

# Afghanistan



Roger Lemoine/UNICEF/2010

2011

Consolidated Appeal

# Mid-Year Review



UNITED NATIONS



### SAMPLE OF ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

AARREC	CRS	Humedica	MENTOR	UMCOR
ACF	CWS	IA	MERLIN	UNAIDS
ACTED	DanChurchAid	ILO	NCA	UNDP
ADRA	DDG	IMC	NPA	UNDSS
Africare	Diakonie Emergency Aid	INTERMON	NRC	UNEP
AMI-France	DRC	Internews	OCHA	UNESCO
ARC	EM-DH	INTERSOS	OHCHR	UNFPA
ASB	FAO	IOM	OXFAM	UN-HABITAT
ASI	FAR	IPHD	PA (formerly ITDG)	UNHCR
AVSI	FHI	IR	PACT	UNICEF
CARE	FinnChurchAid	IRC	PAI	UNIFEM
CARITAS	FSD	IRD	Plan	UNJLC
CEMIR International	GAA	IRIN	PMU-I	UNMAS
CESVI	GOAL	IRW	PU	UNOPS
CFA	GIZ	JOIN	RC/Germany	UNRWA
CHF	GVC	JRS	RCO	VIS
CHFI	Handicap International	LWF	Samaritan's Purse	WFP
CISV	HealthNet TPO	Malaria Consortium	Save the Children	WHO
CMA	HELP	Malteser	SECADEV	World Concern
CONCERN	HelpAge International	Mercy Corps	<i>Solidarités</i>	World Relief
COOPI	HKI	MDA	SUDO	World Vision
CORDAID	Horn Relief	MDM	TEARFUND	ZOA
COSV	HT	MEDIAIR	TGH	

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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>.

Full project details can be viewed, downloaded and printed from <http://fts.unocha.org>



**Legend**

- ⊗ National capital
- ⊙ Provincial capital
- Populated place
- International boundary
- - - Provincial boundary

**Provinces**

1. Kunduz, 2. Panisher, 3. Nuristan, 4. Kapisa, 5. Laghman, 6. Parwan, 7. Kabul, 8. Khost

Disclaimers: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

\*Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu & Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

Map data sources: CGIAR, United Nations Cartographic Section, ESRI, Europa Technologies, UN OCHA.

**Elevation (meters)**

- 5,000 and above
- 4,000 - 5,000
- 3,000 - 4,000
- 2,500 - 3,000
- 2,000 - 2,500
- 1,500 - 2,000
- 1,000 - 1,500
- 800 - 1,000
- 600 - 800
- 400 - 600
- 200 - 400
- 0 - 200
- Below sea level



**1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The humanitarian community in Afghanistan is working to save lives and alleviate the suffering of the most vulnerable. This is a difficult task in a complex environment and all humanitarian actors, including national and international NGOs, the UN, donors and the Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement, are working together at varying degrees to address outstanding humanitarian needs.

Despite progress in certain areas, many Afghans continue suffering as a result of chronic vulnerability compounded by insecurity and violent conflict. Natural disasters, extreme weather and limited infrastructure further limit effective recovery or development, reinforcing dependence upon emergency assistance. Millions of Afghans remain in need of food, clean water, sanitation and hygiene, livelihood assistance, and protection, in particular women and children.

The 2011 Consolidated Appeal notes the root causes of humanitarian crises in Afghanistan, including ongoing conflict and endemic natural disasters, combined with limited humanitarian access, human rights abuses, lack of good governance and widespread corruption, a slow-moving economy and underdevelopment.

Lack of snow during winter and rains during the spring has resulted in dryness impacting different areas of the country – mainly in the Northern, North-eastern, Western and Central Highlands regions.<sup>1</sup> While a drought has not yet been formally declared, the humanitarian community anticipates significant deterioration in population’s access to food due to failure of the rain-fed wheat crop and the deterioration in pastures and rangelands for livestock. It is anticipated that populations who rely on rain-fed agriculture will transfer from being “food-stressed” to being in a “food crisis” during the remainder of 2011 and that this state will remain in effect until the 2012 harvest (June-August).<sup>2</sup> A Ministry of Agriculture Prospectus Report released in mid-June 2011 indicates a cereal deficit of approximately two million metric tons, almost three times the amount in 2010. In some parts of Northern region safe drinking water is being supplemented by water tankering due to lack of access from dryness-related issues. Concerns are further raised about the potential impact on nutrition and health in coming months as well as displacements and protection due to lack of water, food and livelihoods for already vulnerable populations.

<b>Consolidated Appeal for Afghanistan 2011</b> <i>Key parameters</i>	
Duration	12 months (January - December 2011)
Key milestones in 2011	Planting seasons: March, October Winter: October-November Spring: March Harvest: June-September
Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4.1 million food assistance beneficiaries</li> <li>• 435,436 IDPs</li> <li>• 515,000 refugee returnees</li> <li>• 1,000,000 farmers</li> <li>• vulnerable populations</li> </ul>
Total funding request: \$454 million	Funding request per beneficiary: \$110/beneficiary

At the time of publication of the CAP MYR, the needs and response for an anticipated drought are undetermined: assessment and survey results are expected in July.

This complex combination leaves an estimated 4.1 million people food-insecure<sup>3</sup> and a further one million in need of agricultural assistance. An estimated 68% of the Afghan population has no access to safe water and sanitation facilities, and 42% of school-age children are staying out of school. Humanitarian actors must also ensure emergency assistance and protection for the current 435,436 internally displaced people (IDPs).

<sup>1</sup> The UN defines eight regions for planning purposes: Central Highlands, Eastern, South-eastern, Southern, Western, Northern, and North-eastern, plus the capital region around Kabul.

<sup>2</sup> FEWSNET and WFP Food Security Outlook June 2011.

<sup>3</sup> The humanitarian community estimates that this figure could increase to 7.8 million, due to the drought-like conditions.

In addition to the consequences of the conflict, natural disasters remain a constant threat to Afghanistan's vulnerable population. Natural hazards are endemic to Afghanistan and include floods, land and rock slides, wind and sand storms, drought, pandemics, earthquakes, and avalanches.

In 2011 for example, floods in Nimroz (Kandahar province) displaced over 1,000 families (7,000 people) while floods in Logar temporarily displaced more than 800 families (4,800 people) and extensively damaged agriculture lands. Aid agencies were unable to effectively respond to needs caused by floods in Ghazni due to unclear administration of the area and a lack of security assurances. The landslides in Marmul in Balk Province of Northern region displaced some 322 families (2,254 people). Late winter rains and limited spring precipitation has also led to drought in at least 13 provinces, intensifying underlying food insecurity in the country. The lack of enough snowfall and spring rain in Afghanistan reduced wheat yields, which is a particular concern in a country beset by 54% chronic malnutrition rates, according to National Nutrition Survey conducted in 2004.

The safety and security of both civilians and humanitarian aid workers is a pre-eminent concern in Afghanistan. With an 18% increase in security incidents from 2010 to 2011, violent conflict continues to have an increasingly harmful impact on the population while simultaneously restricting humanitarian access. According to the UN Human Rights Report released on 9 March 2011, 2,777 civilians were killed and another 4,440 injured. The organization also noted that May 2011 was the deadliest month in the past four years for civilians, with 348 people killed and 593 injured. As a result of the conflict a large number of civilians cannot access basic services or humanitarian aid.

The revised Consolidated Appeal for 2011 seeks US\$454 million<sup>4</sup> to carry out life-saving and life-sustaining projects for Afghanistan's most vulnerable populations. This figure is a 33% reduction from the original requirements of \$678 million due to the Humanitarian Country Team's (HCT's) determination that the mid-year review should include a review of all existing projects to further improve targeting of humanitarian action. To date, this appeal received more than \$287 million or 63% in donor funds requested for 144 projects. Critical sectors such as Emergency Shelter and NFIs (18%) remain under-funded.

While the lines between development and emergency response are sometimes blurred, the 2011 CAP MYR aims to further delineate a boundary between needs that require immediate response to save lives or prevent irrevocable harm and needs as a result of structural underdevelopment. The revised 2011 CAP places greater emphasis on life-saving and livelihood-saving activities and strengthening emergency preparedness and contingency planning.

The HCT identified the following strategic objectives<sup>5</sup>:

- A. Immediate:** To provide humanitarian assistance and protection to victims of conflict and natural disaster.
- B. High:** To develop contingency planning on recognized hazards (with reference to HYOGO Framework Priority 5).
- C. Medium:** To provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to populations impacted by the consequences of chronic vulnerability (or under-development).

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<sup>4</sup> All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org)), which will display its requirements and funding on the current

<sup>5</sup> Per decision by HCT during this process, the priority ranking of the Strategic Objectives were revised (shifting B and C) to support those most vulnerable populations

**A F G H A N I S T A N**

**Some basic facts about Afghanistan**

Type		Most recent data	Previously
Demographics	Population	26,000,000 <sup>6</sup> (Government of Afghanistan, Central Statistics Office, 2010 estimate based on 2007/8 National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment)	14,606,400 (UNFPA 1990)
	Gross domestic product per capita	\$964 in 2005 (Afghan Human Development Report 2007, UNDP)	\$683 in 2002
Economic Status	Percent of population living on less than \$1 per day	42% (UNDP)	
	Education	School attendance	42% of school-age children (< 5 million) out of school (Ministry of Education /UNESCO Draft Interim Plan for Fast Tract Initiative funding)
Adult illiteracy		88% adult women non-literate, 61% adult men non-literate (Ministry of Education/UNESCO Draft Interim Plan for Fast Tract Initiative funding)	N/A
Food Security and Agriculture	Food security baseline	68% of the Afghan population is affected by some form of food insecurity with 31% food-insecure and 37% borderline food-insecure (NRVA 2008)	N/A
	2011 Cereal requirements, production and deficit	Total cereal requirement in 2011: 6.3 million metric tons (MTs) Total cereal production in 2011: 4.3 million MTs Predicted cereal deficit in 2011: 2 million MTs - three times the cereal deficit in 2010 (MAIL, Agriculture Prospectus Report, May 2011) <sup>1</sup>	Cereal deficit in 2010, 750,000 MTs
Health	Under-five mortality (probability of dying between birth and five years of age per 1,000 live births)	191 per 1,000 (Ministry of Public Health/World Health Organization/United Nations Children's Fund, 2008)	260 per 1,000 (UNICEF 1990)
	Maternal mortality	1,600 per 100,000 live births – second-highest in the world (UNICEF 2000-2006)	N/A
	Life expectancy	43 years (UNICEF 2006)	41 years (UNICEF 1990)
	Tuberculosis B incidence	72,000 cases per year	N/A
	Main causes of morbidity	Diarrhoeal diseases:18.5%; fever 18.9%; respiratory illness 12%	N/A
Nutrition	Acute malnutrition in children six to 59 months	16.7% global acute malnutrition (GAM), of which: 12% moderate acute malnutrition (MAM); 4.7% severe acute malnutrition (SAM) (Rapid Nutrition Assessment covering 22 provinces of the country, MoPH, 2008)	7% acute malnutrition, 54% chronic malnutrition (National Nutrition Survey, MoPH, 2004)
	Malnutrition in children six to 59 months	40% underweight 54% stunting (National Nutritional Survey, 2004, MoPH)	N/A
Population Movement	Total IDPs	As of April 2011, 435,436 people are internally displaced (UNHCR and DoRR, May 2011 <sup>7</sup> ) with an additional 220,000 estimated displaced by natural disasters (Afghanistan Natural Disaster Management Authority estimate, Aug. 2010)	351, 907 (UNHCR, 2010) idem 102,658 displaced people in 2010
	Protracted IDPs prior to 31 December 2002	117,011 people displaced due to conflict (76,422) and natural disaster (40,589)	
	Conflict-induced internal displacement	316, 055 IDPs in total, of which an estimated 226,682 people displaced from June 2009 – September 2010 <sup>8</sup> (UNHCR). In 2011 (up to May), 91,035 people have been forcibly displaced.	
	Natural disaster	Total accounted is 25,567 with an additional	

<sup>6</sup> Estimates vary greatly for population. The second draft of the National Education Strategic Plan (NESPII) in March 2010 uses a total population estimate for Afghanistan of 33 million people for 1387/2008, also using data from the UN Population Division. The figure of 29.12 million appears on the World Population Prospects: 2008 Revision Population Database. <http://esa.un.org/unpp/p2k0data.asp>. And the Human Development Index 2010 reports 29 million.

<sup>7</sup> These estimates are from UNHCR and DORR sources and do not include IDPs scattered in urban and semi-urban areas as well as locations where UNHCR or DoRRs do not have access.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid

**A F G H A N I S T A N**

Type		Most recent data	Previously
	<i>induced displacement</i>	220,000 estimated affected by flash floods in July/August 2010; 30% reportedly displaced ( <i>ANDMA August 2010</i> )	
	Refugee returnees	Between 5.5 and 6 million refugees returned to Afghanistan, of whom UNHCR has assisted the return of 4,560,976 refugees as of 8 June 2011. ( <i>UNHCR</i> )	By December 2010, UNHCR had assisted the voluntary repatriation of 4,536,500 refugees ( <i>UNHCR</i> )
<b>Protection</b>	Civilian casualties as a result of conflict	The human cost of the armed conflict grew in 2010, as the conflict led to 7,120 civilian casualties, including 2,777 deaths and 4,343 injuries ( <i>UNAMA Human Rights Unit, 2010 Annual Report</i> )	Civilian casualties (deaths and injuries of Afghan civilians) went up 19% in 2010 compared to 2009 ( <i>UNAMA Human Rights Unit</i> )
	Contamination of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)	By 20 March 2011 (the end of Afghan year 1389), there were 6,545 hazards remaining affecting 627 sq.km and 2,056 communities throughout the country. ( <i>MACCA</i> )	6,776 hazards remain affecting 650 km <sup>2</sup> and 2,110 communities. ( <i>MACCA Sept. 2010</i> ).
	Other populations of concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 30.7% of Afghan women suffer from physical violence.</li> <li>- 30.1% suffer psychological violence and 25.2% from sexual violence (<i>UNIFEM, 2010</i>).</li> <li>- From September 2008 to August 2010 at least 1,795 children were injured or killed due to direct conflict-related violence.</li> <li>- More than 600 incidents affecting the education of children in 2009.</li> <li>- 120 incidents reported against both health facilities and personnel in 2009.</li> <li>- 171 incidents of denial to humanitarian access in 2009 – (<i>SG report on Children and Armed Conflict 2008 – 2010</i>).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 348 incidents affecting the education of children in 2008.</li> <li>- 30 incidents reported against both health facilities and personnel in 2008.</li> <li>- 71 incidents of denial to humanitarian access in 2008 (<i>SG report on Children and Armed Conflict 2008 – 2010</i>)</li> </ul>
<b>WASH</b>	Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source and access to sanitation	Improved sources of water for 48% of the population (78% urban and 39% rural) Improved sanitation coverage for 37% of the population (60% urban and 30% rural) ( <i>WHO/UNICEF, Joint Monitoring Plan for 2008</i> )	UNDP: 68%  NRVA 2007-2008 (Water 27%, Sanitation 5%)
<b>Other Vulnerability Indices</b>	ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	3/3 (most severe)	3/3 ( <i>ECHO 2009</i> )
	2010 UNDP Human Development Index score	Ranked 155 of 169 countries ( <i>UNDP</i> )	Ranked 181 of 182 ( <i>2007 UNDP HDI</i> )



**A F G H A N I S T A N**

**Table I: Requirements and funding to date per cluster**

as of 30 June 2011 <a href="http://fts.unocha.org">http://fts.unocha.org</a>						
Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.						
Cluster	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
COMMON SERVICES	19,985,980	21,117,110	13,043,911	8,073,199	62%	-
COORDINATION	15,615,286	13,693,363	8,493,789	5,199,574	62%	1,343,407
EDUCATION	172,723,819	6,646,083	3,605,114	3,040,969	54%	-
EMERGENCY SHELTER	48,350,479	32,670,748	6,024,138	26,646,610	18%	-
EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS	510,000	510,000	-	510,000	0%	-
FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	230,657,599	226,916,730	157,231,439	69,685,291	69%	-
HEALTH	40,875,494	12,299,239	7,356,079	4,943,160	60%	-
MULTI-SECTOR	90,324,074	90,130,706	22,264,753	67,865,953	25%	-
NUTRITION	27,417,503	23,328,868	16,424,300	6,904,568	70%	584,032
PROTECTION	7,489,089	8,614,888	6,217,881	2,397,007	72%	-
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	24,683,661	17,696,404	10,672,035	7,024,369	60%	-
CLUSTER NOT SPECIFIED	-	-	36,460,458	n/a	n/a	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>678,632,984</b>	<b>453,624,139</b>	<b>287,793,897</b>	<b>165,830,242</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>1,927,439</b>

**Table II: Requirements and funding to date per priority level**

Priority	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
A. IMMEDIATE	358,641,664	322,378,745	212,359,441	110,019,304	66%	1,927,439
B. HIGH	134,753,667	126,916,644	37,547,998	89,368,646	30%	-
C. MEDIUM	5,554,400	3,836,750	1,426,000	2,410,750	37%	-
D. LOW	983,182	492,000	-	492,000	0%	-
E. NOT SPECIFIED	178,700,071	-	36,460,458	n/a	n/a	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>678,632,984</b>	<b>453,624,139</b>	<b>287,793,897</b>	<b>165,830,242</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>1,927,439</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2011. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).

**A F G H A N I S T A N**

**Table III: Requirements and funding to date per organization**

Consolidated Appeal for Afghanistan 2011  
as of 30 June 2011  
<http://fts.unocha.org>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Appealing organization	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
AADA	810,388	780,388	-	780,388	0%	-
ABR	2,098,000	1,374,000	-	1,374,000	0%	-
ACF	3,070,254	2,764,022	2,446,177	317,845	89%	-
ACT-Afghanistan	4,115,710	2,102,418	-	2,102,418	0%	-
ACTD	161,600	80,800	-	80,800	0%	-
ACTED	942,970	-	-	-	0%	-
ActionAid	1,217,200	1,091,040	-	1,091,040	0%	-
ADEO [Afghanistan]	1,795,000	971,500	196,824	774,676	20%	-
Afghanaid	5,837,000	6,133,720	1,519,000	4,614,720	25%	-
AREA	1,856,450	742,400	-	742,400	0%	-
CAF	307,973	153,987	-	153,987	0%	-
CARE International	3,533,045	2,349,207	-	2,349,207	0%	-
Caritas Germany (DCV)	983,182	492,000	-	492,000	0%	-
CCA	145,000	91,398	-	91,398	0%	-
CHA	96,214	96,214	-	96,214	0%	-
DHSA	2,250,000	671,814	-	671,814	0%	-
DWHH	500,000	310,000	310,000	-	100%	-
ERF (OCHA)	-	-	3,817,918	n/a	n/a	-
FAO	25,906,848	25,365,074	22,652,420	2,712,654	89%	-
HAPA	2,100,000	1,050,000	-	1,050,000	0%	-
HAWCA	-	89,634	-	89,634	0%	-
HDO	606,016	441,650	-	441,650	0%	-
HELVETAS	736,000	698,550	-	698,550	0%	-
IBN SINA	287,064	143,532	-	143,532	0%	-
IMC UK	98,774	98,774	98,774	-	100%	-
INTERSOS	212,995	-	-	-	0%	-
IOM	18,879,322	6,517,361	-	6,517,361	0%	-
Johanniter Unfallhilfe e.V.	935,000	249,000	-	249,000	0%	-
MADERA	2,021,026	2,021,026	-	2,021,026	0%	-
MEDAIR	4,012,350	2,228,800	1,426,000	802,800	64%	584,032
MERLIN	1,270,327	1,023,129	-	1,023,129	0%	-
MI	361,660	180,500	-	180,500	0%	-
MM	460,100	96,800	-	96,800	0%	-
MTDO	129,000	124,000	-	124,000	0%	-
NRC	2,231,648	4,754,751	3,941,049	813,702	83%	-
NRDOAW	345,000	145,300	-	145,300	0%	-
OCHA	10,073,410	10,546,308	7,843,789	2,702,519	74%	1,343,407
OHCHR	176,491	-	-	-	0%	-
OXFAM GB	7,254,000	6,295,600	2,210,227	4,085,373	35%	-
OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	2,155,727	547,347	-	547,347	0%	-
RWDOA	142,800	85,575	-	85,575	0%	-
SC	1,480,444	770,223	-	770,223	0%	-
SCA	578,200	438,650	-	438,650	0%	-
SHA	990,000	324,922	-	324,922	0%	-
SHRDO	206,378	185,733	82,525	103,208	44%	-
SUWA	445,000	355,000	-	355,000	0%	-
TEARFUND	5,923,989	4,250,603	-	4,250,603	0%	-
UNFPA	903,897	903,897	872,349	31,548	97%	-

**A F G H A N I S T A N**

Appealing organization	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
UN-HABITAT	590,000	590,000	300,000	290,000	51%	-
UNHCR	100,136,137	100,153,137	52,292,574	47,860,563	52%	-
UNICEF	27,860,328	17,905,277	21,239,670	(3,334,393)	100%	-
UNIDO	850,000	410,000	-	410,000	0%	-
UNMAS	4,952,000	4,952,000	4,952,000	-	100%	-
WFP	412,195,165	232,335,750	160,292,601	72,043,149	69%	-
WHO	9,041,902	4,846,927	1,300,000	3,546,927	27%	-
ZCO	674,000	490,075	-	490,075	0%	-
ZOA Refugee Care	1,690,000	1,804,326	-	1,804,326	0%	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>678,632,984</b>	<b>453,624,139</b>	<b>287,793,897</b>	<b>165,830,242</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>1,927,439</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

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The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2011. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).

## 2. CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT, HUMANITARIAN NEEDS, AND RESPONSE

### 2.1 CONTEXT

Since 2001, a protracted and escalating conflict in Afghanistan, compounded by regular natural disasters, has had an increasingly harmful impact on an already vulnerable population. An estimated 40% of Afghans are unemployed, and over 36% of the population lives below the poverty line. An estimated 4.1 million people food-insecure and a further one million are in need of agricultural assistance. An estimated 68% of the Afghan population has no access to safe water and sanitation facilities, and 42% of school-age children are staying out of school. Approximately 15% of the population has no access to the most basic health services. The political situation in Afghanistan remains fragile and unpredictable and it is currently unclear how the drawdown of International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) troops and their provincial reconstruction teams (PRTs) will affect programming and humanitarian operations.

In 2010 reportedly 2,777 civilians were killed and another 4,440 injured as a result of the ongoing conflict. The number of conflict-related civilian casualties continues, increasing in 2011. May 2011 was the deadliest month for Afghan civilians since 2007 with 368 conflict-related civilian deaths and 593 civilian injuries. The 2011 Secretary-General's report on Children and Armed Conflict in Afghanistan reported the killing and injury of 1,795 children as a result of conflict-related violence; an additional 568 children were victims of landmines and ERW.

The number of security incidents in June 2011 is the highest since 2003. Most of the security incidents continue occurring in the southern and south-eastern Afghanistan, although the growing trend of attacks in western and northern Afghanistan is worrying. For the first time hostilities continued over the winter period and things further escalated with the start of the spring offensive in early May. A new phenomenon is violent demonstrations. In early April country-wide violent demonstrations erupted over the burning of the Holy Koran in the United States. One of the demonstrations ended in the attack of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) compound in Mazar-i-Sharif during which seven UN staff were killed.

According to Afghanistan Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Safety Office (ANSO), NGOs are not being routinely targeted by the armed opposition but are being affected, as a statistical inevitability, by an increase in ambient violence. ANSO currently ranks collateral damage and accidental strikes by improvised explosive devices (IED) as the highest risk factors affecting the NGO community.

As a result of growing insecurity humanitarian access is increasingly difficult, often resulting in:

- non-provision of assistance to vulnerable populations affected by natural and human-induced disasters
- increase in vulnerability especially among women and children
- decreased number and permanent presence of humanitarian actors
- inability by vulnerable populations to access basic and social services like health in some locations which are no longer being serviced by NGOs who have decreased their operation space due to insecurity or military operations
- inability to conduct assessments in insecure districts and respond to new wave of populations affected by conflict and natural disaster
- contractors for UN organizations repeatedly unwilling to move along the highway
- inability to fulfill programmed deliveries

The HCT is currently developing an access strategy in consultation with humanitarian partners addressing challenges and concerns of NGOs.

Large numbers of civilians have been affected by the conflict, and many do not have access to basic humanitarian services due to insecurity. The total number of IDPs in Afghanistan continues to rise

and is currently estimated at 435,000. Of these, close to 250,000 individuals were displaced as a result of conflict since 2009. Renewed conflict in the North in May and June 2011 has displaced over 10,000 individuals. Since the beginning of 2011, over 24,000 refugees (18,700 from Pakistan and 5,300 from Iran) returned to Afghanistan, bringing up the number of returnees to 5.6 million since 2002 accounting for 20% of the Afghan population.<sup>9</sup> Many of these returnees have not managed to fully reintegrate into the society and continue to pose an enormous challenge to existing structures, resources and overall absorption capacity of Afghanistan.

In June 2011, the Islamic Republics of Iran and Pakistan informed the Government of Afghanistan of intentions to return unregistered Afghans from their territories. Iran posed August 2011 as the start date of the return of up to 1.4 million people; Pakistan has reported that they will reassess their plans in 2012. There are an estimated one million unregistered Afghan nationals living in Pakistan. In addition, security operations in Pakistan's western border with Afghanistan raise the possibility of increased temporary cross-border movement of Pakistani civilians seeking to avoid violent conflict.

Natural hazards are endemic to Afghanistan and include floods, land and rock slides, wind and sand storms, drought, pandemics, earthquakes, and avalanches. According to the Afghan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), natural hazards affect over half a million people annually. After the poor flood response by the humanitarian community in 2010, humanitarian partners supported by the national clusters developed regional contingency plans to streamline information sharing, preposition aid material, and strengthen delivery mechanisms. From January and May 2011, more than 25,000 individuals were affected by flash floods alone. Another 50,000 individuals were affected by other floods. Floods and flash floods account for more than 90% of the people affected by natural hazards. To date, flood-affected communities require humanitarian assistance, particularly as many floods rendered many homeless or without critical food stocks. This is particularly important, given more than 80% of the population relying on agriculture for their livelihoods.

## **2.2 SUMMARY OF RESPONSE TO DATE**

### **Coordination and Emergency Preparedness**

The humanitarian community through the Humanitarian Regional Teams (HRTs) developed inter-agency contingency plans to prepare for and respond to humanitarian needs as a result of increasing conflict, annual floods and food insecurity brought about by limited precipitation. The provision of humanitarian aid for the first six months of the year has varied from region to region. In the Central and North Eastern region the situation has improved mainly because the humanitarian capacity to respond to disasters increased with the advent of NGO emergency response teams in some provinces, and the increased capacity in other provinces. Other factors include the development of updated 3Ws and the humanitarian coordination through HRTs. In the Southern and Eastern regions the situation has reportedly gotten worse mainly due to the combination of insecurity and inaccessibility. The conflicts, blockage of roads, and lack of reliable resources of transportation for the assistance are some of the hurdles in delivering aid.

### **Education**

The key education partners supported continued humanitarian aid to children, women and populations affected by conflict and natural disasters, and those whose humanitarian needs are resulting from situations of chronic vulnerability. Significant progress was made in promoting access to schooling through provision of learning spaces, establishment of community-based schools (CBSs), and provision of teaching and learning materials. However, the situation remains dire with national figures indicating a silent crisis of the 42% (5,000,000) of children who are not in school due to poverty and vulnerability and an acute shortage of funding due to a very low response to education projects under CAP 2011. Reduced humanitarian access and the upcoming transition are making programme delivery and regular monitoring difficult.

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<sup>9</sup> As of June 2011 some 1.7 million refugees remain in Pakistan and some one million in Iran (source: UNHCR June 2011).

### **Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items**

In the first quarter, nearly 68,000 NFI kits, over 62,000 winterization, and 20,000 shelter units were delivered. The cluster has been effectively rolled out in six regions. The non-funding of the 2011 CAP for NGO partners remains a major constraint. Limited funding affects the response and limits pre-positioning in the regions. Special attention should be given to those national and international NGOs that access remote areas.

### **Emergency Telecommunications**

The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) has three projects in the CAP 2011 which are divided in two groups. The first project is mostly on the standardization and legalization of frequencies and high frequency (HF) and very high frequency (VHF) code plugs. This project will be implemented by the humanitarian community and led by World Food Programme (WFP). As this project will be done by the individual agencies using existing resources, no additional funds are needed and the ETC members will work together to standardize and legalize the humanitarian community telecoms and data services. The major activities will include working with the government authorities to obtain approved licenses for all HF and VHF frequencies that have been used by the agencies for decades, and also to register the information and communications technology (ICT) equipment with the government. The second project addresses the training requirements of the humanitarian community information technology (IT) staff. This training is focused on two areas: 1) Emergency Response Field Package training, which will provide the necessary information to the trainees on the cluster approach; 2) how to respond to emergencies, who to work together before, during and after emergencies. The third project addresses equipment requirements to ensure a minimum stockpile of emergency telecommunications and data equipment is available in the county that will allow rapid response to any new emergency and avoid delays of bringing equipment from outside the country. Good progress is being made on project 1 and will continue until the end of the year. No funds have been received for the other two projects; without additional funds, they cannot be implemented.

