

AHF Afghanistan
Humanitarian
Fund

AFGHANISTAN HUMANITARIAN FUND

2021

ANNUAL REPORT

THE AHF THANKS ITS DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROUS SUPPORT IN 2021

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SWITZERLAND



UNITED KINGDOM

OTHER DONORS



PRIVATE
CONTRIBUTIONS
(THROUGH UNF)

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 CBPF DataHub.

For additional information, please contact:

Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund

ahf-afg@un.org

Tel: +93 (0) 79 30 011 39

[About AHF](#)

Front Cover

A child-friendly space which offers a combination of education and play activities.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

4	FOREWORD
6	2021 IN REVIEW
6	HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT
8	VISION STATEMENT
11	DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS
13	ALLOCATIONS OVERVIEW
13	STRATEGIC STATEMENTS
15	HIGHLIGHTED ACHIEVEMENTS
19	LESSONS LEARNED AND BEST PRACTICES
21	FUND PERFORMANCE
22	INCLUSIVENESS
26	FLEXIBILITY
28	TIMELINESS
30	EFFICIENCY
33	RISK MANAGEMENT
38	ANNEXES
39	ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS
40	AHF ADVISORY BOARD
41	REFERENCE MAP
42	ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION



FOREWORD

I am pleased to share with you the 2021 Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund (AHF) Annual Report. The document reviews AHF operations and demonstrates how the Fund was used strategically to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable in Afghanistan in 2021.

I want to acknowledge the efforts of our partners, the recipients of AHF funding – national and international NGOs and UN agencies, funds and programmes – and cluster support staff for their dedication and tireless response in Afghanistan. AHF funds enabled them to respond to a complex interplay of issues around the entire country, including the worst drought in nearly 30 years, widespread food insecurity, armed conflict, internal displacement, COVID-19, the country's near economic collapse, and a drastically altered political and social landscape following completion of the Taliban takeover of the country on 15 August.

With thanks to the generosity of donors, in 2021 the AHF provided US\$165.6 million to 75 humanitarian organizations implementing 239 projects that assisted 9.7 million people. The AHF made the largest provision of funding by a country-based pooled fund (CBPF) globally in 2021 and notably included the biggest single allocation in CBPF history, with \$112 million launched in November's First Standard Allocation.

In tandem with three AHF reserve allocations of \$53.6 million and three allocations by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) totalling \$92.7 million, donors enabled vital humanitarian response in critical moments, when other funds were scarce in the earlier half of the year, or when humanitarian needs were skyrocketing as the Taliban offensive gained steam in May.

We continued to show the Fund's added value in 2021 by emphasizing direct implementation, local Afghan-led interventions, and a fully coordinated

response. More than ever, the AHF is one of the smartest ways to support humanitarian response in Afghanistan, not least because of its ability to channel funding to NGO partners during a time of banking and liquidity turmoil via the AHF's unique Cash Facility, which allowed partners to stay and deliver, reaching new locations – some which could not be accessed during two decades of armed conflict.

The AHF's strong strategic focus, robust accountability system, and emphasis on collective and principled prioritization helped ensure swift allocation of resources and ultimately strengthened humanitarian coordination, leadership and efficiency of the response. The Fund mirrors the speed, agility and strong oversight of the international humanitarian financing system by linking donors with the most urgent humanitarian situations. I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the AHF's 20 donors for their generous contributions of \$270 million.

Afghanistan has entered 2022 with unprecedented levels of need among ordinary women, men and children. The situation in Afghanistan remains extremely precarious and uncertain, particularly for women and girls. Our continued support is needed. More than half the people in Afghanistan have urgent needs, nearly four times the number of people compared with just three years ago and addressing these needs in 2022 requires a monumental \$4.4 billion. In the most challenging of circumstance, humanitarians will continue to work tirelessly and collectively to leave no one behind.



RAMIZ ALAKBAROV

Humanitarian Coordinator for Afghanistan

“

The AHF's unique Cash Facility allowed partners to stay and deliver, reaching new locations – some which could not be accessed during two decades of armed conflict.

RAMIZ ALAKBAROV
HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
FOR AFGHANISTAN

”



2021 in Review

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

Escalating violence, the worst drought in 30 years, regime change, grave human rights concerns for women and girls, near-economic collapse and spiralling poverty all contributed to a deteriorating humanitarian situation across Afghanistan in 2021.

In tandem, the second half of the year saw vastly improved humanitarian access across the country, enabling aid workers to reach more communities needing assistance.



18.4M

PEOPLE IN NEED



17.7M

PEOPLE TARGETED



\$1.3B

FUNDING
REQUIREMENT

Humanitarian situation in 2021

Forty years of war, recurrent natural disasters, chronic poverty and the COVID-19 pandemic were a deadly combination for people in Afghanistan in 2021. At the start of the year, 18.4 million people (nearly half the population) required humanitarian assistance to survive, while tens of millions required social assistance to weather the negative effects of the pandemic. Food insecurity soared and malnutrition, particularly among women and children, was rife.

Starting the year as one of the worst humanitarian crises globally, the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan deteriorated sharply in 2021 due to severe drought, increased conflict dynamics and the abrupt suspension of international development funding following the 15 August takeover of the country by the Taliban. The conflict, coupled with political and social upheaval and economic collapse, pushed millions more people into dire circumstances. By the end of the year, the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview identified 24.4 million people in need, a 33 per cent increase in one year.

The 2021 Afghanistan Humanitarian Response Plan sought to address these critical needs for 15.7 million of the most vulnerable people within an enormously challenging operational environment, at an initial cost of \$1.3 billion. In response to increased humanitarian needs, a Flash Appeal was launched in September that pushed the overall humanitarian requirement to \$1.5 billion to reach 17.7 million people.

Armed conflict

High-tempo conflict in the first seven months of 2021 harmed the people of Afghanistan. Civilian casualties in the first half of 2021 reached record levels, with

particularly sharp increase in killings and injuries since May 2021 when international military forces began their withdrawal and fighting intensified¹. The number of women and children killed and injured during the first six months of 2021 was almost twice the corresponding figure for 2020, and higher than for any other year since 2009.

Explosive ordnance

While the significant decrease in armed conflict in most parts of Afghanistan after 15 August led to a drastic reduction in civilian casualties from ground engagement and air strikes, civilian casualties from improvised explosive devices (IED) and explosive remnants of war (ERW) remained high. Afghanistan has one of the highest levels of explosive hazard contamination in the world and from 15 August to 31 December, more than 1,050 civilian casualties, including more than 350 civilian deaths, were recorded.

Protection and human rights

According to the global [Women Peace and Security Index for 2021-2022](#), Afghanistan is the worst place to be a woman or girl. The collapse of the previous Afghan Government and the completion of the Taliban takeover of the country in August saw an immediate roll-back of girls' and women's rights, including reversals of access to education, justice, employment, services, opportunities and freedom of movement.

¹ Some 5,183 civilian casualties (1,659 killed and 3,524 injured) were recorded between January and June 2021, a 47 per cent increase from the same period in 2020.

Prolonged severe drought

A national drought was officially declared in June 2021, the worst in three decades. Some 80 per cent of the country was under either severe or serious drought. Exceptionally low precipitation and failed harvests added to concurrent food, health and income crises.

Economic crisis and livelihoods

The sharp economic decline, driven by aid and asset freezing, as well as financial sector disruptions, pushed Afghanistan into a severe livelihoods crisis accompanied by spiralling poverty. Millions of already vulnerable Afghans who experienced sudden loss of income and depletion of household reserves began resorting to dangerous coping strategies to survive, giving rise to concerns about protecting women and children from exploitation and abuse, including trafficking, the sale of children, early or forced marriage, the recruitment and use of children by armed forces, and child labour.

Food insecurity and malnutrition

In one of the worst food insecurity and malnutrition crises globally, Afghanistan started the year with 16.9 million people in 'crisis' and 'emergency' levels of food insecurity. Nearly one in two children under age 5 and one in four pregnant and lactating women is facing acute malnutrition. Drought and economic shocks caused these numbers to soar during the year.

Growing health crisis

A complex interplay of factors contributes to the very poor health outcomes for many Afghans. The largest proportion of deaths (43 per cent) is caused by communicable, maternal, prenatal and nutrition conditions. Women and children have poor access to health care, driving maternal and child mortality.

In 2021, four cases of wild polio virus were reported in the country. Challenges around door-to-door vaccination campaigns are likely to exacerbate this issue in 2022. Afghanistan grappled with chronic acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) cases, and measles and dengue fever outbreaks. Equally, the 2018 National Mental Health Survey found that approximately 50 per cent of people in Afghanistan experience depression, anxiety or post-traumatic stress because of violence and other factors. COVID-19 continued to be a serious threat, compounded by low adherence to preventative measures and low vaccination rates (11 per cent by the end of the year, with a significant gender imbalance).

The health sector had been almost entirely funded by development funding, the suspension of which paralysed health systems nationally following the Taliban's August takeover. Comprehensive and immediate support was needed to keep health systems running. Additionally, the closure of most commercial land and air routes following the events of August also disrupted the import of critical pharmaceutical supplies.

Internal displacement and returns

Armed conflict, drought, economic collapse and a change in regime contributed to new displacement in 2021. Over 700,000 people were verified as having been displaced by conflict. Conflict-related displacement was recorded in all but one province and more than half of all displaced people in 2021 were children. Compared with 2020, the number of people displaced by conflict increased by nearly 80 per cent.

Displaced people, particularly women, children, minorities, and child- and female-headed households often live in crowded settlements, characterized by limited access to safe shelter, safe water and sanitation facilities, and increased exposure to protection threats, such as forced evictions, discrimination based on status, child rights violations and child labour, family separation and gender-based violence (GBV).

Access constraints and attacks on aid workers

Following extremely high levels of armed conflict in the first part of the year, the reduction in active conflict after August allowed improved physical access to more parts of the country, enabling humanitarian workers to more safely and easily reach communities in unserved and underserved locations. Nevertheless, 2,085 incidents were recorded by the Humanitarian Access Group (HAG) of access impediments faced by humanitarians, the most ever recorded by the HAG. These mostly related to movement restrictions, violence against staff and their facilities, military operations and humanitarian interference.

There were 36 humanitarian staff killed, 121 injured, 60 abducted and 100 detained in 2021. Attacks on aid workers in Afghanistan remain unacceptably high and show continued need for prioritizing security risk management and coordination for humanitarian organizations.

VISION STATEMENT

The primary aim of the AHF is to save lives and alleviate the suffering of affected populations, including needs identified in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and other emerging priority humanitarian needs. This positions the AHF as a vital mechanism for the provision of life-saving aid, which focuses on promoting the participation and inclusion of local women's rights and women-led organizations (WRO/WLO) in the AHF governance structure, as well as increased quality partnerships with local and national non-governmental organizations (NNGO).

AHF allocations continue to prioritize projects assisting the most vulnerable people, with a focus on promoting advocacy and assistance for people with disabilities, strengthening the participation of Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPD) during allocation design, and promoting their further inclusion in humanitarian coordination mechanisms in Afghanistan.

