



AFGHANISTAN HUMANITARIAN
FUND

2019

ANNUAL REPORT



AHF

Afghanistan
Humanitarian
Fund

THE AHF THANKS ITS DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROUS SUPPORT IN 2019



**MINISTRY OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF DENMARK**



Norwegian Ministry
of Foreign Affairs



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

**Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC**



CREDITS

This document was produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Afghanistan. OCHA Afghanistan wishes to acknowledge the contributions of its committed staff at headquarters and in the field in preparing this document.

The latest version of this document is available on the AHF website at www.unocha.org/ahf.

Full project details, financial updates, real-time allocation data and indicator achievements against targets are available at gms.unocha.org/bi.

For additional information, please contact:

Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund

ahf-afg@un.org

Tel: +93 (0) 79 30 011 39

Twitter: @OCHAAfg

Front Cover

Photo Credit: OCHA Afghanistan

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this publication 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.

Financial data is provisional and may vary upon financial certification.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

4	<i>FOREWORD</i>
6	2019 IN REVIEW
7	<i>HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT</i>
11	<i>ABOUT THE AFGHANISTAN HUMANITARIAN FUND</i>
13	<i>DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS</i>
15	<i>ALLOCATION OVERVIEW</i>
18	<i>ERC STRATEGIC STEERS</i>
19	FUND PERFORMANCE
20	<i>INCLUSIVENESS</i>
22	<i>FLEXIBILITY</i>
27	<i>TIMELINESS</i>
29	<i>EFFICIENCY</i>
31	<i>ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT</i>
36	ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER
37	<i>EDUCATION</i>
40	<i>COMMON SERVICES</i>
42	<i>FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS</i>
46	<i>HEALTH</i>
48	<i>SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS</i>
52	<i>WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE</i>
54	<i>NUTRITION</i>
55	<i>PROTECTION</i>
57	ANNEXES
58	<i>ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANISATION</i>
59	<i>AHF-FUNDED PROJECTS</i>
62	<i>AHF ADVISORY BOARD</i>
63	<i>ACRONYMS</i>
64	<i>REFERENCE MAP</i>

FOREWORD

We are pleased to present the 2019 Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund (AHF) Annual Report. The report provides a detailed overview of how the Fund operated, how it was utilised, and how it supported cluster targets and objectives, in line with priorities outlined in the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan. The report also provides an updated account of the management and accountability standards utilised by the AHF.

2019 was characterised by intense conflict, natural disasters, large scale internal displacement and deepened vulnerability for the people of Afghanistan. Wide-spread food insecurity and climbing malnutrition rates continued to threaten the lives of millions, with more than a third of the country (14.28 million people) enduring crisis and emergency levels of acute food insecurity.

The AHF was a central part of an efficient and well-coordinated, multi-sector humanitarian response to these needs. Together, the humanitarian community stretched beyond the initial 4.5 million planning figure to reach 6 million people across Afghanistan. Despite security and access challenges and grave risks to aid workers, partners reached more than 90 per cent (395 out of 401 districts) of the country with assistance by the end of 2019.

The AHF continued to serve as an essential funding source to kick-start life-saving response activities to meet priority needs across the country. Between January and December 2019, the AHF allocated US\$63.9 million to 35 humanitarian organisations implementing 66 lifesaving projects.

With the generous contribution of AHF donors, a record \$93.4 million was received in 2019. The 10 donors include the Governments of the United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark, Australia, Germany, Norway, Korea Republic, Qatar, Canada and Switzerland.

2019 AHF allocations also ensured complementarity with CERF funds, amplifying resources to meet to unaddressed priority needs. In support of commitments made during the World Humanitarian Summit, the AHF continued to strengthen engagement with national partners and maintained strategic relationship with Afghanistan's NGO forum, the Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief and Development (ACBAR) – through its exemplary NGO Twinning Programme. To ensure people are at the centre of humanitarian response, the AHF supported Awaaz Afghanistan – an inter-agency feedback mechanism which managed in excess of 105,000 calls from

people affected by the crisis who shared concerns about their needs and assistance they are receiving. The AHF also supported Area-Based Response pilots in 2019. These pilots are innovative for the Afghanistan context and aimed at improving the quality of assistance by breaking down sectoral siloes, co-locating key services in one space to improve the community's access to assistance and serving as a central hub to receive community input and feedback. The Fund further allowed humanitarian partners to maintain their operational capacity by allocating funds to sustain humanitarian air operations in early 2019. These funds were critical to ensure aid personnel and goods continued to reach different parts of the country, particularly in areas that underserved by commercial transportation and those that are hard-to-reach. It also helped the humanitarian community to retain its search and rescue capacity for disaster events.

Looking ahead, indications are that the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan in 2020 will likely remain unchanged from 2019. With more than 90 per cent of displaced people unable or unwilling to return home, acute needs will likely persist and become protracted in nature. At the same time, chronic poverty and high levels of indebtedness risk pushing the more than 90 per cent of the country living under the global poverty line into acute humanitarian need. At the time of writing, COVID-19 has already brought an unprecedented socio-economic and health crisis, wreaking havoc on Afghanistan's weak health systems and its vulnerable people. It remains as important as ever that the humanitarian community reaffirms its commitment to the people of Afghanistan.

I would like to thank all AHF donors, cluster partners, the Advisory Board, national and international NGO partners, Red Cross/Red Crescent Organisations as well as UN agencies, funds and programmes for their tremendous efforts in responding to the most urgent needs of the people of Afghanistan.

The Humanitarian Coordinator



“

2019 was characterised by intense conflict, natural disasters, large scale internal displacement and deepened vulnerability for the people of Afghanistan. Wide-spread food insecurity and climbing malnutrition rates lingered to threaten the lives of millions. The AHF continued to serve as an essential funding source to kick-start life-saving response activities to meet priority needs across the country. Despite security and access challenges and grave risks to aid workers, partners reached more than 90 per cent of the country with assistance.

**Humanitarian Coordinator for
Afghanistan**

”

Credit: OCHA Afghanistan

2019 IN REVIEW

This Annual Report presents the achievements of the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund in 2019. However, as grant allocation, project implementation and reporting processes often take place over multiple years (CBPFs are designed to support ongoing and evolving humanitarian responses), the achievement of CBPFs are reported in two distinct ways:

- **Information on allocations granted in 2019 (shown in blue).** This method considers intended impact of the allocations rather than achieved results as project implementation and reporting often continue into the subsequent year and results are not immediately available at the time of publication.
- **Results reported in 2019 attributed to allocations granted in 2019 and prior years (shown in orange).** This method provides a more complete picture of achievements during a given calendar year but includes results from allocations that were granted in previous years. This data is extracted from final narrative reports approved between 1 February 2019 and 31 January 2020.

Figures for people targeted and reached may include double counting as individuals often receive aid from multiple cluster/sectors.

Contributions recorded based on the exchange rate when the cash was received may differ from the Certified Statement of Accounts that records contributions based on the exchange rate at the time of the pledge.

2019 IN REVIEW

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

Armed Conflict

Armed conflict continued to drive humanitarian needs across Afghanistan, inflicting high levels of civilian casualties and destruction of critical public infrastructure, particularly of health and education facilities, water, electricity and telecommunication systems. Large-scale military operations and indiscriminate use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) caused physical and psychological harm to civilians. 2019 was the sixth consecutive year with over 10,000 civilian casualties, according to the 2019 UNAMA report on Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict. Election-related violence in 2019 caused over 450 civilian casualties throughout the period, with almost 280 civilian casualties on polling day alone. Children bore a disproportionate burden of the armed conflict, accounting for almost 30 per cent of civilian casualties and 78 per cent of all civilian casualties from explosive remnants of war. Owing to decades of war, one in two adults in Afghanistan is also suffering from some form of psychological distress.

Food insecurity and malnutrition

The lingering effects of the drought and recurrent susceptibility to shocks have resulted in dangerously high levels of hunger and malnutrition. Some 14.3 million people were estimated to be living in either crisis or emergency levels of food insecurity (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 3 & 4) between November 2019 and March 2020. Furthermore, surveys conducted in late 2019 showed that 25 out of 34 provinces were above the emergency level threshold of acute malnutrition. This worsening outlook is attributed to a combination of factors, including a surge in food insecurity, depletion of assets and coping capacities, and limited opportunities to recover.

Floods

2019 saw early-season floods, including in atypical locations, which had a devastating impact on people's lives and livelihoods. More than 300,000 people were affected. Shelters were either damaged or destroyed. 11,864 livestock were lost and 97,325 jeribs of land was damaged. Affected farmers struggled to recover from the damage to their crops, fodder and seed reserves.

Internal Displacement and Returns

People continued to use mobility, often as the only coping strategy, trying to evade a range of conflict, protection and livelihoods related risks and hazards. In 2019, more than 456,000 people were newly displaced, 90 per cent of whom expressed no intention to returning to their areas of origin in the foreseeable future. An estimated 4.1 million people have been displaced since 2012 and are yet to be able to return to their

places of origin. Furthermore, more than 540,700 people entered Afghanistan from Iran (487,035), Pakistan (25,493), Turkey (25,715) and other countries (2,034) in 2019. Many of these returnees live in crowded informal settlements with limited access to basic services.

Disease Outbreaks

About one third of the population (mostly those living in hard-to-reach areas) does not have access to a functional health centre within two hours of their home. Access to the National Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) and Essential Package of Hospital Services (EPHS) remained uneven across the country. Surveys revealed imbalances across socio-economic levels, a clear urban/rural divide and high out-of-pocket expenditures for the majority of the population. Population displacement further increased the number of disease outbreaks, including acute watery diarrhoea, viral hepatitis, measles and Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF).

Access Constraints and Attacks on Aid

Security and access-related constraints posed significant challenges to the delivery of both humanitarian and development assistance across Afghanistan. Throughout the year, humanitarian workers reported 439 access-related incidents. Of these, over 136 access-related incidents undermined the delivery of health services by targeting of health personnel, assets and facilities. Among humanitarian personnel, some 41 deaths and 65 injuries were recorded, while 75 were either abducted or detained. AHF partners also experienced a range of challenges including in their ability to move goods and personnel, and arduous bureaucratic requirements imposed by both state- and non-state actors. Despite these challenges and owing to coordinated access negotiation and advocacy efforts under the Humanitarian Access Group (HAG), humanitarian partners were able to reach 90 per cent of the country with at least one form of assistance.

Humanitarian Response Plan

Ongoing conflict, residual effects of the worst drought in decades, and deepening poverty all contributed to a deteriorating humanitarian situation across Afghanistan in 2019.



6.3M People in need

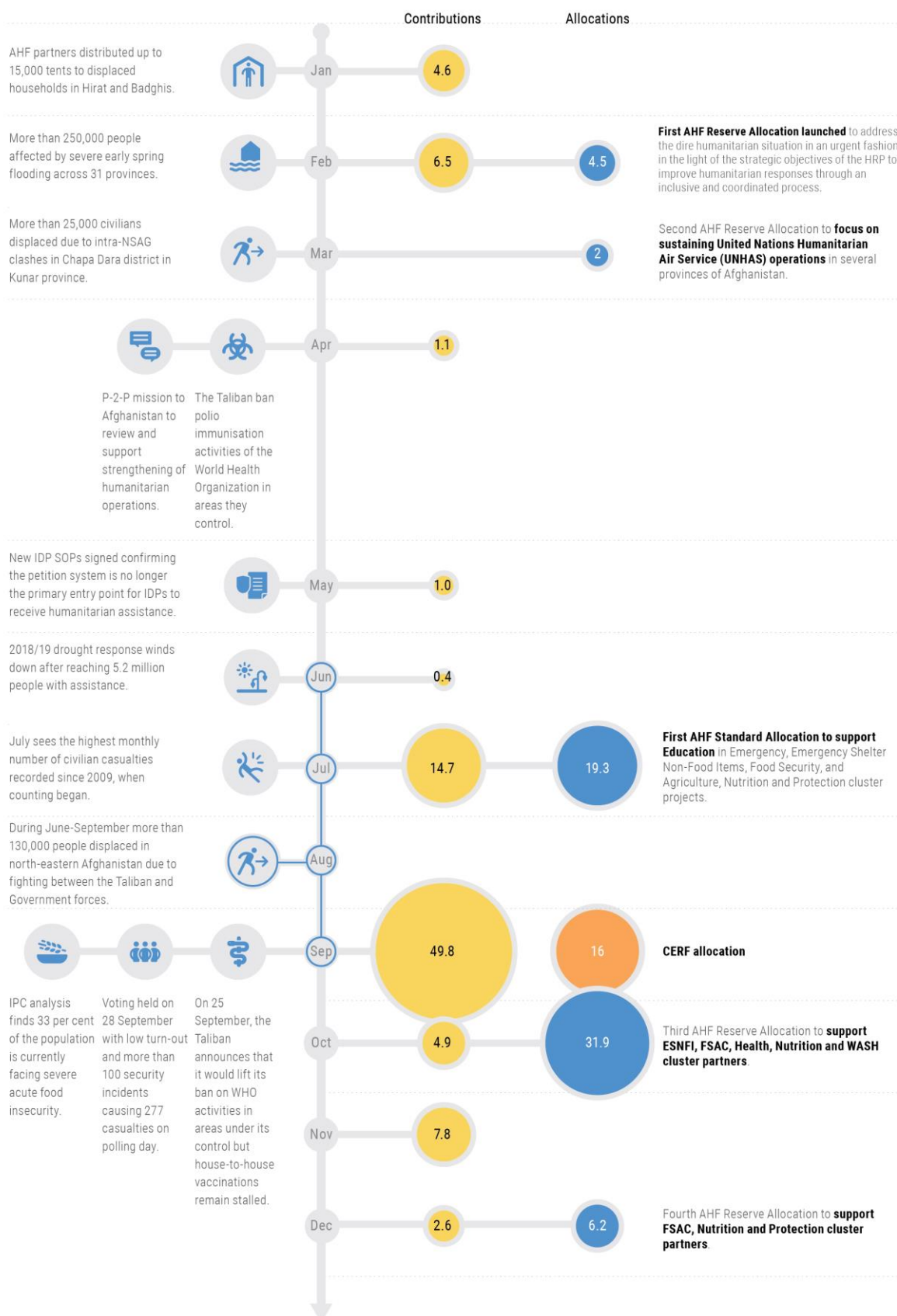


4.5M People targeted



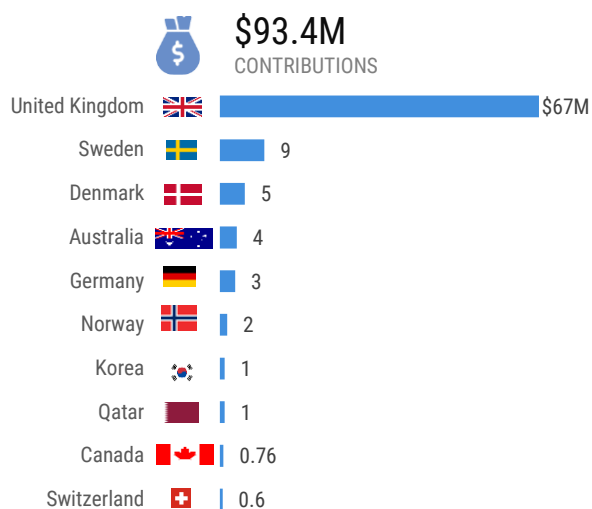
\$612M funding requirement

2019 TIMELINE

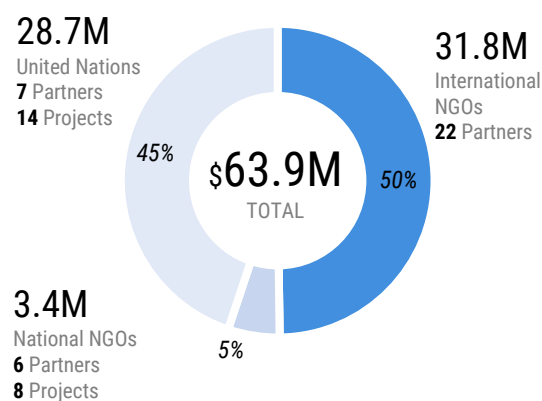
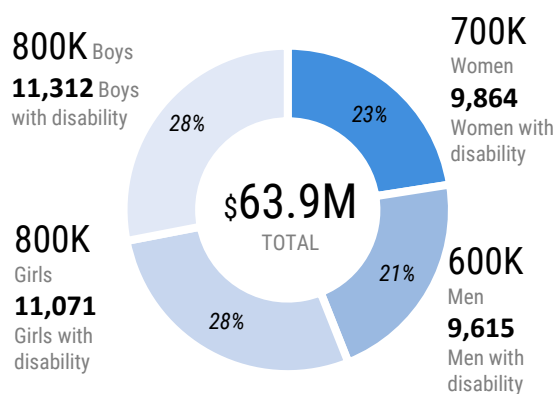
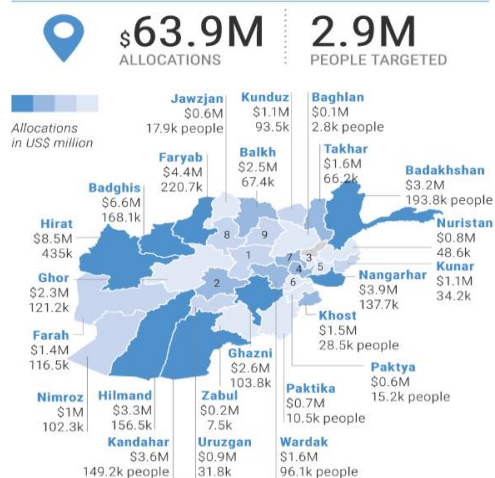