### **Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC)**

FSAC partners provided food assistance to more than 1.3 million households, including IDPs, populations displaced from Pakistan, population affected by natural disasters, such as earthquake and floods, and populations that are chronically food-insecure and are unable to meet their daily food requirements. In preparation for the cultivation season 2011-12 and for the winter 2011-2012 FSAC partners are currently procuring and preparing distribution programmes for wheat seed and fertilizer to 70,000 vulnerable farming households and animal fodder to 45,000 vulnerable livestock-owning households. The cluster has continued to strengthen its coordination at the national level and has prioritized the development of cluster tools and processes and developing regional outreach and building the capacities of its partners for the coming six months. The cluster has secured further financial support and will be able to continue operations until mid-2012.

### **Health**

Funding has been the greatest challenge for the cluster. Health coordination mechanisms have been and continue to be strengthened at both national and field levels. In all 34 provinces, the provincial health teams are active and used for emergency response coordination. At national level, the cluster has continued to strengthen capacities of partners. It has put in place multi-hazard contingency plans for each of the eight regions and is currently working with provincial teams on developing provincial contingency plans. During the first half of the year, 135 outbreak alerts were investigated and responded to. Medical supplies were pre-positioned in emergency-prone health areas. As part of contingency planning, the cluster has stocked medical supplies that can cover 850,000 people for a period of three months. A total of about 280,000 conflict-affected people were reached with these emergency health supplies.

### **Logistics**

The working group managed to transport a cumulative total of 12,009 humanitarian passengers in the first half of the year against a set target of 15,000 passengers for the same period and 30,000 passengers for the end of the year. A total of 40 MTs cargo was transported and 162 humanitarian

agencies were served. Eleven destinations were covered adequately; four medical and 12 security evacuations were carried out. The working group continues to increase its capacity in the second half of the year.

### **Multi-Sector Assistance to Refugee Returnees**

During the first half of 2011, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has managed to successfully support the return of Afghan refugees through provision of cash grants. Designing of reintegration projects is well underway and within the timeframe envisaged. UNHCR's reintegration programmes focuses on high-return areas and provide assistance to all populations in the areas where these programmes are being implemented. A wide range of projects will be designed and implemented providing support in the fields of shelter, water, income generation and protection thus enabling returnees to increase their integration possibilities and improve their overall living standards. Keeping in mind that vulnerable groups do not always have access to assistance programmes especially those towards development, UNHCR will continue its support to extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) aspiring to increase their self-confidence and self-reliance. Based on assessments, experiences of the previous period of time and projected financial resources that may be made available, UNHCR will place enhanced emphasis on monitoring of the returnees in the areas of origin/return to establish more reliable data. This will enable them to assess the extent of reintegration that may eventually trigger adjustments of approaches, and to focus in the meantime on comprehensive reintegration assistance on a number of selected sites/communities.

### **Nutrition**

Nutrition Cluster operations were rolled out to three (North, Central and East) out of five regions. Capacity-building in community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM), nutrition surveillance on "Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition" (SMART) methodology for surveys including emergency simulation exercise as part of contingency planning was conducted. Consequently, a nutrition survey using SMART methodology is being implemented in six high-risk emergency provinces. A rapid nutrition assessment tool for areas of concern with limited security is finalized and is in the process of government approval. Coordinated and timely nutrition emergency preparedness and response has been enhanced through a Letter of Understanding that UNICEF, WFP and CMAM implementing partners signed including those implementing nutrition interventions in ten provinces through joint support of the European Union. This will reinforce the proper management of the acutely malnourished children and pregnant/lactating women.

The Cluster in the northern region is functioning well. Meetings are held on need basis. Both Eastern and Central Regions are newly established and have a smaller number of NGOs implementing nutrition emergency-related programmes such as CMAM. However, a number of these NGOs have received European Commission (EC) funds to introduce CMAM. Improvement on the interest of cluster activities by these agencies is expected to rise. Attempts have been made to explore the possibility of Nutrition Cluster roll-out in Southern region but discussions held with relevant NGOs, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), WFP and the World Health Organization (WHO) revealed that due to limited number of nutrition programme implementing NGOs the cluster cannot stand by itself and recommended a joint nutrition efforts with the Health Emergency Group led by WHO.

### **Protection**

The Afghanistan Protection Cluster (APC) coordinates protection activities and flags protection gaps to inform the humanitarian community on the needs of Afghan civilians affected by conflict and/or natural disasters. In order to provide an insightful overview of the comprehensive protection issues affecting civilians in Afghanistan, the APC drafted and widely disseminated two Protection Overviews covering the Northern and North-eastern regions, as well as the Southern region. The APC has completed its regional roll-out and coordinates protection issues in the North, North-eastern, Western, South-eastern, Eastern, Southern and Central Regions.

Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Sub-clusters are established and functional at the national level. In addition, the monitoring and reporting mechanism of grave violations of children's rights in armed conflict (as established by UN Security Council Resolution 1612 and 1882), including the 1612 Taskforce, has been established. This is generating important data on children's rights violations. UNAMA Humanitarian Response Unit/Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (HRU/OHCHR) provides regular information to cluster members on the human rights situation in Afghanistan and the impact of the conflict on civilians.

UNHCR, which co-chairs the IDP Task Force alongside with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), provides monthly statistical summaries of internal displacement in Afghanistan and related maps of displacement, and manages timely and appropriate response to the needs of Afghans affected by forced displacement. The IDP Task Force is now well established throughout the country with IDP coordination mechanisms in seven regions (North, North-east, East, Central, West, South and South-east). UNHCR's main focus on internal displacement remained on conflict-induced displaced and the remnant protracted IDP caseloads. Responses and coordination to natural disasters remained within the ambit of IOM and OCHA. However, UNHCR as lead of the Protection Cluster continued its lead in protection coordination of populations affected by natural disasters. UNHCR in this instance developed a widely disseminated Protection Guidance and Checklist for people affected by natural disasters. Assistance projects aiming to support IDPs have been identified in the field and implementation of activities has initiated. No delay has obstructed the programme work so far and no intervention is required.

By March 2011, through the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA) 184 communities were completely cleared; 1,576 hazards (minefields, battlefields and abandoned improvised explosive device fields) were cleared and destroyed 39,314 anti-personnel mines, 754 anti-tank mines, 198 abandoned IEDs and 174,000 ERWs.

In order to strengthen remote protection monitoring and protection information flow, UNHCR, under the APC umbrella, conducted various trainings on IDP Protection Checklist and Guidance Note with Mine Action Coordination Center of Afghanistan (MACCA) staff in Kabul, Kandahar, Jalalabad, Gardez, Herat, Mazar and Kunduz throughout May and June. The extensive MACCA field staff and community volunteers will in turn benefit from this training, tentatively extending the APC reach out capacities to places it has otherwise neither access to nor information about.

### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

WASH Cluster partners from January to June 2011 have conducted small-scale joint and separate needs assessments in the drought, flood and landslide-affected areas and locations with IDPs, deportees and other conflict-related population. The assessments covered North (Samangan, Faryab, Balkh), Central (KIS Kabul, Kapisa and Daikundi), Western (Herat, Farah) and Eastern (Nangahar deportees and Laghman) regions.

Assessments and observations found that flash floods, landslides, conflict and consequences of prolonged drought have been putting large number of people at risk of safe drinking water and other WASH interventions. Cluster partners have been observing a decrease in capacity of water supply sources and their inability to sustain the required quantity of water during the year, suggesting the need for alternative sources for safe drinking water.

Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MoRRD) provincial departments with support of the WASH Cluster partners conducted surveys and assessments that revealed the need for immediate and long-term solutions originally in 11 provinces. The WASH Cluster at national and regional levels reviewed these needs and based on them recommended strategy, priority areas, duration of interventions and technology options that will benefit more than 110,000 people.

The Cluster focus will continue its efforts in the areas where prolonged drought and previous years' flash floods have created the need for long-term and sustainable WASH interventions. At the same



time emergency WASH activities and interventions will be undertaken in the above-mentioned 11 provinces affected by the drought in 2011 and will continue to focus on landslide-affected population and intervene in areas where conflict has caused displacement.

## 2.3 UPDATED NEEDS ANALYSIS

### Overview

Despite significant progress in some areas, Afghanistan and its people continue to suffer ongoing and in many cases escalating violent conflict, dramatically increasing humanitarian needs for its chronically vulnerable rural population. Natural disasters, extreme weather, and limited infrastructure further limit effective recovery or development, reinforcing dependence upon emergency assistance. The concerns of millions of Afghans are enormous, including food and nutrition insecurity, which is expected to increase, decreased access to water due to anticipated drought emergency, forced displacement, sanitation and hygiene, livelihood assistance, and social protection – particularly for women and children. The country's political and economic landscape remains extremely fragile, characterized by rampant corruption and disputed election results. In addition, Afghanistan is highly susceptible to political and social unrest, and by natural disasters affecting its neighbouring countries. These collective challenges directly impact the ability to target humanitarian assistance.

The increasing conflict must also be placed in the context of endemic poverty in Afghanistan linked to chronic lack of development and accountability, including corruption by state authorities. Additionally, discrimination and social exclusion of ethnic minority groups compounds the problem. The long-standing effects of drought (the season 2010-2011 is proving to be extremely dry), repeated damage from seasonal flooding and limited access to food sources are primary causes of food insecurity in remote areas. Above all, however, increasing conflict continues to delay opportunities, including access to economic opportunities, markets, relief and recovery assistance.

In preparation of this MYR, the scenarios, priorities, and strategic objectives of the 2011 CAP were jointly discussed at various levels from six regional<sup>10</sup> workshops to national Cluster and Inter-Cluster meetings, as well as the HCT. Primary drivers of human suffering remain widespread household food insecurity caused by recurrent floods, droughts, violent conflict, political instability, and limited access to basic services or economic opportunity. With the focus exclusively on emergency life-saving assistance, the humanitarian community hopes to draw distinct attention and support for humanitarian assistance. However, the UN family and partner stakeholders continue to work closely together, at all levels, including through contributions to the Integrated Strategic Framework, UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), and the CAP. In addition, the international community provides support to the Government of Afghanistan at federal, provincial, and district levels.

Coordinated humanitarian and preparedness assistance is of critical importance, given the significant challenges posed in Afghanistan and the large number of actors present in country. Multiple actors are engaged in this endeavour to promote timely and complementary assistance and preparedness efforts. In partnership with all agencies, the HCT, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator, seeks to provide civil-military and inter-cluster coordination, information management, contingency planning and preparedness, fundraising, and advocacy.

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<sup>10</sup> The following is the regional breakdown in country with the provincial capitals in which they are based: North (Mazar-i-Sharif), Northeast (Kunduz), East (Jalalabad), South (Kandahar), West (Herat) and Central-Central Highland-South East (Kabul).

**A F G H A N I S T A N**

<b>2011 CAP MYR Planning Figures</b>									
<i>Based on the HRT CAP MYR Workshops and Inter-Agency Contingency Planning in May 2011</i>									
Regions	NORTH	NORTH EAST	EAST	SOUTH	WEST	CENTRAL	CENTRAL HIGHLAND	SOUTH EAST	TOTALS
Number of provinces per region	5	4	4	5	4	6	2	4	<b>34</b>
Number of districts per region	55	67	51	57	44	51	15	62	<b>402</b>
<b>Total population by individuals</b> <i>(2010-2011 estimate, CSO, March 2010)</i>	4,996,812	3,403,700	2,515,000	3,495,500	3,150,000	5,449,300	1,052,500	2,482,400	<b>26,545,212</b>
<b>Existing humanitarian caseloads (individuals)</b>									
IDPs (UNHCR and IOM) <i>(protracted, conflict and natural disaster)*</i>	41,439		82,852	174,707	104,945	18,426	175	10,522	<b>433,066</b>
Refugee returnees (UNHCR)	<i>TBC</i>	<i>TBC</i>	575	4,548	2,640	6,145	38	136	<b>14,082</b>
Deportees (IOM)	<i>TBC</i>	<i>TBC</i>	TBC	8,127	148,214	<i>TBC</i>	<i>TBC</i>	<i>TBC</i>	<b>156,341</b>
Estimated conflict or natural disaster affected populations (HRT)	<i>TBC</i>	<i>TBC</i>	82,852	17,300	45,205	234,000	45,000	70,000	<b>494,357</b>
<b>Existing humanitarian caseloads (households)</b>									
Current food assistance beneficiaries (WFP and NGOs)	212,730	<i>TBC</i>	402,788	52,000	231,259	222,862	30,756	186,800	<b>1,339 195</b>
*UNHCR Afghanistan - Statistical Summary of Internal Displacement in Afghanistan (Updated as of 31 April 2011).									

**Coordination and Emergency Preparedness**

The HCT seeks to promote compliance with and respect for the fundamental humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, and neutrality while building up credibility with key stakeholders in order to facilitate access, and enhance the quality and quantity of humanitarian action.

In Afghanistan, the clusters are the 'operational conversation' that ensures that all humanitarian partners can identify the priorities, eliminate gaps and duplications and take some measure of how we are doing. This is fundamental to ensuring that the community has a meaningful impact in the lives of the people who need us. As progress is made toward the roll-out or strengthening of the cluster approach at the national level and in the regions, a status assessment of the existing coordination mechanisms in the field has been done through OCHA, the HRTs and the national clusters including the national and regional IDP Task Forces. The type of coordination mechanisms are based on needs and capacity in the region; and can vary from: 1) full Cluster; 2) a humanitarian work group under an existing regional sector or development mechanism; 3) a combination of two or three like clusters into one mechanism; 4) an agenda item under the existing HRT; or, 5) no mechanism based on the needs in the area.

The North-east is an example of a region with small humanitarian presence where clusters mainly operate through existing work groups, the HRT or are covered from another region. The North, East and West are regions with more substantial humanitarian presence with distinct clusters; the Southern Region, with the highest number of reported human rights violations, armed offensives and internal displacements, continues to be the most difficult challenge in terms of opportunities for timely and effective humanitarian action.

The table below provides an overview of the clusters in the regions though this does not include functionality, which the Inter-Cluster team aims to measure in the second half of the year:

<b>Status of Clusters in the Regions</b>		
<b>Clusters, Sub-Clusters and Networks</b>	<b>National Cluster Lead Agencies and Deputies</b>	<b>Clusters Regional Presence</b>
Early Recovery Network	UNDP	National level coordination body that meets on a quarterly basis or as needed; and no capacity to establish a presence in the field, but plans to train clusters in the field on early recovery approaches as a cross-cutting issue.
Education	UNICEF and SC	Full clusters in North Region; East Region.
Emergency Shelter and NFIs	UNHCR and IOM	Full clusters in North Region, East Region, Central Highlands Region and South East Region. Cluster operates through regional IDP Task Forces in West Region and South Region.
Emergency Telecommunications	WFP	National level coordination on a monthly basis and no plans to establish in field.
Food Security and Agriculture	FAO, WFP and Afghanaid	National level coordination on a monthly basis but with plans for field operations pending.
Health	WHO and Ibn Sina	Cluster is present in all regions though Provincial Health Committees reporting to WHO regional offices to the HRTs.
Logistics Work Group	WFP	National level coordination as required.
Nutrition	UNICEF and Micronutrient Initiative	Full clusters in North Region and North East Region combined, Central Region and South East Region combined, East Region and Central Highlands Region. Additionally the cluster has identified specific NGO focal points per identified provinces.
Protection	UNHCR and NRC	Cluster present in all eight regions and nationally.

## A F G H A N I S T A N

Child Protection sub-cluster	UNICEF and <i>Terres des Hommes</i> (TdH)	Part of the Protection Cluster - Operates through MRM CPAN in North East, Central, South East and West.
Gender Based Violence sub-cluster	UNFPA	Part of the Protection Cluster National level coordination on a monthly basis but with plans for field operations pending.
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF and Oxfam GB	Cluster present in all eight regions.

There is need to ensure that the clusters are reaching out to support participation in humanitarian coordination and that the basic information products are there: a strategy, a Who's doing What Where (3W) and a report on progress and challenges. The Clusters Monthly Reports to the Humanitarian Coordinator and newly instituted four-monthly reporting on CAP indicators are critical for advocacy, fundraising and just determining how the collective humanitarian response is doing. In addition are the increased opportunities for regular dialogue with the humanitarian technical donors through a monthly forum established in the fourth quarter of 2010.

At varying degrees, the clusters work closely with the government ministries at national level participating in their work groups and with government representation estimated to be in half of the clusters. At the field level, the clusters, humanitarian work groups or HRTs work with the line ministries and local government in the provinces, also participating in government lead fora. At the national level, all Cluster and Deputy Cluster Coordinators participate in an OCHA-led Inter-Cluster meeting which then feeds into the HCT. The government does not participate in the Inter-Cluster meetings at national level or HRTs except on an as needed basis. The Government at the National and Regional levels is an active part of the IDP Task Force. OCHA is a partner of the ANDMA and a member of the National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC) as well as related fora.

### **Early Recovery**

The impact of violent conflict and a variety of regular natural disasters are creating recurrent humanitarian situations, which are undermining development progress. These natural disasters are often of a relatively small scale, only affecting some dozens or perhaps a few hundred families. However, the impact on the social and economic infrastructure of the communities involved is often long-term. If no assistance is offered to help the affected communities to restore their lives and livelihoods beyond the immediate humanitarian response, the danger exists that these communities will slip into a cycle of increased social and economic vulnerability, hence reinforcing the drivers of conflict and poverty in the country, and undermining development potential and efforts towards stability.

There is a need for more systematic follow-up to immediate humanitarian responses following disasters in Afghanistan. This can be achieved through more comprehensive planning where humanitarian programmatic responses include elements of sustainability. This would, at a practical level, help bridge the gap between relief and recovery, and provide a solid platform for self-sustained recovery in an integrated way.

The Early Recovery Network is an advocacy tool that promotes the implementation of sustainable humanitarian practices to all clusters to ensure the gains of humanitarian action have longer-lasting effects. The Early Recovery approach is mainstreamed into the work of all clusters, predominantly in response to natural disasters, but will also take into account conflict issues as capacities allow. The exercise will be led by an inter-cluster Early Recovery Network that will advocate to all clusters approaches to build local capacity to mitigate the impact of disasters, incorporate disaster risk reduction (DRR) into rehabilitation projects to mitigate against future 'shocks', and support the restoration of sustainable livelihoods in disaster affected communities to complement wider development-focused efforts.

Needs and risk analyses should take account of the links between relief and recovery. These analyses should make efforts to mitigate future risks and support the development process within the humanitarian response.

### **Education**

The priority gaps in the Education Cluster include lack of capacity at the district and lower levels of government to deliver the programmes. All Education Cluster agencies are facing a pipeline break that will eventually reduce the number of beneficiaries members are able to reach. The Ministry of Education (MoE) which is responsible for the collection of data related to school incidents is facing challenges in continuing data collection due to funding gaps. Lack of data impedes response to school incidents, advocacy or efforts to protect or to re-open closed schools.

Action is needed to mobilize and to engage with donors to fund activities to launch the education DRR and emergency preparedness and immediate response in areas vulnerable to natural disaster and chronic insecurity. The Education Cluster would like to improve the school health and hygiene to prevent or respond to disease outbreaks, in schools as well as empower local communities, and strengthen the capacity of education authorities in central, zone and local target areas to plan, manage and sustain education in emergencies.

Huge funding gaps for education resulted in the delay of failure to deliver the Education Cluster projects.

### **Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items**

Primary beneficiaries of emergency shelter and NFIs assistance are Afghans returning from Pakistan and Iran, IDPs, people affected by armed conflict or natural disasters, and populations identified as particularly vulnerable. Although this Cluster covers a nationwide programme, beneficiaries are often located in the Central, Eastern, Northern, Western, Southern, North-Eastern, South-Eastern, and Central Highlands regions.

Vulnerable populations provided with shelter support will continue to depend on humanitarian assistance from other sectors to anchor their initial reintegration either in their areas of origin (return areas) or in the areas of displacement. These sectors include protection, food security/livelihoods, water and sanitation and education.

Emergency Shelter and NFIs support is one of the most important responses towards social security for disaster-affected populations. The stockpiling of NFIs in the regions is essential to enable timely disaster response. Given the context, constraints include inaccessibility in remote or active-conflict affected areas, funding shortages, and absorption capacity.

Emergency shelter in the form of tents, plastic sheets and basic household supplies distributed to IDPs also include one-room shelters. Current projections call for 25,000 shelter units and 120,000 NFI household kits for refugee returnees and IDPs in 2011.

### **Emergency Telecommunications**

Emergency telecommunications for the humanitarian community in Afghanistan are hindered by a number of key factors, including: VHF interference, inadequate frequency management in Afghanistan which has resulted in improper distribution of frequencies and frequency jamming. This is especially difficult in the Kabul area and is preventing vital and cost effective communication links through VHF and HF. Unlicensed radio frequencies are another concern. Only half of the 30+ required VHF frequencies used by the humanitarian community are licensed. Of the 50+ HF frequencies only four are licensed. However, between 20 and 30 are required based on the level of communications. In addition, there is currently no common VHF and HF channel system for the humanitarian community as a whole.

In order to improve the humanitarian emergency telecommunications in Afghanistan, it is crucial that the HF and VHF frequencies used by the community be officially licensed by the government. The

country-wide implementation of standard call signs, selcalls and, VHF and HF channels is also key. Moreover, there is currently no central ETC stock in the country to support the humanitarian community during the emergency or urgent need; thus establishing a stockpile of critical equipment in the country for fast deployment and response is very important. There is also an urgent need for staff security telecom training, in order to improve information and communication technology skills.

### **Food Security and Agriculture Cluster**

The food security situations in the Northern, North Eastern, Western and Central Highlands regions, are due to deteriorate significantly due to the drought induced failure of the rain-fed wheat crop and the deterioration in pastures and rangelands for livestock. It is anticipated that populations who rely on rain-fed agriculture will transfer from being “food stressed” to being in a “food crisis” during the remainder of 2011 and that this state will remain in effect until the harvest 2012 (June – August).<sup>11</sup> Food prices nationally have continued to rise steadily during the last six months and major commodity prices remain significantly above world prices. These additional stressors will affect these populations in addition to the 37% of the national population who are considered to be borderline food-insecure and who are currently planned to receive supplementary food support.<sup>12</sup>

The current drought has severely affected the non-irrigated agriculture areas of the Northern, North Eastern and Western Regions, while the drought has affected the Central Highlands and high altitude areas of the North East Region such as Badakshan Province to a lesser degree. However, the agriculture and socio-economic impacts of the drought will be significantly large in both locations because of the different resiliencies and coping strategies available to affected populations in each of the regions.

In the North Region, the northern parts of the Western Region and the low altitude areas of the North Eastern Region, such as Kunduz and Takhar Provinces, the meteorological and hydrological drought has significantly reduced the size of the rain-fed wheat crop, with some provinces, such as Sari Pul and Balkh Provinces experiencing a complete failure of the rain fed crop.<sup>13</sup> This failure, particularly in Faryab, Jawazjan, Sari Pul, Balkh, Samangan, Takhar and Badghis Provinces where the percentage of rain-fed crop area is very high, will not only result in the loss of the crop for rained wheat farmers, but also the loss of agriculture labour opportunities for day labourers who rely on work in these areas. The drought has also substantially reduced the quality and quantity of pasture available for livestock owners and there is a doubt whether enough fodder can be harvested for the winter period. River basins in the region emptied up to three weeks earlier in the season than the long-term average and as such the yield of the second summer crop will also be significantly reduced as only highly intensively irrigated areas will remain viable throughout the summer. Some labour migration opportunities exist in the region, but the labour supply is anticipated to outstrip labour requirements very quickly. There is a strong possibility that the drought will cause people without access to regular water sources to migrate in search of potable water and food.

The Central Highlands Region, the eastern parts of the Western Region and Badakshan Province, which are at high altitude, have severe and long winters, only one cropping season and the highest levels of food insecurity in the country, have been affected by the drought to a lesser degree. However, the impact of the drought on the people could be as severe as in the Northern Regions because of the higher food insecurity baselines and because there are limited income diversification opportunities and lower levels of resilience. The rain-fed wheat crop has been significantly reduced in this region and the quality and quantity of the pasture has also been reduced. Because of the remoteness of these areas and the population having limited access to other markets, there are very few income diversification opportunities available in the region, as such it is expected that migration from the region will be one of the viable coping strategies. The vulnerable populations in this region currently experience three to four months food gap annually, however for the coming 12 months it is anticipated that this food gap will increase to six – eight months. As such, these areas will move from

<sup>11</sup> FEWSNET and WFP Food Security Outlook June 2011.

<sup>12</sup> National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2007-2008.

<sup>13</sup> MAIL Crop Forecast June 2011.

being “food stressed” to being in a “food crisis” in October when these areas become inaccessible because of winter conditions, and that this crisis will remain in place until the harvest in August 2012. A prolonged and/or severe winter will exacerbate conditions further.

The Southern, Eastern, South Eastern and Central regions crop conditions are slightly below the long-term average. Conflict in these regions will continue to increase vulnerability to food insecurity by limiting production and reducing access to markets, whilst also limiting humanitarian community access. A recent UNHCR World Bank review of IDPs in urban areas has found that the levels of food insecurity amongst urban IDPs is approximately four times more prevalent than food insecurity experienced by the urban poor.<sup>14</sup> Baseline food insecurity levels are between 20–30% for these regions.<sup>15</sup>

At the end of May wheat grain and wheat flour prices spiked in the North and North-East Regions and livestock prices declined as it became apparent that the drought would seriously affect the Afghan harvest.<sup>16</sup> However, following the announcement of South and Central Asian crop forecasts in the beginning of June, prices have begun to decline on the back of good crop forecasts from Afghanistan’s traditional cereal trading partners, including Russia, Kazakhstan, Pakistan and India.

Total cereal production forecast for 2011 is 4.3 million MTs.<sup>17</sup> The total cereal requirement for Afghanistan in the market year 2011/12 is estimated to be 6.3 million MTs.<sup>18</sup> This leaves a two million metric ton deficit that will need to be filled by market imports, imported food aid, and uncovered needs.<sup>19</sup> Per capita this is one of the largest recent crop deficits in recent history.

## Health

Meeting the CAP targets for the Health Sector was challenged by the lack of funding during 2011. This resulted in gaps and delays in achieving different targets.

The necessary rapid revolving medical stock and some operational funds for the response to floods, acute diarrhoeal disease (ADD) outbreaks and active armed conflict have been ensured in accordance with the contingency plans developed at provincial level through the cluster mechanism. There are insufficient funds to ensure the implementation of the contingency plan for food insecurity and winterization. So far, the health response to floods and epidemics has been adequate.

More than 130 epidemic outbreak alerts were investigated and responded to since the beginning of the year, the vast majority caused by vaccine-preventable diseases in insecure rural areas that reflect the poor vaccination coverage of the population. In some circumstances the access of Disease Early Warning System (DEWS) staff to outbreak areas was hampered by the security situation, and NGOs, Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS), or community health workers (CHW) were trained to implement these activities. With European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) support, a project aiming to increase the capacity of all cluster members to respond to epidemics has started, but it will cover only some of Afghanistan's provinces.

The provision of essential health services for people affected by conflict, including IDPs (Zabul, Badakhshan, Kandahar, Faryab, and Nuristan) has continued at reduced scale as no funds have been secured; temporary static and mobile team functioning was ensured by NGOs funded by WHO and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Unless the Health Cluster receives more funds, these activities will cease in August.

Trainings of health partners (including MoPH staff) and provincial staff on rapid assessment and initial response to outbreaks, GBV, International Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI), drug

<sup>14</sup> UNHCR and World Bank, (2011) Research Study on IDPs in Urban Environments.

<sup>15</sup> NRVA 2007-08.

<sup>16</sup> Early Warning Update 20.

<sup>17</sup> MAIL Agriculture Prospectives Report, May 2011.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

management during emergencies, and emergency obstetric and neonatal care are ongoing on a regional basis.

The security situation continued to be the biggest concern in Afghanistan. Targeted attacks against governmental institutions and political figures, civilians and the UN increased. As a result, the number of conflict-induced IDPs reached 420,000 (including 117,000 protracted caseload); basic package of health services (BPHS) NGOs reported difficulties in operating health facilities even in North Eastern and Northern regions that used to be considered safe. During the last polio campaign, 100,000 children missed polio vaccination in Zabul (Southern region), and intensified negotiations are needed to ensure access for the next round. In areas where health facilities are closed due to insecurity, the response to epidemics relies on the CHW network and the private sector.

The number of reported epidemics remains high (average of 6/week); so far 135 have been confirmed, mostly caused by preventable diseases such as measles (85), Pertussis (24), viral hepatitis and chickenpox. So far, four outbreaks of diarrhoeal diseases have been confirmed and controlled; however the number of ADD cases is steadily increasing and larger scale epidemics are expected in July and August when floods are anticipated.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livelihoods (MAIL) and WFP have announced a potential food security crisis as a result of reduced rainfall during autumn 2010. This would have a negative impact on the nutritional and health status of the population living in areas already at high risk (almost four million people), resulting in increased morbidity and mortality, epidemics, and internal displacements.