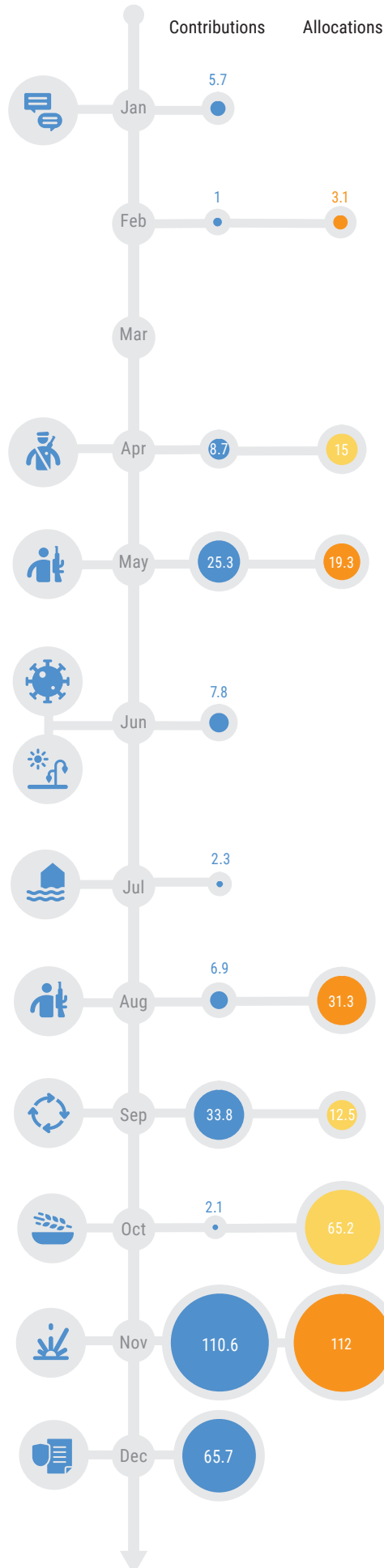
The AHF will continue to promote a dynamic humanitarian response to a fluid environment, including with the use of cash and voucher assistance, to ensure that the humanitarian response in Afghanistan remains flexible and adaptable to the specific needs of affected populations.



Child-friendly space offering educational programmes.
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Peace talks reopen

Delegates of the Afghan Government meet with Taliban leaders in Doha, Qatar, to reopen peace talks.



AHF First Reserve Allocation: Support to Humanitarian Air Service. In early 2021, the delivery of assistance to most affected communities in locations inaccessible by road were at risk of interruption. The AHF allocated US\$ 3.1 million to the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) enabling access to humanitarian workers to deliver assistance.

CERF Rapid Response: An integrated package of life-saving shelter and basic household items, water, sanitation and hygiene, health and protection assistance to 460,000 people in the most affected communities in the Northern, Eastern and North Central regions

AHF Second Reserve Allocation: Response to the La Niña-induced climatic anomalies and mitigation of negative coping mechanisms.

AHF Third Reserve Allocation: Launched on 17 August, within 48 hours of the collapse of the Afghanistan Government, the allocation responds to multiple, overlapping humanitarian challenges including the impact of consecutive droughts, armed conflict and waves of COVID-19 infections and anticipatory response to the upcoming winter.

CERF Underfunded Emergencies: Maintain current life-saving programmes which would otherwise likely be forced to shut down – and to go beyond this, by scaling up field presence in locations where additional response is required for over 678,000 people including 74,000 women, 73,000 men, 330,000 children and 33,500 people with disabilities.

CERF Rapid Response: Providing emergency shelter and basic household items for 287,000 affected people across the country in the upcoming winter months, distributes cash for winterization, blankets, clothing and cash for rent. CERF funding allowed WHO and UNICEF to take over the running of the Sehatmandi project to sustain the delivery of basic and emergency public health services nationwide as an emergency measure to avoid large-scale preventable morbidities and mortalities.

AHF First Standard Allocation: Addressing the recent escalation in economic disruption and growing humanitarian need: winter needs, deteriorating protection space, high levels of displacement, drought and water scarcity, deteriorating food security and nutrition, impacts of the pandemic and poverty.

US announces troop withdrawal

US announces plans to withdraw troops from Afghanistan by 11 September.

Taliban offensive sharply escalates

Taliban forces rapidly begin to take over government-controlled areas.

COVID-19 cases and deaths peak in June with over 2,000 cases per day and nearly 100 daily deaths. More than 5,100 COVID-19 deaths were recorded in 2021.

Country declares **drought**, the worst in three decades.

Floods have affected more than 28,000 people in 2021, with the most affected areas in Badghis, Hirat and Nangarhar.

Taliban take control of Kabul On 15 August, the Taliban enter Kabul, effectively seizing control of the Government.

A Flash Appeal to address the needs of 18.4 million people, including over 600,000 newly displaced in 2021, is launched.

Food insecurity

New IPC analysis estimates a record 22.8 million people are facing crisis or emergency levels of food security.

Attacks on health care facilities

At least 25 people killed in a large incident involving explosions and gunfire at the 400-bed Daoud Khan Military Hospital.

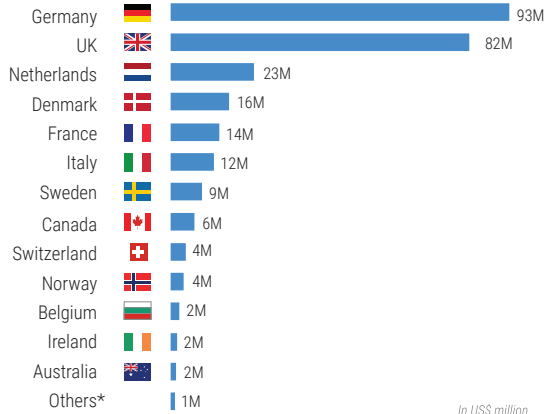
Security Council Resolution 2615

SCR 2615 is adopted confirming that humanitarian assistance and other activities that support basic human needs in Afghanistan are not a violation of sanctions.

2021 IN NUMBERS



\$270M
CONTRIBUTIONS



In US\$ million

*Others: Luxembourg 426K, Iceland 193K, private donations (through UNF) 144K, Croatia 136K, Montenegro 100K, Cyprus 57K, and Greece 37K

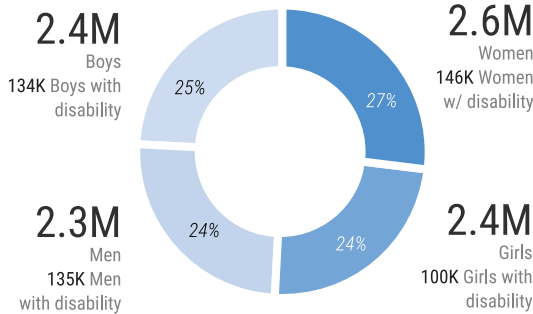


9.7M
PEOPLE TARGETED

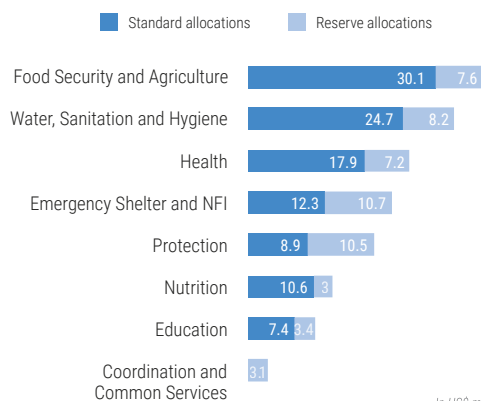


515K
PEOPLE TARGETED WITH DISABILITY

For people reached visit: http://bit.ly/CBPF_overview



ALLOCATIONS BY CLUSTER

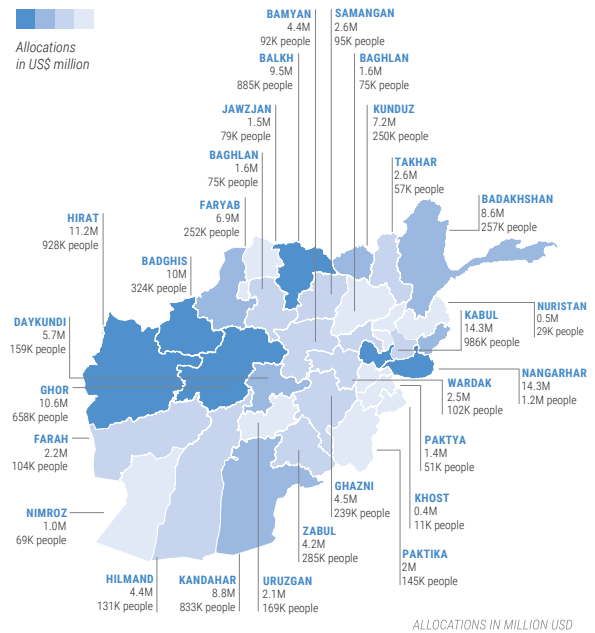


In US\$ million



\$165.6M
ALLOCATIONS

9.7M
PEOPLE ASSISTED** **



ALLOCATIONS IN MILLION USD

Other regions: KUNAR 6.5M(395K); KAPISA 2M(158K); LAGHMAN 3.7M (219K), LOGAR 0.6M(30K), PANJSHIR 0.8M(74K), PARWAN 3.7M(237K), SAR-E-PUL 2.8M(103K)

* The Annual Report will use the number of people targeted as a proxy for the number of people reached and henceforth the term people assisted will be used. This approach allows for more timely global reporting as the final data on people reached only becomes available over a year after the allocation of CBPF funds. The reported outcomes will be available on the <https://cbpf.data.unocha.org/> and the CBPFs will continuously monitor if targets are reached.

** Methodology for counting assisted people: Figures for people assisted may include double counting as people often receive aid from multiple clusters. The maximum methodology was applied by the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund to estimate the number of people assisted in 2021. This means that for each district and province, the cluster that targeted the maximum number of people is used as the total number of people assisted.



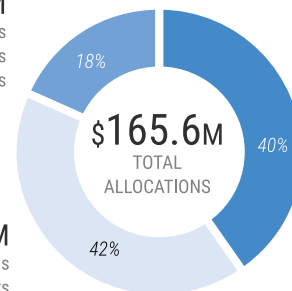
75
PARTNERS

239
PROJECTS

\$31.1M
National NGOs
31 Partners
79 Projects

\$66.6M
International NGOs
35 Partners
122 Projects

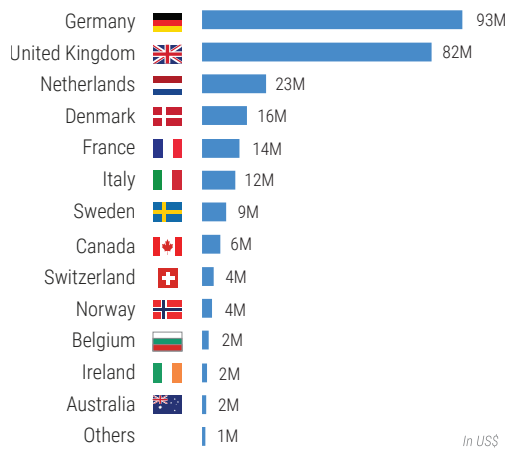
\$68.9M
United Nations
9 Partners
38 Projects



* Funds provided to humanitarian organizations as a primary recipient and excluding sub-grant arrangements.

Donor contributions

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS



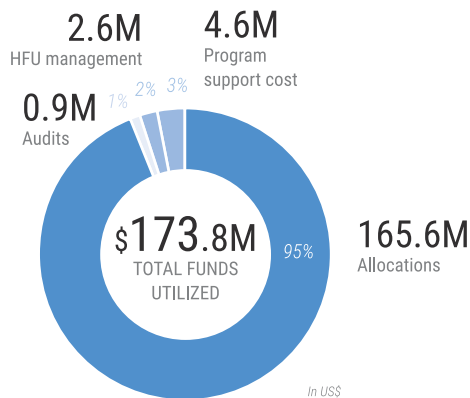
*Others: Luxembourg 426K, Iceland 193K, private donations (through UNF) 144K, Croatia 136K, Montenegro 100K, Cyprus 57K, and Greece 37K
 **Following dedicated outreach, UNF and private sector donations grew from 3K in 2020 to 144K in 2021.

In US\$

Donors continued to demonstrate trust and support for the AHF, contributing a record \$270 million, making the AHF the largest CBPF in 2021. The generous funding allowed the AHF to support humanitarian partners to rapidly scale up and implement urgent and life-saving humanitarian activities in Afghanistan, including reaching previously underserved areas as access improved in the latter half of the year following completion of the Taliban takeover on 15 August.