AFGHANISTAN HUMANITARIAN FUND AT A GLANCE

2019 ALLOCATION

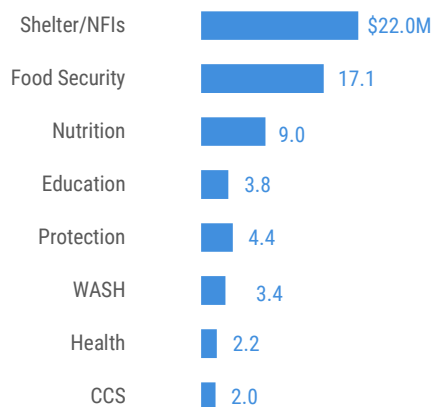


PEOPLE TARGETED AND ALLOCATIONS BY REGION



ALLOCATIONS BY CLUSTER

20.2 per cent OF HRP REQUIREMENTS



RESULTS REPORTED IN 2019



\$69.6M

ALLOCATIONS

2017

\$9M

ALLOCATIONS

5

PROJECTS

5

PARTNERS

2018

\$54.1M

ALLOCATIONS

67

PROJECTS

36

PARTNERS

2019

\$6.5M

ALLOCATIONS

5

PROJECTS

4

PARTNERS



4.4M

PEOPLE TARGETED

4.5M

PEOPLE REACHED



Women

1.2

targeted

1.4

reached



Men

1.0

1.0



Girls

1.1

1.0

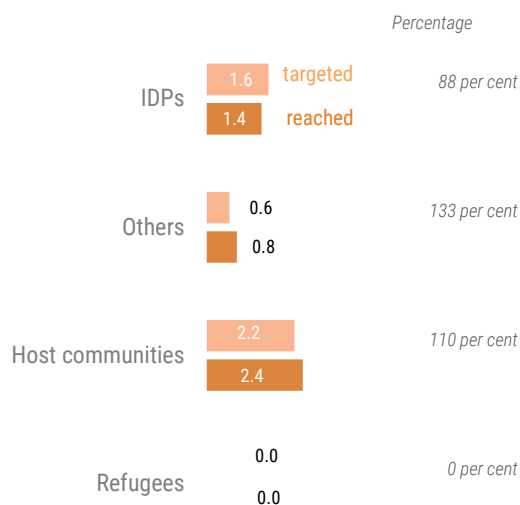


Boys

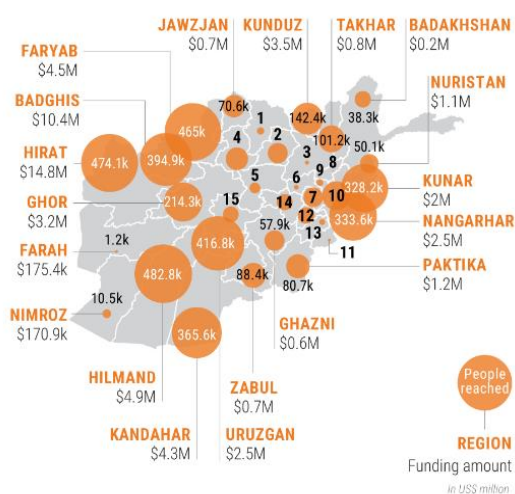
1.1

1.2

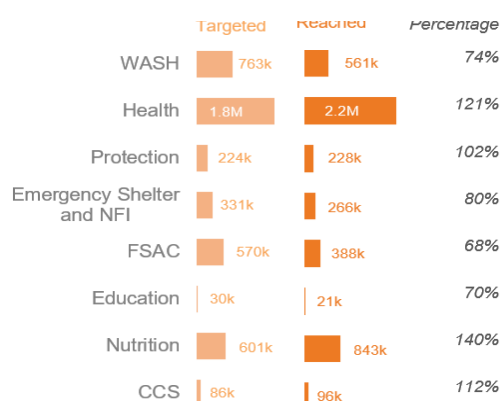
PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY TYPE



PEOPLE REACHED AND FUNDING BY REGION



PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY CLUSTER



2019 IN REVIEW

ABOUT THE AFGHANISTAN HUMANITARIAN FUND

AHF Basics

The Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund (AHF) is a country based pooled fund (CBPF) established in 2014, designed to support swift, principled humanitarian action in Afghanistan. The AHF enables timely allocation and disbursement of donor resources to address the most critical humanitarian needs identified in the Afghanistan HRP. It supports in-country relief organisations to reach the most vulnerable people and aims to ensure maximum impact with limited resources. Core principles are:

- Inclusive and promoting partnerships: Funds are directly available to a wide range of relief partners.
- Timely and flexible: It supports the delivery of an agile response in a fluid emergency.
- Efficient and accountable: It minimises transaction costs and provides transparency and accountability. Recipient organisations are thoroughly evaluated, and relief projects are monitored with regular reporting on achievements.

The AHF is distinguished by its focus, flexibility and its ability to boost response through targeted allocations as well as to strengthen humanitarian coordination and leadership in Afghanistan. Like all CBPFs, the AHF is designed to complement other humanitarian funding sources such as bilateral funding and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

What does the AHF fund?

The AHF funds activities that have been prioritised as most urgent and strategic in order to address critical humanitarian needs in close alignment with the Afghanistan HRP. It funds interventions to support immediate response to sudden onset crises or rapidly deteriorating humanitarian conditions in the country.

Who can receive AHF funding?

The AHF is inclusive and promotes partnerships. Funds are directly available to a wide range of relief partners. These partners include national and international NGOs, UN agencies and Red Cross/Red Crescent organisations. Recipient organisations are thoroughly assessed, and projects are monitored with regular reporting on implementation and achievements. NGOs undergo eligibility and capacity assessments to ensure they have the necessary structures and capacity to meet the Fund's robust accountability standards and efficiently implement humanitarian activities in Afghanistan.

Who sets the Fund's priorities?

The UN Humanitarian Coordinator, in consultation with the AHF Advisory Board (AB), informed by the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT), decides on the highest priority needs to be funded. Cluster Leads work with their cluster members to define cluster-specific priorities per geographical areas, which are then addressed in AHF allocation strategies.

How are projects selected for funding?

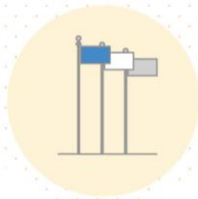
The AHF uses two grant allocation modalities:

1. Standard Allocations: to enable projects included in the HRP, based on strategies that identify highest priority needs, as well as underpinned by vulnerability data and needs analysis. Project proposals are prioritised and vetted through cluster review committees before they are recommended to the AHF AB for endorsement, and approval by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator.

2. Reserve Allocations: to enable rapid and flexible allocation of funds in the event of unforeseen emergencies, or to address acute gaps. Though Reserve Allocation processes are fast-tracked to enable fast disbursement, all project proposals are vetted through cluster review committees and then recommended to the AHF AB for endorsement, and approval by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator.

Who provides the funding?

The AHF receives contributions from UN Member States and private and public donors.



DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Donors contribute to the humanitarian funds before urgent needs arise.



IDENTIFYING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Aid workers on the ground identify the most urgent types of humanitarian assistance that affected people need.



MANAGING FUNDS

Contributions are pooled into single funds.



ALLOCATING FUNDS

Based on expert advice from aid workers and on needs, the Humanitarian Coordinator allocates CBPF funding.



REQUESTING FUNDS

Humanitarian partners work together to prioritize life-saving relief activities. They request CBPF funding through the Humanitarian Coordinator.



HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

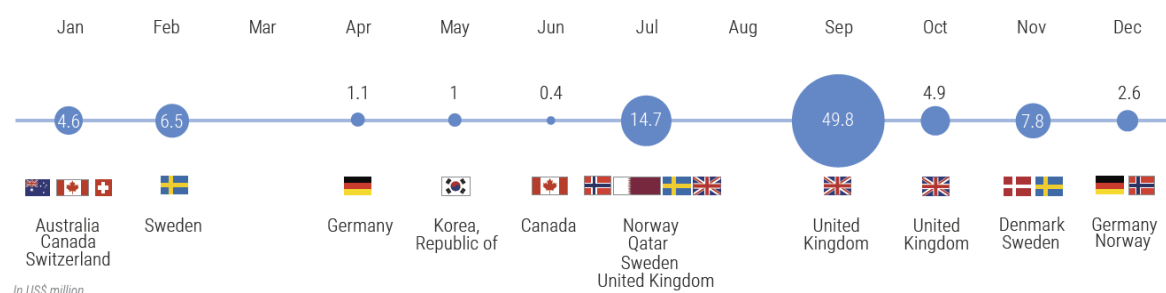
Relief organizations use the money for urgent aid operations. They always track spending and impact, and report back to the Humanitarian Coordinator.



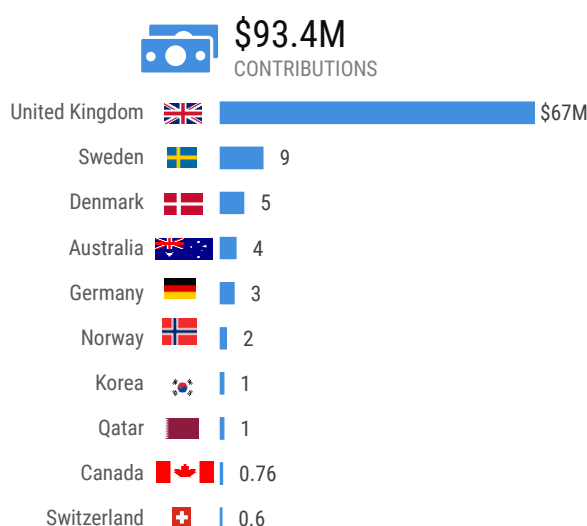
2019 IN REVIEW

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINE



DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS



Carry over and refunds

The AHF carried over \$2.4 million from 2018 including \$0.98 million in refunds (under-spent budget or declared ineligible costs) from partners.

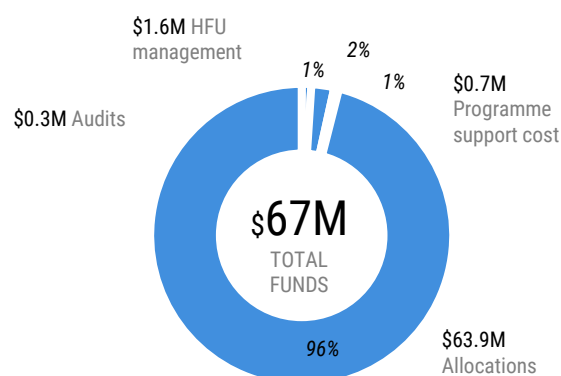
Continued Donor Support

Donors expressed their confidence by providing a record contribution of \$93.4 million in 2019. Their commitment and generous contributions enabled the AHF to continue supporting 35 humanitarian partners through 66 urgent humanitarian projects addressing the most critical needs of 2.9 million people, including 700,000 women, 800,000 girls, 800,000 boys and 600,000 men.

Contribution to the HRP

Donor support to the AHF contributed 20.2 per cent to HRP funding reported via the OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS), contributing 15.3 per cent of the total HRP requirement in 2019.

UTILISATION OF FUNDS



Complementarity

Donor funding to the AHF and its subsequent allocations complemented other sources of funding, including the \$16 million allocation by CERF in 2019. The two OCHA-managed pooled funds jointly supported the scale-up of humanitarian responses and provided life-saving assistance. Timely and predictable donor contributions are vital to AHF partners to be able to provide urgent assistance to vulnerable and underserved people throughout Afghanistan.

Increased Funding

Renewed donor support resulted in a record 105 per cent funding increase compared to the previous year, the largest amount received since the Fund's inception in 2014. The AHF was the third highest CBPF recipient of donor funding, globally, in 2019.

Revitalisation of AHF Operations

The increasing flow of funds to the AHF follows an overall revitalisation of the Fund's operations starting in the second half of 2018, including its full alignment with CBPF global guidelines. The AHF volunteered to be assessed by the [CBPF global evaluation in 2019](#). Its findings will further strengthen accountability, learning and optimise all AHF processes.

Maintaining Support

The AHF maintained support provided by current donors; regained support from previous ones; and attracted first-time donors. Overall, more donors supported the AHF in 2019 than in previous years.

Multi-year Funding

The AHF received generous multi-year finding commitments from Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Qatar. This enabled the Fund to start planning ahead, both in terms of operational costs and grants provided to partners.




Donor Relations

The AHF supports closer interaction, improved transparency, accountability and enhanced reporting towards all its stakeholders. Though there have been substantial efforts made, together with donors, to further improve and harmonise CBPF reporting (including through Annual Reports), the AHF acknowledges that publication of more frequent information products, for sharing among in-country donors, is encouraged.

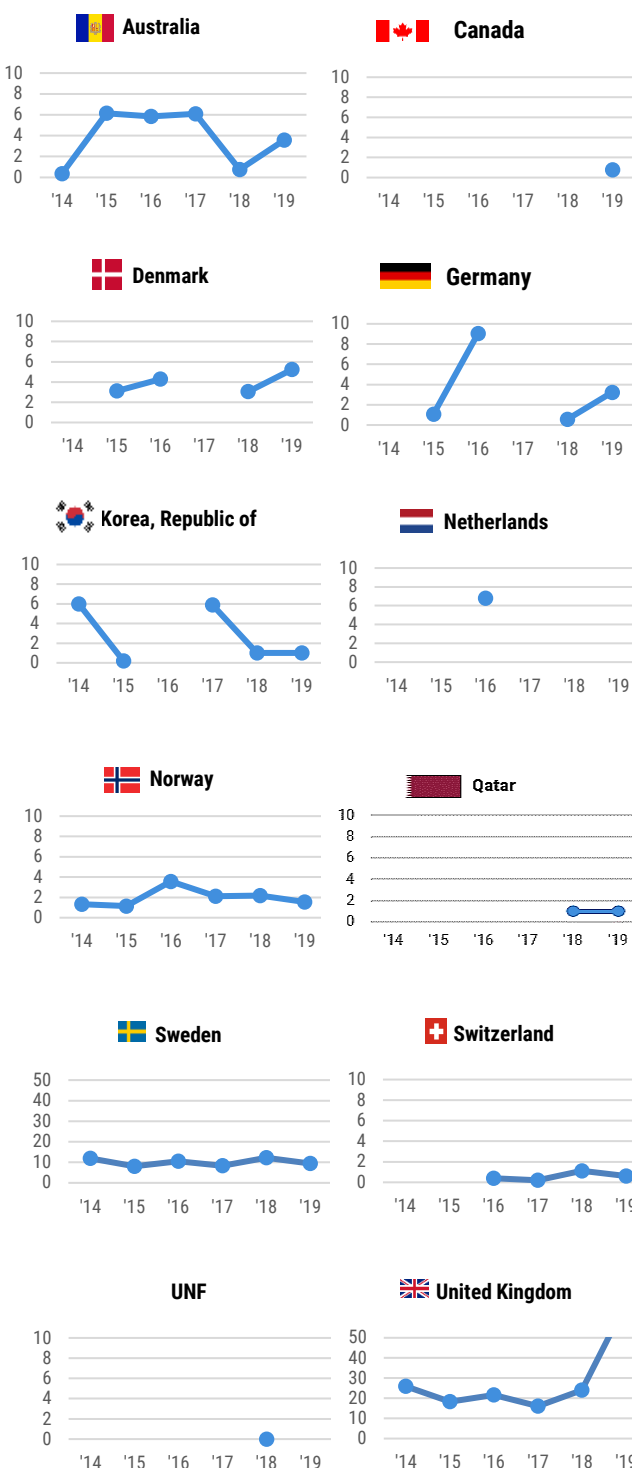
Collaboration

Collaborative relationships with contributing and non-contributing donors continue to strengthen predictable humanitarian financing. This may require developing predictive analytics (modeling for humanitarian operations), optimising cost-effectiveness and risk-management of the Fund, as well as promoting multi-year funding of partner projects.

DONORS WITH MULTI-YEAR FUNDING

United Kingdom 	\$144.2M	2019-2023
Switzerland 	\$3.7M	2019-2022
Qatar 	\$2.0M	2018-2019

DONOR TRENDS



2019 IN REVIEW

ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Strategic, coordinated and effective response

In 2019, \$63.9 million was allocated via one standard and four Reserve Allocations. These allocations enabled 66 projects, implemented by 6 national NGOs, 22 international NGOs and 7 UN agencies, targeting 2.9 million people in urgent need of assistance.