The Health Cluster members finalized the contingency planning including repositioning of rapid revolving stocks for floods, ADD outbreaks and conflicts, with funding from Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and ECHO. However, there are not enough resources for winterization contingency planning or to prepare for and respond to needs that will result from the predicted food security crisis.

WHO has funded the continuation of essential health temporary static and mobile clinics in some of the areas affected by conflict, but due to lack of funding there is no surge capacity to respond to eventual acute conflicts.

Insufficient actions have been taken to strengthen the emergency preparedness and response (EPR) mechanism of the health sector. In 2010, a national workshop on EPR was held to identify the main gaps and design a roadmap aiming to build a self-reliant EPR mechanism able to respond to emergencies and disasters after a transition period. A wide variety of constraints were identified, from lack of institutionalization and insufficient fund allocation to poor technical and operational capacities of main stakeholders. As a result, the response to emergencies relies heavily on external support, with little attention paid to ensuring that national capacities are built up. With ECHO's support, WHO has started the support for building the national mechanism of response to epidemics in selected high-risk provinces. The gap will remain in the rest of the provinces, and a broader initiative including all-hazard approaches is urgently needed.

### **Logistics**

The size, terrain, infrastructure, and security situation in Afghanistan pose significant challenges for the civilian population and the humanitarian community, particularly in terms of logistics. WFP, as sector lead for logistics, provide support to the humanitarian community at the national level and have offer similar support at regional offices. Given the context, the aid community increasingly relies on WFP's humanitarian air service to access regional and rural areas. Prevailing security challenges strain all air carriers flying into and within Afghanistan, and a number fail to meet International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) safety standards. While some commercial air carriers fly into Afghanistan from the United Arab Emirates are cleared for UN staff transport, domestic flights on commercial air carriers are not cleared for UN staff, as these carriers do not meet ICAO standards and



practices. Humanitarian access remains greatly reliant upon regular air transport support. In the face of insecurity and poor road networks in rural areas, the Humanitarian Air Service (HAS) provides a regular and safe vehicle for humanitarian workers, particularly in regions in Central highlands, South West, North and West.

Based on 2010 trends, United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) contracted two 37-seat capacity dash eight aircraft and planned on a short notice activation an eight-seat capacity Beechcraft 200 to serve at least 11 well established locations in Afghanistan (Bamyan, Faizabad, Farah, Herat, Islamabad, Jalalabad, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunduz, Maimana, Mazar-i-Sherif) and other remote locations. The Beechcraft 200 has not been activated as envisaged during the first quarter of the year mainly due to lack of expanded access to humanitarian workers occasioned by increased insecurity. To effectively meet the needs of the user community WFP/UNHAS in Afghanistan maintains operational bases in Kabul and Islamabad. In 2011, UNHAS estimated 30,000 passengers to benefit from its services. As at the end of May 12,009 passengers and over 40 MTs of light humanitarian cargo such as food and medicines have been transported. Additionally, UNHAS has supported four medical and 12 security evacuations/relocations during the same reporting period.

WFP/UNHAS-Afghanistan evaluates its air transport requirements on a continuing basis by virtue of frequent feedback from the Board of Directors and User Group meetings which are attended by a representation of its client agencies: UN agencies, NGO community and donor representatives. Currently, over 100 user agencies in Afghanistan are relying on WFP/UNHAS continuing services for implementation of their humanitarian programmes. And the requirements are expected to increase if current widespread insecurity subsides and more sites are open to the aid community.

#### **Multi-Sector Assistance to Refugee Returnees**

Refugee Returnees: Assistance programmes for Afghan returnees have been in place since the beginning of repatriation in 2002 and aimed on supporting the most vulnerable families/individuals. The needs though were much greater, particularly in the recent years, than the capacity of UNHCR and its partners to deliver. As a result, many Afghans have not been able to fully reintegrate and require more assistance to improve their living conditions, income and livelihoods opportunities.

#### **Nutrition**

According to the 2004 national nutrition survey, 59% of children 6-59 months are stunted, 33% are underweight, 9% are wasted and 21% of the women in reproductive age group are malnourished. This means an estimated 422,000 Afghan children are acutely malnourished, of which 172,000 are severely malnourished at any given time. Half of the children aged 6-24 months are anaemic, 72% of 7-11 year old school children and 75% of women 15-49 years are iodine deficient. Vitamin A deficiency among children 6-59 months is also known to be high. Measles outbreaks are common (1,309 cases reported from 84 districts as of May 2011). One in five children dies before reaching the age of five. An estimated 68% of the population has no access to safe water and sanitation. All of these are aggravating factors and will have an impact on the nutritional status of particularly the vulnerable groups, under five children and pregnant/lactating women.

Afghanistan is one of the 22 countries in protracted crisis in the world.<sup>20</sup> According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 2010 "The State of Food Security in the World", countries in protracted crisis have limited capacity to respond to exacerbating food insecurity problems, have high levels of undernourishment and recurrent high levels of chronic and acute malnutrition (stunting and wasting). According to the report, these countries require a combination of actions such as emergency actions that meet immediate needs, and interventions that restore food security to improve nutrition in the long term.

The prediction of droughts in a protracted crisis country like Afghanistan is very worrying, 10,120 (44%) children 6-59 months out of the 2011 target 29,300 children 6-59 months identified with SAM in 13 high risk emergency provinces were admitted and treated through CMAM programme for the first four

<sup>20</sup> FAO, the state of food security in the world, 2010.

months of the year (Jan-April, 2011). This represents 60% of the total admissions (16,970) to CMAM programme in the entire 2010 an indication that malnutrition remains a problem in Afghanistan.

As the overall food security and socio-economic situation continuously deteriorates, it is assumed that malnutrition levels in some of the most affected provinces will even increase further. Increased vulnerability based on food security is reported in the whole Northern region including North, Northwest, and Northeast. Predicted droughts, mainly in the rain-fed farming provinces may even worsen the situation.

In order to save lives and avoid deterioration of nutrition status of the under five children, the cluster is now intensifying monitoring of the nutrition situation of the drought predicted provinces. Trainings of on capacity-building of partners that are implementing nutrition activities on nutrition surveillance is in the process and collection of data is expected to start as early as July 2011.

### **Protection**

Civilian populations in Afghanistan continue to be severely affected by conflict. This not only results in deaths, injuries and the pervasive atmosphere of intimidation, but also wide-scale displacement, landmine contamination, damage and destruction to property, loss of livelihood, lack of freedom of movement and lack of access to essential services such as health care, food and education. The basic protection needs of recently displaced people due to the conflict across most of the country are often unmet. The absence of basic services in places of displacement forces many IDPs into prolonged secondary displacement, including urban areas.

The current insecurity has spread across the country. Battle grounds are no longer limited to traditional areas such as the South, but now also include previously peaceful areas in the North and Central regions. The increase in number of armed opposition group throughout 2010 and early 2011 not only gives rise to increasing number of related protection concerns for civilian population, but also severely hampers access by the humanitarian community to respond to those in need.

As of May 2011, according to UNHCR and Department of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRR), an estimated 435,436 individuals are displaced. These figures do not include IDPs scattered in urban and semi-urban areas as well as locations where UNHCR or DoRRs do not have access. Notably, in 2010, 102,658 people were displaced due to new conflicts and 90,000 are estimated displaced since January 2011 to May 2011. The trend between the last quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2011 indicates a 41% increase in IDPs due to the conflict. IDPs suffer from access to basic protection (particularly for minority ethnic groups) and the availability of assistance due to lack of access by humanitarian agencies. Access to land, livelihoods, education and health care are also of concern.

UNHCR and Government co-leadership of the IDP Task Force paved the way for a clear approach on IDP protection among all regions in Afghanistan. This facilitated improved IDP identification, assessment of needs and assistance response in collaboration with key partners including DoRRs and NGOs. A systematic training plan for staff and partners was launched with other partners including NRC and IDMC. Effective coordination among partners enabled timely interventions on conflict induced displacements especially successful in the East, South and North. Furthermore, progress was made in harmonizing the IDP data amongst UNHCR and DoRRs in the field.

UNHCR's main focus on internal displacement remained on conflict-induced displaced and the remnant protracted IDP caseloads. Responses and coordination to natural disasters remained within the ambit of IOM and OCHA, however, UNHCR as being the lead of the Protection Cluster continued to maintain its lead in protection coordination of populations affected by natural disasters. UNHCR in this instance widely disseminated the Protection Guidance and Checklist for IDPs.

Assistance projects aiming to support the IDPs have been identified in the field and implementation of activities has been initiated.

According to UNAMA/ Afghan Independent Human Rights Committee (AIHRC), the human cost of the armed conflict has grown in 2010. Civilian casualties went up with 19% compared to 2009. Three quarters of all casualties were linked to anti-governments elements (AGEs) (an increase of 76% from 2009). At the same time, civilian casualties attributed to pro-government forces (PGF) decreased by 12% compared to 2009 - driven by a 43% decline in deaths and injuries caused by air strikes. IEDs and suicide attacks were the most harmful of all AGE tactics, killing 1,141 Afghans and injuring 2,399 in 2010. IEDs alone accounted for 43% of all civilian deaths in 2010. Suicide attacks took the lives of 11% of civilians.

The conflict continues to have a devastating impact on women and children who form the chronically vulnerable groups of the population. Children in Afghanistan continue to face a wide range of protection risks, a direct result of the vicious cycle of armed violence, poverty, and recurrent disasters in the country. Community support mechanisms have been severely weakened and governmental systems to deliver social services are largely inexistent. The intensifying armed conflict creates an environment marked by weak justice and law enforcement systems and impunity, State and non-State actors to the conflict continue to perpetrate grave violations against children. Children are being killed and maimed during military operations, including during suicide attacks orchestrated by armed opposition groups. Children are also being recruited by armed groups across the country, particularly in the South, Southeast, and East, and are used as spies, informants, and to facilitate or carry out suicide attacks. Children have been captured, arrested and detained due to their alleged association with armed groups. Sexual violence is vastly under-reported and concealed in Afghan society; though reports indicate that sexual violence against both boys and girls maybe more pervasive. Monitoring and reporting mechanisms of grave violations of children's rights in armed conflict (as established by UN Security Council Resolution 1612 and 1882) have been established and are generating important data on children's rights violations. The child protection sub-cluster is also active and functioning at national level. However, much more needs to be done to increase capacity to provide protection responses for children.

The armed conflict has further compounded widespread violence and discrimination against Afghan women and girls, both in and outside the home. The breakdown of the rule of law resulted in impunity for the perpetrators of violence. Increased insecurity and restrictions reinforced by AGEs on women's movements and employment (in areas under their control) significantly restrict their access to health and legal services. The combination of violence, discrimination and poverty render girls and women particularly vulnerable to mental health illnesses and poor psycho-social well-being. Widows and female heads of households struggle to meet their basic needs. Girls attending school continue to face threats from AGEs. Both the lack of knowledge of national legislation as well as the weak legal justice system and absence of any referral mechanism for GBV victims create an environment where female abuse is reinforced in customary law without any consequences to the perpetrators.

The overall level of violence against women in Afghanistan is more than 87% (according to Global Rights Report /GRR, 2008). The level of physical violence varies from 30.7% (UN women) to 52.4% (GRR); psychological violence form 30.1 % (UN women) to 73.9% (GRR), sexual violence form 17.2 % (GRR) to 25.2% (UN women) and multiple form of violence from 14% (UN women) to 62% (GRR).

By 20 March 2011 (end of Afghan year 1389), the MAPA completely cleared 184 communities, clearing or cancelling 1,576 hazards (minefields, battlefields and Abandoned Improvised Explosive Device Fields) and destroying 39,314 anti-ersonnel mines, 754 anti-tank mines, 198 abandoned IEDs and 174,000 ERW.

UN Women continued to provide protection and support services, including legal aid services to violence against women victims and women at risk through their referral centres and UN Women funded shelters in seven provinces. The draft regulation on Women's Protection Centres developed by Ministry of Justice (MoJ) in February 2011 was reviewed from a women's rights and welfare perspective including the key aspects related to funding or running shelters. The UN, international donors, ambassadors and civil society organizations in Afghanistan advocated and provided inputs for

revision of this regulation to ensure that this regulation does not become a barrier to women's rights and protection.

The regulation which aims to implement the provisions of the 2009 Elimination of Violence Against Women (EVAW) Law does legally recognize women protection centres/shelters (referred to as protection centres or welfare centres in the Draft Regulation), and is a positive step in Afghanistan's legal framework, and sets out important standards for centers.

The UNCT collaborative efforts, advocacy initiatives by agencies working on women's issues including UN Women, the efforts of the Criminal Law Review Working Group; a forum where legal experts from UN agencies, government, national and international organizations and embassies review and provide input and recommendations on draft legislation before approval by the government; together with the advocacy of civil society organizations and the Ministry of Women's Affairs successfully ensured that the final version of the draft regulation on women's protection centres which was submitted by the Taqin to the Technical Legislative Review Committee of the Council of Ministers for review included all of the recommendations of the various advocacy groups.

Most importantly the final version of the draft regulation, inter alia, 1) clarifies the role of the government in regulating, overseeing and monitoring women's protection centres and provides for the establishment of a Department of Protection Centres within the Ministry of Women's Affairs with coordination committees in each province; 2) ensures provisions for government and non-government run protection centres; 3) guarantees the privacy of the women and the confidentiality of their information; and 4) provides for the obtained consent of a woman to inform her family of her admission to the Protection Center as well as her expressed consent to be returned to her family.

### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

Despite WASH Cluster progress in promoting preparedness and possible response measures for the emergency affected population, there is need for adequate and comprehensive WASH interventions in 2011. The cluster has reached so far to more than 271,945 people with safe drinking water, 25,091 people with emergency sanitation and 416,500 people with hygiene education. The beneficiaries include victims of the prolonged drought, seasonal floods, landslides and conflict. However, the need is greater than this response level.

According to NRVA 2008 the very low coverage of 27.2% in water and 5.1% in sanitation and the rare practice of hand washing (according to MoPH and some NGOs' small-scale surveys) among rural women and children remain at the same. However, WHO /UNICEF joint monitoring plan for 2008 has reflected a better picture of the situation with 48% coverage in water (78% urban and 39% rural) leaving 52% of people using unimproved sources of water. Same way it shows 37% coverage with (60% urban and 30% rural) improved sanitation (leaving 16% open defecation and 47% of people with unimproved sanitation nationwide). The need to clarify the differences in the data sources and a more reliable data and information remains another challenge in the sector. (Planned Government-led MICS survey may clarify this situation).

The cluster faces shortage of fund under CAP 2011 due to which the partners were unable to provide adequate response to needs planned under the CAP 2011. This resulted in acute need for fund mobilization. The cluster also faced problem with the mixed role of partners for developmental and emergency WASH activities. Lack of expertise and insufficient will for sanitation and hygiene in emergencies, unavailability of national standards and guidelines, difficulties in data collection and promoting standard designs, and insufficient knowledge of responders and actors on humanitarian reform were other key gap areas.

The Cluster needs to intensify advocacy for funding with the support of OCHA, develop and promote national standards and guidelines, develop further the capacities at regional and provincial levels, work on information management, intensify interventions for sustainable WASH and link interventions to early recovery and developmental WASH interventions.

From January to June 2011 a small portion of the planned 1.45 million people was reached with WASH services. With mobilization of fund for the remaining period of 2011 the cluster will continue focusing on immediate and more sustainable WASH interventions for at least 946,911 revised target population after MYR.

## **2.4 REVIEW OF SCENARIOS**

In light of the situation noted in previous sections above, the most likely scenario postulated in the 2011 CAP has materialized throughout the first half of the year. Given recent developments and planned activities for the coming months within Afghanistan and outside this scenario has been revised for June-December 2011.

<b>MOST LIKELY SCENARIO: June – December 2011</b>
<p><b>Core elements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased conflict leads to a deterioration of security situation, displacements, and an expansion of conflict to currently stable areas hampering the developmental progress and increasing the demand for humanitarian actions.</li> <li>• Local conflicts for scarce resources.</li> <li>• Increased anti- ISAF or international military demonstrations.</li> <li>• Security and access rendered more problematic, especially for the protection and delivery of humanitarian aid to the displaced populations.</li> <li>• Food insecurity due to drought and other extreme weather, with negative impact on affected population’s health and nutrition status.</li> <li>• Extreme weather and difficult terrain events impair the delivery of essential health and nutrition services to affected populations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Potential triggers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued and widespread conflicts and armed offensive.</li> <li>• Polarized political and military environment.</li> <li>• Increased populations not equal to availability of livelihood resources.</li> <li>• Limited government capacities to respond and coordinate emergencies.</li> <li>• Increased change of climatic conditions impacting global yields and market prices.</li> <li>• Food insecurity is expected to increase due to extreme weather conditions and lack of access to arable land and markets.</li> <li>• Increased frequency or intensity of natural hazards in areas already affected by insecurity and underdevelopment.</li> <li>• Increased economic migration.</li> <li>• Increased number of refugee returnees due to conflict in neighbouring countries.</li> <li>• Increased tribal tensions due to limited natural resources, including land.</li> <li>• Increased return of refugees following decreased human security and corresponding limitations of reintegration.</li> <li>• Total absence of government control after ISAF troop decrease with AGEs assuming control over provinces and establishing shadow governments.</li> <li>• Transition results in increased financial resources for provincial authorities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Humanitarian implications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased numbers of already vulnerable households affected by natural hazards such as floods, droughts, avalanches and severe weather.</li> <li>• Increasing and continuing levels of conflict-induced displacement and protracted IDP situations.</li> <li>• Emergency situation that outmatch the government capacity for response.</li> <li>• Continued targeting of civilians, including assassinations, executions and abductions.</li> <li>• Limited or no access to basic services; population continues to rely on humanitarian community support to reverse negative indicators.</li> <li>• Minor to medium-scale hazards will impact multiple areas of the country, including increased and more. sophisticated use of IEDs and landmines.</li> <li>• Increased competition for the already available resources and services. Increased number of</li> </ul>

**MOST LIKELY SCENARIO: June – December 2011**

- IDPs requiring humanitarian assistance.
- Food prices continue to steadily increase.
  - Decreased production of food leads to populations to purchase food from the market.
  - Loss of agriculture assets because of the drought.
  - Increased food insecurity.
  - Further deterioration of resilience to economic shocks.
  - Increased use of negative coping strategies.
  - Scarcity and contamination of water resources leading to increased waterborne diseases.
  - Further deterioration of general humanitarian situation.
  - Massive population displacement; secondary/tertiary displacements of refugees and IDP population, including further restrictions on reintegration for returning refugees.
  - Increased attacks on humanitarian aid workers, leading some humanitarian agencies to pull out.
  - Decreased humanitarian space and resulting operations.
  - Increased violence against women and children.
  - Increased corruption, localized conflicts, hyper-inflation and livelihoods opportunities.

**2.5 ANALYSIS OF FUNDING TO DATE****Overview**

Prior to the MYR revision, the 2011 CAP Afghanistan had been funded at 61% of the total \$657 million requirement. The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster with no funding received and the Emergency Shelter Cluster with only 18% of funding received are severely underfunded. Despite higher level of funding for the other Clusters in the appeal, urgent need remain unmet.

It is important to highlight that given the large-scale relief and the recovery food assistance needs that were identified during the preparation of the 2011 CAP last year, a disproportionate amount of the requirement and funding received was targeted toward the country programme budget for WFP. WFP food assistance programmes take part in four clusters: Education, Food Security and Agriculture, Health and Nutrition.

As the HCT determined that part of the MYR process should include a review of all projects to further improve targeting of humanitarian actions to meet the needs of the most vulnerable populations, WFP has removed a component of its programming from the CAP. The large project in the Education cluster (\$159 million) consists of nationwide school feeding. While school feeding is commendable, this project does not target an exclusively humanitarian caseload within its 2.5 million beneficiaries and has been removed from the CAP MYR, to provide opportunity and space for more life-saving-focused projects. The funding received against that component has been also removed from the appeal counting.

**Funding Within and Outside the CAP**

As of June 30, the total funding received as accounted within the CAP is \$288 million compared to an additional \$145 million that donors have provided for humanitarian projects outside the appeal. There is no clarity for this large amount of donor funding outside the CAP despite repeated proclamations and donor dialogue for their support of coordination mechanisms in Afghanistan through the main strategy and planning document that is the CAP. Details of donor funding within and outside the CAP are presented in the table below:

**A F G H A N I S T A N**

<b>Comparison of Donor Funding in the 2011 CAP and Funding to Projects Outside the Appeal</b>				
Donor	Total Funding per Donor to projects in the 2011 CAP Afghanistan			Donor Funding to Projects Outside the 2011 CAP Afghanistan
	Funding \$	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges \$	
Japan	93,498,618	32.5%	0	33,584,830
United States	82,055,502	28.5%	1,000,000	17,142,061
Carry-over (donors not specified)	44,966,219	15.6%	0	0
European Commission	15,879,055	5.5%	0	34,502,770
Canada	11,493,776	4.0%	0	0
Sweden	9,257,831	3.2%	0	3,749,087
Denmark	6,781,038	2.4%	0	2,308,368
Norway	5,897,339	2.0%	0	12,208,267
Australia	3,925,676	1.4%	0	0
Saudi Arabia	2,746,128	1.0%	0	0
Russian Federation	2,002,246	0.7%	0	0
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	1,961,202	0.7%	0	381,510
Spain	1,562,101	0.5%	0	0
Ireland	1,408,450	0.5%	0	1,373,626
Finland	1,362,398	0.5%	0	1,093,298
Italy	1,178,010	0.4%	0	2,518,518
New Zealand	677,012	0.2%	0	0
Switzerland	430,108	0.1%	0	3,184,713
Germany	310,000	0.1%	343,407	8,342,305
Private (individuals & organizations)	244,628	0.1%	584,032	0
Iceland	100,000	0.0%	0	0
Slovenia	56,560	0.0%	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0.0%	0	16,060,170
Kazakhstan	0	0.0%	0	5,670,000
France	0	0.0%	0	1,971,091
Belgium	0	0.0%	0	414,814
Luxembourg	0	0.0%	0	412,088
Czech Republic	0	0.0%	0	163,488
<b>Grand Total \$:</b>	<b>287,793,897</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,927,439</b>	<b>145,081,004</b>

### Funding By Priority

Donor funding has followed the prioritization scheme of the 2011 CAP with the Immediate Priority A having received 66% of its required amount. The table below provides an overview of each priority against its requirement and funding received.

<b>2011 CAP Afghanistan MYR: Funding Received per Priority as of 30 June 2011</b>		
Priorities	Appeal Revised Amount (\$)	Funding Received (\$)
<b>A. IMMEDIATE: To provide humanitarian assistance and protection to victims of conflict and natural disaster;</b>	322 million	216 million
<b>B. HIGH: To provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to chronically vulnerable (or un-served);</b>	127 million	38 million
<b>C. MEDIUM: To develop contingency planning on recognized hazards (with reference to HYOGO Framework Priority 5).</b>	3.8 million	\$1.4 million

### Cluster/Sector Funding

In October 2010, OCHA worked with key donors to establish a Humanitarian Donor Group monthly meeting amongst donor peers and allowing for Cluster Coordinators and other groups or representatives to report, present and raise key humanitarian concerns for discussion. To date, 70% of clusters, sub-clusters, networks have presented to the donor group on key issues within their forums. In addition, some key donors regularly participate in national cluster meetings, whose Cluster Coordinators have also actively sought bilateral meetings to advocate and direct funds to the most urgent projects.

The effect of under-funding on the various clusters/sectors has been:

- **The Coordination section** of the CAP appeals for \$13.6 million through 11 projects from Tearfund, UNICEF, Afghanistan Development and Educational Organization (ADEO), FAO, OXFAM, Novib, SC, Hazrat Sultan Development Organization (HDO), WHO, and OCHA. Only two projects – FAO and OCHA – received funding (a combined total of \$8.5 million). Six projects appeal for financial support to fund dedicated national Cluster Coordinators or general coordination while five projects focus on community-managed emergency preparedness and response activities, the latter of which received zero funding.
- **The Education Cluster** has seven revised projects in the CAP. The WFP component targeting school feeding and its funding has been removed from the appeal during the MYR review. As of June 30, only one project has received funding. Immediate action is needed to mobilize and engage with donors to fund activities to launch the cluster's DRR and emergency preparedness and immediate response activities. The cluster seeks to improve the school health and hygiene to prevent or respond to disease outbreaks, in schools as well as empower local communities, and strengthen the capacity of education authorities in central, zone and local target areas to plan, manage and sustain education in emergencies.
- **The Emergency Shelter and NFIs Cluster** reports that major constraints remain due to the non-funding of projects for NGOs. Stronger advocacy of the CAP is thus required from the HCT. The funding shortfall crucially affects response as limited pre-positioning is available in the regions. In addition to that, a special attention needs to be put on funding national and international NGOs that have sometimes better access in some remote areas.
- **The Emergency Telecoms Cluster** has three projects within the CAP. The first project is mostly on the standardization and legalization of frequencies, HF and VHF code plugs. This project will be implemented by the humanitarian community led by WFP, done by the agencies and no fund is needed. The other two projects focus on emergency preparedness and response on ITC issues for the humanitarian community; and pre-positioning emergency telecoms and data stocks for emergencies. No funding has been received on the latter two projects and could impact the safety and response capacity of the entire humanitarian community if there was a large-scale emergency.
- **The Food Security and Agriculture Cluster** has received little funding of projects in the CAP outside of the UN agencies. Of the 13 revised projects, nine are for NGOs and of these only three have received funding. If the Cluster is going to provide a comprehensive response to the increased food insecurity brought on by the drought conditions and increased displacement from other natural and man-made hazards then the cluster will require additional funding of a broader range of partners.
- **The Health Cluster** received only \$7.3 million out of the \$41 million originally requested. At MYR, projects requirements have been revised to \$12 million. Health Cluster members finalized provincial contingency planning including pre-positioning of rapidly evolving stocks for floods and acute diarrheal disease outbreaks and conflict with funding from OFDA and ECHO. However, there are not sufficient resources for winterization contingency planning or to prepare for and respond to needs that will result from the predicted food security crisis. WHO had funded the continuation of essential health temporary static and mobile clinics in some of the areas affected by conflict, but due to lack of funding there is no surge capacity to respond to eventual acute conflict. Insufficient actions have been taken to strengthen the emergency preparedness and response (EPR) mechanism of the Health Sector. As a result, the response to emergencies relies heavily on external support, with little attention paid to ensuring that



national capacities are built up. WHO has started the support for building the national mechanism of response to epidemics in selected high-risk provinces. The gap will remain in the rest of the provinces, and a broader initiative including all hazard approaches is urgently needed.

- **The Nutrition Cluster** has 16 revised projects of which four received funding for \$16.4 million or 70% of the total cluster requirement. Of total funds received, 69% finances one project on nutrition support to tackle food security challenges for children and, pregnant and lactating women. As such the overwhelming majority of the cluster has little to no funding for emergency nutrition interventions.
- **Protection Cluster with Child Protection and GBV Sub-clusters** projects under the CAP are reported to have received 72% funding as of June 2011. Out of \$7.5 million originally requested under the 2011 CAP, \$6.2 million have been received, of which 80% is directed to increase the capacity of emergency response and mine risk education for communities. Despite this overall high level of funding, primarily for UN agencies, funding for NGO GBV projects is lacking and this has adversely affected the ability of agencies to respond to the protection and assistance needs of IDPs and refugee returnees, which remain acute.
- **The WASH Cluster** has 20 revised projects, of which seven received funding covering 60% of the clusters total required need. The cluster faces difficulties with lack of funding, problems with the mixed role of partners for developmental and emergency WASH activities, lack of expertise and insufficient will for sanitation and hygiene in emergencies, unavailability of national standards and guidelines, difficulties in data collection and promoting standard designs, and insufficient knowledge of responders and actors on humanitarian reform were other key gap areas. The cluster needs to intensify advocacy for funding with the support of the HCT, develop and promote national standards and guidelines, develop further the capacities at regional and provincial levels, work on information management, intensify interventions for sustainable WASH and link interventions to early recovery and developmental WASH interventions.

The continuation of an operational humanitarian funding mechanism like Emergency Response Fund (ERF) and Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) in the country with predictability, flexibility and timely response opportunities to serve the most vulnerable and suffering portion of the community is highly commendable. The timely and properly kicked off ERF in Afghanistan has enabled the humanitarian operating agencies with the active role of clusters to support 15 emergency projects all over the country through the international and national NGOs which have had significant impact on reducing the suffering of 222,696 population or 37,116 households.

Following the earthquake and flooding in 2010, ERF supported 15 emergency projects with the total cost of \$4.1 million. Ten projects were in response to flooding, four in response to earthquake and one was for conflict impacted internally displaced people. As an outcome, a total number of 1, 865 one-room emergency shelters constructed, 104 MTs of food items distributed, provided with NFIs, and 3,800 households supplied with safe drinking water.

### 3. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND SECTORAL TARGETS

#### 3.1 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The 2011 CAP highlights the need for emergency preparedness to underpin development for the vulnerable population of Afghanistan. Substantive humanitarian reform coordination requires concentrated and proactive engagement, cooperation and financial support. The three key strategic priorities identified to guide humanitarian action in 2011 remain valid, as follows:

#### Strategic Objective 1: To provide humanitarian assistance and protection to populations affected by conflict and natural disasters.