Donor contributions enabled the Fund to allocate resources quickly and strategically to meet pre-existing humanitarian needs addressed in the 2021 Afghanistan HRP, as well as rapidly emerging critical needs addressed in September's Flash Appeal.² This allowed the AHF to allocate \$165.6 million to 75 partners implementing 239 projects that aimed to reach 17.7 million people.

UTILIZATION OF FUNDS

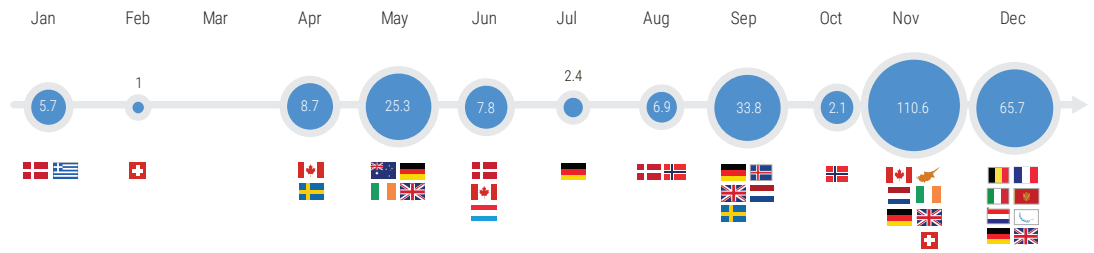


In US\$

The AHF proved itself to be an essential mechanism for addressing humanitarian needs in Afghanistan, one that was able to swiftly channel funding to the most urgent life-saving activities as the humanitarian landscape rapidly changed in the second half of the year. Amid the banking crisis which followed the freezing of the reserves of the Central Bank of Afghanistan due to international sanctions against the Taliban, the AHF quickly disbursed donor funding with strong oversight, leading donors to rely on the AHF as a primary humanitarian funding mechanism, particularly for NGOs. Whereas between 2014 and 2020, annual contributions to the Fund had averaged \$54.9 million (ranging from \$38 million 2015 to \$93.4 million in 2019), in 2021 the AHF received five times that amount, becoming one of the largest country-based pooled funds (CBPF) globally.

2. The 2021 Afghanistan HRP targeted 15.7 million of the most acutely vulnerable people for humanitarian assistance, while September's Flash Appeal prioritized 10.8 million people to receive targeted assistance (8.8 million people already included in the HRP and an additional 2 million people).

**CONTRIBUTIONS
TIMELINE**



DONOR TREND



Significantly, 82 per cent of contributions (\$221.5 million) were made in the second half of the year, largely from August onwards, in response to the growing humanitarian needs arising after the regime change, addressed in September’s Flash Appeal. Most funds (65 per cent) were received in the last few weeks of the year.

While the bulk of contributions in 2021 were promptly made in response to high-profile events and outcomes, early and predictable contributions give stakeholders enough time to prioritize funds strategically and in complementarity with other available funding. End-of-year 2021 contributions and commitments have been critical for early 2022 response.

**DONORS WITH
MULTI-YEAR
CONTRIBUTION
AGREEMENTS**

United Kingdom	111M	2020 - 2024
Switzerland	6M	2020 - 2022
Australia	5M	2021 - 2024

Donor funding to the AHF and its subsequent allocations complemented other funding sources, in particular \$92.7 million received in 2021 for the Afghanistan response from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). The two funds jointly supported the scaling up of humanitarian response to the intensification of the conflict through August 2021, a consecutive year of drought, other natural disasters, COVID-19 and the broad-based economic crisis following the collapse of the previous government which tipped many people from extreme poverty into outright catastrophe.

Donor trend

Between 2014 and 2021, the AHF grew its donor base from 5 to 20 and donor contributions grew significantly from \$45.6 million to \$270 million – a 493 per cent increase. Six new donors contributed to the Fund in 2021, namely Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Italy and Montenegro, while one donor that contributed in 2020 did not do so in 2021.

Between 2014 and 2021, the Fund received \$654 million in contributions. About 80 per cent (\$523 million) was provided by the top five donors, namely the United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands

and Norway. The two top donors were the United Kingdom and Germany, which provided 61 per cent (\$397 million) of the overall funding over these years.

The Fund’s resource mobilization strategy for 2022 targets \$136 million in donor contributions. This adjusted target reflects the challenging operating and political environment on the humanitarian response and takes note that 2021 was an unprecedented and unique situation.

Allocations overview

STRATEGIC STATEMENTS

First Reserve Allocation: Support to humanitarian air services

In February, the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the most affected communities in locations inaccessible by road was at risk of interruption. This allocation of \$3.1 million enabled the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to support humanitarian workers to continue to access affected people and deliver humanitarian assistance. The funding provided air transportation to field locations for essential humanitarian missions and facilitated security relocations and medical evacuations for humanitarian workers (including for COVID-19 cases).

Second Reserve Allocation: Response to rising food insecurity

Intensifying conflict, drought, new and protracted internal displacement and a surge in COVID-19 cases saw almost 35 per cent of Afghanistan's population – 14.1 million people – experiencing crisis or emergency levels of food insecurity. Responding to the worst drought in 27 years, and mitigating the subsequent adoption of negative coping mechanisms, the May allocation of \$19.3 million provided cash-for-food assistance to vulnerable households, treatment of undernourished children and pregnant and lactating women, water supply, sanitation and hygiene assistance, mobile primary health care, GBV case management, psychosocial support services and temporary learning spaces for children.

Third Reserve Allocation: Scale up following the takeover

On 17 August, two days after the completion of the takeover of the country by the Taliban, the the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) called for proposals to scale up life-saving interventions, ensuring flexibility and responsiveness amid the dramatically changing circumstances as emerging priority needs and operational constraints were identified. The allocation was initially of \$22.7 million and increased to \$31.3 million with heightened donor interest in the Fund as a vital mechanism in the new context.

The allocation allowed partners to respond immediately, based on previous planning, to humanitarian needs arising from the change in context, including the worsening nutrition status among vulnerable women and children, and to provide safe water, routine and emergency health care, specialized child protection services, humanitarian mine action, emergency education and air access for humanitarian partners.

This allocation marked the commencement of the 'permanently open' allocation mode, which has continued into 2022.

First Standard Allocation: Largest ever allocation to address critical needs

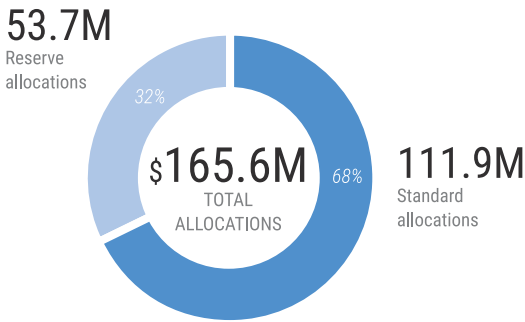
At a critical moment of regime change, the COVID-19 pandemic, severe drought, and a health system and economy both failing, the AHF provided the largest ever CBPF allocation of \$112 million to address critical winter needs, a deteriorating protection environment, high levels of displacement, drought and water scarcity, food insecurity and malnutrition, the effects of the pandemic and staggering poverty. The allocation, which started in November and continued until January 2022, provided cash-for-heating, winter clothing, cash-for-food, health and nutrition care, improved water supply systems, individual protection assistance, explosive ordnance clearance, emergency education and legal assistance for Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights.

Benefiting from growing donor support and improved humanitarian access, the allocation emphasized reaching underserved and hardest-to-reach areas and strengthened the involvement of local and national NGOs. The allocation addressed needs identified in the HRP and September's Flash Appeal.

2021 ALLOCATIONS

Amount	Category	Launch month
\$3.1M	Reserve Allocation	February 2021
\$19.3M	Reserve Allocation	May 2021
\$31.3M	Reserve Allocation	August 2021
\$112M	Standard Allocation	November 2021

ALLOCATION BY TYPE *in US\$ million*



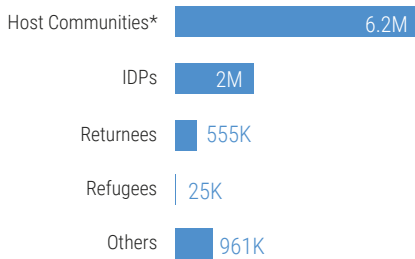
ALLOCATION BY STRATEGIC FOCUS *in US\$ million*

- S01 Lives are saved in the areas of highest need
- S02 Protection violations are reduced and respect for International Humanitarian Law is increased
- S03 Vulnerable people are supported to build their resilience

ALLOCATIONS BY STRATEGIC FOCUS

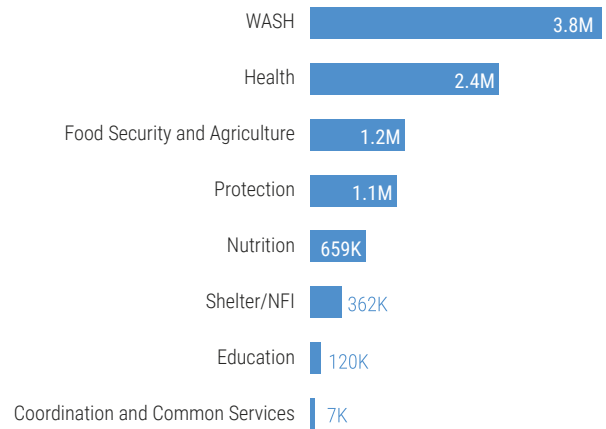


PEOPLE ASSISTED BY TYPE

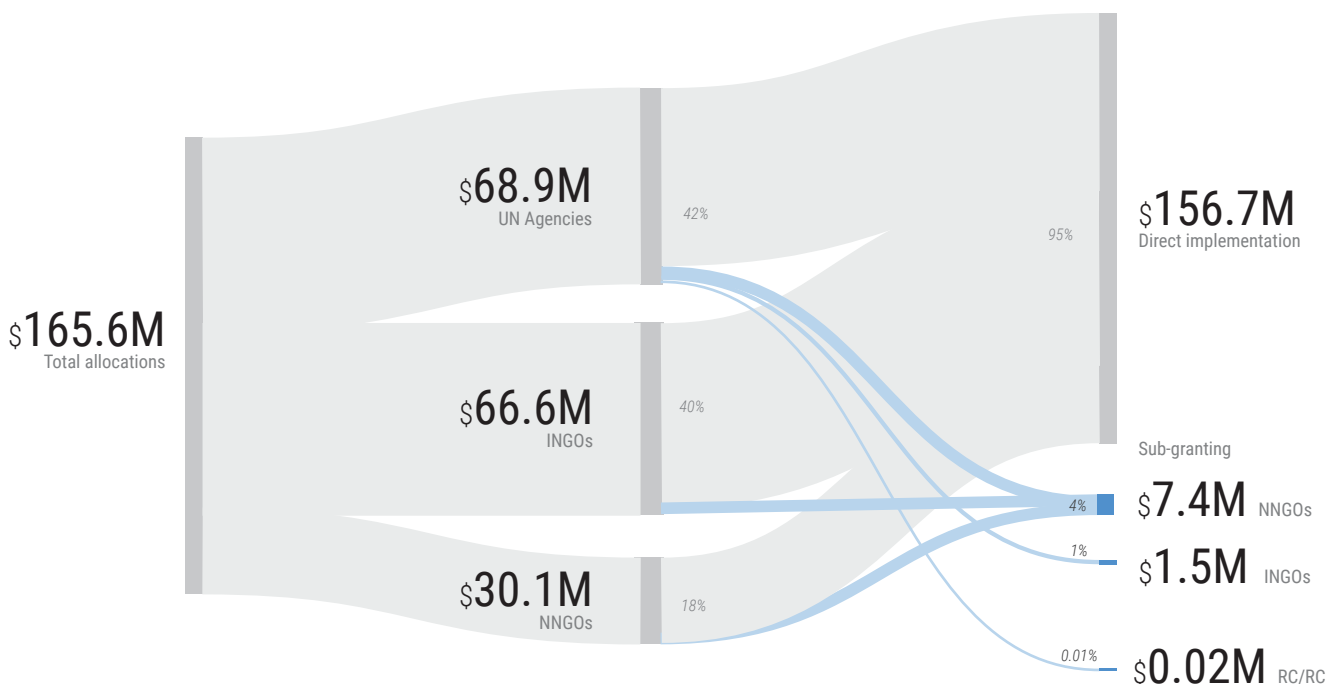


*Includes vulnerable people with humanitarian needs and shock-affected non-displaced people.