Alignment with the Afghanistan HRP

The AHF remained focused on funding priorities identified in the HRP and demonstrated flexibility in channeling resources to the most critical needs. All projects supported by the AHF were aligned with one or more HRP strategic objectives:

SO1: Save lives in the areas of highest need. 56 per cent of AHF funding supported SO1.

SO2: Protection violations are reduced and respect for international humanitarian law is increased. 9 per cent of AHF funding supported SO2.

SO3: People affected by sudden and slow-onset crisis are provided with a timely response. 35 per cent of AHF funding supported SO3

AHF allocations enabled flexible responses, promoting early action and emergency programmes preventing loss of life. During the 2018-19 drought, the AHF contributed to an integrated response, preventing those experiencing crises from having deteriorated needs and supporting early recovery and resilience-building to protect communities from further shocks.

Empowering leadership and coordination

CBPFs are situated at the heart of humanitarian coordination. Combining strategic leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, guidance by the Advisory Board and managerial support by OCHA with technical guidance provided by clusters, AHF allocations not only saved lives and alleviated suffering, but also contributed to strengthening the overall humanitarian architecture and response in Afghanistan.

The AHF continued to empower leadership and enhance partnerships by including diverse stakeholders in decision-making

in the allocation process and by engaging the cluster system in establishing allocation priorities. Cluster Coordinators, supported by their members, continued to provide technical guidance to the Humanitarian Coordinator, the Advisory Board and during the strategic & technical review of all proposals.

Diverse set of partners

\$35.2 million (55 per cent) of AHF funding was provided to NGO partners: 50 per cent to INGOs and 5 per cent to NNGOs. UN agencies, funds and programmes received \$28.7 million (45 per cent), largely for pipeline replenishment and the delivery of time critical agriculture inputs (e.g. certified seeds).

The AHF actively supports the DFID-funded 'NGO Twinning-Programme', which aims to promote localisation and increase the participation of national partners in humanitarian response. The AHF enhanced its collaboration with the Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief and Development (ACBAR) where it participates in monthly meetings, provides technical clinics and conducts trainings for NGO partners. Trainings and workshops are also available to UN partners, be it individual such as per cluster and agency, as well as joint multi-day workshops together with NGO partners to improve access to Grant Management System (GMS), financial processes and risk-management.

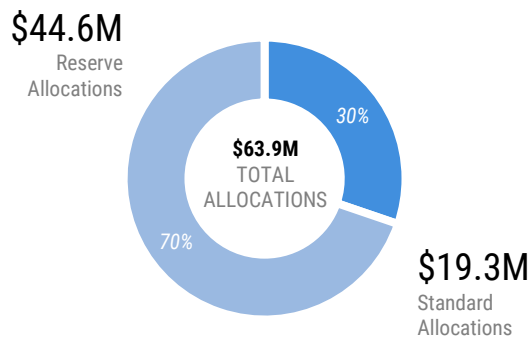
Complementarity with other funding sources

The OCHA Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) manages both AHF and CERF allocations in Afghanistan and ensures complementarity of both pooled funds. A \$16 million CERF allocation was programmed alongside AHF allocations.

2019 ALLOCATIONS

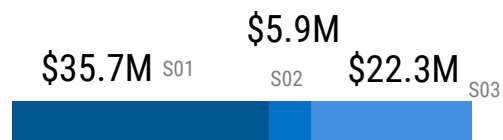
Amount	Category	Timeline
\$5M	Reserve allocation	February 2019
\$2M	Reserve allocation	March 2019
\$19M	Standard allocation	July 2019
\$32M	Reserve allocation	October 2019
\$6M	Reserve allocation	December 2019

ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE



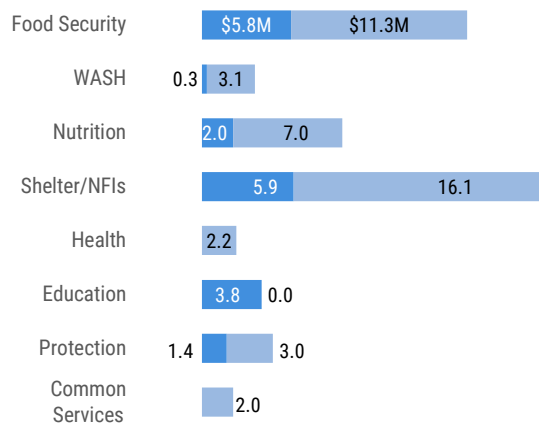
ALLOCATION BY STRATEGIC FOCUS

S01 Lives are saved in the areas of highest need.
 S02 Protection violations are reduced and respect for International Humanitarian Law (IHL) is increased.
 S03 People affected by sudden- and slow-onset crises are provided with a timely response.



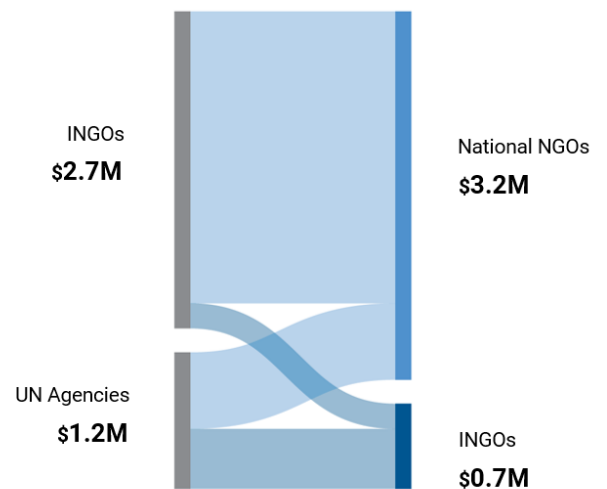
ALLOCATIONS BY CLUSTER

Standard Allocations Reserve Allocations

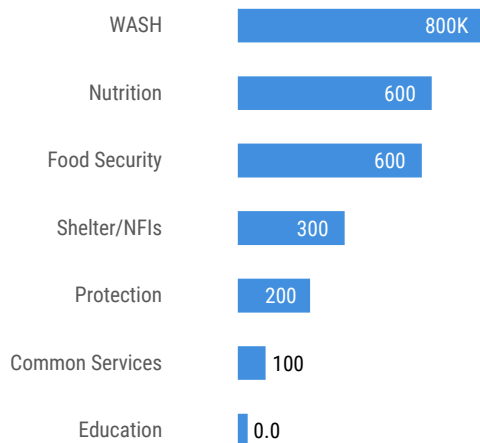


SUBGRANT BY PARTNER TYPE

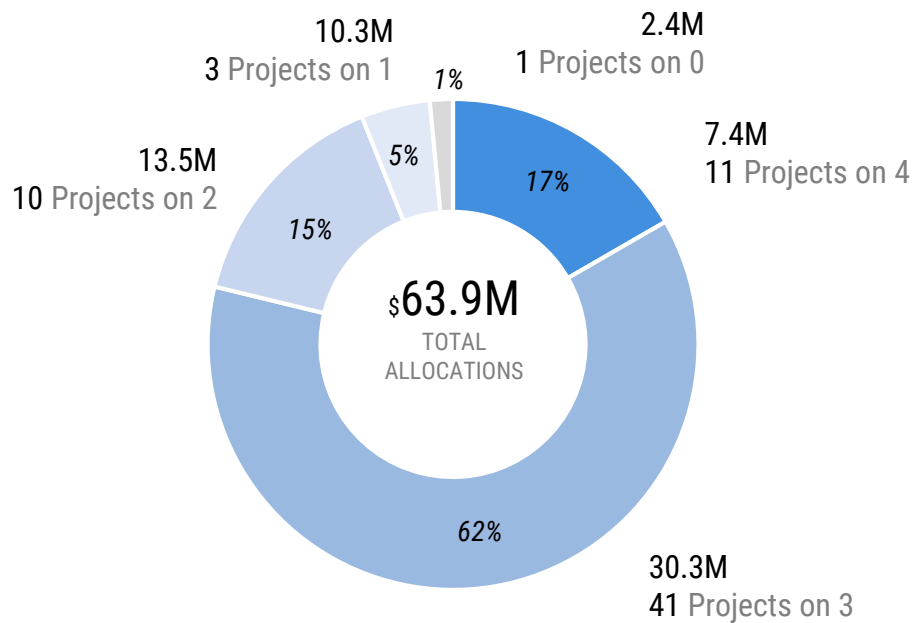
In US\$ million



PEOPLE TARGETED BY CLUSTER



GENDER MARKER PROJECTS



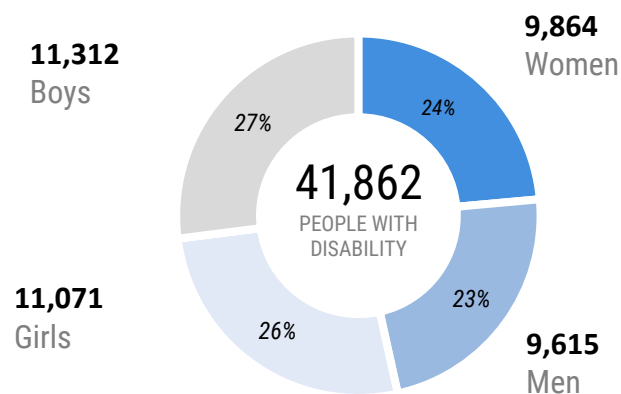
- 0- Does not systematically link programming actions
- 1- Unlikely to contribute to gender equality (no gender equality measure and no age consideration)
- 2- Unlikely to contribute to gender equality (no gender equality measure but includes age consideration)
- 3- Likely to contribute to gender equality, but without attention to age groups
- 4- Likely to contribute to gender equality, including across age groups

TARGETED PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY



41,862
PEOPLE
TARGETED

1.4%
OF PEOPLE TARGETED



ERC STRATEGIC STEERS

In 2019, the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) identified four priority areas that are often underfunded and requested Humanitarian Coordinators to give appropriate consideration to these areas in funding decisions via OCHA-managed country-based pooled funds.

All four priority areas were supported via AHF allocation processes.



Support for **women and girls**, including tackling **gender-based violence**, **reproductive health** and **empowerment**



Programmes targeting **disabled** people



Education in protracted crises



Other aspects of **protection**

Over **79%** of projects funded by the **Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund** committed to contribute significantly to gender equality



Out of 66 projects in 2019, 52 projects were designed to contribute to gender equality. The AHF strategic and technical review committees attentively evaluate projects' gender with age marker and advise implementing partners to systematically link programmes with improvement of gender equality in humanitarian response.

Following the UN Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator (USG/ERC) guidance, the AHF has increased focus on the four priority areas, including programmes targeting disabled people. A total of 41,862 people (9,864 women, 9,615 men, 11,071 girls and 11,312 boys) benefited from projects' activities.

The **Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund** prioritized programmes targeting disabled people,

US\$2.7M of total funding



Protection partners extended programmes to support GBV prevention and response, and advocacy around child rights and reduction of negative coping mechanisms such as child marriage. Protection partners also provided tailored assistance for people with special needs and distributed dignity kits.

14 protection projects funded and implemented in 2019, reached to around 448k people with assistance on Gender-Based Violence, Child Protection and general monitoring.



6 educational projects conducted for over **20K** girls and **19K** boys

Education services were provided in areas hosting high number of IDPs and returnees. This included enrolling children in community based classes as well as providing learning materials, textbooks and other school equipment for students and teachers.

AHF 2019 ANNUAL REPORT

FUND PERFORMANCE

The AHF measures its performance against a management tool that provides a set of indicators to assess how well the Fund performs in relation to the policy objectives and operational standards set out in the CBPF global guidelines. This common methodology enables management and stakeholders involved in the governance of the Funds to identify, analyse and address challenges in reaching and maintaining a well-performing CBPF.

CBPFs embody the fundamental humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence, and function according to a set of specific principles: inclusiveness, flexibility, timeliness, efficiency, accountability and risk management.

PRINCIPLE 1**INCLUSIVENESS**

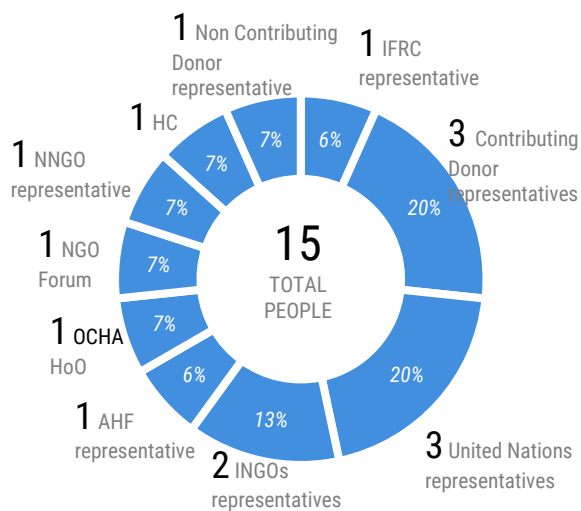
A broad range of humanitarian partner organisations (UN agencies and NGOs) participate in CBPF processes and receive funding to implement projects addressing identified priority needs.

1 Inclusive governance

The AHF Advisory Board has an appropriate size and balanced representation of CBPF stakeholders.

Target

- i. Humanitarian Coordinator
- ii. OCHA Head of Office
- iii. AHF Head of Unit
- iv. Three Representatives of contributing donors
- v. Three Representatives of UN Cluster Lead Agencies
- vi. Three Representatives of the NGO community (1 NNGO and 2 INGO representatives)
- vii. One Representative of a non-contributing donor
- viii. One Representative of an NGO forum
- ix. One Representative of a Red Cross/Red Crescent Organisation

Results**COMPOSITION OF ADVISORY BOARD****Analysis**

The AHF Advisory Board is composed as prescribed by the AHF Operational Manual and CBPF global guidelines.

Follow up actions

The composition of the AB is to be reviewed annually.

2 Inclusive Programming

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE REVIEW COMMITTEES

Target

Average # of representatives that participated in Strategic Review Committee



Average # of representatives that participated in



All Strategic Review Committee (SRC) and Technical Review Committee (TRC) meetings are chaired by Cluster Coordinator, technically supported by the AHF and with equal representation of cluster members by type of organisation (NGO, UN, RC).

Analysis

The AHF developed a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) Terms of Reference (TOR) for all SRC and TRC meetings. Review committees are led and convened by the respective Cluster Coordinator. Composition is established by cluster members through an election process. Members of review committees are nominated/selected by active members of the relevant cluster. Cluster leads and members of review committees are not permitted to represent or support the interests of the agency they are employed by. The process is compliant with CBPF global guidelines, ensuring inclusive reviews by peers at cluster level.

The principle of equal representation per agency type is maintained. The AHF actively participated in, facilitated and supported the work of the SRCs.

Interest to take part in the work of SRCs and TRCs remain high among stakeholders.

The strategic and technical review processes are inclusive, it benefits from and empowers the cluster system, and enables quality programming through a multi-stakeholder technical collaboration.

Follow-up actions

Ensure process compliance and support all committee members, as needed.

3 Inclusive implementation

CBPF funding is allocated to the best-positioned actors, leveraging the diversity and comparative advantage of eligible organisations.

Target

Increased ability to include NGO partners and improve on 2018 partner eligibility share per type of organisation (37 per cent UN; 48 per cent INGO; and 15 per cent NNGO).

Results

Over 50 per cent of all AHF grants were allocated to non-UN implementing partners (22 international NGOs and 6 national NGOs).

The AHF continued providing information and training to NGO partners using ACBAR as coordination platform and directly supported NGOs on eligibility and proposal development.

Analysis

The AHF eligibility assessment process is compliant with CBPF global guidelines. The AHF completed all due eligibility assessments (submitted by prospective partners before June 2019) by 31 December 2019. By then, 103 partners were eligible to receive AHF funding (46 INGOs; 47 NNGOs; 9 UN; and 1 Red Cross/Crescent Organisation). The AHF developed respective training materials and provide direct support to all new applicants.

Follow up actions

HFU to ensure that all new applications are completed in a timely manner. HFU to continue providing information and support sessions for prospective partners.

4 Inclusive engagement

Resource invested by OCHA HFU in supporting the capacity of local and national NGO partners are within the scope of CBPF strategic objective. This support includes trainings, workshops, and provision of communication materials to national partners.

Target

More national NGOs are eligible to apply for AHF funding. To increase their capacity to access and manage AHF grants, the Fund provides training and assistance before allocations, and actively supports capacity building initiatives for national partners (for e.g. through conducting debriefing after eligibility assessments).

Results

The AHF ensured wider engagement with national partners and maintained strategic relationship with ACBAR to strengthen the technical and management capacity of national organisations and enhance their overall ability to operate within humanitarian principles. The AHF continued to offer monthly (and on-demand) GMS clinics focusing on building NGO capacity to design, manage and implement AHF supported projects.

Continued to provide walk-in clinics to troubleshoot GMS and any other programmatic and budget related concerns of national NGOs throughout the year; and introduced a user-friendly Due Diligence and Capacity Assessment process, compliant with CBPF global guidelines.