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
1. Reduction in the number of food-insecure people IDPs and returnees.	Originally 440,647 IDPs Current: 435,436 IDPs. 515,000 refugee returnees.	433,000 IDPs reached. 45% refugee returnees reached.
2. No. increase in malnutrition rates among the displaced and returnees.	29,000<5 children- severe, and 57,254 moderately malnourished.	26,669 acutely malnourished children reached inclusive of 12,131 severely malnourished children, 14,538 moderately malnourished children reached.
3. Percentage reduction in morbidity and mortality rate-related to disease outbreaks in displacement situations.	< 1% for cholera.	0.52 % cholera.
4. Increased percentage of returnees receiving assistance.	Originally 440,647 IDPs Current: 435,436 IDPs. 515,000 refugee returnees.	60% of food-insecure IDPs, and 40% refugee returnees were reached.

#### Strategic Objective 2: To respond to humanitarian needs resulting from consequences of chronic vulnerability

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
1. Percentage increase reached with humanitarian assistance in chronic vulnerability situations.	25,000 shelter units. 120,000 NFI kits. 1,000,000 farmers. 80,000 pregnant and lactating mothers. 57,290 new displaced people in the first quarter of 2011 (corresponding to 52% of the 2010 displacement figures) bringing the total to 433,066 IDPs, it is estimated that around 60,000 more people will be newly displaced by end 2011 (with a total for 2011 of estimated 500,000 IDPs). By 20 March 2011 (the end of Afghan year 1389) 6,545 hazards (minefields, battlefields and abandoned IED fields) are remaining and affecting 627 sq. km and 2,056 communities throughout the country. Other populations of concern, refugee returnees; 27,000 families.	10,175 shelter units. 20,000 families were assisted with NFIs. 80% of pregnant and lactating mothers were reached. From March 2010 – March 2011 (or Afghan year 1389), MAPA completely cleared 184 communities; clearing or cancelling 1,576 hazards (minefields, battlefields and abandoned IED fields) and destroying 39,314 anti-personnel mines, 754 anti-tank mines, 198 abandoned IEDs and 174,000 ERW.
2. Protection coordination enabled at regional and inter-cluster levels.	Child protection sub-cluster established in 34 provinces.  IDP database established at national and regional levels.	The Child Protection Sub-Cluster will assist on a need basis any regional Protection Clusters requesting the establishment of Child Protection Sub-cluster. IDP database, work in progress at national level.

**Strategic Objective 3: To develop contingency planning on recognized hazards (with reference to Hyogo Framework Priority 5)**

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
1. Number of regions where emergency stocks have been pre-positioned.	8	100% achieved, though in other areas with access challenges, eg the south; contingency stocks are at provincial capitals.
2. Number of regions where contingency plans have been developed and or updated.	8	WASH has covered eight regions and the rest of clusters are at between 30 and 40% coverage. IACP have been developed and updated in five regions where OCHA has field presence.

**REVISED Strategic Priorities for the 2011 CAP Mid-Year Review**

While the 2011 CAP Afghanistan strived to better re-direct the focus of humanitarian actions on emergency preparedness and response, MYR discussions identified a need to further enhance targeting for CAP interventions. Per decision by the HCT on 29 May 2011, the priority ranking of the Strategic Objectives were revised (shifting B and C) to support those most vulnerable populations:

- A. Immediate:** To provide humanitarian assistance and protection to victims of conflict and natural disaster.
- B. High:** To develop contingency planning on recognized hazards (with reference to HYOGO Framework Priority 5).
- C. Medium:** To provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to populations affected by the consequences of chronic vulnerability (or under development).

**3.2 CLUSTER RESPONSE PLANS**

For detailed needs and risk analysis, see Section 2.3 (above).

Within the broader CAP Afghanistan and as part of the humanitarian response in country, Early Recovery is introduced in the MYR as a component of existing clusters. The overall focus of early recovery (ER) is to urgently restore the capacity of national institutions and communities affected by disaster to permit the resumption of normal life at the earliest time possible, avoid dependency on humanitarian assistance, and strengthen Afghan institutions and communities to respond to, and withstand future shocks. It encompasses a broad range of needs in areas such as livelihoods, transitional shelter, governance, security and rule of law, environment and other socio-economic dimensions, including the reintegration of displaced populations. It aims to kick-start nationally owned processes for post-crisis recovery that are sustainable, seek to build back better, strengthen human security and address the underlying causes of the crisis to avoid future relapse. Beginning in a humanitarian setting, ER seeks to build on relief efforts to catalyze sustainable development opportunities. ER represents the first steps of the planning process for longer-term development, and as such it should begin in parallel with emergency activities. ER is not a separate phase in the relief-development continuum, but an effort to strengthen linkages. The sooner work on recovery begins, the sooner the affected areas are stabilized, and the shorter and more effective the recovery process is likely to be.

Needs and risk analyses should take account of the links between relief and recovery and make efforts to mitigate future risks and support the development process within the humanitarian response.

3.2.1 COORDINATION



<b>Cluster lead agency</b>	<b>OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS</b>
<b>Cluster members</b>	Tearfund, UNICEF, ADEO, FAO, OXFAM Novib, SC, HDO, WHO, OCHA
<b>Number of projects</b>	12
<b>Cluster objectives</b>	To support the Humanitarian Coordinator in ensuring effective coordination of the emergency response and integrated humanitarian action and protection for populations affected by conflict and natural disaster and those populations suffering the consequences of chronic vulnerability and under-development; and to strengthen national and province-level capacity for emergency preparedness and response.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Primary beneficiaries: UN agencies, international and national NGOs, donor country representatives and national government line ministries/departments. Secondary beneficiaries: Conflict and natural disaster-affected communities and those populations suffering the consequences of chronic vulnerability and under development.
<b>Funds requested</b>	Original requirements: \$15,615,286 Revised requirements: \$13,693,363
<b>Funds requested per priority level</b>	\$12,154,527 (Immediate) \$1,538,835 (High)
<b>Funding to date</b>	\$8,493,789 (62% of revised requirements)
<b>Contact information</b>	Joseph Inganji: <a href="mailto:inganji@un.org">inganji@un.org</a> Jessica Bowers: <a href="mailto:bowers@un.org">bowers@un.org</a>

Coordinated humanitarian and preparedness assistance remains of critical importance given the significant operational challenges posed in Afghanistan and the large number of actors present in country. The HCT, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator, continuously seeks to provide civil-military and inter-cluster coordination, information management, contingency planning and preparedness, fund-raising, and advocacy. This will be done to continue the promotion of compliance with and respect for the fundamental humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, and neutrality while building up credibility with key stakeholders to facilitate access, and enhance the quality and quantity of humanitarian action.

Humanitarian coordination mechanisms through the clusters vary from the regions with marked progress (North, West and East) to the remaining five regions which require increased dialogue, particularly with NGO partners in order to encourage their participation. Coordination is challenged by decreasing humanitarian space nationally while there remain pockets of opportunity in some regions where movement is more fluid – Central, Central Highland and parts of Eastern Region. Southern region remains the most challenged in terms of opportunity for humanitarian actions and also likely the greatest in need in terms of unserved conflict-affected populations. Where access used to be present, it is now closing due to insecurity with decreased options to establish operations in new emergency locations. There is a need for continued and sustained efforts to advocate for access in all regions though increasing belligerents’ knowledge of what humanitarians are doing, for whom and why. As referenced in section 2.1 Context, the HCT is also in process of developing a humanitarian access strategy for increased dialogue and strategic lobbying with parties to the conflict.

The table below provides a detailed update on the indicators and targets identified for the Coordination Section at the mid-year.

**A F G H A N I S T A N**

<b>COORDINATION</b>				
<b>Cluster Objectives</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Target outputs</b>	<b>Indicator with corresponding target</b>	<b>Achieved as of mid-year</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 1: To provide humanitarian assistance and protection to populations affected by conflict and natural disasters.</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective 2: To respond to humanitarian needs resulting from situations of chronic vulnerability.</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support the HC in ensuring effective coordination of the emergency response and integrated humanitarian action and protection for populations affected by conflict, natural disaster and the chronically vulnerable.</li> </ul>	Improved capacity, timeliness and effectiveness of emergency response to reach populations affected by conflict and natural disaster, and the chronically vulnerable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20 per region</li> <li>Two by mid-year</li> <li>12 per cluster</li> <li>12</li> <li>minimum</li> <li>TBD</li> <li>10 of 10</li> <li>Three per region by mid-year</li> <li>Four</li> <li>Two</li> <li>12 minimum</li> <li>Six of six regions for the 34 provinces</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of humanitarian partners participating at regions.</li> <li>Number of inaccessible areas opened for humanitarian operations.</li> <li>Monthly mapping of key priority hazard districts.</li> <li>Provision of monthly reporting by the clusters to the HC.</li> <li>Monthly mapping of key priority hazard districts.</li> <li>Number of regular and ad hoc meetings held by the HCT.</li> <li>Number of follow-up actions on recommendations of the HCT.</li> <li>Number of strengthened clusters at the national level.</li> <li>Number of strengthened or rolled out clusters or work groups at the regional level.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average to above average progress in Western Region, Northern Region, Eastern Region while North Eastern Region, Central Region, Central Highlands Region, South Eastern Region and Southern Region will likely be unable to meet target in 2011.</li> <li>Humanitarian space is decreasing with pockets of opportunity in some regions where movement is more fluid – CR, CHL and parts of ER. Where access used to be, now closing due to insecurity with less options to establish operations in new emergency locations. Need for continued and sustained efforts to advocate for access in all regions.</li> <li>There is evidence of hazard mapping at the regional level by OCHA sub-offices but this requires increased technical support and inclusion of population overlaid by capacities and vulnerabilities of local communities. HRT inter-agency contingency plans (IACPs) include identification of disaster-prone areas where prevention and mitigation work is needed; this information is updated every three months or as required.</li> <li>HCT and HRTs established/active in all regions but one. Need to reach out to local organizations and some INGOs conducting humanitarian operations to participate in coordination fora.</li> <li>Regular follow up actions at this forum and in relation to other coordination mechanisms. However, more systematic information flow and exchange is needed with follow up actions outlined and appraised at predictable intervals or timelines.</li> <li>Early Recovery Network, Education, Emergency Telecoms, Emergency Shelter (ES)/NFIs, FSAC, Health, Nutrition, Protection (with Child Protection and GBV sub-clusters and IDP Task Force) and WASH regularly provide inputs; with Logistics Working Group (WG) on an as needed basis.</li> <li>First four months covering January – April completed but final product completed one month late due to late submissions; and still pending one cluster input.</li> <li>Education, Emergency Telecoms, ES/NFIs, FSAC, Health, Logistics, Multi-Sector Assistance for Refugee and IDP. Returnees, Nutrition, Protection (with Child Protection and GBV sub-clusters and IDP Task Force) and WASH.</li> <li>Early Recovery Network (UNDP), Education (UNICEF and SC), Emergency Telecoms (WFP), ES/NFIs (UNHCR and IOM), FSAC</li> </ol>

**A F G H A N I S T A N**

			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Number of the CAP quarterly monitoring reports completed</li> <li>11. Inclusive CAP and MYR processes completed in accordance with agreed timelines</li> <li>12. Number of monthly and ad hoc donor meetings; and,</li> <li>13. Number of updated regional 3W.</li> </ol>	<p>(FAO,WFP and Afghanaid), Health (WHO and Ibn Sina), Nutrition (UNICEF and Micronutrient Initiative), Protection (UNHCR and NRC), Child Protection (UNICEF and TdH), GBV (UNFPA) and WASH (UNICEF and Oxfam GB); and Logistics (WFP) as needed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Education Cluster in NR and ER; ES/NFIs Cluster in NR, ER, CHL, SER and as part of IDP TFs in WR and SR; FSAC not yet established in field. Health Cluster in all regions Provincial Health Committees reporting to WHO regional offices to the HRTs. Nutrition Cluster in NR + NER combined, CR and SER combined, ER and CHL; and Protection and WASH Clusters both respectively in all regions but SR.</li> <li>11. 2011 CAP MYR workshops in the regions and national clusters with plans in place for 2012 CAP preparations.</li> <li>12. Monthly meeting held at national level with participation OCHA and clusters, as requested by donors. Some field offices suggest donor coordination fora for the regions. Need to advocate for the principles of good humanitarian donorship.</li> <li>13. OCHA field offices completed Q1 3Ws by districts for eight of eight regions.</li> </ol>
<b>Strategic Objective 3 To develop contingency planning on recognized hazards (with reference to Hyogo Framework Priority 5).</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To support the Humanitarian Coordinator in strengthening national/province-level capacity for emergency preparedness and response.</li> </ul>	Enhanced planning, preparedness and pre-positioning by the humanitarian community to respond to rapid onset emergencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Six of six regions for 34 provinces.</li> <li>• One a month in each region and national level.</li> <li>• One national and six regional.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of regions with pre-positioned stocks for emergencies.</li> <li>2. Number of liaison meetings with ANDMA at national and regional level to support capacity.</li> <li>3. Number of national and regions with inter-agency contingency plans.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. As reflected in their HRT IACPs, regions have pre-positioned stocks for emergency response; some regions pending update of stocks and warehouses lists per districts or provinces.</li> <li>2. HRTs have regular contacts with ANDMA and provincial disaster authorities in the regions.</li> <li>3. There is no plan for a national IACP, however some clusters have conducted national level workshops or discussions – FSAC, Health, Nutrition, Protection, and WASH. IACPs have been completed for eight of eight regions with focus on floods, food insecurity and conflict for the period January-June 2011; these living documents are updated every three months or as needed.</li> </ol>

3.2.2 EDUCATION



<b>Cluster lead agency</b>	<b>SAVE THE CHILDREN</b>
<b>Co-lead</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Cluster members</b>	CARE International, Johanniter Unfallhilfe e.V., OCHA, Action Aid, IOM, Rehabilitation and Welfare Development Organization for Afghanistan Hazrat Sultan Development Organization, UNICEF
<b>Number of projects</b>	10
<b>Cluster objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase access to education retention in school for children and youth affected by conflict / insecurity, natural disasters and/ or chronic under-development, with an emphasis on marginalized groups and promoting gender equality.</li> <li>• Ensure quality of teaching including training for teachers and education personnel which includes skills for addressing psycho-social needs of children and youth caused by disasters, conflict or insecurity in some parts of the country.</li> <li>• Provide complementary non-formal education, basic/life skills and alternative opportunities for out-of-school children, youth and adults.</li> <li>• Strengthen the education sector's DDR, emergency preparedness and immediate response levels in areas vulnerable to natural disaster and chronic insecurity.</li> <li>• Strengthen school health and hygiene to prevent or respond to disease outbreaks.</li> <li>• Empower local communities and strengthen capacity of education authorities in central, zone and local target areas to plan, manage and sustain education in emergencies.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	3.5 million
<b>Funds requested</b>	Original requirements: \$12,861,224 (\$172,723,819 less food \$159,862,595) Revised requirements: \$6,646,083
<b>Funds requested per priority level</b>	\$5,947,150 (Immediate) \$698,933 (High)
<b>Funding to date</b>	\$3,605,114 (54% of revised requirements)
<b>Contact information</b>	John Ekaju: <a href="mailto:jekaju@unicef.org">jekaju@unicef.org</a> Colin Alfred: <a href="mailto:colin.alfred@savethechildren.org">colin.alfred@savethechildren.org</a> Calister Mtalo: <a href="mailto:cmtalo@unicef.org">cmtalo@unicef.org</a>

The Education Cluster's strategy involved the established of effective coordination mechanisms to ensure preparedness and capacity-development, including the re-opening and rehabilitating of schools, and community-based or child-friendly spaces (CFS); the provision of tents, rehabilitation and building, and minor school repairs. The Cluster also focused on integrated, inter-cluster and cross-cutting issues such as provision of food in schools, school water and improving or providing sanitation facilities which are as important, as is reintegrating teachers/students and providing teaching and learning materials in conflict and disaster-affected areas.

The cluster continued to provide Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) training for 832 cluster members and the Ministry of Education (MoE) at the national and provincial levels through CARE International. Additional support is required for students' psycho-social/life-skills and needs by training teachers, thereby ensuring relevant help to those in urgent need. Activities will include non-formal education and basic skills training opportunities, rapid teacher training courses, and the delivery of appropriate teaching and learning materials for students in "catch up" classes.

During the first half of 2011, the Education Cluster Co-Leads, UNICEF and SC have managed to roll out the Education Cluster in the Eastern Provinces, who responded by addressing the immediate education needs for of Afghan evictees from Landikotal area of Pakistan. Children in Alternative centres will be supported to transition to formal schools. The Education Cluster will continue to strengthen national/regional/local preparedness. Rapid response in education emergency contexts will ensure support to students and teachers, including building capacities of emergency educational actors in education in emergency technical areas, rapid assessments, INEE/quality standards, advocacy, contingency planning, stockpiling of supplies, response planning and monitoring.

The Education Cluster will design appropriate transition strategies to ensure continuity between the humanitarian response, recovery and development phases and disaster risk reduction initiatives. The priority gaps are both capacity and financial, due to the lack of technical staff at the district and lower levels of government to deliver the programmes, as well as the funding gaps to implement the planned activities. The Cluster decided to withdraw the food project to leverage for other projects which received zero funding for education interventions. WFP will continue to play a key role through the food interventions as a cross-cutting theme.

**A F G H A N I S T A N**

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes	Target outputs	Indicator with corresponding target	Achieved as of mid-year
<b>Strategic Objective 1:</b> To provide humanitarian assistance and protection to populations affected by conflict and natural disasters.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase access to education, and retention in school, for children and youth affected by conflict / insecurity, natural disasters and/ or chronic under-development, with an emphasis on marginalized groups and promoting gender equality.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2,584,000 school children.</li> <li>371,000 adults.</li> <li>3.47 million for school food assistance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of children reached.</li> <li>Number of schools covered.</li> </ul>	<p>NFE: 3,488 CBS with 92,213 students.  <b>Formal: 2,584,000 school children reached through funding from other sources.</b></p> <p>100,086 children benefited from 394.96 MTs of food distributed in insecure areas; with huge gender gaps of over 25%, with a less than 60% enrolment ratio.                      Funding needed to meet target.</p>
<b>Strategic Objective 2:</b> To respond to humanitarian needs resulting from situations of chronic vulnerability.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Strategic Objective 1 but for the chronically vulnerable.</li> </ul>				
<b>Strategic Objective 3:</b> To develop contingency planning on recognized hazards (with reference to Hyogo Framework Priority 5).				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen the education sector's emergency preparedness and immediate response levels in areas vulnerable to natural disaster and chronic insecurity.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All programme areas covered, and having up to date contingency plans.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contingency plans developed and updated.</li> </ul>	5- The other regions, will prepare their contingency plans as soon as the Education Cluster is launched.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of identified regional and national cluster coordinators.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ten coordinators.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of coordinators trained.</li> </ul>	Co- leadership arrangements is in place, with six co-coordinators identified.



3.2.3 EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS



<b>Cluster lead agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES</b>
<b>Co-lead</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION</b>
<b>Cluster members</b>	IOM, Afghan Bureau for Reconstruction, CARE International, SC, ACTED, ADEO, NRC, Zafar Cooperation Organization, Nawayee Rehabilitation and Development Organization for Afghan Women, SHA, ActionAid, Tearfund, UNHCR, Action for Community Transformation Organization, Afghanistan, Society Unit Women Afghanistan, ZOA Refugee Care, HAPA, Development and Humanitarian Services for Afghanistan
<b>Number of projects</b>	33
<b>Cluster objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure preparedness for and response to conflicts and natural disasters by pre-positioning adequate resources and stocks in the regions.</li> <li>• Ensure returning refugees from Pakistan and Iran, and displaced people within Afghanistan have adequate shelter and basic household supplies</li> <li>• Ensure that people with specific needs (female headed households/FHH, disabled, elderly, children and people living with HIV and AIDS etc) receive adequate emergency shelter and NFI support.</li> <li>• Ensure people with specific needs are included in early recovery and development programmes.</li> <li>• Ensure adequate and updated information pertinent to hazardous locations prone to natural hazards.</li> <li>• Ensure shelter designs and materials consider required mitigating standards.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	145,000 families (NFIs: 120,000 family kits and 25,000 shelter units)
<b>Funds requested</b>	Original requirements: \$48,350,479 Revised requirements: \$32,670,748
<b>Funds requested per priority level</b>	\$17,592,459 (Immediate) \$15,078,289 (High)
<b>Funding to date</b>	\$6,024,138 (18% of revised requirements)
<b>Contact information</b>	Njoroge Njuguna: Cluster Coordinator, UNHCR, 0791990142: <a href="mailto:njuguna@unhcr.org">njuguna@unhcr.org</a> Jose Ivan Davalos: Deputy Cluster Coordinator, IOM, 0707185063: <a href="mailto:idavalos@iom.int">idavalos@iom.int</a>

Major constraints faced by Emergency Shelter were the budget shortfall for planned projects as well as some of ongoing project interventions. The shortfall crucially affects emergency response as is only limited to pre-positioned stocks that are available in the regions. In addition to that, a special attention needs to be put on funding of national and international NGOs that have sometimes easy access in some remote areas.

In the first quarter, the cluster has been able to draw stock of interventions made in 2010, where nearly 68,000 NFI kits, over 62,000 winterization, and 20,000 shelter units were implemented. The cluster has been effectively rolled out in six regions.

**A F G H A N I S T A N**

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes	Target outputs	Indicator with corresponding target	Achieved as of mid-year
<b>Strategic Objective 1:</b> To provide humanitarian assistance and protection to populations affected by conflict and natural disasters.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure preparedness for and response to conflicts and natural disasters by pre-positioning adequate resources and stocks in the regions.</li> <li>Ensure returning refugees from Pakistan and Iran, and displaced people within Afghanistan have adequate shelter and basic household supplies.</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure timely delivery of NFIs such as cooking sets, blankets, jerry cans and buckets.</p> <p>Ensures that beneficiaries have a habitable living space providing a secure health living environment with privacy and dignity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25,000 shelter units.</li> <li>120,000 NFI kits for IDPs, returnees, IDPs, and chronic vulnerable children.</li> </ul>	<p>Number of emergencies responded to: 120.</p> <p>Number of families assisted is 20,000.</p>	<p>10,175 shelters allocated to vulnerable families.</p> <p>20,000 families assisted with NFIs (including emergency shelters).</p>
<b>Strategic Objective 2:</b> To respond to humanitarian needs resulting from situations of chronic vulnerability.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that people with specific needs (FHHs, disabled, elderly, children and people living with HIV and AIDS, etc.) receive adequate emergency shelter and NFI support.</li> <li>Ensure people with specific needs are included in early recovery and development programmes.</li> </ul>	<p>Ensures that beneficiaries have a habitable living space providing a secure health living environment with privacy and dignity.</p> <p>Ensure timely delivery of NFIs such as cooking sets, blankets, jerry cans and buckets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25,000 shelter units.</li> <li>120,000 NFI kits for IDPs, returnees, IDPs, and chronic vulnerable children.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of shelter and NFIs distributed to vulnerable groups.</li> <li>Number of assessments and recording of vulnerable populations.</li> </ul>	<p>10,175 shelter kits so far have been allocated.</p> <p>20,000 NFIs kits provided to vulnerable families (including emergency shelters).</p>
<b>Strategic Objective 3:</b> To develop contingency planning on recognized hazards (with reference to Hyogo Framework Priority 5).				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure adequate and updated information pertinent to hazardous locations prone to natural hazards.</li> <li>Ensure shelter designs and materials consider required mitigating standards.</li> </ul>	<p>Ensures that beneficiaries have a habitable living space providing a secure health living environment with privacy and dignity.</p> <p>Ensure that safe shelters are constructed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contingency plans for all programme areas.</li> <li>Shelters design and material meet local and international standard.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of contingency plans developed or updated.</li> <li>Number of shelters allocated or provided meet design and materials meet local and international standards.</li> </ul>	<p>Regional clusters participate in contingency planning development.</p> <p>10,175 shelter kits designs and materials meet local and international accepted standards.</p>

3.2.4 EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS



<b>Cluster lead agency</b>	<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME</b>
<b>Number of projects</b>	3
<b>Cluster objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To get license for new VHF and UHF frequencies for all UN and NGOs and start the first phase of the deployment in Kabul aiming to reduce the interference.</li> <li>• New Simplex VHF frequencies and HF frequencies licensing, this includes common and agency specific frequencies.</li> <li>• Test other frequencies in the VHF and UHF band.</li> <li>• Gain more coverage and reduced interference.</li> <li>• Registration and license of Telecom equipment for humanitarian agencies.</li> <li>• Standardization of VHF and HF channels in all locations.</li> <li>• Standardization of Call signs for all agencies and in all field locations where Humanitarian Community operates.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	UN agencies, international and local NGOs
<b>Funds requested</b>	Original requirements: \$510,000 Revised requirements: \$510,000
<b>Funds requested per priority level</b>	\$410,000 (High) \$100,000 (Medium)
<b>Funding to date</b>	\$0
<b>Contact information</b>	Mirwais Shinwary: Cluster Coordinator, WFP, 0797662080: <a href="mailto:mirwais.shinwary@wfp.org">mirwais.shinwary@wfp.org</a> Kalim Sadat: Deputy Cluster Coordinator, WFP, 0797662081: <a href="mailto:kalim.sadat@wfp.org">kalim.sadat@wfp.org</a>

The major challenges faced by the ETC have been the use of unlicensed radio frequencies, VHF interference, improper distribution of frequencies in the country which is preventing vital and cost effective communication links through VHF and HF. In addition, there is currently no common VHF and HF channel system as well as no central ETC stock available In Afghanistan to support the humanitarian community during the emergencies.

During the last five months, the ETC has had fruitful consultations with Ministry of Communication (MoC) and UN agencies on the frequency licensing, and a positive outcome in both areas is expected in near future that will resolve the long standing issues. Most of the channels have been standardized and the progress is underway. Insufficient funding is another obstacle which is hindering the achievement of the planned ECT objectives.

The ETC is making significant efforts to mobilize the needed resources to achieve plan targets, address the gaps and increase preparedness for any future emergency.

**A F G H A N I S T A N**

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes	Target outputs	Indicator with corresponding target	Achieved as of mid-year
<p><b>Strategic Objective 1:</b> To provide humanitarian assistance and protection to populations affected by conflict and natural disasters.</p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 2:</b> To respond to humanitarian needs resulting from situations of chronic vulnerability.</p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 3:</b> To develop contingency planning on recognized hazards (with reference to Hyogo Framework Priority 5).</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To get license for new VHF and UHF frequencies for all UN and NGOs and start the first phase of the deployment in Kabul aiming to reduce the interference.</li> <li>• New Simplex VHF frequencies and HF frequencies licensing, this includes common and agency specific frequencies.</li> <li>• Test other frequencies in the VHF and UHF band.</li> <li>• Gain more coverage and reduced interference.</li> <li>• Registration and license of Telecom equipment for humanitarian agencies.</li> <li>• Standardization of VHF and HF channels in all locations.</li> <li>• Standardization of call signs for all agencies and in all field locations where humanitarian community operates.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standardized channels, call signs and calls for the humanitarian community.</li> <li>• Legal frequencies and equipment used by the humanitarian community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The humanitarian community will have legal and interference free frequencies.</li> <li>• With the new frequencies and equipment the interferences might be reduced.</li> <li>• The humanitarian community will be using licensed and registered equipment.</li> <li>• There will be standard channel system for HF and VHF radios, which will improve the communication system for the humanitarian community.</li> </ul>	<p>Successful negotiations were conducted with MoC and UN agencies on the frequency licensing, the outcome of the correspondence and negotiations are expected in couple of months.</p> <p>The new frequencies and equipment were tested and positive result was obtained. The frequencies and equipment are used by radio rooms as main communication means now.</p> <p>Most of the channels have been standardized and process is on going.</p> <p>Contingency plan for ETC prepared and submitted to OCHA and ETC members.</p>

3.2.5 FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE



<b>Cluster co-lead agencies</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS and WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME</b>
<b>Deputy lead</b>	<b>AFGHAN AID</b>
<b>Cluster members</b>	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB), Afghanaid, ACF, Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy-Conservation in Afghanistan, OXFAM GB, MEDAIR, UNIDO, WFP, FAO
<b>Number of projects</b>	13
<b>Cluster objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To avert an impending acute humanitarian emergency that 3.4 million of most vulnerable adult women and men, children and elderly people affected by conflict and/or natural disasters are highly likely to face, through provision of 129,300 MTs of food and cash/vouchers to procure required basic food.</li> <li>• To timely and effectively respond to the agricultural input/assistance needs of the population affected by conflict and/or natural disaster.</li> <li>• To reinforce the coping mechanisms of one million very highly food-insecure and vulnerable women, men, children and elderly people affected by conflict and/or disasters, through technical and productive agriculture assistance to increase agricultural productivity and production.</li> <li>• To stabilize staple food market, create sustainable safety net mechanism at grassroots level, and mitigate risks associated with regional disasters and global low cereal production as well as price hike, contingency plans, preparedness measures and other actions will be taken aiming at most vulnerable women, men, children and elderly people.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	3.7 million for food assistance <sup>21</sup> and one million people for agriculture assistance NB: Pending input from Afghanistan - drought emergency not yet declared but anticipated increased food assistance caseload to be required with two million MTs cereal deficit.
<b>Funds requested</b>	Original requirements: \$230,657,599 Revised requirements: \$ 226,916,730
<b>Funds requested per priority level</b>	\$213,008,634 (Immediate) \$12,218,896 (High) \$1,689,200 (Medium)
<b>Funding to date</b>	\$157,231,439 (69% of revised requirements)
<b>Contact information</b>	Rebekah Bell: Cluster Coordinator, FAO, 0798263073: <a href="mailto:rebekah.bell@fao.org">rebekah.bell@fao.org</a> Hildegard Tuttinghoff: Cluster Co-lead, WFP, 0797662090: <a href="mailto:hildegard.tuttinghoff@wfp.org">hildegard.tuttinghoff@wfp.org</a>

The cluster has identified two areas those are equal priority for emergency relief, social safety nets and agriculture safety nets responses. These two areas are the drought and high food prices which are critical areas for response for the remainder of 2011. Northern Region and parts of the Western and North-East Regions, Central Highlands and Badakshan Province where rain-fed agriculture has been severely negatively has been significantly negatively affected.

