFP  Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme
UNAMA  United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNHCR  United Nations Refugee Agency
UNICEF  United Nations Children's Fund
WASH  Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP  World Food Programme
WFS  Women Friendly Spaces
WHO  World Health Organization
WoA  Whole of Afghanistan
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.

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.

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.

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.

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.
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

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/ cerf/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 fts@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 Team’s 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.

www.unocha.org/afghanistan

www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/afghanistan

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