To ensure continuation of these activity the AHF and ACBAR signed a dedicated Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).

Improved collaboration with the Cash and Voucher Working Group (CVWG) resulting in capacity building of AHF partners regarding cash programming and technical assessments. Inclusion of the HAG in AHF processes, supporting partners in developing security and access strategies. The AHF no longer processes partner proposals without partners securing technical endorsement from the CVWG and HAG.

Analysis

The AHF increased its support, both for prospective and eligible partners. Partners are better informed and trained in AHF processes.

TRAININGS



10 Trainings



112 NGOs trained, **107** INGOs trained



234 Total people trained from NGOs and INGOs

Training type	Organisations type	# of organisations trained	# of people trained
10 Training sessions for partners on GMS, Proposal Development, Fraud Prevention in 2019	INGOs	107	121 people
	NGOs	112	113 people

Follow up actions

Continue current activities and further increase support to partners as needed. Use surveys and meetings with partners to establish need and frequency of AHF training offers.

PRINCIPLE 2**FLEXIBILITY**

The programmatic focus and funding priorities of CBPFs are set at the country level and may shift rapidly, especially in volatile humanitarian contexts. CBPFs are able to adapt rapidly to changing priorities and enable humanitarian partners to identify appropriate solutions to address humanitarian needs in the most effective way.

5 Flexible assistance

CBPF funding for in-kind and in-cash assistance is appropriate.

Target

Consider, prioritise and provide funding for in-kind and cash-based response whenever possible. Maintain 2018 levels (12 per cent) or above for of cash-based allocation of funds.

Results

In line with the Grand Bargain commitments, the AHF prioritised and provided 20 per cent of its funding for conditional and unconditional cash assistance in 2019.

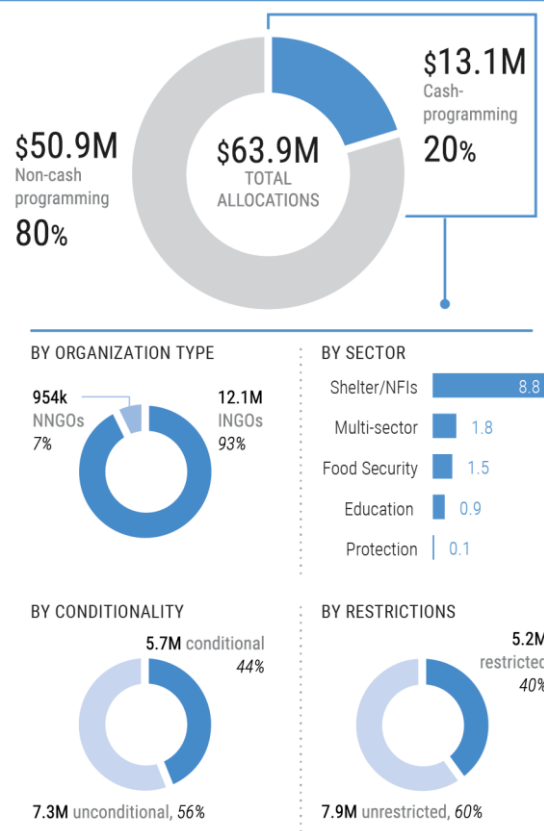
Analysis

The AHF is 'cash-ready' by design and has demonstrated its growing ability to support clusters and partners in implementing context-appropriate in-kind and cash-based assistance modalities. The AHF staff and partners attended multiple trainings on cash-based assistance.

The AHF is working closely with the CVWG to ensure coherent and contextualised approaches to the cash and voucher programming when developing AHF proposals. The CVWG with the support of the AHF facilitated workshops on technical guidance and minimum standards for partner's consideration. The CVWG reviews the AHF project proposals during the design stage and support partners to adopt realistic and workable approaches for cash-based response.

Follow up actions

Support flexible assistance modalities, compliant with Grand Bargain (Stream 3) commitments. Continue collaboration with the CVWG.

CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMING

6 Flexible Operations

Target

CBPF funding supports an enabling operational environment through funding allocated to common services.

Analysis

The AHF supported projects under the common services have improved and sustained the services of the humanitarian community in Afghanistan.

- a) Supporting the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) operations to enable continued delivery of humanitarian assistance and medical evacuations throughout Afghanistan
- b) Real-time and two-way flow of information between affected communities and humanitarian organisations (Awaaz project).

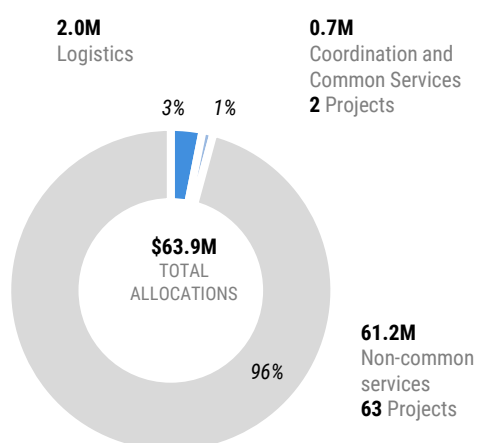
Result

The AHF supported 3 projects for logistics and coordination and common services with approximately 4.2 per cent of total funding in 2019.

Follow up actions

Support critical common services in the absence of any other funding sources. Strict prioritisation of AHF grants on the basis of the HRP and guidance provided by the Humanitarian Coordinator and the AHF Advisory Board.

ALLOCATION THROUGH COMMON SERVICES



PRINCIPLE 2

FLEXIBILITY

7 Flexible allocation process

CBPF funding supports strategic planning and response to sudden onset emergencies and applies the most appropriate modality.

Target

The AHF applies the most appropriate allocation modality (Standard / Reserve) and is strategic in terms of the use of its financial capacity, thereby, able to respond to sharp changes of the humanitarian context and humanitarian financing environment in Afghanistan.

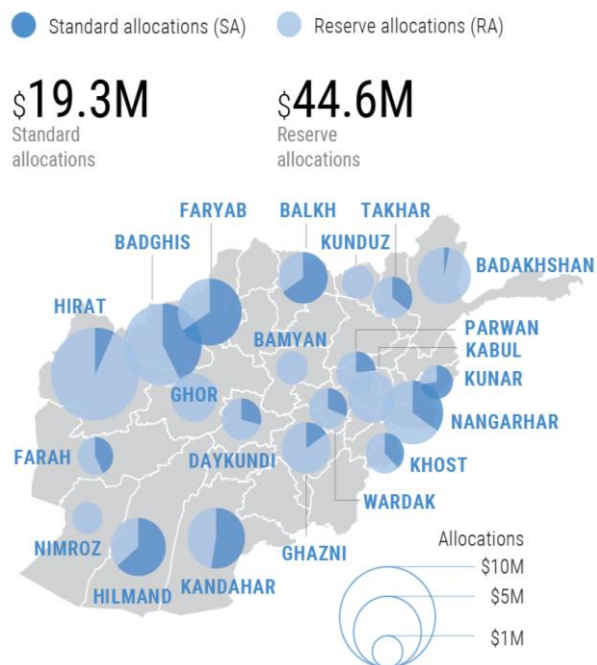
Analysis

The AHF conducted one standard and four Reserve Allocations in 2019. The AHF further reduced the allocation processing time, thereby disbursing funds to implementing partners in a shorter timeframe.

Follow up actions

AHF to ensure strategic use of its resources alongside CERF and other funding sources. Context appropriate use of allocation modalities as per CBPF global guidelines.

ALLOCATION TYPE BY REGION



Other regions: Sari Pul 0.29M SA, 0.67M RA ; Uruzgan 0.40M SA, 0.52M RA;
Samangan 0.83M RA; Nuristan 0.11M SA, 0.64M RA; Paktika 0.68M RA; Paktia
0.64M RA; Jawzjan 0.47M SA, 0.16M RA; Laghman 0.08M SA, 0.35M RA; Zabul
0.12M SA, 0.12M RA; Baghlan 0.13M RA; Logar 0.12M RA; Kapisa 0.04M RA.

8 Flexible implementation

CBPF funding is successfully reprogrammed at the right time to address operational and contextual changes.

Target

Project revision requests are processed in full compliance with CBPF global guidelines and the AHF Operational Manual. Requests are processed within a period of 10 working days.

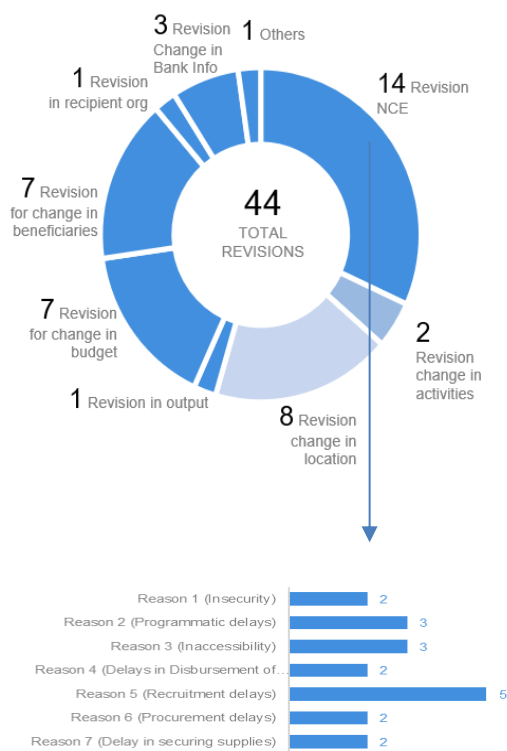
Results

The AHF enables its partners to respond to a volatile security context by processing requests for re-programming of project activities. Permitting its implementing partners to adjust pro-

jects to the context, enables flexible humanitarian service provision. Any changes to projects continued to address the objectives of the respective grant agreement. Improved and frequent interaction between implementing partners and the Fund throughout the project cycle resulted in timely revision requests and closer coordination with respective clusters.

The AHF processed 44 project revisions, compliant with relevant policies. Time to complete revisions varied depending on type of revision request. Implementing partners were required to provide endorsements from relevant stakeholders (clusters, OCHA regional office and specialised working groups) to ensure the revision requests are technically supported.

NUMBER OF REVISIONS IN 2019



Follow up actions

AHF to continue to provide timely support and process guidance to partners requiring a project revision due to changes in the humanitarian context. It is important that partners are fully aware of the respective steps needed to initiate and to complete revision requests compliant with existing guidelines.

PRINCIPLE 3

TIMELINESS

CBPFs allocate funds and save lives as humanitarian needs emerge or escalate.

9 Timely allocation

CBPFs allocation processes have an appropriate duration.

Target

Improve allocations based on CBPF global guidelines and experiences from other CBPFs (best-practice approach). Reduce time needed to complete allocation processes by proactively involving partners and stakeholders in all respective aspects.

Results

On average, the process of Standard Allocations took 25 working days while and Reserve Allocations took 11 working days.

Milestones	Category	2017	2018	2019
From allocation closing date to IP signature of the grant agreement	Standard AI-locations	32	25	18
	Reserve AI-locations	13	9	11

Analysis

AHF was able to support projects and disburse funds to implementing partners in a timely manner. The AHF provided trainings to all partners before allocation processes, particularly during the proposal writing phase, and improved communication with partners resulting in fewer proposal revision requests.

Follow up actions

AHF to continue improving allocation processes through close collaboration with partners. Continue trainings and refresher sessions for all partners and provide additional guidance materials, as needed. Conduct surveys to establish training and information needs of partners. Conduct the Reserve Allocation process in under two weeks.

10 Timely disbursements

Payments are processed without delay.

Target

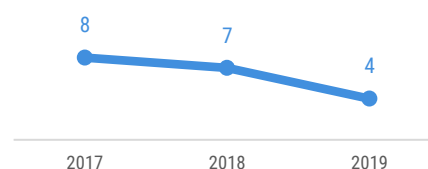
10 working days from the date of OCHA Executive Officer approval of a grant agreement to first payment disbursed into the bank account of the partner.¹

Results

On average, it took 4 days to disburse the first payment into partner bank accounts.

AVERAGE WORKING DAYS OF PAYMENT PROCESSING

Average working days from EO signature of a proposal to first payment



Analysis

Most payments were processed within 4 working days. Disbursements were timely and faster than the global average and within the global CBPF target of 10 days. Processes have further improved compared to 2018 and previous years. UNDP MPTF (Multi-Partner Trust Fund) serves as the Administrative Agent of the AHF which receives and administers contributions received from donors. Grants to UN agencies are disbursed directly by UNDP MPTF while grants to NGO partners are disbursed by OCHA HQ (New York) after the Fund is transferred from UNDP MPTF. Considering the different financial systems, disbursement times between MPTF and OCHA vary frequently. The timely provision of accurate due diligence information is an important factor for timely disbursement. However, there were disbursements that took longer than the average time to process payments. The delays were due mainly to changes in partners' bank account details and authorised signatory information not being updated by partners in the GMS.

Follow up actions

Continued coordination with CBPF section, UNDP MPTF and the UN Treasury, to facilitate timely disbursement of funds to partners. Regularly review and update the partner's due diligence information to ensure accuracy of record.

¹ For UNDP managed Funds the average number of days will be considered from the Implementing Partner signature date.

PRINCIPLE 3

TIMELINESS

11 Timely contributions

Pledging and payment of contributions to CBPFs are timely and predictable.

Target

70 per cent of donor contributions received before the end of the first half of the year. Donors are confident that AHF operations are compliant with CBPF global guidelines, as well as global agreements and commitments made by OCHA.

Results

Only 15 per cent of donor contributions were made and received before the end of the first half of the year. The majority of contributions was received after July 2019.

Analysis

Donor confidence in technical and managerial aspects of the AHF seems to be linked to their level of financial support. Fund performance at national level not only influences funding decisions in-country but may also influence on global funding decisions. As such, enhanced performance of the AHF is important to the humanitarian response in Afghanistan, and continuous donor support to OCHA-managed CBPFs, globally.

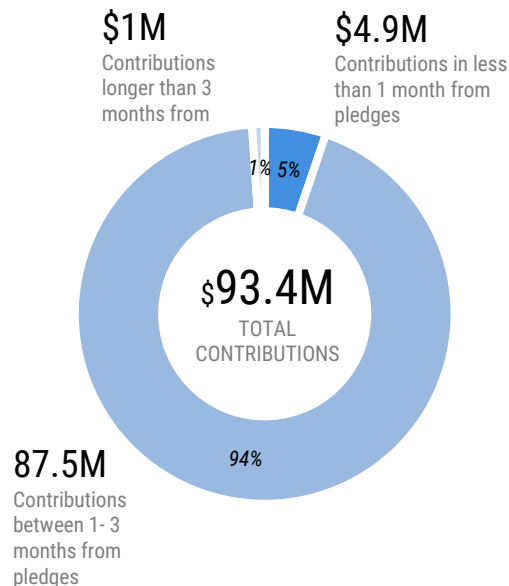
In 2019, the AHF received the highest donor contributions since its inception. The AHF governance, management and technical processes and structures were consistently compliant with CBPF global guidelines. The Fund fostered strong partnerships with stakeholders and partners at all levels. AHF processes (allocation strategy papers, monitoring and reporting capacity, and risk management mechanisms) were fully aligned with CBPF global guidelines and had significantly improved compared to previous years.

Due to the majority of funding received after July 2019 and year-end closure procedures of UNDP MPTF, the AHF was unable to launch a planned second Standard Allocation before the end of the year. As a result, the AHF carried forward an unspent balance of \$28 million, which was then allocated in early 2020.

Follow up actions

Guided by the Humanitarian Coordinator and supported by the AHF Advisory Board, OCHA management to ensure that AHF processes are fully compliant with CBPF global guidelines.

CONTRIBUTIONS PAID AND PLEDGED TIMELINE



PRINCIPLE 4**EFFICIENCY**

Management of all processes related to CBPFs enables timely and strategic responses to identified humanitarian needs. CBPFs seek to employ effective disbursement mechanisms, minimising transaction costs while operating in a transparent and accountable manner.

12 Efficient scale

CBPFs have a significant funding level to support the delivery of the HRPs.

Target

15 per cent of HRP funding received

Results

AHF funding contributed 20.2 per cent to the 2019 HRP funding received (\$464.2 million) and the AHF exceeded its annual fundraising target of 15 per cent. Compared with all CBPFs, the AHF achieved the highest CBPF contribution level to the HRP in 2019 and received the highest level of donor funding since its inception in 2014.

Analysis

As requested by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and based on high-level discussions during the Grand Bargain and World Humanitarian Summit, donors are requested to channel their financial contributions through CBPFs, equating to 15 per cent of the total funding need per HRPs.

Follow up actions

Continue with improvements and compliance, thereby, removing potential in donors' decrease in funding appetite.

Advocate for increased contributions as requested by the Secretary General of the United Nations.

Collaborate closely with all donors at country-level to harmonise humanitarian financing and to avoid duplication. Provide funding information in real-time also via the AHF website. Close collaboration with clusters and OCHA coordination, and informing donors on both humanitarian context and financing developments.

13 Efficient prioritisation

CBPF funding is prioritised in alignment with the HRP.