Food prices nationally have continued to rise steadily during the last six months and major commodity prices remain significantly above world prices. These additional stressors will affect these populations in addition to the 37% of the national population who are considered to be borderline food-insecure and who are currently planned to receive supplementary food support.

Cluster partners carried out field assessment and managed to cover over one million beneficiaries with food assistance since Jan-May, 2011. Like other clusters, the cluster has been facing a shortage of funds under the CAP 2011.

<sup>21</sup> The majority of general food assistance programming by WFP and other partners is undertaken in the FSAC. However, targeted food assistance programmes are also part of the following clusters: Health (revised requirement of 37,200 beneficiaries) and Nutrition (102,614 beneficiaries).

**A F G H A N I S T A N**

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes	Target outputs	Indicator with corresponding target	Achieved as of mid-year
<b>Strategic Objective 1:</b> To provide humanitarian assistance and protection to populations affected by conflict and natural disasters.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To avert an impending acute humanitarian emergency that 3.4 million of most vulnerable adult women and men, children and elderly people affected by conflict and/or natural disasters are highly likely to face, through provision of 129,300 MTs of food and cash/vouchers to procure required basic food.</li> <li>To timely and effectively respond to the agricultural input/assistance needs of the population affected by conflict and/or natural disaster.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.7 million for food assistance.</li> <li>One million people receive emergency agriculture assistance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of people affected by conflict and natural hazards assisted with food aid and emergency agricultural assistance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food assistance provided to 1,339,195 households.</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic Objective 2:</b> To respond to humanitarian needs resulting from situations of chronic vulnerability.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To reinforce the coping mechanisms of one million very highly food-insecure and vulnerable women, men, children and elderly people affected by conflict and/or disasters, through technical and productive agriculture assistance to increase agricultural productivity and production.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One million chronically vulnerable targeted for agricultural assistance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of farmers assisted.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wheat seed and fertilizer being procured for the 2011-12 cultivation season for 70,000 households.</li> <li>Animal fodder is being procured for the winter 2011-12 for 45,000 households.</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic Objective 3:</b> To develop contingency planning on recognized hazards (with reference to Hyogo Framework Priority 5).				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To stabilize staple food market, create sustainable safety net mechanism at grassroots level, and mitigate risks associated with regional disasters and global low cereal production as well as price hike, contingency plans, preparedness measures and other actions will be taken aiming at most vulnerable women, men, children and elderly people.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contingency plans in place in all programme areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage market survey done.</li> <li>Updated contingency plans.</li> <li>Number of people reached.</li> </ul>	

3.2.6 HEALTH



<b>Cluster lead agency</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Cluster members</b>	UNICEF, IMC-UK, IBN SINA,WFP, SHRDO, UNFPA,WHO
<b>Number of projects</b>	10
<b>Cluster objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To reduce avoidable mortality, morbidity and disability among people affected by disasters and crises with a focus on special needs of women and children</li> <li>To timely and effectively respond to the emergency health needs of the population affected by natural and manmade disasters</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total Pop: 2,600,000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population affected by acute crisis: 1,600,000</li> <li>Population at high risk due to chronic vulnerability: 1,000,000</li> </ul> Total children <five years of age; 540,000. Total pregnant & lactating women: 216,000 Direct Beneficiaries: 1,000,000 (including the number of curative cases, vaccination, ante-natal clinic (ANC) and deliveries, health education)
<b>Funds requested</b>	Original requirements: \$40,875,494 Revised requirements: \$12,299,239
<b>Funds requested per priority level</b>	\$10,555,454 (Immediate) \$1,743,785 (High)
<b>Funding to date</b>	\$7,356,079 (60% of revised requirements)
<b>Contact information</b>	Dr. Maria Luiza Galer: Cluster Coordinator, WHO, 0796726276: <a href="mailto:galem@afg.emro.who.int">galem@afg.emro.who.int</a> Dr. Habibullah Sahak: Deputy Cluster Coordinator, Ibn Sina, 0799144259: <a href="mailto:drsahak@yahoo.co.uk">drsahak@yahoo.co.uk</a>

The security situation continued to be the biggest concern in Afghanistan. Targeted attacks against governmental institutions and political figures, as well as civilian, and UN increased. As a result, the number of conflict induced IDPs reached 420,000 (including 117,000 protracted caseload); BPHS NGOs reported difficulties in operating health facilities even in North Eastern and Northern regions that used to be considered as safe. During the last polio campaign, 100 000 children missed polio vaccination in Zabul (Southern region), and intensified negotiations are needed to ensure access for the next round. In areas where health facilities are closed due to insecurity, the response to epidemics relies on the CHW network, ARCS, and the private sector.

The number of reported epidemics remains high (average of 6/week); so far 135 have been confirmed, mostly caused by preventable diseases such as measles (85), Pertussis (24), viral hepatitis and chickenpox. So far, four outbreaks of diarrheal diseases have been confirmed and controlled, however the number of acute diarrhoea cases is steadily increasing, and larger scale epidemics are expected in July and August when floods are anticipated.

The MoA and WFP have announced a potential food security crisis as a result of reduced rain fall during autumn 2010. This would have a negative impact on the nutritional and health status of population living in areas already at high risk (almost four million people), resulting in increased morbidity and mortality, epidemics, and internal displacement.

*Achievements:*

92% of outbreak rumors were investigated and the response initiated within 48 hours from notification. WHO as cluster lead, in collaboration with DEWS/MoPH is continuing to build the capacity on outbreak response for all health stakeholders at field level.

The process for revising the disease-specific operational guidelines for epidemic response is ongoing.

All health needs that by-passed the local response capacity in flood areas were met on time. National and provincial contingency plans for floods, ADDs outbreaks, conflict, and food insecurity were finalized. The implementation of the contingency plan for food insecurity was hampered by lack of funds.

Access to health services for 280,000 people affected by conflict was ensured; however the target was not met and we will have to discontinue the activities due to lack of funds.

**A F G H A N I S T A N**

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes	Target outputs	Indicator with corresponding target	Achieved as of mid-year
<b>Strategic Objective 1:</b> To provide humanitarian assistance and protection to populations affected by conflict and natural disasters.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To reduce avoidable mortality, morbidity and disability among the populations affected by disasters and crises with a focus on special needs of women and children.</li> <li>To timely and effectively respond to the emergency health needs of the population affected by natural and man-made disasters.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>200,000 children under five.</li> <li>1.6 million people affected by crisis covered by emergency health services.</li> <li>Medical supplies enough to cover the health needs of two million people for one month are distributed to respond to crisis.</li> <li>One health facility/10,000 people.</li> <li>Case fatality rate due to epidemic within internationally agreed standards.</li> <li>500 new CHWs are identified and activated (trained, integrated into the system and supported by BPHS) from under-served insecure areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of people affected by natural and manmade crisis covered by emergency health services.</li> <li>Effectiveness of communicable diseases outbreak control interventions.</li> <li>Improved access to community health services in areas under-served insecure areas through expanded population coverage by health services.</li> </ul>	<p>Contingency plans implemented to cover 4 hazards.</p> <p>135 outbreaks investigated and responded. Medical supplies to treat 24,000 cases of AWD pre-positioned.</p> <p>Medical supplies to cover the health needs of 850 000 people for 3 months available.</p> <p>Not implemented: lack of funds.</p>
<b>Strategic Objective 2:</b> To respond to humanitarian needs resulting from situations of chronic vulnerability.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To reduce avoidable mortality, morbidity and disabilities among the populations affected by disasters and crisis with a focus on special needs of women and children.</li> <li>To timely and effectively respond to the emergency health needs of the population affected by natural and manmade disasters.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80,000 pregnant and lactating mothers.</li> <li>Medical supplies enough to cover the health needs of one million people for one month are distributed to respond to crisis.</li> <li>Case fatality rate caused by epidemic within international standards.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of people covered by essential health services.</li> <li>Case fatality rate due to epidemic.</li> <li>Percent of targeted 500 new CHWs are identified and activated (trained, integrated into the system and supported by BPHS) from under-served insecure area.</li> </ul>	<p>280,000 conflict-affected population.</p> <p>CFR cholera 0.52%.</p> <p>Not implemented; lack of funds.</p>
<b>Strategic Objective 3:</b> To develop contingency planning on recognized hazards (with reference to Hyogo Framework Priority 5).				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building preparedness and the capacity of the health sector and partners to respond to manmade and natural disasters.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contingency plans for all targeted regions developed and updated.</li> <li>At least five management staff from 18 high risk provinces are trained on emergency planning and response</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of provincial contingency plans (including SOPs) developed and implemented.</li> <li>Number of people trained on EPR.</li> </ul>	<p>National and eight regional contingency plans finalised for all main hazards, except winter and earthquake.</p>





### 3.2.7 COMMON SERVICES (LOGISTICS)

<b>Cluster lead agencies</b>	<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME / UNITED NATIONS HUMANITARIAN AIR SERVICE</b>
<b>Number of projects</b>	1
<b>Cluster objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide general logistics guidance and support to humanitarian partners in the logistics work group.</li> <li>To provide a reliable, efficient and cost-effective air service to the humanitarian community and donors in Afghanistan to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of humanitarian activities.</li> <li>To ensure adequate capacity to continue absorbing the current passenger traffic and additional requirements to access new locations, with flexibility for medical and security evacuations.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	300 agencies (30 UN, 200 NGOs, 71 donors & diplomatic missions) 30,000 passengers 120 MTs of cargo
<b>Funds requested</b>	Original requirements: \$19,985,980 Revised requirements: \$21,117,110
<b>Funds requested per priority level</b>	\$21,117,110 (Immediate)
<b>Funding to date</b>	\$13,043,911 (62% of revised requirements)

Traditionally, the 1st quarter of the year is usually affected by extreme winter weather conditions and this year has not been an exception however, the month of April has witnessed serious security incidents and threats to humanitarian workers resulting in security "lock downs" that in turn translated into flight cancellations country wide. Improved security and negotiated access for humanitarian workers would greatly improve assistance and protection to populations affected by conflict and natural disasters and directly translates to an increase in the number of locations served and humanitarian passengers transported. Following are the major accomplishments made by Common Service during the period January to June 2011.

12,009 passengers (NGO - 48%, UN - 37%, and donors/others - 15%) against a planned 30,000 passengers per year at an average of 2,000 passengers monthly the project performance is well on track, 40 MTs of light humanitarian cargo transported.

Total of 1,169 hours safely flown against 1,920 yearly contracted hours accounting for 61% of the yearly total again this is well on track. Four medical and 12 security cases have been handled, equal to all reported cases (100%). Based on humanitarian air transport strategy set at the beginning of the year for more effective and reliable coverage of programme sites in terms of humanitarian needs a monthly flight schedule has been consistently deployed.

**A F G H A N I S T A N**

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes	Target outputs	Indicator with corresponding target	Achieved as of mid-year
<b>Strategic Objective 1:</b> To provide humanitarian assistance and protection to populations affected by conflict and natural disasters.				
<b>Strategic Objective 2:</b> To respond to humanitarian needs resulting from situations of chronic vulnerability.				
<b>Strategic Objective 3:</b> To develop contingency planning on recognized hazards (with reference to Hyogo Framework Priority 5).				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide general logistics guidance and support to humanitarian partners in the logistics work group.</li> <li>To provide a reliable, efficient and cost effective air service to the humanitarian community and donors in Afghanistan to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of humanitarian activities.</li> <li>To ensure adequate capacity to continue absorbing the current passenger traffic and additional requirements to access new locations, with flexibility for medical and security evacuations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10,340 passengers transported.</li> <li>38 MTs cargo transported.</li> <li>979 hours utilized.</li> <li>104 agencies served.</li> <li>12 destinations regularly served as per the regular flight schedule.</li> <li>Four medical and 12 security relocations carried out.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15,000 passengers by mid-year and 30,000 passengers transported at the end of the year.</li> <li>Utilize 960 contracted flight hours as at mid-year and a total of 1,920 at the end of the year.</li> <li>100% response to medical and security evacuation cases.</li> <li>150 agencies as at mid-year and 300 agencies served at the end of the year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aircraft occupancy rate: 65%.</li> <li>Number of passengers transported against planned (target: 2,000 passengers per month).</li> <li>100% utilization of contracted hours.</li> <li>The number of UN agencies and other humanitarian organizations utilizing the service: 300.</li> <li>Regularity of the eleven identified locations served.</li> <li>100% response to medical and security evacuations.</li> <li>General surveys and statistical data reviews to be done at least twice a year to make informed decisions on in order to realign performance to requirements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12,009 passengers transported.</li> <li>40 MTs cargo transported.</li> <li>1169 hours utilized.</li> <li>162 agencies served.</li> <li>11 destinations regularly served as per the regular flight schedule.</li> <li>Four medical and 12 security relocations carried out.</li> </ul>

3.2.8 MULTI-SECTOR (Refugee Returnees)



<b>Sector lead agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES</b>
<b>Sector members</b>	ABR, TEARFUND, UNHCR
<b>Number of projects</b>	9
<b>Sectors objectives</b>	<p><b>Overall objective:</b> Facilitate the return and initial reintegration of Afghan returnees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide initial reintegration support to the returnees through cash grants and shelter assistance (for returnees).</li> <li>• Ensure multi-purpose monitoring of returns and provide protection and technical support, including with regard to land allocation and housing.</li> <li>• Strengthen the Government’s capacity to manage and assist reintegration processes.</li> <li>• Contribute to construction/rehabilitation of community assets and improve access of the beneficiaries to income generation and livelihood opportunities.</li> <li>• Maintain capacity to meet basic needs for NFIs.</li> <li>• Improve access to safe potable water, hygiene knowledge and practice.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	623,500 refugees and IDP returnees
<b>Funds requested</b>	Original requirements: \$90,324,074 Revised requirements: \$90,130,706
<b>Funds requested per priority level</b>	\$909,632 (Immediate) \$89,221,074 (High)
<b>Funding to date</b>	\$22,264,753 (25% of revised requirements)
<b>Contact information</b>	Kleva Riza: <a href="mailto:rizak@unhcr.org">rizak@unhcr.org</a>

Sustainable return and reintegration appears increasingly challenging, as competition for land, water, natural resources, and employment grows sharper, and access to employment opportunities is frequently constrained by a lack of active social and economic networks. Labour markets have come under particular pressure, exemplified by the continuing high numbers of Afghans migrating from rural areas into the cities. These flows have been complemented by a rise in irregular movements to the neighbouring countries and beyond. They have superseded refugees as the main population movement challenge. UNHCR targeted the needs of the returnees through an integrated approach. Seven pilot sites have been selected throughout the country, where in cooperation with other agencies UNHCR will deliver assistance using an integrated approach, thus providing a wide range of projects targeting several sectors, such as shelter, water/sanitation, livelihood etc. This will assist the returnees as well as support the sustainability of return. Projects have been identified and their implementation is ongoing.

The security situation prevailing during the last years as well as lack of funds have prevented UNHCR to systematically monitor the return and reintegration of returnees country-wide. Currently a survey on assessing the level of reintegration of returning refugees is being carried out by UNHCR in all the provinces of the country, with a focus in the high return areas. This will allow a better understanding of the needs of the returnees and assist in designing assistance programmes.

The implementation of the existing project is well under way. No changes were made to it as needs remain the same as at the beginning of the year.

**A F G H A N I S T A N**

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes	Target outputs	Indicator with corresponding target	Achieved as of mid-year
<b>Strategic Objective 1:</b> To provide humanitarian assistance and protection to populations affected by conflict and natural disasters.				
<b>Strategic Objective 2:</b> To respond to humanitarian needs resulting from situations of chronic vulnerability.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate the return and initial reintegration of Afghan returnees through provision of cash grant and shelter assistance (returnees).</li> <li>• Ensure multi-purpose monitoring of returns and provide protection and technical support, including follow up with regards to land allocation and housing.</li> <li>• Strengthen the Government's capacity to manage and assist reintegration processes.</li> <li>• Contribute to reconstruction and rehabilitation of community assets and improve access of the beneficiaries to income generation and livelihood opportunities</li> <li>• Improve access to safe potable water, hygiene knowledge and practice.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 165,000 returnees and 20,460 IDPs.</li> <li>• 12,895</li> <li>• 165,000</li> <li>• About 30% of the total returnee population.</li> <li>• To be determined.</li> <li>• Some 49,000.</li> <li>• Projects (some 50,000 beneficiaries).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of returnees receiving cash/transportation grant.</li> <li>• Number of shelters constructed (returnees).</li> <li>• Number of returnees transiting through encashment centres.</li> <li>• Number of interviews conducted.</li> <li>• Number of land ownership cases registered and followed up.</li> <li>• Number of beneficiaries for community-based projects.</li> <li>• Number of water projects and beneficiaries.</li> </ul>	<p>So far UNHCR facilitated the repatriation of some 18,075 Afghan refugees.</p> <p>A total of 8,800 shelters will be constructed for returning refugees and 1,200 for IDPs. The beneficiaries have been identified as well as Implementing Partners. Phase 1 of the construction has started.</p> <p>UNHCR is in the process of concluding a central agreement with the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) to provide capacity-building and to assist the ministry in the process of land distribution to returnees through the LAS programme across the country. In addition agreements have been concluded with provincial DoRRs for their involvement/participation in UNHCR reintegration programmes across the country as well as monitoring of returns.</p> <p>UNHCR will implement a number of livelihood projects with focus on seven model sites across the country. The programmes to be implemented in the model sites will make use of the integrated approach providing wide range assistance to the beneficiaries and directly target areas of high/potential return. Needs assessment has been completed, and progress has been made towards designing of assistance programmes as well as identification and selection of some partners.</p> <p>Funding is secured and allocated to different regions for implementation of over 200 water points and water schemes with focus on areas of high return.</p>

**A F G H A N I S T A N**

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes	Target outputs	Indicator with corresponding target	Achieved as of mid-year
<b>Strategic Objective 1:</b> To provide humanitarian assistance and protection to populations affected by conflict and natural disasters.				
<b>Strategic Objective 2:</b> To respond to humanitarian needs resulting from situations of chronic vulnerability.				
				<p>Ground level needs assessment for placement of the water points has started in consultation with provincial line departments.</p> <p>UNHCR will implement a number of livelihood projects with focus on seven model sites across the country. The programmes to be implemented in the model sites will make use of the integrated approach providing wide range assistance to the beneficiaries and directly target areas of high/potential return. Needs assessment has been completed, and progress has been made towards designing of assistance programmes as well as identification and selection of some partners.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain capacity to meet basic needs of returnees for NFIs, including during winter months, and respond to emergency situations.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40,000 families (some 240,000 individuals)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of vulnerable returnee families/individuals receiving NFI assistance.</li> </ul>	<p>UNHCR has sufficient stocks of NFIs (plastic sheeting, blankets, kitchen sets, tents &amp; jerry cans) and distribution to beneficiaries in ongoing. Majority of the distributions are carried out during the winter season.</p>

3.2.9 NUTRITION



<b>Cluster lead agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Deputy lead</b>	<b>Micronutrient Initiative</b>
<b>Cluster members</b>	AADA, ACF, ACTD ,CAF, FAO, MEDAIR, MERLIN, MI, OXFAM NOVIB, SC, SHRDO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO
<b>Number of projects</b>	17
<b>Cluster objectives</b>	<p><b>Overall objective:</b> To alleviate the impact of disasters and shocks affecting the nutritional status of children and mothers in Afghanistan.</p> <p><b>Specific objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acutely malnourished children, pregnant and lactating mothers are identified and receive timely and appropriate support.</li> <li>• Nutritional status of children, pregnant and lactating women is protected from further deterioration</li> <li>• To build the capacity of nutrition partners to respond to nutritional emergencies and to monitor the nutrition situation of disaster-prone areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<p>Affected population: 2.7 million (IDPs, Returnees, drought, flood, and conflict related and the most under-served population)</p> <p>Direct beneficiaries:                      104,100 acutely malnourished &lt;5 years                      45,360 malnourished pregnant &amp; Lactating women.</p>
<b>Funds requested</b>	<p>Original requirements:\$27,417,503                      Revised requirements: \$23,328,868</p>
<b>Funds requested per priority level</b>	<p>\$22,311,404 (Immediate)                      \$1,017,464 (High)</p>
<b>Funding to date</b>	\$16,424,300 (70% of revised requirements)
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="mailto:bhassan@unicef.org">bhassan@unicef.org</a> ; <a href="mailto:ishinwari@micronutrient.org">ishinwari@micronutrient.org</a>

Disaggregated number of affected population and beneficiaries

Category	Affected population			Beneficiaries		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Under Five children	159,250 (49%)	165,750 (51%)	325,000	14,357 (49%)	14,943 (51%)	29,300
Pregnant & Lactating Women	130,000 (100%)	0	130,000	27,300 (100%)	0	27,300

The situation in Afghanistan is not improving but rather getting worse as the yield of wheat the main staple of most Afghans is reported to be lower than the previous year due to lower amount of snow on the ground during winter and less rains, predictions of drought is depicted. The main areas to be affected are the rain fed districts, particularly districts in the Northern region of Balkh, Faryab, Saripul provinces, Die Kundi and Hirat province of the Western Region.

*How this affects the nutritional status of the vulnerable groups:* Food security plays an important role in the overall livelihoods of particularly the rural communities where the only income source is usually based on how much they grow and labour through farming. Food insecurity increases in poverty as a result of the food crisis, (increase price, less food available for the family' less income to purchase the high quality foods etc.) with a large share of the increases in poverty due to a worsened situation for the already poor. This could lead to deterioration of nutritional situation of the vulnerable groups particularly under five children and pregnant and lactating women as families will try to cope with the reduced food availability and accessibility.

Nutrition Cluster held discussions with all partners in the Northern provinces and Badakhshan provinces. An exercise to identify the most likely provinces/districts to be affected worst was conducted in Mazar-I-Sharif. Provinces represented were Balkh, Faryab, Saripule and JawzJan. Faryab has been identified to be the most likely worst-affected if the prediction of droughts comes in reality. A number of districts per province has been identified to be worst-affected through this half date workshop exercise but still in the process of validation with FSAC and other partners.

Nutrition Cluster partners are agreed to initiate a surveillance system with all the most likely districts where a number of sites will be selected and monitored periodically.

**A F G H A N I S T A N**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>2011 MYR Achievements</b>
Acutely malnourished children, pregnant and lactating mothers are identified and receive timely and appropriate support.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support the revision of both the Inpatient and Outpatient guidelines and ensure all intervention programmes (TFU/SC, OTP, SFP) are following standardized protocols.</li> <li>2. Support the existing selective feeding programmes and expansion/scaling up of these programmes.</li> <li>3. Monitor and report the quality of the nutrition intervention programmes.</li> <li>4. Develop advocacy strategy to address coverage needs and gaps of the integrated response to acute malnutrition treatment.</li> <li>5. Families of severely malnourished children receive support to restore their livelihoods.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of sites following Afghanistan CMAM Guidelines.</li> <li>• Number of children treated for SAM.</li> <li>• Number of MAM children treated.</li> <li>• Performance indicators in line with SPHERE standard.</li> </ul>	<p>90% of all sites</p> <p>80% of 29,300 &lt; five children</p>	All existing sites are following the CMAM guidelines in OTP. Delays on revising the TFU/SC happened.
<b>Objective 2</b>				
Objective 2 Nutritional status of children, pregnant and lactating women is protected from further deterioration.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support the implementation of interventions to promote optimal integrated infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and care practices. Ensure IYCF is integrated in CMAM.</li> <li>2. Support food based approaches to prevent a deterioration of malnutrition.</li> <li>3. Implement appropriate micronutrient interventions.</li> <li>4. Implement interventions to promote improved maternal nutrition.</li> <li>5. Support the provision of blanket feeding in areas of high nutritional vulnerability.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of mothers with SAM children receiving education on proper IYCF.</li> <li>• Number of mothers in the community empowered with nutrition education/consoling on initiation, exclusive breast feeding and continuation after six months and timely &amp; proper complementary feeding.</li> <li>• Number of mothers receiving micronutrient supplementation.</li> <li>• Number of mothers receiving Nutrition education on maternal nutrition.</li> <li>• Number of children receiving Vitamin A supp. Zinc, de-worming, multiple micronutrient.</li> </ul>	<p>80% of the 27,300 mothers pregnant/lactating women.</p> <p>Target for Vitamin A: 7,043,111 including the selected vulnerable geographical area.</p> <p>De-worming: 4,363,266 children including the selected vulnerable geographical area.</p>	<p>The FAO supported project on food demonstration and gardening did not receive 2011 CAP Funds and therefore was not implemented Based on reports received, 13,293 mothers were empowered with proper Infant and young child.</p> <p>230,320 mothers received micronutrient supplementation.</p> <p>6,896,256 &lt; five children received Vitamin A and 4,154,080 &lt; five children received de-worming.</p>

**A F G H A N I S T A N**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>2011 MYR Achievements</b>
<b>Objective 3</b>				
To build the capacity of nutrition partners to respond to nutritional emergencies and to monitor the nutrition situation of disaster-prone areas.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct trainings and train master trainers among the Government and NGOs to act as key people to mobilize nutritional support to emergency-affected areas.</li> <li>2. Establish nutrition surveillance system and review the anticipated caseload of acutely malnourished children.</li> <li>3. Conduct monitoring of nutrition emergency implementation.</li> </ol>	ToT from different provinces trained in CMAM to support their agencies on CMAM training including in-service. A selected number of cluster members and Government employees trained on how to conduct nutrition surveys using the SMART Methodology and surveys conducted in their provinces.	<p>40 ToTs from different agencies as part of capacity-building on nutrition in emergency.</p> <p>6-8 agencies selected for capacity-building on Surveys and RNA.</p>	<p>20 ToT for agencies trained on CMAM.</p> <p>15 MoPH diploma students and 11 cluster members from five NGOs were trained on SMART. Methodology and Rapid Nutrition Assessments.</p>



3.2.10 PROTECTION



<b>Cluster lead agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES</b>
<b>Deputy lead</b>	<b>NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL</b>
<b>Cluster members</b>	NRC, UNAMA/OHCHR, UNAMA CP, OCHA, UNIFEM, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, WHO, SC, Tearfund, Oxfam, CIC, CARE, Amifrance, Trocaire, DACAAR, ACBAR, MACCA, ZOA refugee care, IRC, IOM, OSI, Actionaid, AIHRC, HAGAR, RI, HRW, ACTED, ADA, EMDH, Serve, HI, ASDHA, DRC, TdH.
<b>Number of projects</b>	9
<b>Cluster objectives</b>	Enable the protection of civilian populations with humanitarian needs
<b>Funds requested</b>	Original requirements: \$7,489,089 Revised requirements: \$8,614,888
<b>Funds requested per priority level</b>	\$6,198,620 (Immediate) \$2,416,268 (High)
<b>Funding to date</b>	\$6,217,881 (72% of revised requirements)
<b>Contact information</b>	Sumbul Rizvi, Cluster Coordinator, UNHCR: <a href="mailto:rizvi@unhcr.org">rizvi@unhcr.org</a> Daniel Tyler, Deputy Coordinator, NRC: <a href="mailto:daniel.tyler@afg.nrc.no">daniel.tyler@afg.nrc.no</a> Julien Chassany, Protection Cluster support, UNHCR: <a href="mailto:chassany@unhcr.org">chassany@unhcr.org</a>

Table: Disaggregated number of affected population and beneficiaries

Category	Affected population			Target beneficiaries		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
IDPs			435,436 (69,008 families)			304,354 (targeted for assistance by UNHCR in 2011) of the total 440,467 expected requirement
Returnees	2,165,365	2,395,611	4,560,976			
Host communities						
<b>Totals</b>						

NB. Figures below are for IDPs only, not for returnees. No gender breakdown available. Refugees are not people of concern to the CAP and the cluster system, and are therefore not included although refugee returnees are mentioned in the multi-sector section above. From 2002 to 2011, it is estimated that between 5.5 and 6 million refugees returned to Afghanistan, of whom UNHCR has assisted the return of 4,560,976 as of 8 June 2011.