PEOPLE ASSISTED BY CLUSTER



ALLOCATION FLOW BY PARTNER TYPE *in US\$ million*



* Between 2018 and 2021, total (net) funding for NNGO partners increased by 167.4 per cent. Net funding includes funds provided to humanitarian organizations either as a primary recipient or as a sub-grantee.

** Funding received by NNGOs in 2021 as sub-grantees increased their total funding by 23.8 per cent, to \$37 million.

HIGHLIGHTED ACHIEVEMENTS



9,534

GBV survivors

reached with specialized protection services and 58,794 people reached with GBV prevention activities and awareness-raising.



\$156.8M

of project funded by CBPFs contributed to gender equality



In the implementation of AHF funded projects, partners developed guidelines for the inclusion of children with disabilities to ensure they receive equitable access to humanitarian assistance

Promoting localization

Reflecting commitments made at the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, localization is a secondary aim of CBPFs. AHF funding increased the level of support to local organizations and communities, including through a specific commitment to strengthen and support meaningful leadership and decision-making by local actors.

In 2021, the AHF included an NNGO-dedicated envelope under the First Standard Allocation, which directly funded 14 projects totalling \$4 million. The Fund allocated 18 per cent of all funding directly to NNGOs (\$30 million), supporting the direct implementation of 79 projects by local responders, and accounting for 33 per cent of all projects funded.

Channelling funding directly and indirectly to national humanitarian organizations strengthens their performance and capacity to provide humanitarian assistance. The AHF monitors the quality of sub-grant arrangements; in 2021, UN agencies that sub-granted part of their direct funding channelled more to NNGOs than other partner types, recognizing the value of such partnerships.

The COVID-19 pandemic, alongside pre-existing access constraints, further accentuated the need to strengthen the role of local and national humanitarian organizations within the humanitarian response. Local actors are recognized as essential in leading and designing humanitarian solutions tailored to the local context. As such, local and national partners are engaged in AHF governance and management, including an NNGO seat on the Advisory Board.

The Fund hosted monthly meetings and continued to conduct technical clinics and training for NGO partners; training and information sessions took place in the form of individual training for clusters and agencies, as well as joint multi-day workshops with NGO partners to improve understanding of the Grant Management System (GMS) and financial and risk management processes and tools.

In 2021, the AHF strengthened its relationship with NGO fora. The Fund held regular clinics for NGO partners and other NGOs to develop proposals and budgets, and provided training on the GMS. The AHF organized seven training sessions for NNGOs focusing on due diligence and capacity assessment, project proposal development and budget setting, training

116 staff members from 77 NNGOs (this may include staff who attended multiple events).

Out of 41 capacity assessments conducted by the AHF secretariat in Kabul in 2021, 36 were NNGO capacity assessments (including re-assessments), which resulted in the inclusion of 19 new NNGO partners in the AHF, all of which were trained on implementation of AHF-funded projects in compliance with guidelines and policies.

Effective programming

Key principles for inclusive programming

Strengthening accountability to affected people

Partners shared all 239 project proposals with the Accountability to Affected People's Working Group (AAPWG), which identified 230 projects requiring AAP review – projects without engagement with the affected population, such as logistics and the humanitarian air service, were excluded. Accordingly, the AAPWG reviewed accountability practices in 230 project proposals. Recommendations issued by the AAPWG to NGOs and UN agencies led to integrating improved AAP collective practices, procedures and information sharing in projects from all sectors.

The AAPWG, supported by AHF secretariat in Kabul, requested partners to include AAP indicators (e.g., indicators related to perception, satisfaction or the design and utilization of dedicated AAP mechanisms), to measure project participants' opinions on the assistance received, and the quality of engagement with the implementing organization. Accordingly, within the growing thematic area of AAP, 60 projects included dedicated AAP indicators. In 2022, the AAPWG continues to support the AHF on AAP integration in project monitoring, to ensure crisis-affected people are at the centre of AHF-supported projects.

The AHF-funded, UNOPS-managed Awaaz project, an inter-agency information and accountability centre, functions as a whole-of-response collective accountability and community engagement AAP tool and is a channel to provide complaints and feedback in a safe manner. A cross-network, toll-free hotline open 7 days per week from 7.00 a.m. until 7.00 p.m., Awaaz allows real-time two-way flow of information between affected populations and the humanitarian community at a local and national level. By dialling 410, any person with access to a phone can speak to one of its multilingual operators (50:50 male/female) to access information or lodge complaints

or feedback on humanitarian assistance. Calls are triaged to the relevant cluster if specialist support is needed. In particular, the hotline is an essential mechanism for people, particularly women, who are reluctant to submit complaints and feedback through other means. Below are quotes provided by Awaaz partners and callers, highlighting the complexity and urgency of callers with manifold needs.

An agency surveyed and distributed beneficiary cards for vulnerable families based on which they are distributing food assistance. As now I have got a second marriage, my brother has held my beneficiary card with himself by force receiving the assistance for himself. I am requesting for help in this regard.	Female caller from Ghor, December 2021
We are displaced because of the conflicts. I have 11 family members, we cannot afford buying food items, I am requesting for food assistance.	Female caller from Hirat, December 2021
My 10 years old son is burnt at the age of 8 months, his knee does not move and he cannot walk properly. The Red Crescent agents once told me to bring him to Mazar-e-Sharif for treatment, but I don't have money for the transportation to Mazar-e-Sharif.	Female caller from Hirat, December 2021
An agency gave me 30,000 Afghanis cash for tailoring works, but the community representative threatened me to give him 10,000 Afs. I have bought tailoring materials, and don't have cash to give to the representative. I have called Awaaz to share the issue with the relevant agency.	Female caller from Nangarhar, November 2021

Phone operators are also trained to conduct AAP monitoring via outbound calls to community members after the conclusion of AHF-funded projects.

Promoting the centrality of protection

In line with a broader objective of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) to ensure the centrality of protection, all AHF-supported projects were reviewed and endorsed by the Protection Cluster using specialist technical guidance. The Fund also supported dedicated protection projects that addressed physical protection threats, explosive ordnance hazards, mental health, HLP needs, partners advocacy support around female participation after the Taliban took over the running of the country on 15 August, and protection monitoring. Mainstreaming protection

and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian workers are base requirements for AHF-supported projects.

Addressing gender equality and responding to gender-based violence

According to the [2021/22 Women, Peace and Security Index](#), Afghanistan is the worst place in the world in which to be a woman. Women and girls face odious threats such as violence perpetrated by a relative, early or forced marriage, systematic and cultural denial of access to rights and services, sexual abuse, and extremely limited participation in education, employment or public life.

Mainstreaming gender is an important requirement for all projects. Therefore, all partner proposals were reviewed accordingly prior to peer and technical reviews. Gender equality was systematically considered in allocation strategies, funding decisions and staffing arrangements, with appropriate reflection on and increased visibility of the circumstances of diverse women and girls when conducting strategic prioritization of needs and response. Subsequently, the AHF funded protection monitoring, case identification, referral activities and case management services. AHF partners used the funds to reach displaced communities with high risk of exposure to GBV and communities exposed to negative coping mechanisms, and projects were designed, implemented, monitored, and reported on considering the specific needs and constraints faced by women, girls, boys and men as identified in early gender analysis. In total, the AHF funded 131 projects that were technically appraised using the Gender and Age Marker as "likely to contribute to gender equality, including across age groups", and supported 5 national WRO/WLO.

Including people with disabilities

The World Health Organization reports that decades of conflict have left an estimated 800,000 Afghans (3 per cent of the population) with a range of severe disabilities. In implementing AHF-funded projects, partners use guidelines developed in earlier years on inclusion of children with disabilities in humanitarian action to ensure they receive equal access to assistance. In parallel, all AHF projects were reviewed by the Protection Cluster and AAPWG to ensure that children with disabilities and their families were prioritized and considered. Funds were also allocated to foster disability inclusion through inter-agency coordination and support to the Disability Inclusion Working Group.

CONTEXTUAL PROGRAMMING

Advancing cash and voucher assistance

For Afghans in need of humanitarian assistance, cash transfer assistance can allow people to address their diverse, protracted needs and to support their livelihoods and resilience. Cash assistance can also increase social cohesion when local economies are strengthened.

In 2021, distribution of cash assistance (including multi-purpose cash) where appropriate was conducted in accordance with AHF Minimum Requirements for Cash-Based Programming including Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) and by using the toolkit created by the Afghanistan Cash Voucher Working Group (CVWG). All proposals that included cash-based modalities needed to be reviewed and approved by the CVWG using technical guidelines and standards.

Improving humanitarian access

Access continued to be highly constrained in 2021 due to conflict and administrative challenges and multiple areas of the country were hard to reach for humanitarians despite the vast needs. Following the withdrawal of international forces in August, and the subsequent end to the conflict, access significantly improved, and although some access-related chal-

lenges remain, partners were able to reach previously underserved locations.

All AHF-supported projects included mandatory and robust risk mitigation practices demonstrating clear, location-specific access and security context analysis and understanding of residual risks. All proposals were reviewed and endorsed by OCHA Afghanistan's CMCoord, Access and Security Unit, supported by the HAG prior to funding.

Enhancing complementarity with CERF and other funding streams

In 2021, CERF made three allocations to Afghanistan totalling \$92.7 million (\$80.2 million under the rapid response modality and \$12.5 million under the underfunded emergencies modality), which were programmed alongside and between AHF allocations in an integrated manner, utilizing a dedicated integrated allocation strategy for simultaneous AHF-CERF releases.

The AHF secretariat in Kabul ensured complementarity of the AHF and CERF through strategically timing the seven allocations to meet prioritized needs at the most appropriate time.



Health checks in a women's ward. © OCHA/Sayed Habib Bidell

CLUSTER ACHIEVEMENTS WITH AHF FUNDING

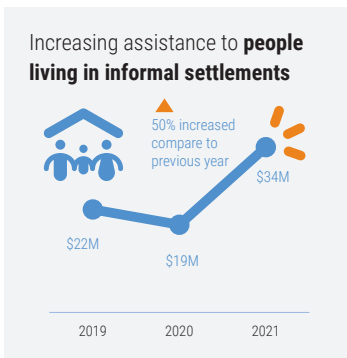


102K children provided with **school and learning supplies**


370K people received cash and voucher assistance to meet their basic needs



753K people in need received **food assistance** through **direct distribution**


AHF allocated **\$25M** to enable **20** partners implementing **health-related activities** in **30** provinces




More than **\$3M** allocated to facilitate the **essential humanitarian air services** to and from 20 locations, transporting **7.1K** passengers.



73K dignity kits were distributed to women and girls and **remote GBV case management** services were strengthened through the relaunch and use of the Awaaz hotline



AHF contributed **8%** of total funding to **nutrition cluster**, assisted **659K** people




28K households received assistance in **shelter** through cash transfer



Building stronger partnerships with WLO/WRO. Around **8%** of all partners in 2021 were WLO/WRO (8 organizations).