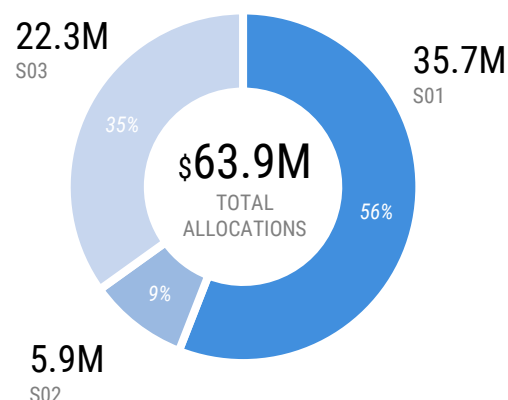
Target

All funded projects address HRP strategic objectives and priorities.

Results

All AHF projects addressed HRP objectives and ICCT/HCT/AB approved strategies.

The AHF improved its allocation processes by incorporating clusters and partners in the allocation strategy development and peer-review of proposals at cluster level during strategic/technical reviews.

ALLOCATION BY HRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

S01 Lives are saved in the areas of highest need

S02 Protection violations are reduced and respect for International Humanitarian Law (IHL) is increased

S03 People affected by sudden- and slow-onset crises are provided with a timely response

Analysis

The AHF complies with CBPF global guidelines and best-practice approaches, enabling strictly prioritised humanitarian action in Afghanistan.

Follow up actions

AHF to continue and further improve its current allocation processes as needed, engaging all partners into strategy development and peer-review of proposals at cluster level.

PRINCIPLE 4

EFFICIENCY

14 Efficient coverage

CBPF funding reaches effectively people in need.

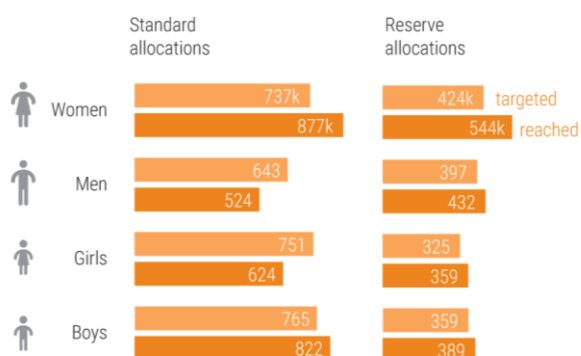
Target

The AHF has a diverse (multi-cluster) group of implementing partners in all priority geographic areas of the humanitarian response in Afghanistan. Partners are able to reach and support all target beneficiaries as per their respective AHF grant agreements.

Results

Not all initially targeted beneficiaries have been reached by AHF partners during Standard Allocation processes. Partners were able to exceed the number of targeted beneficiaries during Reserve Allocation processes.

PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY GENDER AND AGE



Analysis

AHF partners were able to reach more than 100 per cent of targeted beneficiaries, in total. Compared to previous years, the Fund and its partners significantly improved Reserve Allocation results.

Following adjustment of allocation processes in 2019, Reserve Allocation processes enabled more detailed and accurate planning processes, resulting in a higher degree of achievement against set targets.

Calculation of beneficiary data: All data was normalised, and double counting removed.

Follow up actions

AHF to continue to optimise its allocation planning processes, incorporating all partners into strategy development and peer-review mechanisms of proposals at cluster level.

15 Efficient management

CBPF management is cost-efficient and context-appropriate.

Target

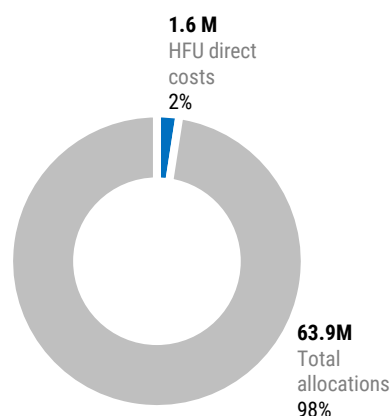
Annual AHF operating cost is less than 5 per cent of annual donor contributions to the Fund. AHF staffing level is compliant with CBPF guidelines and flexibly adjusted. Appropriate balance of national and international staff positions is maintained. AHF staffing reflects OCHA's strategy on gender and geographic representation of international staff.

Results

AHF operation cost equaled 2 per cent of annual donor contributions made to the Fund.

The staffing level (slightly understaffed) was not fully compliant with recommendations until the end of 2019.

HFU DIRECT COSTS AGAINST TOTAL ALLOCATION



Analysis

The AHF continued to adjust its staffing level upwards to achieve compliance with CBPF guidelines and HC/AB requests. The 2019 direct-cost plan enabled the AHF to be compliant in terms of its staffing level, prioritising national staff positions over international, whenever possible. By December 2019, the HFU had 8 national and 3 international staff. The HFU achieved gender-balance in 2019 and is committed to support of OCHA's strategy on gender and geographic representation of international staff.

Follow up actions

AHF to complete its pending recruitment processes as soon as possible. Further adjust staffing as needed, depending on change in humanitarian context or donor support.

16 Efficient management

CBPF management is compliant with management and operational standards required by the CBPF global guidelines.

Target

The AHF has an up-to-date and compliant Fund Operational Manual and respective frameworks in place, including the Common Performance and Risk Management Framework. The AHF Annual Report is compliant with OCHA global guidance and all reporting mechanisms are in place.

Results

The AHF Operational Manual was released on 11 December 2018 after endorsement by the AHF Advisory Board. The fund allocation strategy process is now compliant with CBPF global guidelines. The AHF uses the format and templates prescribed for all CBPFs, including for annual reports.

Analysis

The AHF Operational Manual released by end of 2018 is utilised and applicable throughout 2019. The AHF conducted four Advisory Board meetings in 2019, and informed Board members on the Fund's progress via the existing processes.

Follow up actions

It is important that the Fund continues to aim at exceeding minimum compliance, including by developing context-appropriate approaches and solutions.

PRINCIPLE 5**ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT**

CBPFs manage risk and effectively monitor partner capacity and performance. CBPFs utilise a full range of accountability tools and measures

17 Accountability to affected people (AAP)

CBPF funded projects have a clear strategy to promote the participation of affected people.

Target

The AHF and its implementing partners achieve AAP and PSEA objectives as per respective policies and guidelines. The Fund itself and AHF-funded projects are managed responsibly in compliance with respective policies and guidelines. AHF partners are required to include AAP and PSEA strategies in their project proposals. Proposals are peer-reviewed, also by including experts in AAP and PSEA. Partners are required to ensure community participation throughout the project life-cycle and to establish project-appropriate feedback and complaint mechanisms.

Results

The AHF funded AAP-dedicated projects over the past two years and AAP is reflected in project proposals as well as progress and final reports. Partner AAP plans are captured in prioritisation scorecards, integrated throughout the programme cycle, including in field monitoring visits.

Partners are legally required (grant agreements) to report any and all cases of SEA. All (66) projects approved in 2019 include activities that promote AAP and mechanisms to receive beneficiary feedback and to enhance community participation

During field visits, AHF Monitoring Officers assessed partner AAP approaches. The visits and reports confirmed that partners had context appropriate mechanism in place to ensure AAP and being able to respond to beneficiary feedback. The reports analysed respective achievements. Whenever areas for improvements were identified, partners were advised accordingly.

Analysis

The AHF monitoring and reporting format analyses respective achievements and shortcomings. While respective AHF processes are compliant with CBPF guidelines the Fund must make additional efforts in both areas, ensuring that all AHF-funded projects have AAP and PSEA at the core. AHF partners are ultimately responsible for project level activities and outputs and for reporting accurately on results. It is the role of the AHF to confirm that project targets are achieved. The improved monitoring ability of the AHF has already shown noticeable results in 2019.

Follow up actions

Ensuring that AAP and PSEA are at the centre of all funded projects is critical to the AHF. The AHF will follow respective guidelines and policies, conduct frequent information sessions for partners and incorporate expert guidance in all relevant areas of fund operations.

PRINCIPLE 5

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

CBPFs manage risk and effectively monitor partner capacity and performance. CBPFs utilise a full range of accountability tools and measures.

18 Accountability and risk management for projects

CBPF funding is appropriately monitored, reported and audited.

Target

All AHF-funded projects are monitored in a timely manner using the most appropriate and context-sensitive modalities.

Results

The AHF monitored 70 projects in 2019. Out of these, 51 projects started in 2018 and 19 in 2019. 100 per cent of projects were monitored as planned and required (based on the 2019 AHF Monitoring Plan).

The Fund conducted 9 out of 10 financial spot-checks required by the AHF operational modalities, in-time. 39 additional financial spot-checks were conducted at the discretion (authorisation based on provisions in the AHF Operational Manual) of the Fund Manager, exceeding minimum requirements.

69 out of 76 (91 per cent) final financial reports and 76 out of 78 (97 per cent) of all final narrative reports were submitted and approved in-time.

In April 2019, the AHF contracted the audit firm Sammon & Co (BDO Jordan) based on the global CBPF long-term agreement. By the end of 2019, field-level work was completed for all 142 projects required to be audited. In 2019, 61 audit reports were finalised by the HFU and submitted to CBPFs' finance.

Analysis

As defined in 2018, as a key requirement to enable context-appropriate risk management, the AHF had to rapidly scale up and improve its monitoring capacity.

The AHF developed dedicated monitoring SOPs based on feedback provided by AHF partners, Headquarters, the CBPF Monitoring Toolkit, as well as lessons-learned in similar contexts. The AHF recruited four national Field Monitoring Officers (a female) that are based in the four main OCHA regional office: of Kabul, Nangarhar, Kandahar and Hirat. Under the direct supervision of the Fund Manager, the team is managed and supported by a National Officer based in Kabul.

The AHF was able to use appropriate and context-sensitive approaches in meeting its monitoring targets. Direct field site monitoring visits were the primary method used to monitor AHF supported projects. In addition, Peer-to-Peer monitoring modalities were deployed to monitor AHF funded project in

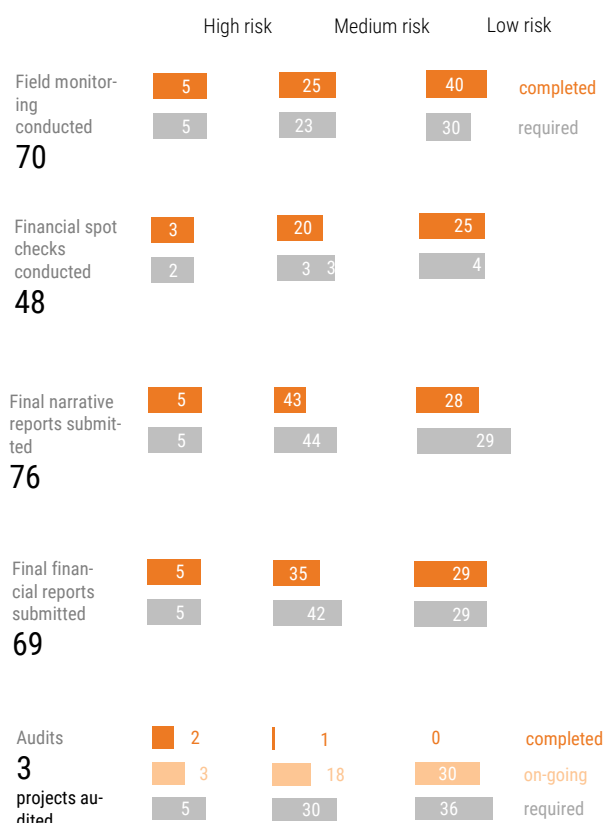
hard-to-reach districts. In April 2019, remote call monitoring was outsourced to Awaaz Afghanistan (managed by UNOPS). By using various monitoring modalities, AHF's monitoring coverage improved significantly.

The AHF plans to further improve its monitoring capacity by contracting a Third-Party Monitoring (TPM). The procurement process started in 2019, but could only be finalised in early 2020.

Follow up actions

Implementation of TPM started in March 2020. Keep stakeholders informed and provide frequent progress updates to the Humanitarian Coordinator and AHF Advisory Board. Continue close collaboration with OCHAs Oversight, Compliance & Fraud Management Unit. Consider further reinforcement through the recruitment of a dedicated Risk Management Officer. Ensure continuity of LTA for audit services in order to conduct audits as per audit plans and to mitigate risks. Increase compliance and completion rates to 100 per cent.

PROGRESS ON RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES



PRINCIPLE 5

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

19 Accountability and risk management of implementing partners

CBPF funding is allocated to partners with demonstrated capacity.

Target

All AHF processes and funding decisions consider and address risks as outlined in the AHF risk management framework. The AHF risk management framework is up-to-date and revised at least annually. Partner risk levels inform AHF funding decisions. Partner risk levels are revised according to the partner performance index (PI). And full compliance with AHF operational modalities in all the AHF processes archived.

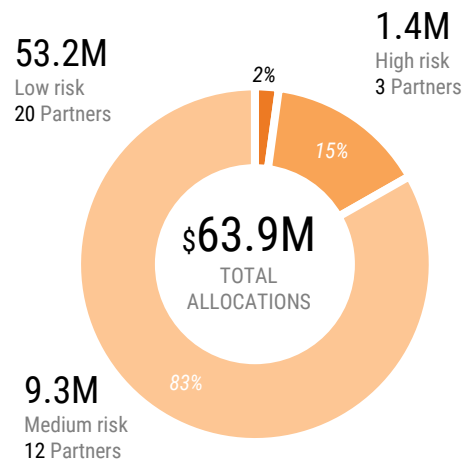
Results

The AHF conducted 31 capacity assessments. This includes 13 new and 18 revised capacity assessments.

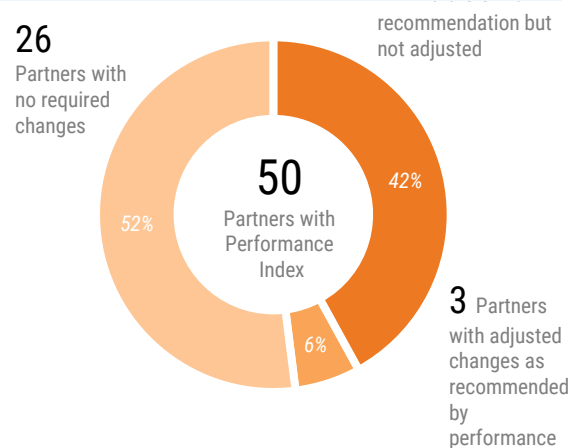
Partner risk levels informed the proposal development and the funding level and assurance measures applicable per projects. Partners risk levels were revised based on their performance index. The AHF operational modality was applied to provide guidance to implementing partners.

AHF supported projects were prioritised in consultation with clusters and funding provided to implementing partners with the highest capacity to implement AHF-funded projects through an inclusive and coordinated process.

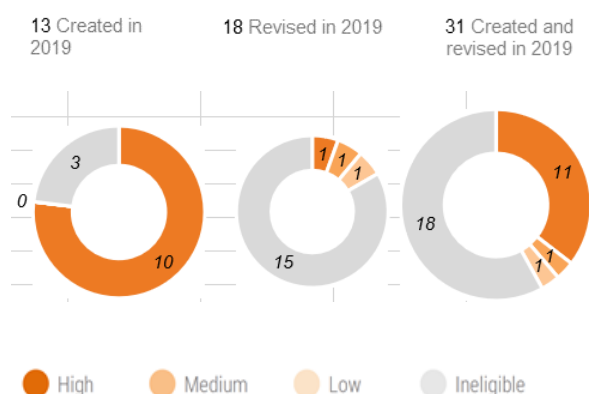
IMPLEMENTATION BY PARTNER RISK LEVEL TYPE



UPDATED RISK LEVEL BASED ON PERFORMANCE INDEX



31 CAPACITY ASSESSMENTS CONDUCTED IN 2019



1 Capacity assessment is created and conducted in 2019

2 Capacity assessment is only revised in 2019, regardless of what year it was created

3 Capacity assessment is created, conducted and revised in 2019

Analysis

The total number of the AHF eligible partners remains 103 (same as in 2018). Nonetheless, the partners list and composition has changed as 10 more partners are included as newly eligible to AHF, whilst 10 are removed from the list of AHF eligible partners as a consequence of not securing the AHF funded projects for three consecutive years. As per AHF's operational manual, partners that have not implemented an AHF funded project for more than three consecutive years are required to undergo a new capacity assessment. The AHF has 103 eligible partners (47 NNGOs, 46 INGOs, 1 Red cross/crescent and 9 UN) by the end of December 2019. Thirty-five (35) partners (7 UN, 22 INGO and 6 NNGO) received AHF funding in 2019.

Grant by partner type: UN: \$28.7 million (45 per cent), INGO: \$31.8 million (50 per cent) and NNGO: \$3.4 million (5 per cent).

The AHF actively supports 'localisation', Grand Bargain and World Humanitarian Summit commitments aimed at including national partners into the humanitarian response in Afghanistan. The AHF supports the FCDO (previously DFID-funded) 'Twinning Project' managed by ACBAR supporting potential partners understanding and use of AHF processes and tools.