Through joint protection assessments and Protection Cluster coordination mechanisms (both at regional and national level), as well as Protection Overview analysis prepared by the Protection Cluster for the Northern/North-eastern Region and the Southern Region, the Protection Cluster members were able to identify the emerging and/or changing needs, detailed as follows :

With security situation deteriorating and displacement figures increasing, the need to obtain timely information on new displacements, their causes and protection needs and delayed information on conflict and natural disasters has become more pressing.

1. By 20 March 2011 (end of Afghan year 1389), there are still 6,545 hazards (minefields, battlefields and abandoned IED fields) remaining, affecting 627 sq.km and 2,056 communities throughout the country.

Return of refugees to areas impacted by conflict and/ or presence of persecutory elements remains a constraint for their sustainable return and reintegration and patterns of secondary and prolonged displacement.

The establishment of Afghanistan-wide protection coordination mechanism has highlighted the need to establish national, provincial, district data collection mechanism of different forms of violations including on GBV and trends analysis for further tailoring response projects.

The need to establish effective referral systems and coordinated approach to speedily address individual cases of child protection and gender based violence in the field is even more acute now with the steady increase of women and children casualties and the spread of conflict and insecurity in much of the country.

Important achievements to date in 2011, to substantiate the quantitative information in the table Monthly Statistical Summary of Internal Displacement in Afghanistan and Afghanistan estimated IDP population by district of displacement documents are produced and shared monthly. Monthly updates on natural disaster-induced IDPs protection needs are provided by IOM

Six IDP TFs are functional in the regions (North, Northeast, East, Central, West and South). In the South East and Central Highlands, this forum is combined with the Protection Working Group/ cluster. In addition to the Protection Cluster at the national capital, the Protection cluster is functional in all the regions of the country and forms the key coordination platform for identification and humanitarian response to protection concerns.

The national Child Protection Sub-Cluster is established and functional at the national level, and ready to assist any regions that need to set up similar mechanism.

In order to strengthen remote protection monitoring and protection information flow, UNHCR conducted various trainings on IDP Protection Checklist and Guidance Note in Kandahar, Jalalabad, Gardez, Herat and Mazaar.

Between March 2010 and March 2011 (Afghan year 1389), MAPA completely cleared 184 communities; clearing or cancelling 1,576 hazards (minefields, battlefields and abandoned IED fields) and destroying 39,314 anti-personnel mines, 754 anti-tank mines, 198 abandoned IEDs and 174,000 ERW.

In seven regions, MACCA and its partner agencies have established demining teams (DTs): two in the North, three in the East, two in the South, two in the West, two in Northeast, two in the Centre and two in the Southeast. These teams have been sensitized on protection issues to enable strong collaborative relationships in the field.

A working group for review of emergency response to IDPs established in April reviewed the time frame for an emergency, methods of information gathering and delivery of humanitarian assistance to inaccessible areas.

The IDP Protection Checklist is widely shared among Protection Cluster and IDP TF partners and is being used in the country.

Reasons for any significant deviation between targets and actual achievements as of mid-year (e.g. because of poor funding, low capacity, or spontaneous diminution of needs).

Despite this overall high level of funding, primarily for UN agencies, funding for NGO and in particular for GBV projects is lacking and this has adversely affected the ability of agencies to respond to the protection and assistance needs of IDPs and refugee returnees, which remain acute.

Security situation: Limitation of movement and activities due to security issues led to delays in establishing regional Protection Cluster coordination mechanisms and in undertaking planned activities including identification of IDPs and protection concerns of affected populations. This was most evident in the South. Insecurity also hinders active participation of local NGOs. The deteriorated security situation is leading to prolonged stay in displacement including secondary displacement. Fewer IDPs could return voluntarily and spontaneously due to the insecurity in places of origin.

Important implementation challenges, including which needs are not covered because of poor funding.

Access to beneficiaries undoubtedly remain the biggest implementation challenge faced by humanitarian actors (when funding is available, which was not the case for projects submitted by NGOs).

Explanation of changes in targets (if any)

*The number of regions with regional Child protection coordination fora* indicator has seen its target changed to reflect the newly adopted Child Protection Sub-Cluster Terms of Reference which states that the national SC will support any regions willing to establish a regional SC as long as the need is expressed.

How the cluster revalidated the projects, for example by mapping the needs and orchestrating the projects so as to ensure full coverage without gaps or duplications.

The revalidation of projects occurred for those projects that did not receive funding. They were revalidated on the basis of the needs assessment conducted at the regional level (by the HRTs) during to the MYR CAP process and against the existing national and regional protection gaps. When possible, re-submitting organizations discussed the validity of the project with the APC Coordinator.

All new and revised projects were shared with the APC Task Force and Sub-Cluster (APC TF/SC) coordinators, and positive revision was expressly sought from either the regional Protection Cluster Coordinators or the APC TF/SC coordinators for new projects that fell under their areas of responsibility.

**A F G H A N I S T A N**

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes	Target outputs	Indicator with corresponding target	Achieved as of mid-year
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of protection coordination for effective response to people affected by conflict and natural disasters.</li> <li>• Effective protection strategies to mitigate the impact of the armed conflict on civilians.</li> <li>• Promote the application of protection principles throughout humanitarian response.</li> </ul>	<p>Protection issues induced by conflict and natural disasters are identified and response is coordinated among humanitarian actors. Protection strategies are devised to prevent and mitigate impact of conflict on civilians. Protection principles and guidelines are disseminated and mainstreamed in the humanitarian response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With 57,290 new displaced people in the first quarter of 2011 (corresponding to 52% of the 2010 displacement figures) bringing the total to 433,066 IDPs, it is estimated that around 60,000 more people will be newly displaced by end 2011 (with a total for 2011 of estimated 500,000 IDPs).</li> <li>• This does not include IDPs in scattered mixed settlements and in inaccessible and un-verifiable areas.</li> <li>• Demining teams are established in each region.</li> <li>• By 20 March 2011 (end of Afghan year 1389), 6,545 hazards (minefields, battlefields and abandoned IED fields) are remaining and affecting 627 sq.km and 2,056 communities throughout the country.</li> <li>• Other populations of concern, refugee returnees; 27,000 families.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of people reached.</li> <li>• Number of capacity-building sessions conducted.</li> <li>• IDP population profiled.</li> <li>• Number of landmine sites cleared.</li> <li>• Refugee returnees assisted.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 57,290 new displaced people in the first quarter of 2011 (corresponding to 52% of the 2010 displacement figures) bringing the total to 433,066 IDPs.</li> <li>• In 1389, MAPA completely cleared 184 communities; clearing or cancelling 1,576 hazards (minefields, battlefields and abandoned IED fields) and destroying 39,314 anti-personnel mines, 754 anti-tank mines, 198 abandoned IEDs and 174,000 ERW.</li> <li>• In seven regions, MACCA and its partner agencies have established demining teams (DT) : two in the North, three in the East, two in the South, two in the West, two in Northeast, two in the Centre and two in the Southeast.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive overview of affected populations including mapping, information management and tracking.</li> <li>• Strengthened capacity of the Government of Afghanistan for the protection of affected populations.</li> <li>• Integrate protection awareness in humanitarian response.</li> <li>• Foster early recovery mainstreaming into protection</li> </ul>	<p>Protection needs of affected population are better identified and enable a timely response by humanitarian actors.</p> <p>Early recovery programmes have a protection component.</p> <p>Protection response includes early recovery components.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child protection sub-cluster established nationally and in regions where needs be.</li> <li>• Strengthened IDP data management.</li> <li>• Data and information management on natural disaster-induced displacement enabled by IOM/ OCHA.</li> <li>• Mine action 1390 plans for partners completed.</li> <li>• GBV coordination activities mapped.</li> <li>• Laws and research on land and landless collected and categorized.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of population displacement profiling.</li> <li>• Disaggregated data on GBV.</li> <li>• Database on training and research.</li> <li>• Number of trainings on human rights.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The APC drafted and widely disseminated Protection Overview documents to flag protection issues for the Southern Region and the Northern/ Northeastern Region.</li> <li>• Child Protection Sub-Cluster is established and supports any CP sub-cluster in the regions as long as the need is expressed.</li> <li>• 1,390 mine action plan is drafted.</li> <li>• A Training of Trainers will be conducted at the end of June to build up the capacity of GBV capacity promoters (10) with related follow-up cascade trainings.</li> <li>• In order to strengthen remote protection</li> </ul>

**A F G H A N I S T A N**

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes	Target outputs	Indicator with corresponding target	Achieved as of mid-year
Cluster Responses				<p>monitoring and protection information flow, UNHCR conducted various trainings on IDP protection checklist and guidance note in Kandahar, Jalalabad, Gardez, Herat and Mazaar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monthly statistical summary of internal displacement in Afghanistan (updated as of 31 March 2011) and Afghanistan estimated IDP by district of displacement documents are produced and shared.</li> <li>• IOM provides monthly update on natural disaster-induced IDPs protection needs and coordinates response.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive overview of affected populations including mapping, information management and tracking.</li> <li>• Strengthened Capacity of the Government of Afghanistan for the protection of affected populations.</li> <li>• Integrate protection awareness in humanitarian response.</li> <li>• Foster ER mainstreaming into Protection Cluster Responses.</li> </ul>	<p>Protection needs of affected population and displaced people are better identified, enabling a timely response by humanitarian actors.</p> <p>Protection principles and guidelines are disseminated and mainstreamed in the humanitarian response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened IDP database.</li> <li>• Mine action 1389 plans (Afghan year from March 2010 – March 2011) for partners completed.</li> <li>• National Database of Mine Action is constantly updated and progress communicated within Cluster.</li> <li>• Linkages between IDP data and minefields data are improved.</li> <li>• Coordination activities mapped.</li> <li>• Laws of land and landless collected and categorized.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of population displacement profiling.</li> <li>• Disaggregated data on GBV.</li> <li>• Database on training and research.</li> <li>• Number of trainings on human rights.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laws and regulations applicable to Afghanistan on land, housing and property are identified, collected and accessible.</li> <li>• An IDP Data Harmonization Working Group helped reconcile data and strengthen accuracy and responsiveness.</li> </ul>



**3.2.11 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**

<b>Cluster lead agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN’S FUND</b>
<b>Deputy lead</b>	<b>OXFAM</b>
<b>Cluster members</b>	ACF, Afghan Aid, Tearfund, SCA, UNICEF, Helvetas, Caritas Germany, AADA, Medair, DWHH, OXFAM-GB, MTDO, Intersos, ZOA
<b>Number of projects</b>	20
<b>Cluster objectives</b>	Support emergency response and recovery activities; by ensuring that victims of conflict, natural disasters and chronically vulnerable (or under developed) populations have safe, gender and environment friendly, and equitable access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation within reasonable reach, along with effective education programmes on sanitation, hygiene promotion and operation and maintenance.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,453,776 (IDPs, returnees, drought, flood, conflict-related and the most underserved population) Children: 789,629 Women: 291,785 Others (male) : 367,362 Revised MYR total target beneficiaries = 946,911
<b>Funds requested</b>	Original requirements: \$24,683,661 Revised requirements: \$ 17,696,404
<b>Funds requested per priority level</b>	\$12,583,754 (Immediate) \$2,573,100 (High) \$2,047,550 (Medium) \$492,000 (Low)
<b>Funding to date</b>	\$10,672,035 (60 % of revised requirements)
<b>Contact Information</b>	Samay Saquib, UNICEF, 0093(0)798507652: <a href="mailto:ssaquib@unicef.org">ssaquib@unicef.org</a> , Hanalyn Montaner, 0093(0)700212653: <a href="mailto:HMontaner@oxfam.org.uk">HMontaner@oxfam.org.uk</a> ,

Despite WASH Cluster possible interventions to ongoing humanitarian needs in Afghanistan, the challenge for a comprehensive and sustainable response to 1.45 million people remains for the Cluster in 2011.

The likelihood of a potential drought presumed in early part of the year in view of the poor snow/rainfall last winter has materialized in early 2011 and put at least 11 provinces around the country in need for immediate and long-term WASH interventions. The partners found that due to less rainfall; water supply sources such as local streams and springs may not sustain the required quantity of water during the year suggesting the need for alternative sources. Flash floods, landslides, conflict and consequences of prolonged drought continued to affect the population at risk of safe drinking water. Flash floods, landslide, conflict and forceful resettlement associated with internal displacement and scarcity of fresh ground water kept large number of people in need for emergency WASH. In addition prolonged drought needs for sustainable WASH interventions continued to be a focus of the Cluster Partners particularly in the northern region.

The MoRRD with the support of the WASH Cluster partners in provincial level conducted surveys and assessments that concluded that need for emergency interventions originally in 11 provinces where more than 110,000 people were at risk of safe drinking water. From January to April 2011 the WASH Cluster partners despite shortages of fund continued their preparedness measures and response interventions for nearly 300,000 (see the bellow table for detailed interventions). Cluster focus during the reporting period was also on building capacities and developing proper partnership for appropriate preparedness and response planning and interventions. Appropriate training and learning opportunities was provided to the WASH Cluster partners at all levels.

The cluster has been facing shortage of fund under CAP 2011 that resulted in acute need for fund mobilization. The cluster also faced problem with the mixed role of partners for developmental and emergency WASH activities. Lack of expertise and insufficient will for sanitation activities in emergencies, unavailability of national standards and guidelines, difficulties in data collection and

promoting standard designs, and insufficient knowledge of responders and actors on Humanitarian reform were other key gap areas.

The Cluster needs to intensify advocacy for funding with the support of OCHA, develop and promote national standards and guidelines, develop further the capacities at regional and provincial levels, work on information management, intensify interventions for sustainable WASH and continue to strengthen the links between, interventions and early recovery and developmental WASH.

As part of the CAP MYR, 23 projects were reviewed by the assigned Cluster taskforce out of which three were withdrawn and 20 remained in the database. From the 20 projects 18 were existing projects and two were new projects. Only six existing projects have received fund so far from donors and remained as they are in the on-line project system (OPS). The remaining 13 project were revised by their concerned Agency by reducing the targets, activities, and budget and adjusted for six months period. The three projects withdrawn are either rejected by the taskforce or withdrawn by its submitting agency.

The WASH Cluster assigned taskforce (DACAAR, Helvetas, MoRRD, UNICEF and OCHA) reviewed these projects in a full day meeting and recommended approval or rejection after examining the projects in term of CAP 2011 and WASH Cluster priorities, objectives and strategies.

The cluster will continue fund mobilization to fill the 2011 funding gaps, develop further preparedness measures and continue its efforts in taking appropriate and timely interventions.

**A F G H A N I S T A N**

Cluster Objectives	Outcomes	Target outputs	Indicator with corresponding target	Achieved as of mid-year
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure victims of conflict, natural disasters and chronically vulnerable populations have access to sustained, integrated, and gender-sensitive safe water within reasonable reach.</li> <li>Ensure victims of conflict, natural disasters and chronically vulnerable populations have increased access to safe, integrated, gender-sensitive and cost-effective sanitation facilities.</li> <li>Ensure victims of conflict, natural disasters and chronically vulnerable populations have increased and sustained access to hygiene promotion.</li> </ul>	<p>WASH Cluster interventions contributed to the reduction of displaced people by providing WASH interventions at their home villages mainly in the north. This also contributed to reduction of other risks associated with displacement. The cluster managed to extend proper and effective coordination mechanism among humanitarian communities at regional levels leading to appropriate preparedness and response measures It also contributed to the control and reduction of diarrhoea and other WASH related infections in the East. However, to get proper data on these facts the cluster needs to plan formal studies and assessments. All above are based on some observations and e-mail exchange with the regions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>712,350 women</li> <li><u>741,426</u> men</li> <li><u>1,453,776</u> total</li>   <li>142,500 women</li> <li><u>148,000</u> men</li> <li><u>290,500</u> total</li>   <li>712,350 women</li> <li><u>741,426</u> men</li> <li><u>1,453,776</u> total</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of beneficiaries, disaggregated by age and gender, with access to safe water.</li> <li>Number of beneficiaries, disaggregated by age and gender, with access to appropriate sanitation facilities.</li> <li>Number of beneficiaries, disaggregated by age and gender, participating in hygiene promotion campaigns.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>133,253 women</li> <li><u>138,692</u> men</li> <li><u>271,945</u> total</li>   <li>12,295 women</li> <li><u>12,796</u> men</li> <li><u>25,091</u> total</li>   <li>204,085 women</li> <li><u>212,415</u> men</li> <li><u>416,500</u> total</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To establish and maintain regional inter-agency contingency and preparedness plans for additional regions, and to review/strengthen existing mechanisms.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of inter-agency contingency and preparedness plans for WASH.</li> </ul>	<p>Seven out of eight regional contingency plans were developed in 2010 and three were reviewed and updated so far. One will be developed in the south when security is favourable to travel in Kandahar. Other regional plans will also be reviewed until Dec 2011 and one will be developed for the provincial cluster in Badakhshan.</p>



## 4. FORWARD VIEW

- Afghanistan remains a country beset with civil war and frequent man-made and natural disasters, which is evident by abysmal development indicators. The achievement of peace and prosperity relies on sustained endeavours by the international community.
- Fears of total absence of government control after ISAF troop decrease might result in AGEs taking control over provinces and establishing shadow government, resulting in even more insecurity and reduced access.
- Parties to the conflict must be persuaded to reduce civilian casualties and reduce the effects of conflict on civilians.
- Humanitarian assistance must be based on needs rather than on political or geographical preferences. Sufficient dedicated humanitarian resources should be available to civilian humanitarian actors for humanitarian assistance to reach the neediest.
- All actors are required to respect humanitarian principles in order to facilitate critical access to vulnerable populations in need.

### 4.1 EARLY PLANNING FOR THE 2012 CAP

<b>1. Will there be a CAP in 2012?</b>	YES			
<b>2. CAP 2012 Workshop dates:</b>	25 August – 10 September			
<b>4. AFGHANISTAN Needs Assessment Plan for the 2012 CAP: existing assessments, identification of gaps in assessment information, and planned assessments to fill gaps.</b>				
Regions listed in order of: A. Central, Central Highlands and South Eastern Regions; B. Southern Region; C. Northern Region; D. North Eastern Region; E. Western Region; and, F. Eastern Region.				
<b>A. Central, Central Highlands and South East Regions</b>				
<b>Part 1. EXISTING NEEDS ASSESSMENTS (January – May 2011) – CR, CHL, SER</b>				
Cluster(s)	Geographic areas (Province, District) and population groups assessed	Organizations that implemented the assessment	Dates	Title or Subject
FSAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Kabul:</b> KIS, Shakar dara, Istalif, Musai, Khaki-Jabar, Sorobi, (3,830 HH)</li> <li>• <b>Kapisa:</b> Tagab IDPs (187 HHs)</li> <li>• <b>Parwan:</b> Qala-i-Khjoa (800 HH)</li> <li>• <b>Logar:</b> Baraki Barak (800 HH)</li> </ul>	WFP/IP, OCHA, ICRC, IRC, DRC, ARCS, Solidarités	Kabul: March, April Kapisa: April Parwan: April Logar: April	
EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Kabul:</b> KIS</li> </ul>	UNICEF/IP, Aschiana	March	
NUTRITION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Kabul:</b> KIS, Shakar dara, Istalif, Musai, Khaki-Jabar, Sorobi, (3,830</li> </ul>	UNICEF/IP, WHO, ACF, IMC, Solidarités, SHRDO, DWHH	Kabul: March, April Wardak: May	

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	HH) • <b>Wardak:</b> (Kuchi settlements)			
PROT / IDP WG	• <b>Kabul:</b> KIS, Surobi, Musai, PD 16 (3,830 HH) • <b>Kapisa:</b> Tagab IDPs (187 HH) • <b>Parwan:</b> (Qala-i-Khoja (800 HH)	UNHCR/IP, DRC, UNICEF	Kabul: regular Kapisa: regular Parwan: March	
ES/NFI	• <b>Kabul:</b> KIS, Surobi, Musai, PD 16 (3,830 HH) • <b>Kapisa:</b> Tagab, Alasay (187 HH) • <b>Parwan:</b> Qala-i-Khoja, Samangan (1,000 HH) • <b>Wardak:</b> Maidan, Wardak, Besud 1 & 2 (300 HH) • <b>Logar:</b> Barak Baraki (700 HH) • <b>Ghazni:</b> Muqur, Gelan (400 HH)	IOM/IP, UNHCR/IP, OCHA Aschiana, CRS, CordAid, DRC, IRC, SHRDO, Solidarités, WHH, ANDMA	Kabul: March, April Kapisa: April Parwan: April Wardak: May Logar: April Ghazni: May	
HEALTH	• <b>Kabul:</b> KIS, Musai, Khaki-Jabar, Charasyab. (3,830 HH) • <b>Parwan:</b> Qala-i-Khoja (800 HH) Salang (200 HH) • <b>Wardak:</b> Besud 1 & 2 (400 HH) • <b>Logar:</b> Baraki Barak, (700 HH) • <b>Bamiyan:</b> (100 HH) • <b>Daikundi</b> (Nili, Gizab, Gaitl)	WHO, UNICEF, ACF, AMI, ARC, ARCS, Care Int'l, Caritas-Germany, CRS, CordAid, Aschiana, MedAir, MSF, SHRDO, Solidarités, WHH	Kabul: March, April Parwan: April Wardak: May Logar: April Bamiyan: February Daikundi: February	
WASH	• <b>Kabul:</b> KIS, PD16/Bagrami (350 HH) • <b>Kapisa:</b> Tagab IDPs (187 HH) • <b>Daikundi:</b> Nili (April floods, 40 HH)	UNICEF/IP, ARC, ACF, CARE, CRS, MedAir, IRC, IMC, SHRDO, Solidarités	Kabul: March, April Kapisa: April Daikundi: April	
ER	• <b>Kabul:</b> • <b>Bamiyan:</b> • <b>Panjsher:</b>			
MRM				

**Part 2. PLANNED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS (June – August 2011) – CR, CHL, SER**

Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups targeted	Orgs. to implement the assessment	Planned dates	Issues of concern	To be funded by
FSAC	• Bamiyan • Daikundi • Paktika	WFP, FAO, OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS, MedAir, Solidarités	6/2011; 7/2011	Low rain-fed irrigation and limited yield, 'Spring dryness'.	
EDUCATION					
NUTRITION					
PROT / IDP WG				As needed for emergency response, particularly in	

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				areas prone to conflict and displacement.	
ES/NFI				As needed for emergency response, particularly in areas prone to natural disaster.	
ETC					
HEALTH					
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bamiyan</li> <li>Daikundi</li> </ul>	WASH/UNICEF	6/2011 7/2011		
ER					
MRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Logar</li> <li>Wardak</li> </ul>	CR MRM TF (UNICEF/IP, OCHA, WFP, MoE)	6/2011 7/2011	Occupation of schools; use of civilian infrastructure for military purposes.	

<b>B. Southern Region</b>					
<b>Part 1. EXISTING NEEDS ASSESSMENTS (January – May 2011) - SR</b>					
<b>Cluster(s)</b>	<b>Geographic areas (Province, District) and population groups assessed</b>	<b>Organizations that implemented the assessment</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Title or Subject</b>	
Protection	Helmond Province in several districts, conflict-affected population.	UNHCR through their IP HAPA.	13 March to 23 April	IDP Assessment.	
Protection	SR (protection needs of whole population).	UNHCR with all the agencies; done in Jan-Feb 2011.	February 2011	SR Protection Cluster overview of 2010.	
WASH	Nimroz, Helmond & Urozgan.	UNICEF (with DoE & MRRD).	April-May 2011	Technical assessment to establish WASH facilities in 100 schools.	
Wash	Kandahar, Nimroz & Zabul.	UNICEF, CDC, MRRD.	February-Aril 2011	Survey & assesment to construct and install 15 deep wells in the three provinces.	
<b>Part 2. PLANNED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS (June – August 2011) – SR</b>					
<b>Cluster(s)</b>	<b>Geographic areas and population groups targeted</b>	<b>Orgs. to implement the assessment</b>	<b>Planned dates</b>	<b>Issues of concern</b>	<b>To be funded by</b>

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<b>C. Northern Region</b>				
<b>Part 1. EXISTING NEEDS ASSESSMENTS (January – May 2011) - NR</b>				
<b>Cluster(s)</b>	<b>Geographic areas (Province, District) and population groups assessed</b>	<b>Organizations that implemented the assessment</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Title or Subject</b>
Protection	Faryab, Maimana city, EVIs	ANDMA, ARCS, Gov	1 Jan 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFI	Faryab, Bilchiragh, Gurziwan, conflict IDPs	ARCS, ANDMA, Gov	11 Jan 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFI	Jawzjan, Qarqin, floods	ANDMA, Gov, UN, NGO	16 Jan 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFI	Balkh, Mazar city, Sholgara, EVIs	ANDMA, ARCS, DoRR	18 Jan 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFI	Balkh, Kishindih, EVIs	Gov	18 Jan 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFI	Balkh, Chahar Bolak, EVIs	ARCS	18 Jan 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFI	Faryab, from Ghor province, conflict IDPs	ICRC, NRC	18 Jan 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFI	Faryab, from Kohistan, conflict IDPs	Gov, ACTED, SAF	18 Jan 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFI	Faryab, Qaysar, conflict IDPs	ICRC	18 Jan 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFI	Faryab, from Ghor province, conflict IDPs	UNHCR, OCHA	18 Jan 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFI	Balkh, Mazar city, EVIs	ANDMA, ARCS, Provincial Council	18 Jan 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFI	Sari Pul, Sari Pul city, conflict IDPs	UNHCR, WFP, NRC, IOM, DoRR, ARCS	16-19 Jan 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFI	Jawzjan, Darzab, Kosh Tepa, conflict IDPs	ICRC	20 Jan 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFI	Jawzjan, Darzab, Kosh Tepa, conflict IDPs	NRC	20 Jan 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFI	Sari Pul, Sangcharak, EVIS, conflict IDPs	NRC	20 Jan 2011	
Logistics	Samangan, Khoram Wa Sarbagh, Ruyi Du Ab, EVIs	UNOPS	20 Jan 2011	
Logistics	Sari Pul, Balkhab, Sangcharak, EVIs	UNOPS	20 Jan 2011	
Protection	Faryab, Ghormach, conflict IDPs	UNAMA Human Rights	23 Jan 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFI	Faryab, Maimana city, conflict IDPs	ARCS, ANDMA, UNHCR, UNICEF, OCHA	30 Jan 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Faryab, Qaysar, conflict IDPs	UNHCR, OCHA	1 Feb 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFI	Jawzjan, Shiberghan, conflict IDPs	UNHCR, DoRR, NRC	3 Feb 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFI	Balkh, Khulm, EVIs	ANDMA, IOM	3 Feb 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFI	Balkh, Balkh, EVIs	ANDMA, ARCS, IOM	3 Feb 2011	
Protection	Balkh, Balkh, floods	ANDMA, Gov	6 Feb 2011	
Protection, Shelter	Jawzjan, Fayzabad floods	CARE, ANDMA	13 Feb 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Jawzjan, Khamyab, floods	IOM	16 Feb 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Jawzjan, Shiberghan city, IDPs	UN agencies, NGOs	22 Feb 2011	

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Health (BPHS/SHARP)	Balkh, all districts, health	CHA	1 March 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Balkh, Nahreshahi, floods	ANDMA, ARCS, IOM, UNICEF	3 Mar 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Balkh, Kaldar, Amu Darya floods	ADEO	10 March 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Balkh, Kaldar, floods	ANDMA, Gov	17 Mar 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Sari Pul, Sari Pul city, conflict IDPs	UNHCR, WFP, ADEO	24 Mar 2011	
Protection, Safety and Security	Samangan, Aybak, Khoram Wa Sarbagh, Dara-i-Sufi Payin, Ruyi Du Ab	UNMACA implemented by IPs (MCPA, DDG and HALO Trust)	4 April 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Balkh, Marmul, landslide	SC	6 April 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Faryab, Shirin Tagab, floods	ANDMA, ARCS	13 April 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Balkh, Marmul, landslide	ADEO	8-13 April 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Samangan, Aybak district, conflict IDPs	UNHCR, DoRR	18-26 April 2011	
Health, CMAM	Balkh, Balkh, Chahar Kint, Chahar Bolak, Kaldar, Shortepa, Zari, Kishindih, Chimtal	CHA	April 2011	
Protection	Samangan, Dara-i-Suf	BRAC	April, May 2011	Disaster preparedness and mitigation
WASH	Faryab, Shirin Tagab, WASH	Intersos	12/13 April, 2/3 May 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Balkh, Khulm floods	ADEO	4 May 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Samangan, Dara-i-Sufi Payin, floods	ANDMA, Gov	7 May 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Faryab, Bilchiragh, Ghormach, floods	ANDMA, NGOs	7 May 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Jawzjan, Shiberghan city, floods	ANDMA	7 May 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Faryab, Qaysar, conflict IDPs	Gov, ARCS, NGOs	8 May 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Sari Pul, Sozma Qala, floods	ANDMA, ARCS, DoRR, DoPH	8 May 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Samangan, Khuram Wa Sarbagh, floods	ACT, NRDOAW, SRP	11/12 May 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Samangan, Ruyi Du Ab, floods	Solidarites	14-16 May 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Samangan, Dara-i-Sufi Payin, floods	ZCO	mid May 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Samangan, Ruyi Du Ab, Dara-i-Sufi Payin floods	AGDO	17-18 May 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Samangan, Dara-i-Sufi Payin, floods	NRC	18 May 2011	
Protection, food security	Sari Pul, Sozma Qala, floods	WFP	17-19 May 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Sari Pul, Sozma Qala floods	ADEO	17-19 May 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Jawzjan, various districts, floods	ZCO	24 May 2011	
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Samangan, Dara-i-Sufi Bala	NPO/RRAA, SHA, KSRO, AGDO	Ongoing	

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<b>Part 2. PLANNED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS (June – August 2011) - NR</b>					
<b>Cluster(s)</b>	<b>Geographic areas and population groups targeted</b>	<b>Orgs. to implement the assessment</b>	<b>Planned dates</b>	<b>Issues of concern</b>	<b>To be funded by</b>
Shelter/NFIs, Nutrition	Sari Pul, Sari Pul city, conflict IDPs	ADEO	N/A	Provision of emergency shelter (tents), NFIs and conducting malnutrition project.	ERF
Protection, Shelter	Sari Pul, Sozma Qala	ADEO	Ongoing	Construction of emergency shelter.	ERF
WASH	Balkh, Chahar Kint, Kishindih, Khulm, Sholgara, Zari. Dryness/drought affected populations	ADEO	N/A	Provision of safe drinking water.	ERF
Protection, Shelter	Samangan, Khuram Wa Sarbagh	ACT/SRP	Ongoing	Construction of emergency shelter.	ERF
Protection, Shelter	Balkh, Marmul, emergency shelter	ACT, ADEO. SRP	Ongoing	Construction of emergency shelter.	ERF
Protection, Shelter	Samangan, Ruyi Du Ab	AGDO	Ongoing	Construction of emergency shelter.	ERF
WASH	Samangan, Aybak, Khuram Wa Sarbagh, Hazrati Sultan	BRAC	June – August 2011	Protection.	UNICEF, Oxfam
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Jawzjan, Shiberghan, Aqcha and five districts IDP, Returnees,	DHSA	June 2011	Drought, need for shelter, cash-for-work (CFW) and NFIs.	Any donor
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Faryab, Almar, Qysar, Andkhoy and surrounding districts	DHSA	June 2011	Drought, need for shelter, CFW and NFIs.	Any donor
Protection, Shelter/NFIs	Sari Pul, Sari Pul city and districts	DHSA	June 2011	Drought, need for shelter, CFW and NFIs.	Any donor
Protection, Shelter, WASH	Faryab, Shirin Tagab	Intersos	Ongoing	Construction of emergency shelter/water pipe scheme.	ERF
Protection/NFIs	Balkh, Dihdahdi	NRC	Summer 2011	Protection, NFIs.	
Protection/ IDP TF	Balkh, Jawzjan, Sari Pul and Faryab	UNHCR, NRC, DoRR	June and July 2011	Protection and NFI needs of conflict IDPs.	Different organizations
Protection, Safety and Security	Sari Pul, Sari Pul, Gosfandi, Khowja Nehan village, Sayyad	UNMACA implementing IPs (MCPA, MDC and DDG)	1 June and 1 August 2011	Demining operation / Land Impact Assessment.	UNOP, RFP, VTF, UNMAS
Protection, Safety and Security	Faryab, Balkh, Samangan, Jawzjan, Sari Pul	UNMACA implemented by MCPA	1 June- 30 August 2011	Land Impact Assessment/ Mine Field Survey.	VTF UNMAS
WASH	Balkh, Kishindih	PIN	June – July 2011	Drought.	