Promoting accountability to affected populations, **50K** calls were made to the Awaaz hotline



WASH Cluster to provide water, sanitation and hygiene services in 30 provinces

\$33M to cover **30** provinces



Lessons learned and best practices

When the takeover of Afghanistan by the Taliban was completed on 15 August, humanitarian organizations and donors faced major challenges to deliver assistance. As humanitarian needs rapidly grew and evolved and new parts of the country became accessible, remitting funds into, and within, Afghanistan became more restrictive. The AHF instituted two significant changes to adapt to the new context.

A complex interplay of factors severely hampered the ability of NGOs to access cash in Afghanistan, hindering their ability to respond at an appropriate scale and speed to urgent and rising humanitarian needs. United States and United Nations sanctions against the Taliban; the subsequent suspension of more than \$8 billion per year of financial and development assistance (previously accounting for 43 per cent of Afghanistan's GDP); paralysis of the Afghan Central Bank following the freeze on over \$10.5 billion of Afghan Government reserves; an irregularly enforced ban on foreign currency cash withdrawals or to pay for goods and services; and controls over withdrawal limits led to a severe liquidity crisis and a collapsing banking sector, which threatened the ability of humanitarian organizations to access and deliver assistance to those with severe needs.

Anticipating the effects of a possible collapse of the banking system and to maintain its ability to provide humanitarian financing and assistance, the AHF developed a highly customized solution to allow Fund partners to alleviate the effects of a near collapse of the banking system, complicated by sanctions and the effective cessation of the provision of development assistance. The AHF Cash Facility was piloted in December (and was in full swing in the first quarter of 2022) and worked with the UN Treasury to unblock cash flow and liquidity issues for partners, enabling them to access AHF grant funding and implement AHF-supported projects. The AHF Cash Facility initiative was designed as a stopgap measure to alleviate immediate issues. And while it has been instrumental in clearing some of the urgent banking issues threatening humanitarian aid delivery, eventual normalization of the financial and banking system is required to unblock many of the liquidity challenges faced by AHF partners.

In another significant change, AHF allocations became 'permanently open' on 17 August following the fall of the Government and immediate launch of the Third Reserve Allocation, with the call for proposals remaining open on a rolling basis, allowing partners to apply for and adjust projects when they were ready to deliver, in line with allocation strategies, and enabling AHF secretariat staff to allocate and monitor the record-breaking volume of funds allocated, at any time within the span of the allocation. In effect, since late 2021 there has been an allocation continuously open in Afghanistan, creating an ongoing and open call for funding applications until donor contributions were expended. This flexible approach, which will remain open for the foreseeable future, has been possible due to historic donor contributions which allow allocations to be predictable, timely, swift and adapted to the priority needs of people in Afghanistan.

Engagement with NGOs and NGO coordination forums helped steer the meaningful engagement of national and international NGO partners. The AHF secretariat continued to support localization of the response through training, mentoring and ongoing capacity development, and engaged with donors and other funding mechanisms in pursuit of further inclusion of national partners in the humanitarian response.

To realize the further inclusion of NNGO partners, and acknowledging the important role and contributions they make, the First Standard Allocation demonstrated the AHF's commitment to localization by creating a \$5 million envelope available only to NNGOs in line with cluster priorities and the allocation strategy (in addition to the \$107 million envelope available to all partners). This enabled eligible AHF partners that had passed both the AHF Due Diligence and Internal Capacity Assessment before 11 November to enhance their technical competence in managing AHF grants and their collaboration with the humanitarian cluster system. AHF-eligible NNGO partners led by women, and NNGOs with proven capacity to implement humanitarian programmes addressing the specific needs of women and girls were strongly encouraged to apply.



© Afghanaid

CASH ASSISTANCE HELPS FAMILIES PREPARE FOR THE WINTER

“Through an AHF-funded project, Mohammad received cash in four instalments to cover rent, and to purchase fuel and firewood for heating during the winter, which he credits with keeping his newborn child alive.

47-year-old Mohammad Omar is a father of five. He has three daughters and two sons who are all under 18 years old. In the past, life was simple but happy. Mohammad Omar owned some land, which he worked on to provide the basics for his family. He earned little, but they got by.

When conflict erupted in their village in Ghor Province in 2020, Mohammad Omar and his wife took their children in search of safety. “Most of our neighbours died during the violence. Luckily, some of us were able to escape but during our escape I stepped on a mine and my leg was severely injured in the explosion. Eventually the doctors had to remove some of it,” he recalled.

Arriving in the provincial centre of Feroz Koh, the family had no money, no belongings and nowhere to stay. “Our home was destroyed as a result of the conflict and I was not able to carry any of our clothes, food or fuel when we left. I borrowed money from my relatives to rent us a home, which I was so grateful for as my wife was pregnant and we were afraid to lose our children to the cold. Because of my disability, I could not find work and it was too hard for me to provide my family with their basic needs,” he said.

NGO Afghanaid, using funds allocated by the AHF, supported Mohammad and his family with cash in four instalments to cover rent, and to purchase fuel and firewood for heating during the winter months from December to February, which he credits with keeping his newborn child alive.

With freezing winters and amid a deteriorating protection environment, high levels of displacement, food insecurity, soaring COVID-19 cases and crushing poverty, winter assistance was a priority of the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund's First Standard Allocation in November — at \$112 million, the largest ever allocation by a country-based pooled fund. To meet the multiple, compounded needs of acutely vulnerable Afghans in the most challenging conditions, AHF funds enabled partners to provide life-saving cash assistance for heating and food, winter clothing, health and nutrition care, individual protection assistance, clean water, emergency education, and legal assistance for housing, land and property rights.

Fund performance

The AHF measures its performance against a management tool that provides a set of indicators to assess how well a 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 organizations (UN agencies and NGOs) participates in CBPF processes and receive funding to implement projects addressing identified priority needs.

1

INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE

The Advisory Board has a manageable size and a balanced representation of CBPF stakeholders.

Target

The AHF Advisory Board composition reflect diverse and adequate representation of the humanitarian community.

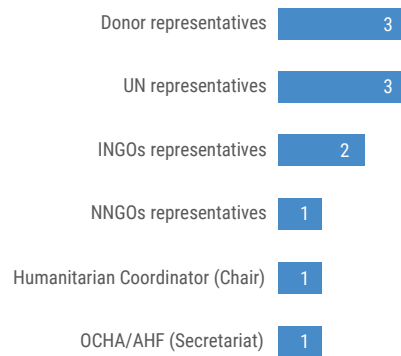
Result

The AHF Advisory Board comprised a diverse and adequate representation of the humanitarian community, including donors, UN agencies and NGOs.

Analysis and follow-up

Chaired by the Humanitarian Coordinator, the Advisory Board included an equal number (three each) of donors, UN agencies, and NGOs (two INGOs and one NNGO). Three permanent observer seats included one non-contributing donor, IFRC and an NGO coordination group, and the Humanitarian Coordinator invited between four and five non-contributing donors as non-permanent observers. OCHA supported the Advisory Board and the AHF as secretariat.

COMPOSITION OF ADVISORY BOARD



The composition of the AHF Advisory Board is in accordance with the AHF Operational Manual and CBPF global guidelines and is reviewed annually. Members of the AHF Advisory Board in 2021 were elected following a participatory and transparent process.

PRINCIPLE 1

INCLUSIVENESS

2

INCLUSIVE PROGRAMMING

The review committees of the Fund have the appropriate size and a balanced representation of different partner constituencies and cluster representatives

Target

A diverse and balanced representation among UN agencies, INGOs and NNGOs, and AHF secretariat participation is maintained in review of project proposals.

Results

The cluster-based review committees included equal representation of cluster members by type of organization (two each of UN, INGO and NNGO representatives). The Cluster Coordinator chairs all Strategic Review Committee (SRC) and Technical Review Committee (TRC), technically supported by the AHF.

The AHF continued to collaborate with the Cash and Voucher Working Group (CVWG) to develop the capacity of AHF partners regarding cash transfer programming and technical assessments. Inclusion of the HAG and AAP in AHF review processes supported partners in developing security and access strategies, ensuring accountability to affected people in project proposals. The AHF only processes partner proposals following technical endorsement by the CVWG, AAP and HAG.

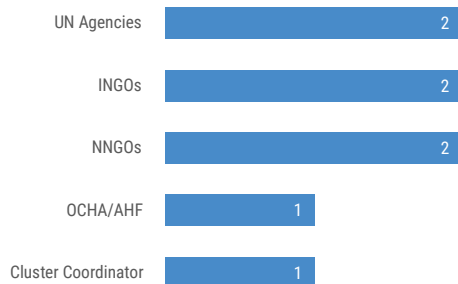
Analysis and follow-up

The AHF used a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and Terms of Reference (TOR) for all SRC and TRC reviews to ensure process compliance. Cluster coordinators led and convened their respective review committees. Members of review committees were nominated and elected by active members of each cluster. Cluster coordinators and members of review committees were not permitted to represent or support the interests of their own agency. The process complied with CBPF global guidelines, ensuring inclusive reviews by peers at the cluster level.

SRCs were responsible for reviewing and selecting proposals for endorsement by the Humanitarian Coordinator. Strategic reviews were carried out using prioritization criteria (balanced scorecard). The matrix was developed by clusters and the AHF for each allocation. TRCs ensured that proposals were of high technical quality and complied with all sectoral guidelines, policies and standards before approval for funding by the Humanitarian Coordinator. Review committees consist of technical experts of clusters and the AHF secretariat.

The strategic and technical review processes are inclusive, benefit from, and empower the cluster system, and enable quality programming through multi-stakeholder technical collaboration.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE REVIEW COMMITTEES



PRINCIPLE 1

INCLUSIVENESS

3

INCLUSIVE IMPLEMENTATION

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

Target

NGO partners can access an increased proportion of AHF funding.

Results

Noting their comparative advantages, AHF funding was allocated to the best-positioned actors, which in more than half of all grants, were NGOs. Over 60 per cent of all AHF grants were allocated to non-UN implementing partners (35 INGOs, and 31 NNGOs).

The AHF continued to provide information and training to NGO partners and directly supported NGOs on eligibility processes and proposal development.

Analysis and follow-up

The AHF eligibility assessment process complies with CBPF global guidelines. The AHF completed reviews of all new applications submitted for eligibility in 2021. By the end of 2021, 104 partners were eligible to receive AHF funding (44 INGOs; 50 NNGOs; 9 UN; and 1 International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement organization). The AHF developed respective training materials and provided direct support to all new applicants.

The AHF secretariat will ensure that all new applications are completed in a timely manner. The AHF secretariat will continue to provide information and support sessions to prospective partners.

4

INCLUSIVE ENGAGEMENT

Resources are invested by OCHA's Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) in supporting the capacity of local and national NGO partners within the scope of CBPF strategic objectives.

Target

Resources invested by the AHF secretariat in supporting the capacity of local and national NGO partners are compliant with global CBPF strategic objectives and the vision of the Humanitarian Coordinator for the AHF. Support includes training, workshops and provision of communication materials to national partners.

Results

The AHF ensured wider engagement with national partners and maintained a strategic relationship with NGO forums and peer support initiatives supporting further NNGO inclusion to strengthen the technical and management capacity of national

organizations, enhancing their overall ability to adhere to humanitarian principles.

The AHF continued to offer monthly (and on-demand) GMS clinics focusing on developing NGO capacity to design, manage and implement AHF-supported projects.

The AHF continued to provide walk-in clinics to troubleshoot GMS issues and any other programmatic and budget related concerns from NNGOs throughout the year. The AHF also introduced a user-friendly Due Diligence and Capacity Assessment process that is compliant with CBPF global guidelines.

Analysis and follow-up

The AHF increased its support for both prospective and eligible partners, as well as cluster coordination teams resulting in partners being better informed and trained in AHF processes.