The number of capacity assessment conducted in 2019, resulted in an increasing number of national partners. Supporting these partners (in building their capacity to implement AHF-funded projects in full compliance with respective guidelines and policies) is a priority for the AHF. In 2019, the Fund facilitated regular clinics for ACBAR twinning partners and non-twinning national and international NGOs on developing proposal, budget and provided training on the GMS.

Follow up actions

Continue support to all partners and conduct capacity assessments of potential national and international NGOs.

The performance index needs to be reviewed regularly so partner risk levels can be adjusted accordingly.

Continue to communicate the AHF approach towards 'localisation' and pursue commitments from the Grand Bargain and World Humanitarian Summit. In doing so, the AHF can (continue to) benefit also from OCHA corporate and respective experiences made by other CBPFs that operate in similar contexts.

PRINCIPLE 5

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

20 Accountability and risk management of funding

Appropriate oversight and assurances of funding is channeled through CBPFs.

Target

The AHF risk management and accountability framework is up-to-date, revised as need and fit for purpose. Fraud, corruption and diversion cases are processed in compliance with CBPF global guidelines and procedures prescribed by the AHF operational manual. Staff and partners are trained in CBPF risk management protocols and informed about AHF procedures. The AHF informs the Humanitarian Coordinator, the AHF Advisory Board, the UN Country Team based on agreed principles for information sharing of formal (forensic) investigations and cases of potential fraud involving implementing partners. The AHF provides updates on the new and ongoing cases of concerns to the Board members as part of regular Board meetings, at least four times per calendar year. The Fund is committed to continuous learning and improving its risk management modalities.

Results

All cases of suspected partner non-compliance were processed in compliance with CBPF global guidelines, respective SOPs and the AHF operational manual.

The register and all cases are managed by the Fund Manager who maintains frequent contact with OCHA's Oversight, Compliance & Fraud Management Unit. Based on HQ guidance, the AHF developed principles for information sharing of formal (forensic) investigations and cases of potential fraud involving implementing partners. As part of a mission conducted by OCHA's Oversight, Compliance & Fraud Management Unit in early 2019, all AHF staff have been (re-)trained in CBPF risk management protocols. OCHA's Oversight, Compliance & Fraud Management Unit and the AHF provided trainings for partners in Kabul.

Analysis

OCHA, the Humanitarian Coordinator and the AHF Advisory Board have a duty of care to protect funds provided to the AHF and to ensure that they are used only for the purpose intended. The AHF is committed to working with all stakeholders and to address any and all concerns regarding fraud, corruption, diversion or misappropriation of AHF funds. The Fund improved its relationship with partners, encouraging self-reporting of suspected fraud, corruption and diversion cases. As stated in previous sections of this report, the ability of the AHF to detect suspected cases of fraud, corruption and diversion depends on its capacity to monitor projects of implementing partners.

The AHF commits to training new staff and partners, at least annually.

The AHF continued to inform the Humanitarian Coordinator, the AHF Advisory Board, the UN Country Team based on agreed principles for information sharing of formal (forensic) investigations and cases of potential fraud involving implementing partners. The AHF provided updates on the new and ongoing cases of concerns to Advisory Board members as part of regular AB meetings,

The Fund is committed to continuous learn and to improve its risk management modalities. The AHF piloted the new CASE management module in GMS and supports its further development.

Follow up actions

Continue to ensure that all instances of suspected non-compliance are managed as per established guidelines. Request guidance and seek support from the Oversight and Compliance Unit (OCU) and Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), as needed. Conduct refresher trainings in CBPF risk management protocols for both HFU staff and partners, scaling up knowledge of preventative measures.

11

Reported incidents

9 open cases
2 closed cases



11

Open cases

Reported incidents: # of incidents (allegation, suspected fraud, confirmed fraud, theft, diversion, looting, destruction, etc.) in 2019, either open or closed.

Ongoing cases: # of incidents for which measures (inquiry, assurance, measures, settlement etc.) were still on going as of 31 December 2019



AHF 2019 ANNUAL REPORT

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

This section of the Annual Report provides a brief overview of AHF allocations by cluster, targets and reported results, as well as lessons learned in 2019.

The cluster level reports highlight indicator achievements against planned targets based on narrative reports submitted by partners within the reporting period, 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019. The achievements include reported achievements against targets from projects funded in 2016 (when applicable), 2017, 2018 and/or 2019, but whose reports were submitted in 2019. The majority of projects funded in 2019 are still under implementation in 2020 and the respective achievements against targets will be reported in subsequent AHF reports.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

EDUCATION



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: School-aged girls and boys affected by emergencies can access quality, basic education.

Objective 2: Formal and/or non-formal quality learning opportunities are provided for emergency-affected, school-aged children.

LEAD ORGANISATIONS





UNICEF, Save the Children

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$3.8M	6	6
TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN	MEN
	2425	2,476
43,929	GIRLS	BOYS
	20,329	18,699

According to the revised Afghanistan 2020 HRP, more than 3.7 million children are out of school. These children are out of school due to a variety of reasons such as poverty, damaged and inadequate supply of classrooms, shortage of teachers (especially female teachers), insufficient relevant learning and teaching resources, lack of inclusive facilities at schools, cultural norms which de-prioritise education for girls, and long distances between schools and homes for many children.

The Education in Emergencies Working Group (EiEWG) brings together all actors – the Ministry of Education, UN agencies and NGOs – to ensure all children and youth affected by crisis in Afghanistan have access to safe learning opportunities through a coordinated education response.

Results reported in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED	Targeted	Reached
2018	\$1.8M	2	30,158	Women 	1k 0.6k
				Men 	1 1
			PEOPLE REACHED	Girls 	14 9
			21,131	Boys 	13 10

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	per cent	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TAR-GETED	ACHIEVED	per cent
Number of children (b/g) receiving school supplies	Women	0	0	0	Number of TLS (CBE, ALC, TLS) and classroom established and maintained.	202	200	99
	Girls	8,770	10,322	118		Number of teachers (f/m) trained on EiE	252	145
	Men	0	0	0	Number of students and teachers receiving school supplies (dis-aggregated by learning kits, textbooks, classroom kits and teacher kits)		20,069	26,766
	Boys	8,270	13,426	162				
Number of school management shura's trained in social mobilisation activities	Women	40	41	103				
	Girls	0	0	0				
	Men	38	37	97				
	Boys	0	0	0				



Safe and Sustained Access to Education for 3,500 Out of School Children in Uruzgan

Despite decades of ongoing conflict in her province, ten-year-old Brishna (not her real name) is an internally displaced child who can still continue her education. She attends her village's Community Based School (CBS) in Dehrawood district of Uruzgan province that is established by Children in Crisis (CiC) and Empowerment Centre for Women (ECW).

We talked to Brishna before she started one of her classes. "I feel hope is back in my life. I can sit in a class and study. It is a great thing for me. I am very happy about this." Now Brishna and her 7-year-old sister, Nazia (not her real name), are attending school every day with immense enthusiasm to learn. Most of the internally displaced people in Dehrawood, including Brishna's family, fled violence in their communities which had destroyed their homes. Many schools were closed following the intensification of violence in the area.

"Prior to the establishment of these classes, there was no school in our village. Children like me couldn't go to school and enjoy education here. In our village, girls are particularly deprived of receiving education," said Brishna. "However, I believe that education is essential for both girls and boys equally.

When I visited Kandahar, I saw girls attending school besides boys. I got a heavy heart at that moment. I really wanted to go to school and read the same books they were reading."

CiC established 90 CBSs across Uruzgan in November 2019 with support from the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund. These classes provide education for more than 3,500 children in Dehrawood and Trinkot districts. "Today, my dream has come true. There is a school in my village where I can learn along with other girls. Thus far, I have learned the alphabet and have started counting from 1 to 50. I think I will learn much more in the next months. I am very excited," said Brishna. When we asked her what she thinks we should do more of, she said: "Hopefully, I can continue my education. I hope we have a permanent school here. I wish I can continue my education to become a doctor and serve my community."

Source: Children in Crisis (CiC)

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

COMMON SERVICES



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: To respond in a fast, efficient and flexible manner to the needs of the humanitarian community.

Objective 2: Provide efficient air services to UN agencies, NGOs, diplomats and donor representatives in Afghanistan.

LEAD ORGANISATION

OCHA

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$2.0M	1	1
TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN	MEN
	318	2,882
3,200	GIRLS	BOYS
	0	0

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) was facing an urgent funding gap following the unexpected withdrawal of committed funds by a major donor in December 2018. As an immediate measure, UNHAS started to reduce flights in January 2019 to some locations. AHF funding enabled UNHAS to continue its operations until already committed funding from other donors was received. The stop-gap funding avoided cost cutting measures, including cancelling the contract of one of the planes and reduction of air services which would have had a negative impact on the ability of the humanitarians to reach to vulnerable communities across the country. With AHF support, UNHAS maintained its required service with all airplanes, until June 2019. In addition, UNHAS was able to retain its search and rescue capabilities.

Due to the overall security situation and limited alternatives for transport (commercial airlines serve only a few locations in the country), the demand for UNHAS service remained high in 2019. INGOs made up the highest percentage of passengers transported in 2019, followed by national NGOs.

Results reported in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED	Targeted	Reached
2017 \$0.6M	2	2	85,944	Women 20	26
2018 \$1.2M	2	2	PEOPLE REACHED	Men 33	34
2019 \$2.0M	1	1		Girls 16	13
				Boys 16	23

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	per cent
# of published interactive dashboards	6	9	150
per cent of actionable cases referred to partner for action resolved	50	88	176
Number of flights performed	260	252	97
Number of passengers transported against planned quantities	2,080	1,200	58

In 2019 the AHF allocation of \$2 million to Common Services represented 11 per cent of the HRP funding requirements for this category (\$18.9 million) and 32 per cent of the overall funding received (\$6.3 million).

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Conflict IDP, returnee, refugee and non-displaced conflict affected women, men, and children of all ages with a minimum household food consumption score above 42.5.

Objective 2: Necessary food assistance is provided to affected households in a timely manner.

Objective 3: Livelihoods are protected and rehabilitated for vulnerable people at risk of hunger and malnutrition.

LEAD ORGANISATIONS

FAO, WHH

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$17.1M	12	8
TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN	MEN
1,369,963	295,877	320,749
	GIRLS	BOYS
	377,038	376,299

FSAC partners were successful in responding to the urgent needs driven by drought, conflict and displacement. In 2019, total 4.4 million people (90 per cent) received assistance against a total target of 3.9 million people. The Cluster was able to exceed its 2019 target by 13 per cent due to significant funding received in late 2018 (\$100 million) that could only be spent in 2019 (primarily towards the needs of those affected by the 2018-2019 drought). In addition to lifesaving food assistance provided to 3.4 million people, the Cluster was able to support livelihoods protection assistance to 968,000 people. In 2019, AHF provided seed funding to initiate the integrated drought response pilot in Badghis province, which was aimed at preventing those experiencing Emergency (IPC 4) levels of food insecurity from deteriorating conditions and support their early recovery and resilience to further shocks.

Results reported in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED		
2017	\$1.0M	2	569,520	Targeted	Reached
2018	\$7.4M	9	PEOPLE REACHED	Women	129k
				Men	87
				Girls	104
				Boys	105
			388,112		

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	per cent
Number of people demonstrating decrease in adverse coping strategies	<i>Women</i>	48,687	54,977	113
	<i>Girls</i>	57,132	61,815	108
	<i>Men</i>	47,388	54,684	115
	<i>Boys</i>	55,094	61,802	112
Number of drought-affected people receiving in-kind livelihoods assistance	<i>Women</i>	6,783	6,739	99
	<i>Girls</i>	6,624	6,724	102
	<i>Men</i>	6,517	6,474	99
	<i>Boys</i>	6,676	6,663	100

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	per cent
Number of drought affected people receiving agriculture assistance		148,930	162,650	109
Number of drought affected people receiving agriculture and livestock protection assistance		47,600	49,100	103
Number of drought affected people (men, women and children of all ages) who received timely and adequate food/ cash-for-food assistance		78,404	94,802	121

In 2019, the AHF allocation of \$17.1 million to the FSAC represented 6 per cent of the Cluster's total HRP funding requirements (\$278.8 million) and 12 per cent of the funding received (\$145.4 million) for the Cluster. In 2019 the AHF supported the implementation of 12 FSAC projects through 8 partners which planned to reach 1.4 million people, representing 35 per cent of the number of people planned to be reached with food and livelihoods assistance (3.9 million people).



Rahmatullah Village, Zaranj district Nimroz Province
Credit: OCHA

From despair to hope

Maryam lives in a small rented house in Rahmatullah village, Zaranj district, Nimroz Province. After losing her husband two years ago, Maryam found herself fending for her five children alone. “My family and I are surviving by the grace of God” Maryam said. Crop failure in the last two farming seasons has exacerbated Maryam’s situation, pushing her to resort to begging for survival and struggle with mounting debt. Maryam has tried different means of earning a steady income, including practicing poultry farming with the hope that it would generate some money for the family. Her attempt was unfortunately unsuccessful as all the birds perished from a disease.

Having no seeds to cultivate this farming season, Maryam did not plan to carry out any farming activity and instead planned to look for jobs as a casual laborer in order to make ends meet.

However, when she heard that Relief International was registering farmers to receive seeds and fertilizers, Maryam became hopeful that she will have the opportunity to cultivate some crops. Together with her family members, Maryam has planted 3 Jeribs of wheat that she received from Relief International. She is very hopeful this time that her harvest will yield something, and the family will have food.

Maryam shares her story with many farmers in Nimroz and Farah provinces where Relief International is implementing the AHF funded project titled “Responding to Emergency Food Security needs” which aimed to provide certified wheat seeds and fertilizers to 12,200 households. Each registered farming household has received 50kgs of certified wheat seeds, 50kgs of DAP fertilizers and 50kgs of Urea fertilizers. Additionally, all farmers were trained on good agronomic practices of wheat production to empower them with the required knowledge and skills to maximise crop yields. Through this support, it is expected that these smallholder farmers affected by the recent drought and floods will increase their productive capacity and subsequently have an increased food availability.

Source: Relief International

Flood-Affected Farmer in Kandahar

Daad Gul is a 40-year old farmer who lives with his family in Nilgham village of Zhari district, Kandahar. Daad's mother has diabetes while only two out of his six children (both boys) attend school. Their house has four rooms, two of which were destroyed by flood. Their monthly income is about 5000 AFN and Daad Gul the only one who works. Saving is challenging for this family as their income is consumed for survival. The flood in 2019, affected Daad's house and farm land. He lost the 2019 agriculture yield as well as the seeds that he had stored for the following year's cultivation.

"I was in a condition where I got loan from relatives so that I could at least cover the expenses of my mother's medical treatment while also starting daily wage work is difficult to find" Daad reported. He further informed that he was filled with hope when DRC selected him to receive assistance and he was provided with 50kg of certified wheat seed and fertilizers. He also received training support on how to prepare his land through the DRC land rehabilitation project.

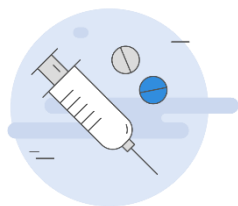


He has already cultivated the AHF supported certified wheat seeds and reported being pleased with the results. "These seeds are much better than other varieties we have grown before and will double or triple our harvests in comparison to other local varieties" Daad reported.

Source: Danish Refugee Council (DRC)

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

HEALTH



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: People suffering from conflict-related trauma injuries receive life-saving treatment within the province where the injury was sustained.

Objective 2: People exposed to GBV, experiencing mental health or psychosocial issues, and pregnant women in conflict areas receive appropriate, professional support.

LEAD ORGANISATION

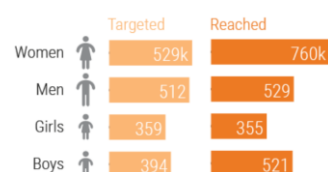
WHO

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$2.2M	2	2
TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN	MEN
	13,479	28,958
63,700	GIRLS	BOYS
	7,629	13,634

According to the 2020 Afghanistan Humanitarian Needs Overview, conflict denies people access to vital medical treatment by interrupting services where they do exist and preventing a scale-up of services in new areas. In the first eleven months of 2019, around 24,000 hours of healthcare delivery were lost, and 41,000 consultations missed, due to the forced closure and destruction of health facilities, as attacks against health workers and medical assets mount in both frequency and deadliness. The Humanitarian Coordinator approved \$2.2 million to support provision of emergency health supplies and extend lifesaving healthcare services.