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<b>D. North Eastern Region</b>				
<b>Part 1. EXISTING NEEDS ASSESSMENTS (January – May 2011) - NER</b>				
<b>Cluster(s)</b>	<b>Geographic areas (Province, District) and population groups assessed</b>	<b>Organizations that implemented the assessment</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Title or Subject</b>
	Baghlan, Nahrin District – Flood affected population	ANDMA, DDMC and District Elders	16 – 17 April 2011	Flood assessment
	Baghlan, Nahrin District – Flood affected population	ACTED, ANDMA, DoA, DoRRD, DDMC and district authorities	7 May 2011	Flood assessment
	Baghlan, Baghlan Jadid – Flood affected population	FOCUS, ANDMA, DoA, DDMC	16 – 17 April 2011	Flood assessment
	Baghlan, Baghlan Jadid – Flood affected population	IOM, ANDMA, DoA, DoRRD, DDMC	7 May 2011	Flood assessment
	Baghlan, Bano (Andarab) – Flood affected population	AKF, ANDMA, DDMC	5 May 2011	Flood assessment
	Baghlan, Dush district – Flood affected population	ANDMA, FOCUS, DOA, ARCS ARCS, DDMC, DoA, FOCUS, ANDMA	5 May 2011 7 May 2011	Flood assessment
	Baghlan, Khenjan – Flood affected population	ANDMA, FOCUS, IOM, ARCS ANDMA, FOCUS, IOM, DDMC	5 & 7 May 2011, respectively	Flood assessment
	Baghlan, Khost – Flood assessment	ANDMA, DDMC, district authorities	5 May 2011	Flood assessment
	Kunduz, Khan Abad, Archi and Aliabad districts – Flood affected population	ANDMA, DDMC, district authorities, ARCS, IOM,	5 – 6 May 2011	Flood assessment
	Badakhshan, Taqab and Kishm districts – Flood affected population	ANDMA, DDMC, District authorities	29 April and 6 May respectively	Flood assessment
	Takhar, Bangi, Rustaq and Farkhar districts – Flood affected population	ANDMA, Mercy Corps, DDMC. ANDMA, Concern, DDMC, and District authorities	9 April and 5 -6 May 2011	Flood assessment
	Takhar, Ishkamesh district – flood affected population	ANDMA, Mercy Corps, DDMC	10 April 2011	Flood assessment
	Takhar, Taloqan, Baharak, Chal and Ishkamesh districts – flood affected population	ANDMA, AKDN, DDMC, Mission East, Mercy Corps	5 – 6 May 2011	Flood assessment
	Baghlan province , Baghlani Jadid district – Displaced population Takhar Province Khaja Ghar district Baghlan province , Baghlani Jadid	ICRC and ARCS	5 February 2011 5 February 2011 1 February – 10 March 2011	Needs assessment
	Baghlan, Baghlani Markazi – Displaced population	ICRC and ARCS	March 2011	Needs assessment

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<b>Part 2. PLANNED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS (June – August 2011) - NER</b>					
<b>Cluster(s)</b>	<b>Geographic areas and population groups targeted</b>	<b>Orgs. to implement the assessment</b>	<b>Planned dates</b>	<b>Issues of concern</b>	<b>To be funded by</b>
FSAC & WASH	Baghlan, Takhar, Badakhshan and Kunduz	UN, NGOs, and Government departments	June/July	Dryness and Food security	FAO/FSCA cluster

<b>E. Western Region</b>					
<b>Part 1. EXISTING NEEDS ASSESSMENTS (January – May 2011) - WR</b>					
<b>Cluster(s)</b>	<b>Geographic areas (Province, District) and population groups assessed</b>	<b>Organizations that implemented the assessment</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Title or Subject</b>	
IDP TF	Badghis (Qadis and Qala-e-Naw) - IDPs	DoRR, ANDMA and ARCS	From January to May 2011		
FSAC, ES&NFI	Flood affected areas in Herat (Shindand, Injil, Herat city, Adraskan, Zindajan, Ghoryan) – 2,814 families; Farah (Khaki Safed, Qal-e-kho, Anar Dara, Pusht-e-Rod, Shib-e-koh, Farah city) – 1,444 families,	ANDMA, WFP, IOM, ARCS, CHA, IRC, district authorities	5 - 14 February, 2011	Rapid assessments of flood affected areas.	
IDP TF	Hirat (Injil, Hirat city, Guzara, Shindand, Kushki Robat Sangi) - IDPs	IDP TF and IRC	From Feb to May 2011	Needs assessment.	
ES&NFI, FSAC	Shamorghakh (Shahrakh district, Ghor) – 24 families	ANDMA	2 March 2011	Needs assessment.	
ES&NFI, FSAC	Tagab-Best –i Sofla (Jawand, Badghis) – 120 families	RRD, District Governor (OCHA)	8 March 2011	Needs assessment after landslide.	
FSAC	Rapid food security assessment conducted by WFP in four provinces of WR. In each province three districts were targeted (In Herat, Chest, Ghoryan, Herat city, In Ghor Tulak, Chaghchan and Shahrak, In Farah Khaki Safid, Pushtirud and Balabolok in Badghis, Abkamary, Qadis and Muqur ) two villages were selected from each district. There are no population figures available.	WFP	17-30 April 2011	Rapid food security assessment.	
FSAC, ES&NFI	Anar Dara	ARCS	April 2011	Verification of flood needs.	
FSAC	Gulran District of Herat province 336 families in 13 Villages	ARCS	22 May 2011		
FSAC	Ghor (Lal-wa Sarjangal)	CRS	April-May 2011	House-hold food security	



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FSAC, ES&NFI	Flood affected areas in Herat (Gulran, Obe, Chist-e-Sharif, Herat city) – 266 families ; Badghis (Qala-e-Now, Ab Kamari) 1,327 families and Ghor (Chaghcharan, Taywara, Dulayna, Shahrakh, Charsada, Tulak)	ANDMA, IOM, DDC, RRD, CHA, ARCS	4 – 17 May, 2011	assessment. Rapid assessments of flood-affected areas.	
Inter-cluster	Qala-i-Now (Badghis)	OCHA-UNICEF-WFP	May 2011	Verification of flood impact on urban area.	
FSAC, ES&NFI	Gulran, Herat – 366 families	ARCS	May 2011	Verification of flood needs.	
<b>Part 2. PLANNED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS (June – August 2011) - WR</b>					
Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups targeted	Organizations. to implement the assessment	Planned dates	Issues of concern	To be funded by
PWG (IDP-TF)	Ghor (Shahrakh, Dulayna, Passaband, Tulak, Charsada)	Joint governmental dept and CHA, GP, Afghan Aid	May-June 2011	Needs and protection concerns of IDP population	UNHCR
Inter-Cluster (FSAC and WASH)	Ghor province, NE Herat, Badghis	FSAC with OCHA-WR facilitation, with key partners at district level	June 2011	Food security, impact of “spring dryness”	
Food Security Cluster	Kohsan and Karukh districts, Herat province: 1,000 families	ARCS	01 June 2011	Emergency food needs	Red Cross Movement

**F. Eastern Region**

**Part 1. EXISTING NEEDS ASSESSMENTS (January – May 2011) - ER**

Cluster(s)	Geographic areas (Province, District) and population groups assessed	Organizations that implemented the assessment	Dates	Title or Subject
This was a joint assessment conducted by organizations tasked in the HRT meeting.	Nangarhar province ,Lalpoora Ghanikhill,Rodat,kot,batikot Haska mina ,Achin, Momandara , Door Baba ,and Nazian District the Population of families which assessed by IRC is (1,941) family kits and 366 tents including of 303 emergency latrines with hygiene kits to the evictee families were assessed by IRC in the above-mentioned Districts.	The first and second round assessments IRC APA, from UNHCR, NRC, and DoRR had a joint survey.	Jan.16 - May 1 2011	Need assessment of Afghans evicted from Landi Kotal Tribal Area of Pakistan.
Joint assessment of Goshta IDPs and returnee families	Nangarhar province, Goshta districts 109 family evicted from Landikotal of Pakistan.	IRC team/WSTA,with APA and DoRR	Mar 3-8 2011	Need assessment of unregistered Afghans evicted from Landi Kotal Tribal Area of Pakistan.

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WASH	Nangarhar province, Muhmandara district Ghwarakai village.	RRDE, DACAAR, ARD	22/05/2011	Drought-affected Landikotal evictees	
Education Cluster	Nangarhar province, Ghanikhel, Muhmandara, LalPura and Dur Baba districts.	PDE Nangarhar	Feb 2011- April 2011	School-aged children and their access to education	
<b>Part 2. PLANNED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS (June – August 2011) - ER</b>					
<b>Cluster(s)</b>	<b>Geographic areas and population groups targeted</b>	<b>Orgs. to implement the assessment</b>	<b>Planned dates</b>	<b>Issues of concern</b>	<b>To be funded by</b>
Protection	Sheikh Mesery New township, Surkhrud district Nangarhar province, returnees.	UNHCR	May-June 2011	Reintegration.	UNHCR
Protection	Saracha, Behsood district, Nangarhar province.	UNHCR	May-June 2011	Reintegration.	UNHCR
Emergency Shelter & NFI	Overall Nangarhar and Laghman province.	IRC	May-Aug 2011	Response to the needs of natural disasters-affected population with NFIs, tents, emergency latrines and hygiene promotion.	OFDA
Education	Nangarhar province, Ghanikhel, Muhmandara, LalPura and Dur Baba districts.	PDE Nangarhar	September 2011	School-aged children and their access to education.	UNICEF
WASH Cluster	Shinwar cluster.	DoPH Nangarhar	TBD	Assessment for the possible Cholera outbreak.	UNICEF

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**ANNEX I: LIST OF PROJECTS AND FUNDING TABLES**

**Table IV: List of appeal projects (grouped by cluster), with funding status of each**

as of 30 June 2011 <a href="http://fts.unocha.org">http://fts.unocha.org</a>								
Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.								
Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<b>COMMON SERVICES</b>								
<a href="#">AFG-11/CSS/39747/R/561</a>	Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Afghanistan	WFP	19,985,980	21,117,110	13,043,911	8,073,199	62%	A. IMMEDIATE
<b>Sub total for COMMON SERVICES</b>			<b>19,985,980</b>	<b>21,117,110</b>	<b>13,043,911</b>	<b>8,073,199</b>	<b>62%</b>	
<b>COORDINATION</b>								
<a href="#">AFG-11/A/39559/123</a>	Strengthening Food Security and Agriculture Cluster coordination, strategic planning and information management in Afghanistan	FAO	1,193,720	1,193,720	650,000	543,720	54%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/CSS/37200/R/5157</a>	Kandahar- Emergency Response in DRR (drought and flood) for Returnees, IDPs, and vulnerable communities	TEARFUND	274,419	147,101	-	147,101	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/CSS/37253/R/5157</a>	Bamyan (Yakalang District)- Emergency Response in DRR (drought and flood) for vulnerable communities	TEARFUND	815,000	407,500	-	407,500	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/CSS/37642/R/12912</a>	Community based emergency preparedness in Balkh, Jawzjan and Samangan provinces	ADEO [Afghanistan]	380,000	200,000	-	200,000	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/CSS/38291/R/5362</a>	Community Based Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction Programme in Baghlan; Faryab, Saripul, Samangan and Balkh Provinces of Afghanistan	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	1,094,692	547,347	-	547,347	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/CSS/39109/R/14545</a>	Effective disaster risk reduction in Balkh and Samangan provinces through community-based disaster risk management	HDO	145,000	72,500	-	72,500	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/CSS/39647/R/5025</a>	Protection of Civilians Advocacy Advisor - WITHDRAWN	OHCHR	176,491	-	-	-	0%	E. NOT SPECIFIED
<a href="#">AFG-11/CSS/39791/R/119</a>	Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy in Afghanistan	OCHA	10,073,410	10,546,308	7,843,789	2,702,519	74%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/CSS/42304/R/124</a>	Child Protection sub-cluster coordination support to Afghanistan	UNICEF	-	142,000	-	142,000	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/E/39800/R/6079</a>	Education Cluster Coordination and Information Management	SC	222,000	113,000	-	113,000	0%	B. HIGH

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Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/39597/R/124</a>	Nutrition cluster coordination support for Afghanistan. Withdrawn	UNICEF	592,780	-	-	-	0%	E. NOT SPECIFIED
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/39623/R/122</a>	Health Cluster Coordination	WHO	647,774	323,887	-	323,887	0%	B. HIGH
<b>Sub total for COORDINATION</b>			<b>15,615,286</b>	<b>13,693,363</b>	<b>8,493,789</b>	<b>5,199,574</b>	<b>62%</b>	
<b>EDUCATION</b>								
<a href="#">AFG-11/E/38098/R/1024</a>	Enhanced disaster preparedness in Balkh province through effective live saving skills training.	Johanniter Unfallhilfe e.V.	236,000	-	-	-	0%	E. NOT SPECIFIED
<a href="#">AFG-11/E/38368/R/14504</a>	Improving protective environment for children (children working in the street and child labour) and realizing their right in Herat Province	RWDOA	142,800	85,575	-	85,575	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/E/38490/R/1024</a>	Capacity Building of School Teachers in Kabul City to Enhance Life Saving Skills (Disaster Preparedness and First Aid) for Pupils	Johanniter Unfallhilfe e.V.	699,000	249,000	-	249,000	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/E/38513/R/5511</a>	Emergency education for disaster affected children in Balkh and Jawzjan provinces	ActionAid	450,000	439,000	-	439,000	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/E/39144/R/5645</a>	Capacity Building Initiative for Rolling-Out Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies	CARE International	404,819	78,144	-	78,144	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/E/39145/R/5263</a>	Disaster Management Training/ school safety in Charikar, Said Khail and Jabul Saraj	CHA	96,214	96,214	-	96,214	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/E/39160/R/298</a>	Emergency Repairs for Conflict-Affected and Natural Disaster Affected Schools - Withdrawn	IOM	5,042,375	-	-	-	0%	E. NOT SPECIFIED
<a href="#">AFG-11/E/39307/R/14545</a>	Quality Primary Education Project	HDO	461,016	369,150	-	369,150	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/E/39716/R/124</a>	Winter emergency preparedness	UNICEF	5,329,000	5,329,000	3,605,114	1,723,886	68%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/F/39164/R/561</a>	Education sector component of WFP's Relief Food Assistance to tackle food security challenges in Afghanistan	WFP	159,862,595	-	-	-	0%	E. NOT SPECIFIED
<b>Sub total for EDUCATION</b>			<b>172,723,819</b>	<b>6,646,083</b>	<b>3,605,114</b>	<b>3,040,969</b>	<b>54%</b>	
<b>EMERGENCY SHELTER</b>								
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/37527/R/5150</a>	Shelter for conflict IDPs & IDP returnees in Jawzjan province	ZOA Refugee Care	790,000	758,118	-	758,118	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/37528/R/5150</a>	Shelter Returnees and Natural Disaster IDPs in Sar-e Pul Province	ZOA Refugee Care	900,000	734,108	-	734,108	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/37645/R/12912</a>	Permanent Shelter for upcoming Disaster victim families in Northern Provinces, Afghanistan	ADEO [Afghanistan]	720,000	290,000	-	290,000	0%	A. IMMEDIATE

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Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/37646/R/12912</a>	Emergency shelter (tents) for victims of dryness/drought, armed conflict and floods/landslides in Northern Afghanistan (Balkh, Jawzjan, and Sari Pul provinces)	ADEO [Afghanistan]	200,000	200,000	196,824	3,176	98%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/37901/R/12912</a>	Shelter Assistance to Flood Affected Families in Samangan Province, Afghanistan	ADEO [Afghanistan]	495,000	281,500	-	281,500	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/37910/R/12660</a>	Emergency Shelter for Flood Affected Families in Faiz Abad, Jawzjan	SHA	990,000	324,922	-	324,922	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/37974/R/14512</a>	Shelter assistance to conflict affected families in Qaysar District, Faryab province	SUWA	445,000	355,000	-	355,000	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/37988/R/14033</a>	Emergency Shelter Assistance to Flood-Affected families in Faizabad district of Jawzjan Province	ZCO	674,000	490,075	-	490,075	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/38150/R/14520</a>	Emergency shelter for 100 flood-affected families in Pashtun Kot district of Faryab Province	NRDOAW	345,000	145,300	-	145,300	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/38265/R/6397</a>	Shelters for REFUGEES & IDPs returnees in Faryab	DHSA	2,250,000	671,814	-	671,814	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/38457/R/5645</a>	Effective risk reduction for flood affected communities in Fayzabad district, Jawzjan province through community self-built housing and risk reduction management.	CARE International	1,448,226	1,130,411	-	1,130,411	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/38507/R/5511</a>	Emergency shelter in Kaldar and Shortepa district of Balkh province	ActionAid	767,200	652,040	-	652,040	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/39024/R/13995</a>	Shelter Assistance for chronic vulnerable flooding families of 2010 in Faryab province	ACT-Afghanistan	379,000	230,250	-	230,250	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/39026/R/5834</a>	Emergency shelter and NFI assistance to victims of natural disasters and conflict in Northern Afghanistan	NRC	400,000	599,020	599,020	-	100%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/39035/R/13995</a>	Shelter Assistance for 117 chronic vulnerable families of 2010 flash flood affected in Parwan province	ACT-Afghanistan	375,210	215,514	-	215,514	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/39050/R/13995</a>	Relief Shelter Assistance for 137 most vulnerable flood affected families of 2010 in Logar province	ACT-Afghanistan	568,500	252,354	-	252,354	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/39063/R/6458</a>	Emergency Response to Flood Induced Shelter and Infrastructure Damage in Pashtunkot and Ghormach districts (Faryab) Withdrawn	ACTED	942,970	-	-	-	0%	E. NOT SPECIFIED
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/39068/R/13995</a>	Relief Shelter Assistance for 450 vulnerable conflict & flood affected families in Herat, Ghor, and Badghis provinces	ACT-Afghanistan	1,995,000	897,750	-	897,750	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/39077/R/13995</a>	Relief Shelter Assistance for 275 most vulnerable families of disaster impacted in Baghlan, Kunduz and Badakhshan provinces	ACT-Afghanistan	798,000	506,550	-	506,550	0%	A. IMMEDIATE

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Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/39115/R/298</a>	Capacity development, emergency shelter and NFI assistance in the Northern Region - Withdrawn	IOM	4,273,080	-	-	-	0%	E. NOT SPECIFIED
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/39126/R/6079</a>	Emergency assistance to children affected by disasters in Northern Afghanistan	SC	618,000	337,000	-	337,000	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/39131/R/5157</a>	Humanitarian Relief Aid to Jawzjan disaster impacted families – (Withdrawn)	TEARFUND	67,400	-	-	-	0%	E. NOT SPECIFIED
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/39133/R/5157</a>	Humanitarian Relief Aid to Kandahar disaster impacted families (Withdrawn)	TEARFUND	67,400	-	-	-	0%	E. NOT SPECIFIED
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/39134/R/5157</a>	Humanitarian Relief Aid to Parwan disaster impacted families – (Withdrawn)	TEARFUND	67,400	-	-	-	0%	E. NOT SPECIFIED
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/39137/R/5834</a>	Emergency Shelter for returnees and IDPs in Herat	NRC	857,962	1,637,654	1,637,654	-	100%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/39139/R/5645</a>	Effective risk reduction for flood affected households in Kohband and Mahmood Raqi districts of Kapisa province through community self-built housing, provision of potable drinking water and establishment of risk reduction committees.	CARE International	1,680,000	1,140,652	-	1,140,652	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/39141/R/120</a>	Reintegration of Afghan IDPs	UNHCR	12,020,578	12,020,578	2,585,560	9,435,018	22%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/39149/R/5834</a>	Emergency Shelter for GBV survivors and EVI at risk of GBV	NRC	573,686	1,005,080	1,005,080	-	100%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/39152/R/298</a>	Country-wide Humanitarian Assistance and Coordination	IOM	4,727,037	3,350,000	-	3,350,000	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/39188/R/298</a>	Community based Reintegration Assistance for the Settlement of the Vulnerable Afghan Families Evicted from Pakistan in Nangahar Province	IOM	4,836,830	1,917,059	-	1,917,059	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/39574/R/14548</a>	Shelter implementation for vulnerable returnee and IDP families in southern region2	HAPA	2,100,000	1,050,000	-	1,050,000	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/39578/R/14550</a>	Construction of 560 Shelters in Sorobi District ,Kabul Province for returnee and IDP families	ABR	978,000	978,000	-	978,000	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/S-NF/41912/R/5834</a>	Integrated Shelter Assistance to Returnees, IDP's and Vulnerable Host Communities in Afghanistan	NRC	-	499,999	-	499,999	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<b>Sub total for EMERGENCY SHELTER</b>			<b>48,350,479</b>	<b>32,670,748</b>	<b>6,024,138</b>	<b>26,646,610</b>	<b>18%</b>	
<b>EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS</b>								
<a href="#">AFG-11/CSS/38986/R/561</a>	Improving the Telecommunications System utilized by the Humanitarian Community in Afghanistan	WFP	-	-	-	-	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/CSS/39679/R/561</a>	Emergency Teleocmms Stock in the Country	WFP	410,000	410,000	-	410,000	0%	B. HIGH

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Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<a href="#">AFG-11/CSS/39680/R/561</a>	IT Emergency Preparedness and Response Training in five locations	WFP	100,000	100,000	-	100,000	0%	C. MEDIUM
<b>Sub total for EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS</b>			<b>510,000</b>	<b>510,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>510,000</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE</b>								
<a href="#">AFG-11/A/38692/R/5362</a>	Alleviation of food insecurity in three districts of Ghor (Chaghcharan, Daulatya, Lalwasarjanganal ) and 2 districts of Badgis (Qala E naow, Abkamary) provinces through cash for work program - Withdrawn	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	440,040	-	-	-	0%	E. NOT SPECIFIED
<a href="#">AFG-11/A/38968/R/5120</a>	Emergency response and agriculture recovery in disaster and conflict affected villages of Afghanistan	OXFAM GB	4,580,000	3,621,600	2,210,227	1,411,373	61%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/A/38987/R/5095</a>	Strengthening the Resilience of Farmers through the Rehabilitation and protection of Road Access, Agriculture Land, and Irrigation Structures	MEDAIR	536,800	536,800	708,000	(171,200)	132%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">AFG-11/A/38988/R/5095</a>	Emergency response to communities affected by flooding through the Rehabilitation of Road Access, Agriculture Land, and Irrigation Structures in Daykundi - Withdrawn	MEDAIR	845,900	-	-	-	0%	E. NOT SPECIFIED
<a href="#">AFG-11/A/38989/R/5095</a>	Improved food security in Yawan and Raghistan, Badakhshan - Withdrawn	MEDAIR	343,200	-	-	-	0%	E. NOT SPECIFIED
<a href="#">AFG-11/A/39001/R/5255</a>	Emergency food assistance and agriculture and livestock recovery in villages prone to conflict and natural disasters in Badakhshan and Ghor "(WITHDRAWN)"	Afghanaid	4,318,000	-	-	-	0%	E. NOT SPECIFIED
<a href="#">AFG-11/A/39123/R/5286</a>	Emergency response and Agriculture recovery in disaster and conflict affected villages in Balkh and Jowzjan provinces	AREA	647,350	258,940	-	258,940	0%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">AFG-11/A/39135/R/5286</a>	Emergency response to food insecure and flood affected people in Ningarhar and Laghman provinces	AREA	1,209,100	483,460	-	483,460	0%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">AFG-11/A/39153/R/5102</a>	Emergency response to flood/drought-affected communities through improved agricultural and home-based food-processing technology	UNIDO	850,000	410,000	-	410,000	0%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">AFG-11/A/39551/R/123</a>	Immediate support to vulnerable populations in flood affected and food insecure areas of Afghanistan through the provision of basic agricultural packages for autumn 2011 and spring 2012 planting seasons	FAO	11,771,540	11,771,540	11,002,420	769,120	93%	A. IMMEDIATE

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Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<a href="#">AFG-11/A/39554/123</a>	Strengthening agricultural based livelihoods and food security of vulnerable, food insecure farming families through the emergency provision of animal feed for the 2011 feeding seasons	FAO	11,846,340	11,846,340	11,000,000	846,340	93%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/A/41911/R/5834</a>	Income Generation for young returnees and IDPs in Herat province	NRC	-	410,233	-	410,233	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/A/42328/R/5255</a>	Emergency food assistance and agriculture and livestock recovery in drought affected areas of Northern and West-Central Regions	Afghanaid	-	4,614,720	-	4,614,720	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/F/38573/R/5276</a>	Food aid to highly vulnerable populations in Pasaband and Taywara districts, Ghor province	MADERA	1,349,912	1,349,912	-	1,349,912	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/F/38575/R/5276</a>	Food aid to highly vulnerable populations in Behsud II district, Wardak province	MADERA	671,114	671,114	-	671,114	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/F/39009/R/5186</a>	Emergency Food Assistance Program for Drought Affected Populations in Samangan Province	ACF	678,788	372,556	639,800	(267,244)	172%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/F/39124/561</a>	Enhancing Resilience and Food Security in Afghanistan	WFP	190,569,515	190,569,515	131,670,992	58,898,523	69%	A. IMMEDIATE
<b>Sub total for FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE</b>			<b>230,657,599</b>	<b>226,916,730</b>	<b>157,231,439</b>	<b>69,685,291</b>	<b>69%</b>	
<b>HEALTH</b>								
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/39010/R/124</a>	Access to essential maternal, newborn and child health services for the communities affected by natural and manmade disasters.	UNICEF	4,272,589	1,150,000	1,150,000	-	100%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/39048/R/5195</a>	Access to essential maternal and child health amongst un-served, high risk communities in Badakhshan through the provision of integrated emergency health care and referral services.	MERLIN	494,395	247,197	-	247,197	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/39049/R/13073</a>	Mobile Health Clinics for IDP and Returnee and hosting community in Kabul	SHRDO	162,086	98,188	-	98,188	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/39132/1171</a>	Provision of Emergency Obstetric Care Services in Azra and Kharwar districts.	UNFPA	71,140	71,140	71,140	-	100%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/39136/1171</a>	Provision of basic emergency health services, especially reproductive health services, for the under-served populations in Bamiyan and Faryab provinces	UNFPA	534,623	534,623	534,623	-	100%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/39140/13107</a>	Basic Integrated Healthcare Services for Underserved Refugee Returnees in Kunar and Laghman Provinces, Afghanistan	IMC UK	98,774	98,774	98,774	-	100%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/39562/R/5326</a>	Ensure access to essential integrated primary health care (PHC) services for underserved conflict affected communities in Zabul and Laghman provinces.	IBN SINA	287,064	143,532	-	143,532	0%	B. HIGH