TRAINING



7

TRAINING SESSIONS



116

TOTAL PEOPLE TRAINED FROM NNGOS



77

NNGOS TRAINED



2

TRAINING SESSIONS FOR WOMEN-LED ORGANIZATIONS

PRINCIPLE 1

INCLUSIVENESS

5

INCLUSIVE RESPONSE

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

Target

All AHF-funded projects ensure accountability to affected populations (AAP) as part of the implementation. All monitoring instances include consultations with the assisted people to assess community engagement in project implementation.

Results

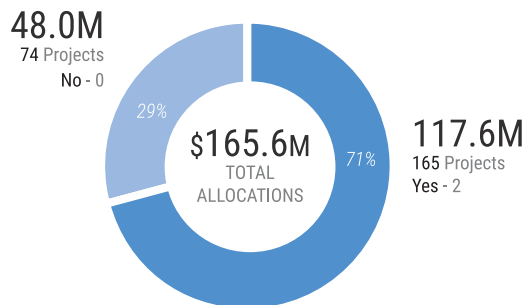
All AHF-funded projects were required to include a plan to ensure AAP as a project component and report against it. All 239 projects for which the Fund signed new grant agreements had their proposals sent by the respective cluster to the AAPWG, which in turn reviewed all 230 projects with direct contact with assisted people to ensure AAP was adequately addressed. All field monitoring (including conducted by third-party monitors and monitoring calls) included consultations with assisted people to assess community engagement in project implementation.

The AHF-funded Awaaz hotline handled more than 50,000 calls, nearly one quarter of whom were women. Among all callers, some 650 identified as living with disability. Phone operators referred 522 cases to partners including 39 complaints, 21 negative feedback calls, and 462 other sensitive cases including reports on distributions.

Analysis and follow-up

The AHF requires clusters to share all project proposals with the AAPWG for review as part of the application process. To support this, AHF secretariat conducted an online training on AAP for 85 people from 57 organizations to support project development under the First Standard Allocation. Further, the Strategic Review scorecards for all allocations launched in 2021 included a specific question about accountability mechanisms. This ensured that projects with accessible and functioning feedback/complaints mechanisms received the most funding.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE



2 The project includes the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or compliant mechanisms for beneficiaries
 0 The project does not include the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or compliant mechanisms for beneficiary

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 allow humanitarian partners to identify appropriate solutions to address humanitarian needs in the most effective way.

6

FLEXIBLE ASSISTANCE

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

Target

Consider, prioritize and provide funding for in-kind and cash-based responses whenever feasible.

Results

The AHF prioritised and provided 14 per cent of its funding for conditional and unconditional cash assistance in 2021.

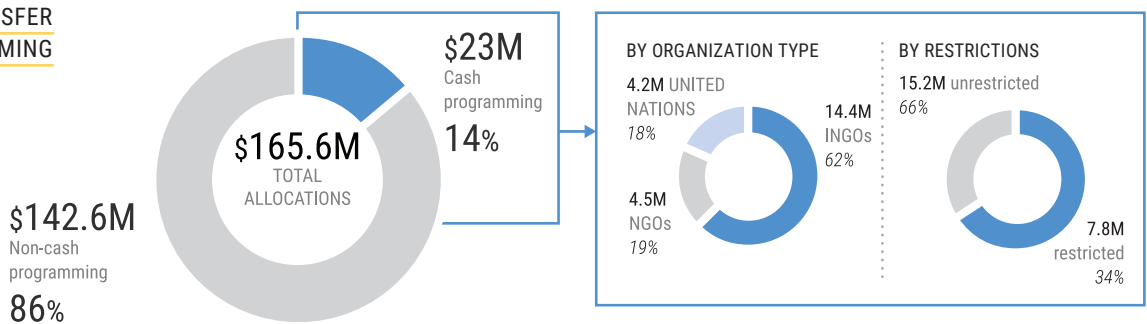
Analysis and follow-up

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 worked closely with the CVWG to ensure coherent and contextualized cash and voucher programming approaches when developing AHF strategies and proposals. The CVWG, with the support of the AHF, facilitated information sharing on technical guidance and minimum standards for partner's incorporation in proposals. It is a mandatory requirement that all projects using a cash transfer modality are reviewed and approved by the CVWG during the design stage. The CVWG supports partners in adopting realistic and workable cash-based response approaches.

The AHF will continue to support flexible assistance modalities, in support of Grand Bargain commitments on localization.

CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMING



7

FLEXIBLE OPERATION

CBPF Funding supports projects that improve the common ability of actors to deliver a more effective response.

Target

AHF supports an enabling operational environment through funding common services.

Results

The AHF allocated \$3.1 million towards one project for common services, about 2 per cent of funding allocated in 2021. In 2021, UNHAS transported 7,095 passengers from 135 organizations.

Analysis and follow-up

The AHF supported one common services project, improving and sustaining the work of the humanitarian community in Afghanistan, allowing humanitarian organizations to stay and deliver. UNHAS received \$3.1 million in AHF funding to run scheduled and charter flights, enabling personnel and humanitarian cargo to have reliable air access to assisted people in all regions in Afghanistan. With AHF funding, UNHAS maintained flight services while most commercial flights were providing irregular services due to the COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing armed conflict. Consequently, the need to transport aid workers and vital light cargo (such as humanitarian aid, medical supplies, information and communication technology equipment), and to provide medical (including COVID-19) and security evacuations for the humanitarian community within Afghanistan, increased.

ALLOCATION FOR COMMON SERVICES



\$3.1M
Coordination and Common Services
1 Project



\$162.5M
Other clusters
238 Projects

PRINCIPLE 2

FLEXIBILITY

8

FLEXIBLE ALLOCATION PROCESS

CBPF funding supports strategic planning and response to needs identified in the HRP and sudden onset emergencies through the most appropriate modalities.

Target

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

Results

In 2021, the Fund made the biggest ever single allocation of funds, with \$112 million allocated through the one standard allocation in November. Three reserve allocations totalled \$53.7 million.

Analysis and follow-up

In the Afghanistan context, it is imperative that the AHF continues to adapt to enormous and evolving humanitarian needs, and to allocate funding through the most appropriate modality.

As such, in 2021 the primary consideration for the Fund was making funds available on a continuous basis via an open allocation modality as funds became available and partners initiated projects.

ALLOCATION BY MODALITY



9

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. Fully substantiated and complete requests by partners are processed within 10 working days.

Results

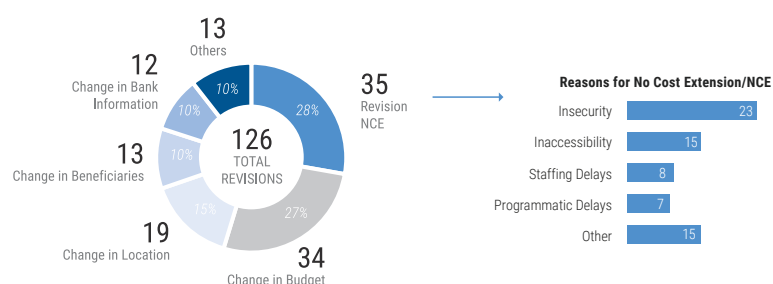
The AHF received 126 revision requests, including 35 requests for no-cost extensions. Fully substantiated revisions requests submitted by partners can more easily be processed within the target of 10 working days. The time taken to complete revisions averaged 28 days and varied depending on the complexity of revision requested. The radically altered operational environment following 15 August (including the dissolution of some partnerships with government ministries) and level of substantiation required of partners, meant that some revisions took longer to approve than the global target.

Analysis and follow-up

The AHF enabled its partners to respond in the volatile security environment and new operational environment following the Taliban takeover in August, by processing requests for re-programming of project activities and allowing implementing partners to adjust projects to the context, creating flexibility in the humanitarian response, while projects revisions retained the objectives of the original grant agreement.

Improved and frequent interaction between implementing partners and the Fund throughout the project cycle, including training during the proposal writing phase, resulted in fewer proposal revision requests.

NUMBER OF REVISIONS IN 2021



PRINCIPLE 3

TIMELINESS

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

10

TIMELY ALLOCATION

CBPFs allocation processes have an appropriate duration.

Target

Improve the timeliness of allocations based on CBPF global guidelines and integrating best practices from other CBPFs. Reduce the time needed to complete allocations by involving partners and other stakeholders in the allocation.

Results

Effective 17 August, the AHF discontinued time-bound allocations and moved into a continuous allocation mode. Partners subsequently became able to apply for project funding on a rolling basis.

Milestones

From allocation closing date to HC signature of the grant agreement

Category	2019	2020	2021
Reserve Allocations	9	11	33
Standard Allocations	18	27	45

Analysis and follow-up

The AHF supported projects and disbursed funds to implementing partners in a timely manner, particularly noteworthy in the rapidly changing context.

The AHF provided training to all partners before allocations, particularly during the proposal writing phase, and improved communication with partners, resulting in fewer proposal revision requests.

Notably, the Fund processed the largest ever CBPF allocation, launched in November, within 45 days and completed amid complex challenges in the banking system which arose following the Taliban takeover. This apparent increase in the length of allocation processing compared with previous years reflects the shift to a flexible, partner-centric allocation modality.

The AHF will continue improving allocation processes through close collaboration with partners and will continue to provide training and guidance materials, as needed.

AVERAGE WORKING DAYS OF ALLOCATION PROCESSING

11

TIMELY DISBURSEMENTS

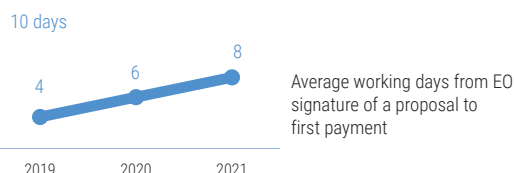
Payments are processed without delay

Target

Ten working days from the date of the OCHA Executive Officer approving a grant agreement to the first payment being disbursed into the bank account of the partner, subject to partner engagement.

Results

Payments were processed in an average of eight working days.



were faster than the global average and within the global CBPF target of 10 days.

The Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) is the Administrative Agent of the AHF, receiving and administering contributions from donors. Grants to UN agencies are disbursed by the MPTFO, while grants to NGOs are disbursed by OCHA after the funds are transferred from the MPTFO. Considering the different financial systems, disbursement times between the MPTFO and OCHA may vary.

The timely provision of accurate due diligence information is an important factor for timely disbursement. Some disbursements took longer than the average time to process payments because of changes in partners' bank account details. The Fund continuously reminds partners to ensure information is up-to-date.

Analysis and follow-up

To circumvent challenges facing Afghanistan's banking system, payments to AHF partners that were authorized to receive AHF funds through Afghanistan international banks were paid through a pay-on-ID arrangement via the AHF Cash Facility. Disbursements

The AHF will continue to coordinate with the CBPF section, the MPTFO and the UN Treasury to facilitate timely disbursement of funds. The Fund will also regularly review and update the partners' due diligence information to ensure accuracy of records.

PRINCIPLE 3

TIMELINESS

12

TIMELY CONTRIBUTIONS

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

Target

Work with donors to encourage contributions early in the year to support strategic planning. Donors are confident that AHF operations are compliant with CBPF global guidelines, as well as global agreements and commitments made by OCHA.

Results

Eighteen per cent of donor contributions were made and received during the first half of the year. In total, 65 per cent of contributions were made in November and December (\$176.3 million).

Analysis and follow-up

Donor funds contributed in the first half of the year amounted to \$48.5 million, exceeding the amount received in the first 6 months of 2020 (\$40.4 million). However, record-breaking contributions made in response to the Taliban takeover and deteriorating humanitarian situation amounted to 88 per cent of funds contributed in the second half of the year. In total, \$217.8 million (81 per cent) was received in contributions after the events of 15 August.

Donors' level of financial support appears to reflect their confidence in technical and managerial aspects of the AHF. Fund performance at the national level not only influences funding decisions in-country but may also influence 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.