Results reported in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED
2017 \$3.8M	3	3	1,795,641
2018 \$7.2M	20	14	PEOPLE REACHED
2019 \$1.2M	1	1	2,166,558



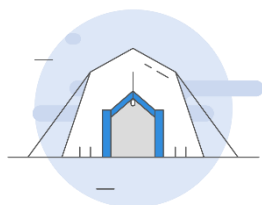
OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	per cent
Number of IDPs in hard to reach (HTR) areas receiving emergency services from MHTs	Women	55,571	83,194	150
	Girls	34,574	38,834	112
	Men	37,688	29,243	78
	Boys	31,543	34,701	110
Number of OPD consultations in provision of emergency primary health care in priority	Women	6,433	20,891	325
	Girls	1,607	7,991	497
	Men	6,722	12,963	193
	Boys	1,681	8,159	485
Number of trauma cases treated within 24 hours.	Women	400	784	196
	Girls	343	1,556	454
	Men	3,541	4,824	136
	Boys	1,428	3,270	229

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	per cent
Number of children benefit from Immunisation	21,631	29,635	137
Number of mobile health teams (MHT) deployed to areas where health facilities have been closed	11	10	91
Number of health facilities in priority districts supported to response to acute health emergency and number of health facilities supplied with essential trauma supplies	19	19	100

In 2019 the AHF allocation of \$2.2 million to the Health Cluster which represented 4 per cent of the overall Health requirements in the HRP (\$51.4 million) and 6 per cent of the total Health funding received (\$35.6 million). The AHF supported the implementation of 2 Health projects through 2 partners targeting 63,700 individuals. These represent 4 per cent of the 1.5 million people planned to be assisted with health response in the HRP.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: IDP, returnee, refugee and non-displaced conflict-affected women, men and children of all ages are protected from the elements through safe emergency shelter interventions which reduce the likelihood of disease and death.

Objective 2: Necessary ESNFI assistance is provided to affected communities and people in a timely manner.

Objective 3: People affected by natural disasters, including severe weather conditions, receive timely assistance, preventing loss of life and minimising the risk of disease.

LEAD ORGANISATIONS

UNHCR, IOM

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$22.0M	27	17
TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN	MEN
	115,377	105,421
530,700	GIRLS	BOYS
	151,730	158,172



ES-NFI partners used the AHF provided funding to extend safe and dignified living conditions via emergency shelter and winterisation assistance to conflict and natural disaster affected families. Vulnerable families were provided with shelter repair support to repair damaged and destroyed shelters; cash for winterisation assistance to buy gas for heating; and cash for clothing to enable them to weather the harsh winter conditions. The AHF funding also allowed for prepositioning of emergency shelters, shelter repair tool kits and lifesaving NFIs.



In 2019, the AHF allocated \$22.0 million to the ES-NFI Cluster, representing 46 per cent of the Cluster's funding requirement in the HRP (\$48.3 million) and 70 per cent of the funding received (\$31.5 million). In 2019, the AHF supported the implementation of 27 ES-NFI projects through 17 partners targeting 530,700 individuals, which represent 66 per cent of the overall number of people planned to be reached with ES-NFI assistance in the HRP (0.8 million people).



Results reported in 2019



ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED		
2018	\$16.8M	14	9	330,789	
2019	\$3.3M	3	2	PEOPLE REACHED	
			266,184		

Targeted Reached

Women  72k  61k

Men  69  56

Girls  90  72

Boys  98  75

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	per cent
Number of people receiving emergency shelter assistance, including cash for rent	<i>Women</i>	55,789	30,599	55
	<i>Girls</i>	80,185	42,118	53
	<i>Men</i>	48,739	31,096	64
	<i>Boys</i>	87,730	42,322	48
Number of people receiving basic household items (NFIs) to meet their immediate needs	<i>Women</i>	8,593	7,422	86
	<i>Girls</i>	12,112	10,173	84
	<i>Men</i>	8,013	7,031	88
	<i>Boys</i>	13,047	10,676	82
Number of people expressing satisfaction as to support received through post distribution monitoring.	<i>Women</i>	35,306	29,123	82
	<i>Girls</i>	38,010	29,813	78
	<i>Men</i>	34,605	26,914	78
	<i>Boys</i>	37,388	28,594	76



“I am grateful to have a roof over my head”

Sitting in front of her newly upgraded makeshift shelter in Shahrak-e-Sabz settlement – home to 2,170 displaced people in western Hirat – Homaira, 52 and a mother of three expressed her gratitude about having a roof over her and her family’ head.

Homaira and her family were displaced because of the drought from Qadis district of Badghis Province. The family lost their livestock and crops and as the situation got worse, they decided to move to Hirat (which they deemed safer). Upon arrival, the family stayed in an informal settlement for displaced families on the outskirts of Hirat City. They spent a harsh winter in a tarpaulin tent along with 11,000 displaced families.

“It was freezing cold during the winter and when it was raining, the water was entering inside through the sides of our tent. We did not have enough mattress and blankets as well and sometimes the rainfall would make them all wet. When strong wind was blowing during the nights the tent was collapsing over us,” she recalled.

Homaira, with support of neighbors and her children, built a makeshift shelter during last summer as her tent did not weather the variations of strong heat and wind. But she could not afford to buy beams and other materials to cover her makeshift shelter. Din Mohammad, Homaira’s husband, is suffering from respiratory disease and he cannot contribute much with the family’s income.

NRC, with support from the AHF, provided Homaira with shelter. This has reduced her family’s vulnerability to harsh climate conditions and improved living conditions. “This is a small shelter, but safe and warm compare to the tent we had last winter,” she says happily. “This made a lot of difference in our life. It feels like a real home we feel more safe and secure inside.”

Through AHF funding, NRC reached 2,170 female headed households and extremely vulnerable individuals with shelter repair and upgrade support via Sealing of Kits (SOK), and another 2,000 households with cash for winterisation assistance.

Source: Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

Freezing Winter in Badghis

It was not easy for Ramazan, 73, to talk about the hardships he and his family had gone through in the past two years.

He had to leave his hometown in Qadis District some two years ago due to political instability, conflict and poverty to seek shelter in Qala-e-Naw City. Qadis district, an area under Taliban control, is a conflict zone in western Badghis.

Ramazan has a wife and two children. He described the hardships he had to bear to survive in Qala-e-Naw. "Nobody wishes to live such a life. Everybody likes to live in peace and comfort where they belong" he stated.

Ramazan is always thinking about the village where he grew up. When he was asked about the assistance he was receiving from NRC, he mentioned, "We would have died if we were not provided with the winterisation materials (woods, stove and other materials). If we have survived the freezing winter, it is just because we received help on time."

Ramazan believes that the assistance he was provided by NRC greatly helped him to survive winter. NRC, with support from the AHF, provided winterisation assistance to 1,340 families in Badghis. There are 536 families like Ramazan's in Kharistan IDP settlement who cannot return to their home villages. "If I had a chance (even a small one), I would have returned to my hometown and would have lived a better life there with my family. I cannot return there as I lost all that I had, and it is relatively safe here for my family," Ramzan noted.

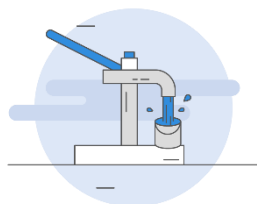
Source: Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

Kharistan Camp, Qala-e-Naw, Badghis
Credit: OCHA



ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Affected people have access to the water and sanitation services and facilities they need.

Objective 2: Necessary hygiene assistance is provided to affected communities and people in timely manner.

LEAD ORGANISATIONS

UNICEF, DACAAR

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$3.4M	5	4
TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN	MEN
	78,440	74,150
360,823	GIRLS	BOYS
	105,486	102,747

AHF funding for WASH cluster partners focused on response in drought-affected and hard-to-reach areas. It also focused on addressing WASH needs of IDPs and at-risk host communities.

The response included provision of time critical emergency WASH supplies and services, as well as delivery of sustainable water solutions. Safe drinking water was provided through water trucking and emergency sanitation facilities, including emergency latrines at displacement sites, were provided, in line with Cluster standards.

AHF funding allowed for the construction of water supply facilities (hand-dug-wells, boreholes, shallow-wells, piped schemes); water point rehabilitation (e.g. solar system for wells); household water treatment (through distribution of bio-sand filter), latrine construction and the establishment of WASH facilities at health centres and schools. To ensure quality, complementarity and continuity of service, AHF funding supported establishment of water management committees, and care taker trainings. Further support included provision of water treatment and testing kits, hygiene promotion and the distribution of hygiene kits.

The AHF allocated \$3.4 million to the WASH Cluster in 2019, representing 9 per cent of the overall WASH requirements in the HRP (\$36.4 million) and 17 per cent of the WASH funding received (\$20.3 million). In 2019 the AHF supported the implementation of five WASH projects through four partners targeting 360,823 individuals, which represent 28 per cent of the 1.3 million people planned to receive WASH assistance throughout the year.

Results reported in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED		
2017	\$1.9M	4	4	763,238	
2018	\$5.5M	14	12	PEOPLE REACHED	
			560,985		

	Targeted	Reached
Women	185k	161k
Men	166	122
Girls	202	129
Boys	209	148

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	per cent
Number of affected people receiving water assistance as per cluster standard	Women	81,922	97,445	119
	Girls			
	Men			
	Boys			
Number of people in drought affected communities with access to reliable water supply	Women	48,807	55,033	113
	Girls			
	Men			
	Boys			
Number of reliable water supply facilities rehabilitated /Constructed	Women	79	80	101
	Girls			
	Men			
	Boys			
Number of affected people receiving hygiene kits and hygiene promotion as per cluster standard	Women	62,316	83,403	134
	Girls			
	Men			
	Boys			

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

NUTRITION



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Decline in GAM among IDP, returnee, refugee and non-displaced, conflict-affected children under five and a decline in PLW suffering from acute malnutrition.

LEAD ORGANISATIONS

UNICEF, AAH

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$9.0M	5	2
TARGETED PEOPLE¹	WOMEN	MEN
166,198	36,320	0
	GIRLS	BOYS
	68,190	61,688

In 2019, the AHF supported the implementation of five nutrition projects through two cluster endorsed partners to achieve the aforementioned cluster objective. The projects focused mainly on providing emergency nutrition services through static clinics and mobile nutrition teams to the most vulnerable communities in the country. Some of the key activities carried out under these projects are the treatment of SAM and MAM; services for pregnant and lactating women; messaging on infant and young child feeding practices, and procurement of ready-to-use therapeutic foods and ready-to-use supplementary foods.

Results reported in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED
2017 \$0.9M	3	3	600,924
2018 \$12.1M	19	12	PEOPLE REACHED
			843,427

Targeted **Reached**

Women		166k		250k
Men		87		83
Girls		176		247
Boys		170		262

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	per cent
Number of IDP, returnee, refugee and non-displaced children under 5 with MAM/SAM who are cured			
Women			
Girls	26,119	25,307	97
Men			
Boys	23,191	21,872	94
Number of boys and girls 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) enrolled in therapeutic feeding programmes			
Women			
Girls	62,574	76,289	122
Men			
Boys	64,025	78,539	123

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	per cent
Number of ready to use therapeutic food (RUTF) cartons procured and distributed	60,790	67,596	111
Number of pregnant and lactating women (PLW) enrolled in targeted supplementary feeding programmes (TSFP)	24,677	32,834	133

In 2019, the AHF allocated \$9 million to the Nutrition Cluster, which represented 16 per cent of the overall funding requirement for the Cluster (\$57.6 million) and 23 per cent of the funding received (\$39.6 million). In 2019 the AHF supported the implementation of 5 Nutrition projects through 2 partners targeting 166,198 people, representing 17 per cent of the people planned to be reached with Nutrition assistance (1 million people).

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

PROTECTION



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: An appropriate, coordinated response provides necessary protection assistance to affected communities and people, including children, in a timely manner.

Objective 2: The incidence of death and injury among IDP, returnee and non-displaced, conflict affected women, men and children of all ages from mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) is reduced.

Objective 3: Impact of armed conflict and natural disasters on civilians and civilian facilities is reduced.

Objective 4: Humanitarian negotiation and advocacy initiatives are conducted with parties to the conflict in order to enhance the level of respect for IHL and IHRL.

Objective 5: Enhanced protection analysis of the environment.

Objective 6: Displacement-affected communities are able to claim HLP rights and possess legal identity, including civil documentation (LCD).

LEAD ORGANISATIONS

UNHCR, NRC,

UNICEF, Save the Children, UNMAS, UNHABITAT, UNFPA

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$4.4M	14	13
TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN	MEN
448,729	109,664	91,459
	GIRLS	BOYS
	101,701	99,108

The AHF funded protection monitoring, case identification, and referral activities and other protection services. AHF partners used the funds to reach displaced communities with high risk of exposure to GBV and communities exposed to negative coping mechanisms. Protection related activities varied across the sub-clusters and included: community sensitisation, psychosocial support, case management, provision of child friendly safe spaces for vulnerable children, safe spaces for women, dignity kits distribution, and community awareness raising on protection concerns including explosive devices risk education and legal assistance on housing, land and property rights.

The AHF allocated \$4.4 million to the Protection Cluster, representing 10 per cent of the overall Protection funding requirements in the HRP (\$44.7 million and 24 per cent of funding received (\$18.2 million). In 2019, the AHF supported 14 protection projects through 13 partners which reached 448,729 people, representing 35 per cent of the people planned to be reached with Protection assistance in the HRP (1.3 million).

Results reported in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED	Targeted	Reached
2017	\$0.8M	5	5	224,017	
2018	\$2.0M	10	8		
			PEOPLE REACHED		
			227,901		

Women 56k 70k

Men 50 41

Girls 57 52

Boys 59 63.6

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	per cent
Number of community members involved in community dialogues to prevent and respond to GBV.	<i>Women</i>	12,082	23,879	198
	<i>Girls</i>	4,036	8,975	222
	<i>Men</i>	12,405	16,380	132
	<i>Boys</i>	4,137	10,673	258
Number of IDP and returnee women and children receiving psychosocial support.	<i>Women</i>	16,649	30,118	181
	<i>Girls</i>	13,663	13,775	101
	<i>Men</i>	6,625	3,563	54
	<i>Boys</i>	10,892	11,080	102
Number of at-risk IDP, returnee and non-displaced conflict-affected GBV survivors – including child survivors (girls and boys) receiving assistance through multisector response (legal, safety, health and psychosocial).	<i>Women</i>	6,451	5820	90
	<i>Girls</i>	2,694	1910	71
	<i>Men</i>	3,056	2569	84
	<i>Boys</i>	1,884	1834	97

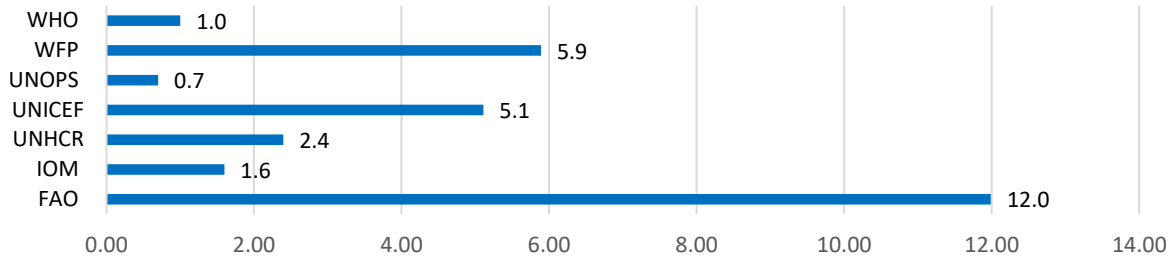
AHF 2019 ANNUAL REPORT**ANNEXES**

Annex A	Allocations by recipient organisation
Annex B	AHF-funded projects
Annex C	AHF advisory board
Annex D	Acronyms and abbreviations
Annex E	Reference map