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Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/39619/R/122</a>	Access to emergency integrated health services for communities affected by humanitarian crisis with emphasis on reproductive and child health.	WHO	5,429,984	2,714,991	1,300,000	1,414,991	48%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/39634/R/561</a>	Health Component of Relief Food Assistance to tackle Food Security Challenges	WFP	27,212,650	6,084,700	4,201,542	1,883,158	69%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/39702/R/122</a>	Access to essential maternal and child health services in under-served insecure districts through the expansion of Community Health Workers network in Kandahar, Uruzgan, Wardak and Zabul districts	WHO	2,312,189	1,156,094	-	1,156,094	0%	B. HIGH
<b>Sub total for HEALTH</b>			<b>40,875,494</b>	<b>12,299,239</b>	<b>7,356,079</b>	<b>4,943,160</b>	<b>60%</b>	
<b>MULTI-SECTOR</b>								
<a href="#">AFG-11/MS/37171/5157</a>	Kandahar - Integrated and Sustainable Services for Returnees and Host Communities	TEARFUND	699,958	699,958	-	699,958	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/MS/37176/5157</a>	Faryab - Integrated and Sustainable Services for Returnees and Host Communities	TEARFUND	317,263	317,263	-	317,263	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/MS/37178/5157</a>	Jawzjan - Integrated and Sustainable Services for Returnees and Host Communities	TEARFUND	715,149	715,149	-	715,149	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/MS/39146/R/120</a>	Repatriation and reintegration of Afghan returnees	UNHCR	76,809,799	76,826,799	21,264,753	55,562,046	28%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/MS/39151/R/120</a>	Reintegration of Afghan IDPs with focus on vulnerable categories	UNHCR	10,661,905	10,661,905	1,000,000	9,661,905	9%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/MS/39587/R/14550</a>	Construction of 60 water points(bore wells) in different villages of Sorobi District ,Kabul Province	ABR	1,120,000	396,000	-	396,000	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/MS/41867/R/5157</a>	Kandahar - Integrated and Sustainable Services for Returnees and Host Communities	TEARFUND	-	214,132	-	214,132	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/MS/41868/R/5157</a>	Faryab - Integrated and Sustainable Services for Returnees and Host Communities	TEARFUND	-	95,500	-	95,500	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/MS/41869/R/5157</a>	Jawzjan - Integrated and Sustainable Services for Returnees and Host Communities	TEARFUND	-	204,000	-	204,000	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<b>Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR</b>			<b>90,324,074</b>	<b>90,130,706</b>	<b>22,264,753</b>	<b>67,865,953</b>	<b>25%</b>	
<b>NUTRITION</b>								
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/37659/R/14465</a>	Community Based Therapeutic Care (CTC)	CAF	307,973	153,987	-	153,987	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/38397/R/13073</a>	Provision of Nutrition care service for IDPs in Kabul, Charahai- Qamber and Bagh-e- Dauad,Dewqn Bigi, Nassagi bagrami and Alsghan IDPs	SHRDO	44,292	87,545	82,525	5,020	94%	B. HIGH

**A F G H A N I S T A N**

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/38399/R/5362</a>	Integrated CMAM and IYCF in Herat and Samangan Provinces - Withdrawn	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	620,995	-	-	-	0%	E. NOT SPECIFIED
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/38467/R/6079</a>	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition project in Balkh, Faryab, Sarepul and Nengarhar provinces	SC	640,444	320,223	-	320,223	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/38980/R/124</a>	Nutrition emergency preparedness and response action plan	UNICEF	6,924,229	4,691,277	4,691,277	-	100%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/39008/R/5195</a>	Response to and prevention of malnutrition of the remote and underserved vulnerable populations in Badakhshan through integration of community based nutrition services into mobile teams	MERLIN	775,932	775,932	-	775,932	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/39012/R/5186</a>	Community based management of acute malnutrition through nutrition and care practice activities amongst the internal displaced people and the most vulnerable population living in the Kabul informal settlements	ACF	350,138	350,138	274,342	75,796	78%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/39014/R/5186</a>	Strengthening Nutrition Surveillance for appropriate emergency response	ACF	243,574	243,574	-	243,574	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/39107/R/122</a>	Improved access to emergency nutrition care for severely malnourished children with complications	WHO	651,955	651,955	-	651,955	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/39108/R/561</a>	Nutrition support to tackle food security challenges for children and, pregnant and lactating women	WFP	14,054,425	14,054,425	11,376,156	2,678,269	81%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/39162/R/5095</a>	Community Based Therapeutic care and education	MEDAIR	594,000	594,000	-	594,000	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/39170/R/14540</a>	Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) in five districts of Faryab province	AADA	295,519	295,519	-	295,519	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/39187/R/14540</a>	Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) in nine districts of Ghazni province	AADA	295,519	295,519	-	295,519	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/39286/R/12666</a>	To build the capacity of Public Nutrition Department (PND) of Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) NGOs to develop and monitor nutrition emergency programs for vulnerable groups including women and children in disaster prone areas in Afghanistan	MI	361,660	180,500	-	180,500	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/39406/R/123</a>	Prevention of deterioration of malnutrition through the promotion of local food products	FAO	1,095,248	553,474	-	553,474	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/39713/R/14523</a>	Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition in Helmand Province	ACTD	109,600	54,800	-	54,800	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/H/39721/R/14523</a>	44Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition in Badghis Province, Afghanistan; A Nutrition Project	ACTD	52,000	26,000	-	26,000	0%	A. IMMEDIATE

**A F G H A N I S T A N**

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<b>Sub total for NUTRITION</b>			<b>27,417,503</b>	<b>23,328,868</b>	<b>16,424,300</b>	<b>6,904,568</b>	<b>70%</b>	
<b>PROTECTION</b>								
<a href="#">AFG-11/MA/38146/5116</a>	Mine Action: Emergency Response Capacity and Mine Risk Education	UNMAS	4,952,000	4,952,000	4,952,000	-	100%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/P-HR-RL/38142/R/6076</a>	Psychosocial Counselling for Women affected by sexual and gender based violence in Herat and Mazar-e Sharif	MM	460,100	96,800	-	96,800	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/P-HR-RL/38578/R/14533</a>	Protection of women and girls at risk of domestic abuse in Faryab, Jawzjan and Sari Pul provinces.	CCA	145,000	91,398	-	91,398	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/P-HR-RL/39037/R/5834</a>	Information, counselling and legal assistance (ICLA) for refugees and IDPs in Northern Afghanistan	NRC	400,000	602,765	699,295	(96,530)	116%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/P-HR-RL/39147/R/120</a>	Protection and assistance for IDPs	UNHCR	643,855	643,855	-	643,855	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/P-HR-RL/39167/1171</a>	Life-saving Services for Survivors of Gender Based Violence (GBV)	UNFPA	298,134	298,134	266,586	31,548	89%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/P-HR-RL/39312/7039</a>	Humanitarian and protection assistance for families evicted from Kabul's informal settlements (KIS).	UN-HABITAT	590,000	590,000	300,000	290,000	51%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/P-HR-RL/42045/R/14788</a>	Emergency and Legal Aid Response Center for Women Victims of Violence	HAWCA	-	89,634	-	89,634	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/P-HR-RL/42213/R/298</a>	Immediate Humanitarian Assistance to the Vulnerable Afghan Families and EVIs Evicted or Deported from Pakistan	IOM	-	1,250,302	-	1,250,302	0%	B. HIGH
<b>Sub total for PROTECTION</b>			<b>7,489,089</b>	<b>8,614,888</b>	<b>6,217,881</b>	<b>2,397,007</b>	<b>72%</b>	
<b>WATER,SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>								
<a href="#">AFG-11/WS/37261/R/5157</a>	Provision of emergency water supply, sanitation and hygiene facilities in flood and drought affected villages of Yakawlang district in Bamyan province	TEARFUND	989,000	494,500	-	494,500	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/WS/37279/R/5157</a>	Provision of emergency water supply, sanitation and hygiene facilities to drought affected families in 2 districts of Faryab province	TEARFUND	600,000	300,000	-	300,000	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/WS/37288/R/5157</a>	Provision of emergency water supply, sanitation and hygiene facilities in flood and drought affected and IDP villages of Jawzjan province	TEARFUND	1,311,000	655,500	-	655,500	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/WS/37884/R/5660</a>	Emergency integrated access to water and sanitation in Haidari Khana Village, Qaysar District, Faryab Province, Afghanistan.- Withdrawn	INTERSOS	212,995	-	-	-	0%	E. NOT SPECIFIED

**A F G H A N I S T A N**

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<a href="#">AFG-11/WS/38102/R/14510</a>	Reduction of child mortality and risk of water born diseases through provision of safe drinking water in Qaysar district of Faryab province	MTDO	129,000	124,000	-	124,000	0%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">AFG-11/WS/38411/R/5754</a>	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene education in Yakawlang district of Bamiyan Province	SCA	213,400	162,050	-	162,050	0%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">AFG-11/WS/38421/R/5754</a>	Integrated Emergency Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene education in Hesarak & Mohmandarah districts of Ningarhar province.	SCA	213,400	162,050	-	162,050	0%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">AFG-11/WS/38428/R/5754</a>	Emergency Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene education in Imam Saheb districts of Kunduz province.	SCA	151,400	114,550	-	114,550	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/WS/38456/R/5095</a>	School Wash - Clean water, sanitation and hygiene education at schools - Withdrawn	MEDAIR	256,450	-	-	-	0%	E. NOT SPECIFIED
<a href="#">AFG-11/WS/38617/R/5006</a>	Life saving and sustaining WASH project for conflict-affected IDPs in Sheberghan district of Jawzjan province	DWHH	500,000	310,000	310,000	-	100%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/WS/38976/R/5120</a>	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion	OXFAM GB	2,674,000	2,674,000	-	2,674,000	0%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/WS/38979/R/5095</a>	Strengthening the resilience of rural communities of Afghanistan through Rural Water Supply, Sanitation Improvement and Hygiene Education interventions	MEDAIR	760,000	760,000	380,000	380,000	50%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">AFG-11/WS/38981/R/5095</a>	Strengthening the resilience of rural communities of Afghanistan through Rural Water Supply, Sanitation Improvement and Hygiene Education interventions1	MEDAIR	676,000	338,000	338,000	-	100%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">AFG-11/WS/39015/R/5186</a>	Addressing emergency WASH needs of natural disaster and cholera prone population in Dara I Sufi Pain and Dara-I-Sufi Bala districts of Samangan Province	ACF	920,368	920,368	846,869	73,499	92%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/WS/39016/R/5255</a>	Emergency public health, sanitation and hygiene education assistance to highly vulnerable communities affected by disasters and conflict in Samangan, Ghor and Badakhshan provinces	Afghanaid	1,519,000	1,519,000	1,519,000	-	100%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/WS/39018/R/5186</a>	Addressing emergency WASH Needs of flood and conflict affected host communities and IDP population of Sharack and Du Layana districts of Ghor Province	ACF	877,386	877,386	685,166	192,220	78%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/WS/39036/R/6631</a>	Increased WASH access for sustained health improvement of the rural women and children in Kahmard and Saighan districts/Bamyan province- Withdrawn	HELVETAS	334,000	-	-	-	0%	E. NOT SPECIFIED

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Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<a href="#">AFG-11/WS/39038/R/6631</a>	Increased WASH access for sustained health improvement of the rural women and children in Ruy-i-Doab/Samangan province	HELVETAS	402,000	325,000	-	325,000	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/WS/39043/R/8798</a>	Improved living conditions for remote rural communities through WASH	Caritas Germany (DCV)	983,182	492,000	-	492,000	0%	D. LOW
<a href="#">AFG-11/WS/39114/R/124</a>	Provision of Emergency Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education for the natural disaster and conflict affected, and underserved population	UNICEF	10,741,730	6,593,000	6,593,000	-	100%	A. IMMEDIATE
<a href="#">AFG-11/WS/39327/R/14540</a>	Provide life saving water, sanitation and hygiene support to un-served populations in three remote communities in Kohistan district of Faryab province.	AADA	219,350	189,350	-	189,350	0%	C. MEDIUM
<a href="#">AFG-11/WS/42046/R/6631</a>	Provision of WASH access for sustained health improvement of the rural women and children in Ruy i Doab/Samangan province	HELVETAS	-	373,550	-	373,550	0%	B. HIGH
<a href="#">AFG-11/WS/42075/R/5150</a>	Drought Relief: 50 New Wells and 25 Restored Wells in Sar-e Pul Province	ZOA Refugee Care	-	312,100	-	312,100	0%	C. MEDIUM
<b>Sub total for WATER,SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>			<b>24,683,661</b>	<b>17,696,404</b>	<b>10,672,035</b>	<b>7,024,369</b>	<b>60%</b>	
<b>CLUSTER NOT SPECIFIED</b>								
<a href="#">AFG-11/SNYS/39795/8487</a>	Afghanistan Emergency Response Fund - ERF (target needs \$8 million)	ERF (OCHA)	-	-	3,817,918	n/a	n/a	E. NOT SPECIFIED
<a href="#">AFG-11/SNYS/41377/R/120</a>	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	UNHCR	-	-	27,442,261	n/a	n/a	E. NOT SPECIFIED
<a href="#">AFG-11/SNYS/41813/R/124</a>	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	UNICEF	-	-	5,200,279	n/a	n/a	E. NOT SPECIFIED
<b>Sub total for CLUSTER NOT SPECIFIED</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36,460,458</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>678,632,984</b>	<b>453,624,139</b>	<b>287,793,897</b>	<b>165,830,242</b>	<b>63%</b>	

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2011. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).

**Table V: Total funding to date per donor to projects listed in the appeal**

Consolidated Appeal for Afghanistan 2011  
as of 30 June 2011  
<http://fts.unocha.org>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Donor	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Japan	93,498,618	32%	-
United States	82,055,502	29%	1,000,000
Carry-over (donors not specified)	44,966,219	16%	-
European Commission	15,879,055	6%	-
Canada	11,493,776	4%	-
Sweden	9,257,831	3%	-
Denmark	6,781,038	2%	-
Norway	5,897,339	2%	-
Australia	3,925,676	1%	-
Saudi Arabia	2,746,128	1%	-
Russian Federation	2,002,246	1%	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	1,961,202	1%	-
Spain	1,562,101	1%	-
Ireland	1,408,450	0%	-
Finland	1,362,398	0%	-
Italy	1,178,010	0%	-
New Zealand	677,012	0%	-
Switzerland	430,108	0%	-
Germany	310,000	0%	343,407
Private (individuals & organisations)	244,628	0%	584,032
Iceland	100,000	0%	-
Slovenia	56,560	0%	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>287,793,897</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,927,439</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2011. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).

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**Table VI: Total humanitarian funding for Afghanistan in 2011 to date per donor (appeal plus other)**

as of 30 June 2011  
<http://fts.unocha.org>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Donor	Funding** (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Japan	127,083,448	29%	-
United States	99,197,563	23%	1,000,000
European Commission	50,381,825	12%	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	44,966,219	10%	-
Norway	18,105,606	4%	-
United Kingdom	16,060,170	4%	-
Sweden	13,006,918	3%	-
Canada	11,493,776	3%	-
Denmark	9,089,406	2%	-
Germany	8,652,305	2%	343,407
Kazakhstan	5,670,000	1%	-
Australia	3,925,676	1%	-
Italy	3,696,528	1%	-
Switzerland	3,614,821	1%	-
Ireland	2,782,076	1%	-
Saudi Arabia	2,746,128	1%	-
Finland	2,455,696	1%	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	2,342,712	1%	-
Russian Federation	2,002,246	0%	-
France	1,971,091	0%	-
Spain	1,562,101	0%	-
New Zealand	677,012	0%	-
Belgium	414,814	0%	-
Luxembourg	412,088	0%	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	244,628	0%	584,032
Czech Republic	163,488	0%	-
Iceland	100,000	0%	-
Slovenia	56,560	0%	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>432,874,901</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,927,439</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over  
 Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.  
 Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.  
 Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

\* Includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc.)

Zeros in both the funding and uncommitted pledges columns indicate that no value has been reported for in-kind contributions.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2011. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).

**Table VII: Humanitarian funding to date per donor to projects not listed in the appeal**

Other Humanitarian Funding to Afghanistan 2011  
as of 30 June 2011  
<http://fts.unocha.org>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Donor	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total	<i>Uncommitted pledges</i> (\$)
European Commission	34,502,770	24%	-
Japan	33,584,830	23%	-
United States	17,142,061	12%	-
United Kingdom	16,060,170	11%	-
Norway	12,208,267	8%	-
Germany	8,342,305	6%	-
Kazakhstan	5,670,000	4%	-
Sweden	3,749,087	3%	-
Switzerland	3,184,713	2%	-
Italy	2,518,518	2%	-
Denmark	2,308,368	2%	-
France	1,971,091	1%	-
Ireland	1,373,626	1%	-
Finland	1,093,298	1%	-
Belgium	414,814	0%	-
Luxembourg	412,088	0%	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	381,510	0%	-
Czech Republic	163,488	0%	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>145,081,004</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over  
This table also includes funding to Appeal projects but in surplus to these projects' requirements as stated in the Appeal.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2011. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).



**Table VIII: Requirements and funding to date per geographical area**

Consolidated Appeal for Afghanistan 2011  
as of 30 June 2011  
<http://fts.unocha.org>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Location	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
Badakhshan	3,501,637	2,135,629	338,000	1,797,629	16%	584,032
Badghis	52,000	26,000	-	26,000	0%	-
Balkh	2,450,550	2,202,399	1,298,315	904,084	59%	-
Bamyan	3,648,200	2,360,850	1,088,000	1,272,850	46%	-
Daykundi	1,829,082	492,000	-	492,000	0%	-
Faryab	6,776,541	3,044,219	-	3,044,219	0%	-
Ghazni	295,519	295,519	-	295,519	0%	-
Ghor	2,227,298	2,227,298	685,166	1,542,132	31%	-
Herat	2,034,548	3,235,342	2,642,734	592,608	82%	-
Hilmand	109,600	54,800	-	54,800	0%	-
Jawzjan	6,945,775	5,027,175	310,000	4,717,175	6%	-
Kabul	4,530,007	3,158,871	656,867	2,502,004	21%	-
Kandahar	1,041,777	1,061,191	-	1,061,191	0%	-
Kapisa	1,680,000	1,140,652	-	1,140,652	0%	-
Kunduz	151,400	114,550	-	114,550	0%	-
Laghman	850,000	410,000	-	410,000	0%	-
Logar	639,640	323,494	71,140	252,354	22%	-
Multiple locations	629,003,986	417,699,256	246,574,466	171,124,790	59%	1,343,407
Nangarhar	6,259,330	4,312,870	-	4,312,870	0%	-
Parwan	538,824	311,728	-	311,728	0%	-
Samangan	2,496,156	2,272,974	1,486,669	786,305	65%	-
Sari Pul	900,000	1,046,208	-	1,046,208	0%	-
Wardak	671,114	671,114	-	671,114	0%	-
Not specified	-	-	32,642,540	n/a	n/a	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>678,632,984</b>	<b>453,624,139</b>	<b>287,793,897</b>	<b>165,830,242</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>1,927,439</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2011. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).

A F G H A N I S T A N

**ANNEX II: HUMANITARIAN REGIONAL TEAMS INTER-AGENCY CONTINGENCY PLANNING FIGURES**

Contingency Planning Scenarios: Projected Number of <b>Households</b> <sup>1</sup> Affected and/or Displaced by Conflict, <sup>2</sup> Food Insecurity and Floods												
Based on the HRT CAP MYR Workshops and Inter-Agency Contingency Planning in May 2011											Low	High
			North	North East	East	South	West	Central	Central Highland	South East		
<b>Best</b>	<sup>2</sup> Conflict Displaced	<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>	8,300	2,000 - 3,000	500-1,000	4,500-5,500	TBC	1,580	800	4,000	21,680	24,180
	<sup>2</sup> Conflict Affected		TBC	10,000 - 15,000	4,000-5,000	7,575-10,200	TBC	2,000	TBC	1,000	24,575	33,200
	Conflict TOTAL		8,300	12,000 - 18,000	4,500-6,000	12,075-15,700	TBC	3,580	800	5,000	46,255	57,380
	Food Insecurity Affected		98,405	15,000	5,000	5,000 - 7,000	2,250	12,886	20,701	46,440	116,682	118,682
	Floods Affected		11,141	4,000 - 5,000	3,000-4,000	3,700	4,100	3,466	916	3,949	34,272	36,272
<b>Most Likely</b>	<sup>2</sup> Conflict Displaced		12,100	4,000 - 5,500	2,000-3,000	5,000-7,000	12,000	4,000	1,500	8,000	48,600	52,100
	<sup>2</sup> Conflict Affected		TBC	20,000 - 27,500	3,000-5,000	7,575-10,200	TBC	4,500	TBC	3,000	38,075	50,200
	Conflict TOTAL		12,100	24,000 - 33,000	4,500 - 8,000	12,575-17,200	12,000	8,500	1,500	11,000	86,175	103,300
	Food Insecurity Affected		240,012	20,000	7,000	5,000 - 7,000	9,000	39,049	62,732	154,803	537,596	539,596
	Floods Affected		12,120	8,000 - 9,000	10,000	7,900	7,100	10,502	2,915	11,966	70,503	71,503
<b>Worst</b>	<sup>2</sup> Conflict Displaced		20,000	7,000 - 9,000	5,000-7,000	10,000-15,000	23,500	8,000	2,000	15,000	90,500	99,500
	<sup>2</sup> Conflict Affected		TBC	35,000 - 45,000	30,000-40,000	23,500-29,600	TBC	9,000	TBC	6,000	103,500	129,600
	Conflict TOTAL		20,000	42,000 - 54,000	35,000-47,000	33,500-44,600	23,500	17,000	2,000	21,000	194,000	229,100
	Food Insecurity Affected		406,820	30,000	189,106	22,000	20,000	198,098	125,464	309,606	1,301,094	1,301,094
	Floods Affected		13,900	14,500 - 17,000	40,000	17,300	11,700	21,003	5,830	23,932	148,165	150,665

<sup>1</sup>Household size ranges between 6 and 7.5 individuals depending on government or agency sources.

<sup>2</sup>Existing HRT IACPs account for either conflict IDPs or conflict affected. All HRTs were tasked to include projections for both groups under Conflict, which for summary purposes would be provided as one consolidated figure. Since this exercise is not yet complete, three figures are shown for Conflict.

**ANNEX III: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

AADA	Agency for Assistance and Development of Afghanistan
ACBAR	Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief
ACF	<i>Action Contre la Faim</i> (Action Against Hunger)
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ADA	Afghanistan Development Association
ADD	acute diarrhoeal disease
ADEO	Afghanistan Development and Educational Organization
AGEs	anti-government elements
AIHRC	Afghan Independent Human Rights Committee
ANDMA	Afghanistan Natural Disaster Management Authority
ANDS	Afghanistan National Development Strategy
ANSF	Afghan National Security Forces
ANSO	Afghanistan NGO Safety Office
AOG(s)	armed opposition group(s)
APA	Afghanistan Peace Association
APC	Afghan Protection Cluster
ARC	American Refugee Council
ARCS	Afghanistan Red Crescent Society
ARD	Agency for Rehabilitation and Development
ASDHA	Association for Human Rights in Afghanistan
BHCs	basic health centres
BPHS	basic package of health services
CAF	Care of Afghan Families
CAP	consolidated appeal <i>or</i> consolidated appeal process
CBSs	community-based schools
CDC	(US) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFS	child-friendly space
CFW	cash-for-work
CHA	Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance Cooperation Society
CHL	Central Highlands
CHWs	community health workers
CIC	Children in Crisis
CIC	Council of Churches
CMAM	community-based management of acute malnutrition
CP	contingency plan
CPAN	Child Protection Action Network
CR	Central Region
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DACAAR	Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DEWS	Disease Early Warning System
DoE	Department of Education
DoPH	Department of Public Health
DoRR	Department of Refugees and Repatriation
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DT	demining team
DWHH	<i>Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V.</i> (German Agro Action)
EC	European Commission
ECHO	European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
EMDH	<i>Enfants du Monde – Droits de l’Homme</i>
EPR	emergency preparedness and response
ER	early recovery
ER	Eastern Region
ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator
ERF	Emergency Response Fund
ERN	Early Recovery Network
ERW	explosive remnants of war
ES	emergency shelter
ETC	Emergency Telecommunications Cluster
EU	European Union
EVAW	Elimination of Violence Against Women

## A F G H A N I S T A N

EVI	extremely vulnerable individual
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FHH	female-headed household
FSAC	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GBV	gender-based violence
GoA	Government of Afghanistan
GRR	Global Rights Report
GIZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</i>
HAGAR	HAGAR Afghanistan
HAP	Humanitarian Action Plan
HAPA	Humanitarian Action for People of Afghanistan
HAS	Humanitarian Air Service
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HDO	Hazrat Sultan Development Organization
HH	household
HI	Handicap International
HIV/AIDS	human immuno-deficiency virus/acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome
HRT	Humanitarian Regional Team
HRU	Humanitarian Response Unit
HRW	Human Rights Watch
IA	Inter-agency
IACP	inter-agency contingency plan
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICT	information and communication technology
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDP(s)	internally displaced person (people)
IED	improvised explosive device
IEHK	inter-agency emergency health kit
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IM	international military
IMC	International Medical Corps
IMCI	International Management of Childhood Illness
IMF	International Military Forces
INEE	Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	implementing partner
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
IT	information technology
ITC	International Telecommunications Commission
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
JMP	Joint Monitoring Plan
LAS Programme	Land Allocation Scheme Programme
MACCA	Mine Action Coordination Center of Afghanistan
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MAPA	Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan
MERLIN	Medical Emergency Relief International
MI	Micronutrient Initiative
MICS	Micro-Indicator Cluster Survey
MIRA	Multi cluster/sector Initial Rapid Assessment
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoC	Ministry of Communication
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoLSAMD	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MoRR	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation
MoRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
MRM	monitoring and reporting mechanism
MSF	<i>Médecins sans frontières</i>
MT	metric ton

## A F G H A N I S T A N

MTDO	Mashaal Training and Development Organization
NDMC	National Disaster Management Committee
NER	North-eastern Region
NESP	National Education Strategic Plan
NFIs	non-food items
NGO(s)	non-governmental organization(s)
NR	Northern Region
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NRVA	National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OPS	On-line Projects System
OSI	Open Society Institute
OTP	outpatient therapeutic program
PDE	preventive drug education
PGF	pro-government forces
PiN	people in need
PRTs	provincial reconstruction teams
PWG	Protection Work Group
RI	Refugees International
RRD	Rural Rehabilitation and Development
SAM	severe acute malnutrition
SC	Save the Children
SC	sub-cluster
SC-UK	Save the Children-United Kingdom
SER	South-eastern Region
SFP	supplementary feeding programme
SHA	Shafaq Rehabilitation Organization
SHRDO	Serve Health Relief and Development Organization
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition
SR	Southern Region
SRP	Afghanistan Soldier Readiness Processing
TBD	to be determined
TdH	<i>Terre des Hommes</i>
TF	Task Force
TFU	therapeutic feeding unit
TLM	teaching and learning material
UN	United Nations
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
VARA	Voluntary Association of Rehabilitation of Afghanistan
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WG	Working Group
WHO	World Health Organization
WR	Western Region
IYCF	infant and young child feeding

## Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)

The CAP is a tool for aid organizations to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies, and to appeal for funds together instead of competitively.

It is the forum for developing a strategic approach to humanitarian action, focusing on close cooperation between host governments, donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, International Organization for Migration (IOM) and, United Nations agencies. As such, it presents a snapshot of the situation and response plans, and is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilization leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal;
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary;
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is the core of the CAP – a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region, including the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- An assessment of needs;
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans, including a detailed mapping of projects to cover all needs;
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the core of a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break out or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and in consultation with host Governments and donors, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Humanitarian Country Team. This team includes IASC members and standing invitees (UN agencies, the International Organization for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR), but non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can also be included.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal document. The document is launched globally near the end of each year to enhance advocacy and resource mobilization. An update, known as the Mid-Year Review, is presented to donors the following July.

Donors generally fund appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals listed in appeals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of appeal funding needs and worldwide donor contributions, and can be found on <http://fts.unocha.org>.

***In sum, the CAP is how aid agencies join forces to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.***

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