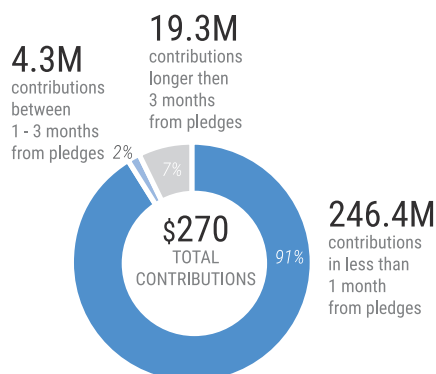
In 2021, the AHF received the highest level of donor contributions since its inception. AHF governance, management, technical processes and structures were consistently compliant with CBPF global guidelines. The Fund fostered strong partnerships with stakeholders and partners at all levels. AHF processes (allocation strategy papers, monitoring and reporting capacity, and risk management mechanisms) were fully aligned with CBPF global guidelines and improved significantly compared to previous years.

Donor contributions received before the end of the first half of the year and the carry-over of an unspent balance from 2020 supported the AHF in launching two Reserve Allocations amounting \$22.4 million (14 per cent of total allocations) by mid-2021.

Due to the change in context in August 2021, the rest of the donor contributions were made during the second half of the year. Subsequently, AHF launched one Reserve and one Standard Allocations amounting \$143.2 million (87 per cent of total allocations).

Guided by the Humanitarian Coordinator and supported by the AHF Advisory Board, OCHA management will ensure that AHF processes continue to be fully compliant with CBPF global guidelines and reflect best-practice.

CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINESS



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, minimizing transaction costs while operating in a transparent and accountable manner.

13

EFFICIENT SCALE

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

Target

The AHF funding target for 2021 was set at 15 per cent of 2020 HRP funding received.

Results

In 2021, the AHF received funding equivalent to 48 per cent of HRP funding received in 2020.

Analysis and follow-up

Donors are encouraged to channel their financial

contributions through CBPFs, equating to 15 per cent of the total funding received per HRP.

The magnitude of Afghanistan's humanitarian needs was highly visible to donors in 2021, leading to a surge in donor support, significantly contributing to the cost requirement of the 2021 HRP.

The AHF collaborates closely with donors at the country level to harmonize humanitarian financing and to avoid duplication. The AHF secretariat regularly informs donors about both the humanitarian context and financing developments.

14

EFFICIENT PRIORITIZATION

CBPF funding is prioritized in alignment with the HRP.

Target

All AHF-funded projects address HRP strategic objectives and priorities.

Results

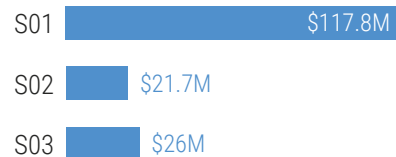
All AHF projects addressed objectives of the HRP and strategies approved by the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team, HCT and Advisory Board.

Analysis and follow-up

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

The AHF complies with CBPF global guidelines and best practice, enabling strictly prioritized humanitarian action in Afghanistan. The AHF will continue and further improve its current allocation processes as needed, engaging all partners into strategy development and peer review of proposals by clusters.

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 is increased
 S03 Vulnerable people are supported to build their resilience

PRINCIPLE 4

EFFICIENCY

15

EFFICIENT COVERAGE

CBPF funding effectively assisted 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

The AHF continues to coordinate an inclusive allocation process that ensures cooperation of all relevant partners into strategy development and peer review processes.

Despite access constraints and challenges which included COVID-19-related restrictions, partner reach in 2021 covered all 401 districts, demonstrating the humanitarian community's determination to not just stay in country but also to deliver, even in hard-to-reach districts.

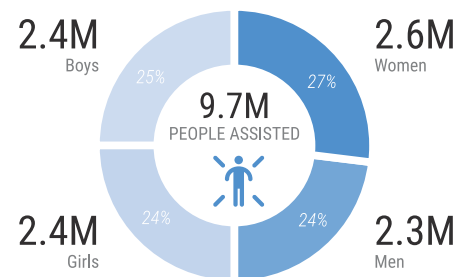
AHF-funded partners have mostly reached initial targets planned under both standard and reserve allocation processes.

The AHF assisted 9.7 million people in need in 2021, more than half of whom were women and girls.

Analysis and follow-up

AHF partners reached more than 100 per cent of targeted beneficiaries, due to generous donor contributions meeting the scale of needs. Following an adjustment of allocation processes in 2019, reserve allocation processes enabled more detailed and accurate planning, resulting in a higher degree of achievement against targets. The AHF will continue to incorporate all partners into strategy development and peer-review processes for proposals at the cluster level, ensuring clusters are represented and collaborating in allocation processes.

PEOPLE ASSISTED



PRINCIPLE 4

EFFICIENCY

16

EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT

CBPF management is cost-efficient and context-appropriate.

Target

The annual AHF operating cost is less than 5 per cent of annual donor contributions to the Fund. The AHF staffing level is compliant with CBPF guidelines and flexibly adjusted. An 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

In 2021, the AHF operation cost equalled 2 per cent of the overall utilization of funds, or 1 per cent of annual donor contributions made to the Fund. Due to a significant increase in AHF secretariat staffing requirements in monitoring, programme quality, finance, administration and reporting functions commensurate with becoming the largest ever CBPF, the AHF did not meet global staffing recommendations during 2021 (until the first quarter of 2022). Lengthy recruitment processes resulted in understaffing, however the AHF received support from surge personnel

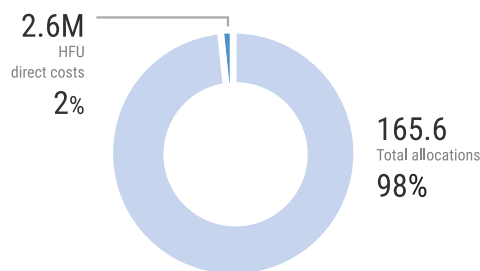
provided by OCHA headquarters and fellow CBPFs immediately the following the events of 15 August as the size of the Fund rapidly grew. The AHF secretariat expresses thanks to CBPFs that facilitated surge support of their staff, enabling the AHF to effectively meet its key performance indicators for 2021 while managing the largest CBPF to date.

Analysis and follow-up

Until mid-2021, the AHF secretariat continued its staffing level in compliance with staffing guidelines. The AHF secretariat was staffed by eight national and four international staff.

Due to a significant increase in AHF secretariat staffing requirements in monitoring, programme quality, finance, administration and reporting functions commensurate with becoming the largest ever CBPF, the AHF did not meet global staffing recommendations during 2021 (until the first quarter of 2022). Lengthy recruitment processes resulted in understaffing, however the AHF received support from 15 surge personnel provided by OCHA headquarters and fellow CBPFs immediately the following the events of 15 August as the size of the Fund rapidly grew. The AHF secretariat expresses thanks to CBPFs that facilitated surge support of their staff, enabling the AHF to effectively manage the largest ever CBPF.

HFU EXPENDITURE AGAINST TOTAL ALLOCATIONS



17

EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT

CBPF management is compliant with management and operational standards required by the CBPF Global Guidelines.

Target

The AHF has a 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 required reporting mechanisms are in place and compliant.

Results

The AHF Operational Manual was revised and contextualized in March 2021 after being endorsed by the AHF Advisory Board. The AHF uses all format and templates prescribed for all CBPFs, including for annual reports.

Analysis and follow-up

The AHF conducted four Advisory Board meetings in 2021 as committed, and kept Board members informed on the Fund's progress also via individual updates and information. It is important that the Fund continues to exceed minimum compliance and reporting to the Advisory Board, donors and other key stakeholders.

PRINCIPLE 5

RISK MANAGEMENT

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

18

RISK MANAGEMENT OF 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

As planned and required by the 2021 AHF Monitoring Plan, 101 projects were targeted to be monitored by 31 December. The AHF monitored 107 projects (including 88 projects which required monitoring), representing 106 per cent of the target. Of these, 71 projects started in 2020 and 36 in 2021. Field monitoring significantly exceeded requirements, particularly for low risk projects.

The Fund conducted all 98 required financial spot checks on time. An additional 17 financial spot checks were conducted at the discretion of the Fund Manager based on provisions in the AHF Operational Manual, exceeding minimum requirements.

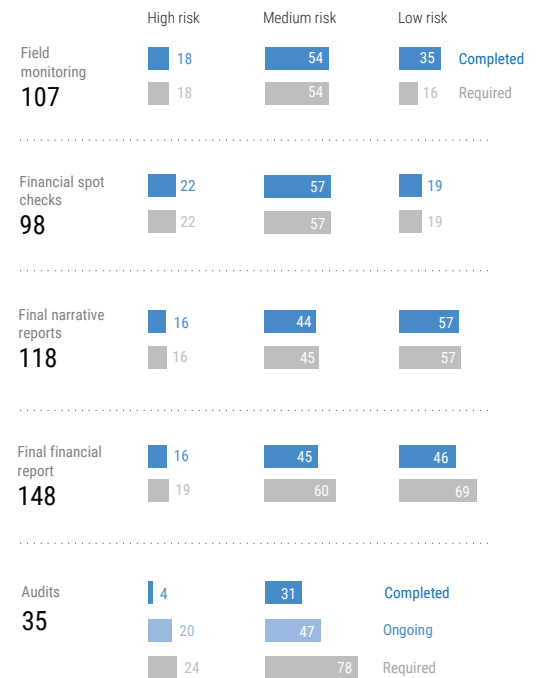
In total, 107 out of 124 (72 per cent) final financial reports and 117 out of 118 (99 per cent) final narrative reports were submitted by partners and approved by the AHF on time, while 100 per cent of required audits (101 projects) were either completed or in progress, 35 audit reports were finalized and submitted by the AHF, and 67 audit reports were in progress pending finalization by the auditor, including projects associated with compliance matters (which require further measures).

The AHF maintains audit contracts arranged through a global CBPF long-term agreement.

Analysis and follow-up

Despite COVID-19 and pervasive security challenges, the AHF used 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. COVID-19 restrictions, a volatile security situation and political changes in the country threatened the viability of field staff monitoring visits, however the AHF used alternative monitoring modalities to achieve and exceed targets, and projects were monitored appropriately. AHF-funded projects throughout the country continued to be monitored by third party monitoring and remote call monitoring. By adapting to use various monitoring modalities, the AHF's monitoring coverage improved significantly.

PROGRESS ON RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES



Delays can be attributed to the suddenly changed operational environment in August, which saw changes in staffing and understaffing within the AHF and with partners. The high number of revision requests and delays in partner response times created a backlog in some areas. The AHF secretariat will rectify this in 2022 with the arrival of additional staff.

The AHF will continue to work closely with OCHA's Oversight and Compliance Unit. AHF employed a dedicated Risk Management Officer in 2020 who routinely liaises with OCU. The AHF aims to increase process compliance and completion rates to 100 per cent.

PRINCIPLE 5

RISK MANAGEMENT

19

RISK MANAGEMENT OF PARTNERS

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 all AHF processes are in full compliance with AHF operational modalities.

Results

The AHF conducted 91 capacity assessments. This includes 47 new and 23 revised capacity assessments.

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

Cluster and inter-cluster guidance, strategies and prioritization exercises resulted in selection of implementing partners with the best capacity to deliver against allocation strategies.

AHF processes are compliant with and exceed global minimum requirements for CBPFs.

Analysis and follow-up

By the end of 2021, 104 partners were eligible to receive AHF funding (44 INGOs; 50 NNGOs; 9 UN; and 1 International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement organization). In 2021, the AHF directly funded 31 NNGOs, 35 INGOs and 9 UN agencies.

A total of 47 capacity assessments were conducted including 23 capacity re-assessments. The AHF operational manual requires partners that have not implemented an AHF-funded project for more than three consecutive years undergo a new capacity assessment.