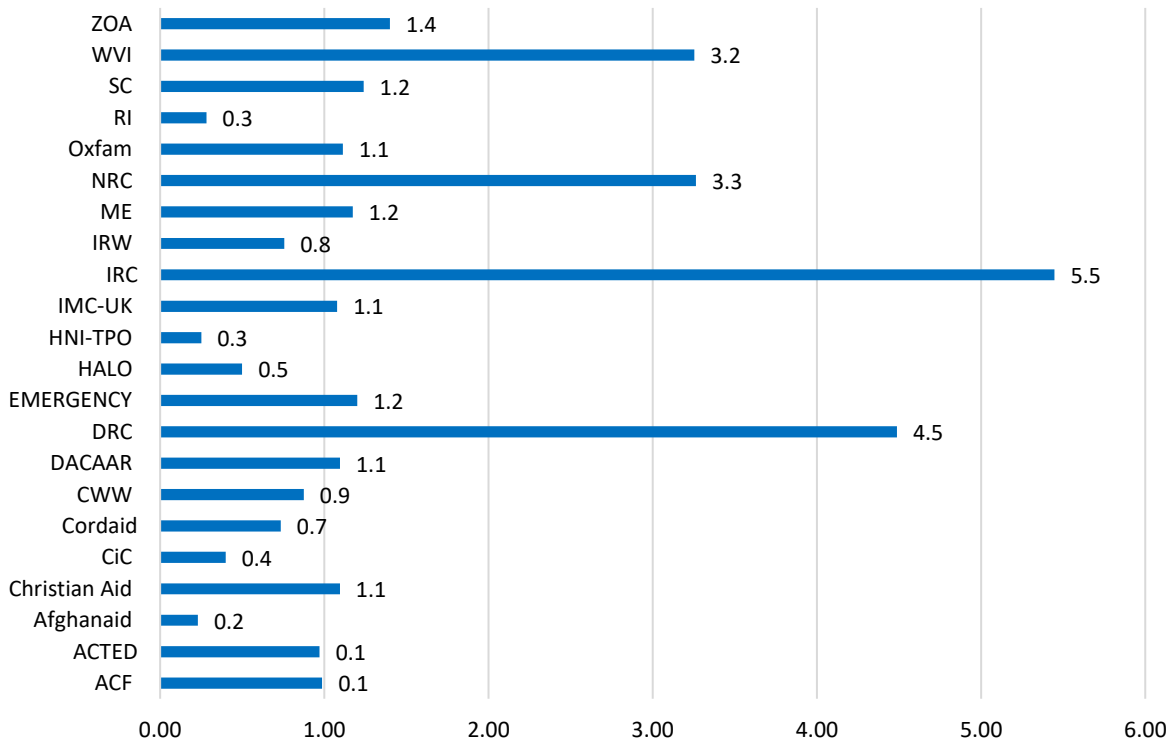
ANNEX A

ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANISATION

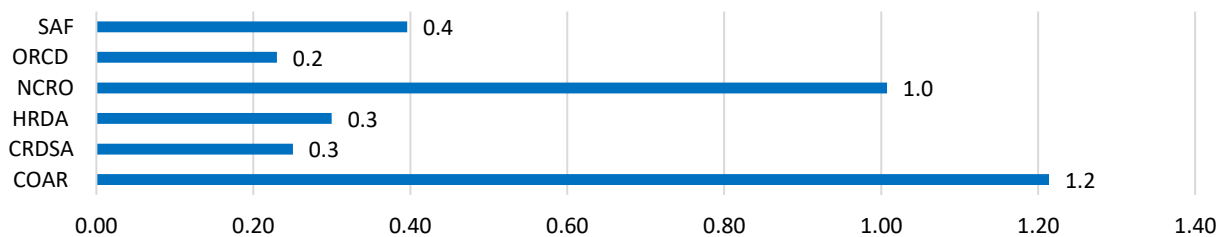
United Nations



International NGO



National NGO



ANNEX B

AHF-FUNDED PROJECTS

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANISATION	BUDGET
1	AFG-19/3481/RA1/ESNFI/INGO/11914	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	DRC	1,310,500
2	AFG-19/3481/RA1/ESNFI/INGO/11919	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	IRC	667,445
3	AFG-19/3481/RA1/ESNFI/INGO/11921	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	IRC	1,324,358
4	AFG-19/3481/RA1/H/INGO/11893	HEALTH	EMERGENCY	1,200,000
5	AFG-19/3481/RA2/CCS/UN/12434	COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES	WFP	2,000,000
6	AFG-19/3481/RA3/ESNFI/INGO/14213	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	CORDAID	734,461
7	AFG-19/3481/RA3/ESNFI/INGO/14216	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	ME	1,172,759
8	AFG-19/3481/RA3/ESNFI/INGO/14222	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	AFGHANAID	230,000
9	AFG-19/3481/RA3/ESNFI/INGO/14223	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Christian Aid	562,728
10	AFG-19/3481/RA3/ESNFI/INGO/14228	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	NRC	1,437,800
11	AFG-19/3481/RA3/ESNFI/INGO/14302	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	ACF	408,000
12	AFG-19/3481/RA3/ESNFI/INGO/14315	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	ACTED	355,999
13	AFG-19/3481/RA3/ESNFI/INGO/14319	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	IMC-UK	228,535
14	AFG-19/3481/RA3/ESNFI/INGO/14321	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	ZOA	345,000
15	AFG-19/3481/RA3/ESNFI/INGO/14341	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	DRC	1,435,000
16	AFG-19/3481/RA3/ESNFI/INGO/14348	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	CWW	161,849
17	AFG-19/3481/RA3/ESNFI/INGO/14356	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	IRC	740,000
18	AFG-19/3481/RA3/ESNFI/INGO/14373	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	IRW	357,070
19	AFG-19/3481/RA3/ESNFI/INGO/14204	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	ORCD	230,015
20	AFG-19/3481/RA3/ESNFI/INGO/14304	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	NCRO	363,843
21	AFG-19/3481/RA3/ESNFI/UN/14358	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	UNHCR	2,395,892
22	AFG-19/3481/RA3/ESNFI/UN/14362	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	IOM	1,598,625
23	AFG-19/3481/RA3/FSAC/INGO/14265	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	ACTED	615,129
24	AFG-19/3481/RA3/FSAC/INGO/14359	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	WVI	308,284
25	AFG-19/3481/RA3/FSAC/INGO/14367	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	Oxfam	411,652
26	AFG-19/3481/RA3/FSAC/INGO/14393	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	RI	282,041
27	AFG-19/3481/RA3/FSAC/UN/14366	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	FAO	9,468,664
28	AFG-19/3481/RA3/H/UN/14224	HEALTH	WHO	999,711
29	AFG-19/3481/RA3/N/UN/14357	NUTRITION	UNICEF	1,759,665
30	AFG-19/3481/RA3/N/UN/14361	NUTRITION	WFP	2,238,786

31	AFG-19/3481/RA3/WASH/INGO/14312	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	WVI	1,332,000
32	AFG-19/3481/RA3/WASH/INGO/14316	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	DACAAR	1,095,245
33	AFG-19/3481/RA3/WASH/NGO/14253	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	COAR	660,290
34	AFG-19/3481/RA4/APC/INGO/14849	PROTECTION	NRC	360,002
35	AFG-19/3481/RA4/APC/INGO/14854	PROTECTION	IRC	600,000
36	AFG-19/3481/RA4/APC/INGO/14862	PROTECTION	HALO TRUST	499,682
37	AFG-19/3481/RA4/APC/NGO/14847	PROTECTION	SAF	395,888
38	AFG-19/3481/RA4/APC/UN/14851	PROTECTION	UNOPS	600,000
39	AFG-19/3481/RA4/FSAC/UN/14864	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	FAO	200,000
40	AFG-19/3481/RA4/GBV/INGO/14846	Protection - GBV	HNI-TPO	250,229
41	AFG-19/3481/RA4/GBV/NGO/14848	Protection - GBV	CRDSA	250,337
42	AFG-19/3481/RA4/N/UN/14855	NUTRITION	UNICEF	1,350,001
43	AFG-19/3481/RA4/N/UN/14863	NUTRITION	WFP	1,649,995
44	AFG-19/3481/SA1/APC/UN/13334	PROTECTION	UNOPS	100,000
45	AFG-19/3481/SA1/CPIE/NGO/13314	Protection - CPIE	HRDA	299,929
46	AFG-19/3481/SA1/EIE/INGO/13329	AFGHANISTAN EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES WORKING GROUP	WVI	619,791
47	AFG-19/3481/SA1/EIE/INGO/13338	AFGHANISTAN EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES WORKING GROUP	IRW	399,123
48	AFG-19/3481/SA1/EIE-APC-WASH/NGO/13303	AFGHANISTAN EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES WORKING GROUP (80per cent), PROTECTION (5per cent), WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (15per cent)	COAR	553,480
49	AFG-19/3481/SA1/EIE-CPIE/INGO/13302	AFGHANISTAN EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES WORKING GROUP (80.6per cent), Protection - CPIE (19.4per cent)	SC	1,240,000
50	AFG-19/3481/SA1/EIE-CPIE/INGO/13342	AFGHANISTAN EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES WORKING GROUP (80per cent), Protection - CPIE (20per cent)	CiC	398,772
51	AFG-19/3481/SA1/EIE-WASH/INGO/13304	AFGHANISTAN EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES WORKING GROUP (82per cent), WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (18per cent)	IRC	1,270,520
52	AFG-19/3481/SA1/ESNFI/INGO/13310	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	IMC-UK	850,000
53	AFG-19/3481/SA1/ESNFI/INGO/13311	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	DRC	958,000
54	AFG-19/3481/SA1/ESNFI/INGO/13312	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	CWW	713,093
55	AFG-19/3481/SA1/ESNFI/INGO/13313	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	ZOA	520,826
56	AFG-19/3481/SA1/ESNFI/INGO/13317	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Christian Aid	531,736
57	AFG-19/3481/SA1/ESNFI/INGO/13331	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	NRC	1,465,350
58	AFG-19/3481/SA1/ESNFI/INGO/13344	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	IRC	844,395
58	AFG-19/3481/SA1/FSAC/INGO/13301	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	DRC	783,207
60	AFG-19/3481/SA1/FSAC/INGO/13327	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	ZOA	534,401
61	AFG-19/3481/SA1/FSAC/INGO/13328	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	WVI	992,913

62	AFG-19/3481/SA1/FSAC/NGO/13307	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	NCRO	643,391
63	AFG-19/3481/SA1/FSAC/UN/13323	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	FAO	2,320,001
64	AFG-19/3481/SA1/FSAC-GBV-ESNFI/INGO/13306	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (81per cent), Protection - GBV (19per cent), EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (0per cent)	Oxfam	701,201
65	AFG-19/3481/SA1/GBV-CPiE-APC/INGO/13305	Protection - GBV (40per cent), Protection - CPiE (45per cent), PROTECTION (15per cent)	ACF	578,661
66	AFG-19/3481/SA1/N/UN/13340	NUTRITION	UNICEF	2,000,070

ANNEX C

AHF ADVISORY BOARD 2019

STAKEHOLDER	ORGANISATION
Chairperson	Humanitarian Coordinator
NGO	Oxfam
NGO	Johanniter (JUH)
NGO	Rural Rehabilitation Association for Afghanistan (RRAA)
UN	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
UN	World Health Organisation (WHO)
UN	Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
Donor	United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID)
Donor	The Government of Sweden
Donor	Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
Observer	U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)
Observer (Alternate)	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)
Observer	Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief and Development (ACBAR)
Observer	The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
AHF/OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

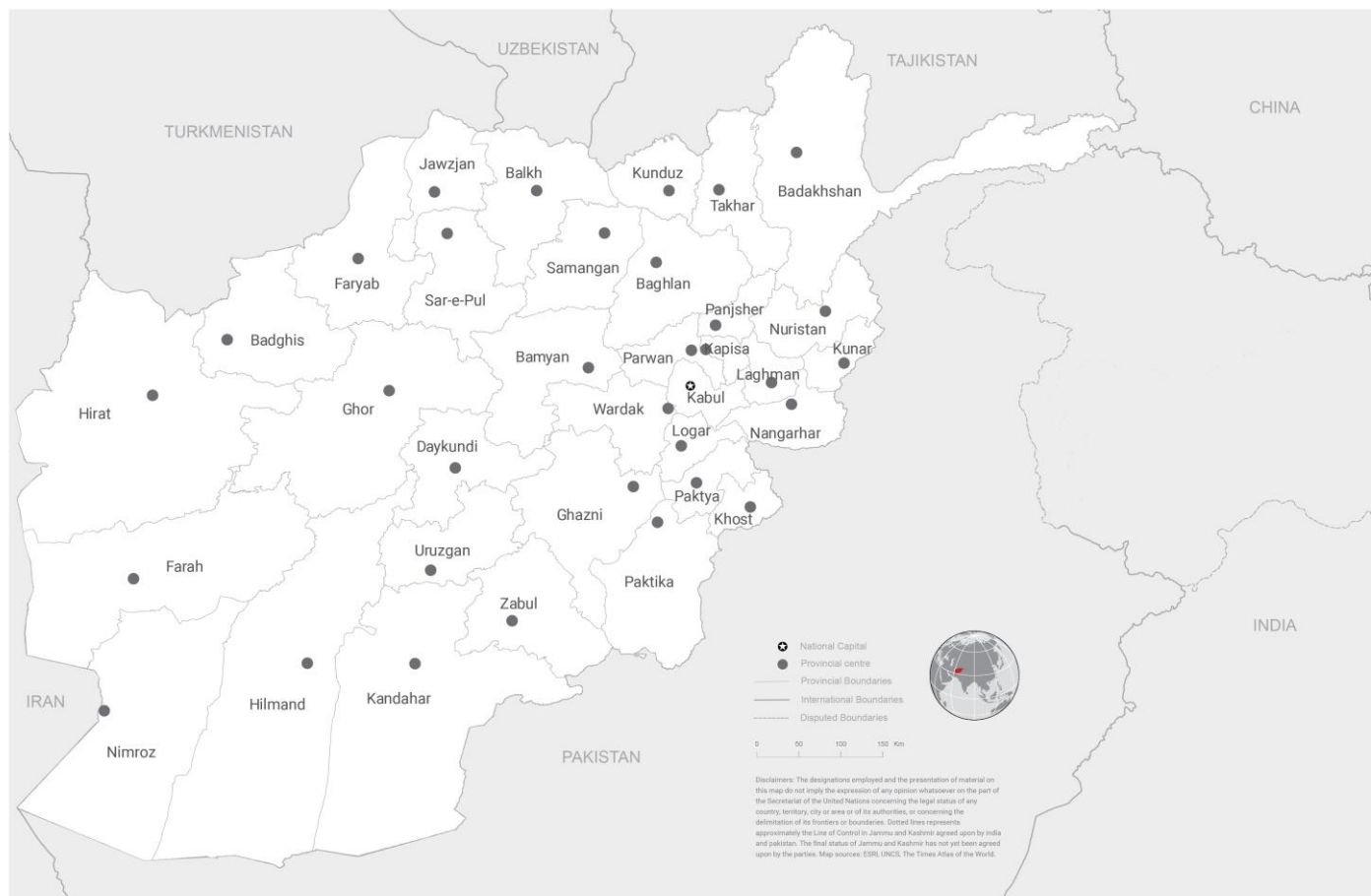
ANNEX D

ACRONYMS

AAP	Accountability to Affected Population	JUH	JOHANNITER
AB	Advisory Board	LCD	Legal Civil Documentation
ACBAR	Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief and Development	LTA	Long Term Agreement
ACF	Action Contre la Faim	MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	ME	Mission East
AFG	Afghanistan	MHT	Mobile Health Teams
ALC	Accelerated Learning Centers	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
CBE	Community Based Education	MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
CBPF	Country Based Pooled Funds	NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
CCS	Coordination and Common Services	NCRO	New Consultancy and Relief Organisation
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	NFI	Non-Food Items
COAR	Coordination of Afghan Relief	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
CPF	Common Performance Framework	NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organisation
CRDSA	Coordination Of Rehabilitation & Development Services For Afghanistan	NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
		OCU	Oversight and Compliance Unit
CVWG	Cash and Voucher Working Group	OIOS	Office of Internal Oversight Services
CWW	Concern World Wide	OPD	Out Patients Department
DACAAR	Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees	ORCD	Organisation for Research and Community Development
DFAT	Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	PFMB	Prudential Fund Management Berhad
		PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
DFID	United Kingdom Department for International Development	RA	Reserve Allocation
DICAC	Development and Inter Church Aid Commission	RI	Relief International
DRC	Danish Refugee Council	RRAA	Rural Rehabilitation Association for Afghanistan
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations	RUSF	Ready-to-use Supplementary Food
EIE	Education in Emergency	RUTF	Ready-to-use Therapeutic Food
ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator	SAF	Solidarity for Afghan Families
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War	SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
ESNFI	Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items	SC	Save the Children
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation	SO	Strategic Objectives
FCS	Funding Coordination Section	SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
FFR	Final Financial Report	SRC	Strategic Review Committee
FSAC	Food Security and Agriculture	TLS	Temporary Learning Space
FTS	Financial Tracking System	TPM	Third Party Monitoring
GAM	Gender and Age Marker	TRC	Technical Review Committee
GBV	Gender Based Violence	TSFP	Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme
GMS	Grants Management Systems	UK	United Kingdom
HAG	Humanitarian Access Group	UN	United Nations
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator	UNAFP	United Nations Agencies Funds and Programmes
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team	UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
HF	Humanitarian Fund	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
HFU	Humanitarian Financing Unit	UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
HLP	Housing Land and Property	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
HNI-TPO	Health Net International-Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation	UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
		UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees
HQ	Headquarters	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
HRDA	Human Resourced Development Agency	UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan	UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
HTR	Hard to Reach	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
ICCT	Inter Cluster Coordination Team	US	United States
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
IED	Improvised Explosive Device	USD	United States Dollar
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
		WFP	World Food Programme
IHL	International Humanitarian Law	WHO	World Health Organisation
IHRL	International Human Rights Law	WOA	Whole of Afghanistan
IMC	International Medical Corps	WVI	World Vision International
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation	ZOA	Refugee Care
IOM	International Organisation for Migration		
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification		
IRC	International Rescue Committee		
IRW	Islamic Relief Worldwide		
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding		

ANNEX E

MAP OF AFGHANISTAN





unocha.org/ahf
chfafghanistan.unocha.org
gms.unocha.org
fts.unocha.org

SOCIAL MEDIA

@OCHAAfg | @unocha
facebook.com/UNOCHA
[#InvestInHumanity](https://twitter.com/InvestInHumanity)