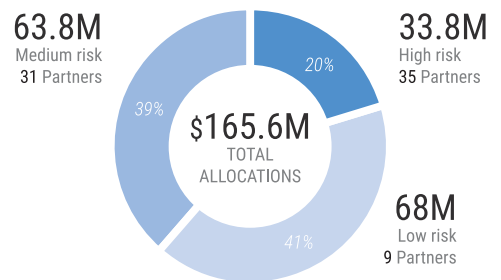
The number of capacity assessments conducted in 2021 resulted in an increase in the number of national partners. Supporting these partners (by developing their capacity to implement AHF-funded projects in full compliance with respective guidelines and policies) is a priority for the AHF. In 2021, the Fund facilitated regular clinics for NGOs on developing proposals and budgets and provided training on the GMS.

Several partners were suspended due to partner compliance issues, meaning these NNGO partners were not able to receive AHF funding in 2021. The AHF redoubled its commitment to localization and made significant efforts, together with cluster, to increase the total number for eligible NNGO partners and provide dedicated support to first-time NNGO partners.

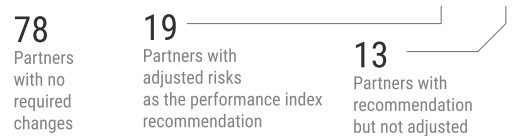
The AHF will continue supporting all partners and conduct capacity assessments of interested national and international NGOs. The performance index is being reviewed regularly so that partner risk levels can be adjusted accordingly.

The Fund will continue to pursue the OCHA global approach towards localization and commitments from the Grand Bargain and World Humanitarian Summit. The AHF benefits from OCHA Headquarters guidance and experiences of other CBPFs that operate in similar contexts.

IMPLEMENTATION BY PARTNER RISK LEVEL TYPE



UPDATED RISK LEVEL BASED ON PERFORMANCE INDEX



OVERVIEW 2021



1 Capacity assessment is created and conducted in 2021
 2 Capacity assessment is only revised in 2021, regardless of what year it was created
 3 Capacity assessment is created, conducted and revised in 2021

PRINCIPLE 5

RISK MANAGEMENT

20

RISK MANAGEMENT OF FUNDING

Appropriate oversight and assurances of funding is administered through CBPFs.

Target

The AHF Risk Management and Accountability Framework is fit for purpose. Fraud, corruption and diversion cases are processed in compliance with global guidelines and AHF operational procedures. Staff and partners are trained in CBPF risk management protocols and are informed about AHF procedures. The AHF informs key stakeholders of formal investigations and cases of potential fraud involving implementing partners. The AHF updates the Advisory Board on new and ongoing cases of concern.

Results

In 2021, there were four new compliance-related incidents reported, all of which have been closed. As of 31 December 2021, 12 cases remained under review. Fifteen partners were temporarily suspended, 3 cases were resolved, and the eligibility status of respective partners involved was restored. As per global SOPs, donors were informed both at capital and country-level during different stages. Tools have been developed for consolidation and analysis of compliance-related information.

Analysis and follow-up

Incidents were detected through several assurance mechanisms, including performance and compliance monitoring, financial controls, partners' self-reporting and information received through confidential feedback. Through a dedicated Risk Management and Compliance Officer, thereby significantly improved its capacity to detect and pursue compliance issues.

The AHF secretariat in Kabul used all accountability measures available to CBPFs to identify issues related to e.g., diversion and/or mismanagement of funds and resources. For new partners, a detailed capacity assessment is performed to ensure institutional, financial and technical capacity to implement AHF-funded projects. The AHF secretariat uses field monitoring visits, financial spot checks, audits and project reports to assess the performance of its implementing partners. The AHF secretariat has direct communication channels with affected communities and other stakeholders to facilitate their reporting of any possible non-compliance of AHF-funded programs.

In 2021, AHF secretariat increased remote monitoring and introduced virtual financial spot checks to enhance monitoring of AHF-funded projects and to ensure partners are compliant with CBPF requirements. These measures were first introduced as additional modalities for monitoring in response to COVID-19 remote working arrangements compounded by the security situation.

Narrative and financial reports followed by audits created an additional level of oversight to determine the accuracy, quality and consistency of all information.

The AHF secretariat will continue to ensure that all instances of potential non-compliance are proactively pursued based on CBPF SOPs on risk and fraud management. The Fund will scale-up fraud awareness and prevention training for implementing partners, clusters and AHF secretariat staff in Afghanistan and will retain dedicated monitoring staff capacity to verify information and to keep close contact with affected people, communities and all other stakeholders.

Reported cases: # of incidents (allegation, suspected fraud, confirmed fraud, theft, diversion, looting, destruction, etc.) in 2021, either open or closed.

On going cases: # of incidents for which measures (inquiry, assurance, measures, settlement etc.) were still on going as of 31 December 2021



4

REPORTED INCIDENTS/CASE
4 closed



12

ON GOING INCIDENTS/CASE
12 cases



A hygiene promoter teaches children about proper hand hygiene and handwashing © DACAAR



Many people left [locations withheld] because there was no water. But in September a team from DACAAR visited the village and fixed the broken hand pumps. All the villagers felt relieved and happy because now we can finally access clean water in this village. - Ahmad*

PROVIDING WATER AND HYGIENE SUPPORT IN DROUGHT-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

In a remote village in the hot and dry province of Kandahar, Ahmad* carries a heavy water barrel with the help of his 9-year old son. They had travelled to another village to collect water to cover their daily needs – drinking, cooking, hygiene, and other domestic uses. The road is long, dusty and dangerous and they must take a break every hour.

Ahmad and his family fled their home in 2021 because of violent conflict. The family of six settled in another village, but like many other displaced people, he does not have access to enough safe drinking water, and he cannot draw on local water sources due to land rights issues and lack of money.

In the village where Ahmad's family settled, the host community is suffering from the worst drought in 30 years, and the second in 4 years. Water has become extremely scarce. Most of the villagers do not have access to safe drinking water, and the hand pumps are often broken, so they need to walk to other villages to fetch water. The lack of clean water and poor hygiene is also leading to health issues, including water-borne diseases such as acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and other health problems.

Collecting water is generally undertaken by children and women, which increases their exposure to violence and harassment on the journey. "I was always

concerned about my children's health due to the lack of clean water and the need to send them to another village to fetch water, instead of going to school. In addition, the hand pumps in other villages are often broken and we did not know how to repair them properly," said Ahmad.

"Many people left [withheld] because there was no water. But in September a team from DACAAR visited the village and fixed the broken hand pumps. All the villagers felt relieved and happy because now we can finally access clean water in this village," he added.

With funding from the AHF, DACAAR has rehabilitated broken hand pumps in districts across Kandahar. Aiming for long-term sustainability and long-term improvements, DACAAR also provided training to the community on operation and maintenance of wells, gave hygiene education and distributed hygiene kits.

By providing safe water and delivering hygiene messages, the living conditions of people in crisis-affected communities, especially those in peri-urban and rural areas, can be vastly improved, particularly against a backdrop of COVID-19 and AWD and cholera outbreaks. Proper hygiene, clean water and ending open defecation are vital to prevent the spread of diseases, reduce pressure on already overwhelmed local health institutions, increase school attendance.

* Names have been changed



Annexes

- Annex A Accronyms & abbreviations
- Annex B AHF Advisory Board
- Annex C Reference Map
- Annex D Allocations by recipient organizations

ANNEX A

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations	ICCT	Inter-Cluster Coordination Team
AAPWG	Accountability to Affected Populations Working Group	IDP	Internally Displaced Person/s
AB	Advisory Board	INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
ACBAR	Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief and Development	IPC	International Phase Classification
AHF	Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund	IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
ALC	Accelerated Learning Centres	MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhoea	MPTFO	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
CBE	Community-Based Education	NFI	Non-Food items
CBPF	Country-Based Pooled Fund	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CCS	Coordination and Common Services	NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organization
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
CFS	Child-Friendly Space	OCU	Oversight and Compliance Unit (OCHA)
CPF	Common Performance Framework	OIOS	Office of Internal Oversight Services
CVWG	Cash and Vouchers Working Group	PFMB	Pooled Fund Management Branch
EO	OCHA Executive Officer	PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
EIE	Education in Emergencies	RA	Reserve Allocation
ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator	RC/RC	International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War	RMU	Risk Management Unit
ESNFI	Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster	SA	Strategic Allocation
FCS	Funding Coordination Section	SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
FSAC	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster	SO	Strategic Objective
FTS	Financial Tracking Service	SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
GAM	Gender and Age Marker	SRC	Strategic Review Committee
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	TLS	Temporary Learning Space
GMS	Grant Management System	TRC	Technical Review Committee
HAG	Humanitarian Access Group	UN	United Nations
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator	UNF	United Nations Foundation
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team	UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
HLP	Housing, Land and Property	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview	WLO	Women-Led Organization
HQ	Headquarters	WRO	Women's Rights Organization
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan		

ANNEX B

AHF ADVISORY BOARD

STAKEHOLDER	ORGANIZATION
Chairperson	Humanitarian Coordinator
NNGO	Rural Rehabilitation Association for Afghanistan (RRAA)
INGO	Children in Crisis (CiC)
INGO	Save the Children (SCI)
UN	World Health Organization (WHO)
UN	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
UN	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Donor	United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)
Donor	Australia Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
Donor	Sweden International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
Observer	Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief and Development (ACBAR)
Observer	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)
Observer	International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC)
AHF/OCHA (Secretariat)	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

ANNEX C

REFERENCE MAP



Map Sources: UNCS, ESRI, The Times Atlas of the World.

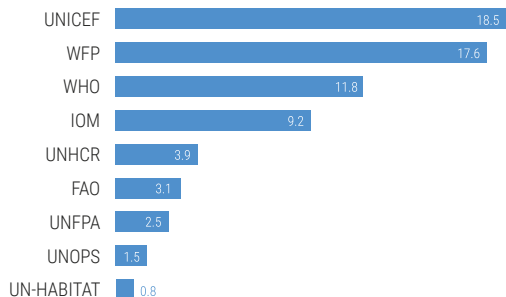
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu

ANNEX D

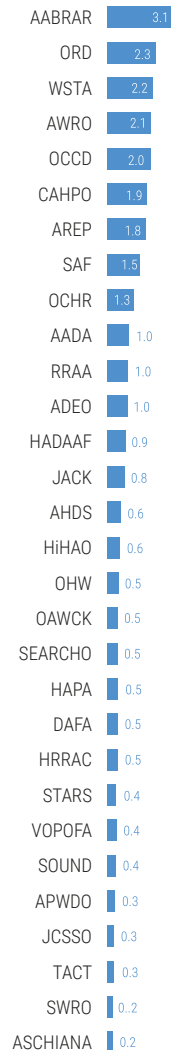
ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION

In US\$ million

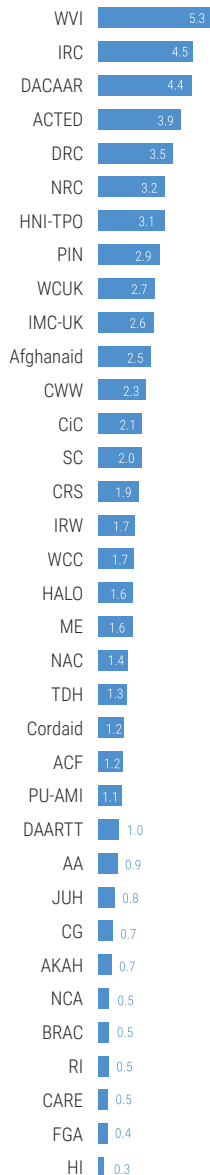
United Nations 68.9 42%



National NGO 30 18%



International NGO 66.6 40%



See Annex D for acronyms

#InvestInHumanity

AHF Afghanistan
Humanitarian
Fund

UNOCHA.ORG/AHF
GMS.UNOCHA.ORG
FTS.UNOCHA.ORG

SOCIAL MEDIA

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