

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
AFGHANISTAN
RAPID RESPONSE
DROUGHT
2018**

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR	Toby Lanzer
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REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

- a. Please indicate when the After Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

Soon after the completion of projects, the CERF After Action Review (AAR) took place on 20th March 2019 at the OCHA Office where all recipient agencies and their respective implementing partners participated. Seventeen people took part in this AAR session with the aim of jointly reviewing the overall CERF implementation, while capturing the lessons learned from past successes and failures, with the intention of doing better next time.

The following agencies/organizations participated in the joint AAR:

- FAO
- UNICEF
- WFP
- WHO
- OCHA
- Relief International
- World Vision International
- DACAAR
- Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report on the use of CERF funds was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team.

YES NO

The CERF report was discussed in the HCT meeting on 14th February 2019. The HC/RC informed that the 2018 CERF Rapid Drought Response Projects final Narrative Report process is just about to begin. The recipient agencies (WFP, UNICEF, WHO and FAO) were notified that OCHA/HFU will share the reporting package, guidelines and timeline with the respective recipient agencies next week. Relevant agencies were requested to submit their final narrative reports to the HFU by 31 March 2019. Participants agencies/organization in the HCT meeting were: ECHO, UNICEF, IOM, ACBAR, FAO, OCHA, UNHCR, DFID, UNDP, RCO, WHO, UNFPA, WFP, Oxfam, UNAMA HR, NRC, Save the Children, Protection Cluster, DACAAR, ICRC, AOAD, USAID, CHA, IRC, and UNDSS.

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES NO

This RC/HC Report was shared for review with in-country stakeholders via email.

PART I

Strategic Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

I am very pleased that the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and its partners successfully delivered critical assistance to vulnerable people in Afghanistan last year.

CERF granted US\$12 million to the FSAC, WASH and nutrition partners (FAO, WFP, WHO and UNICEF) under its Rapid Response window. This fund supported 630,580 people from July 2018 to March 2019 in the northern, western and southern regions.

Much of Afghanistan languished in drought for months last year. Of 34 provinces, 22 (almost two thirds of the country), experienced severe rain deficits and limited snowfall. There was a 70 per cent countrywide reduction in precipitation for the fifth consecutive year, obstructing the irrigation of most agricultural lands. These irreversibly impacted the 2018 agriculture season - 1.4 million people needed emergency assistance such as food; agricultural-based livelihoods and livestock; water-tanks, sanitation and hygiene facilities; services for displaced people in informal settlements; and lifesaving emergency nutrition services.

Recipients and partner organizations reviewed the projects after completion and agreed that they had, overall, achieved the objectives of their projects.

1. OVERVIEW

18-RR-AFG-31254 TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)	
a. TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	191,015,000
FUNDING RECEIVED BY SOURCE	
CERF	11,937,469
COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUND (<i>if applicable</i>)	3,624,495
OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	149,460,467
b. TOTAL FUNDING RECEIVED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	165,022,431

18-RR-AFG-31254 TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY PROJECT AND SECTOR (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 03/08/2018			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
FAO	18-RR-FAO-019	Food Security – Agriculture	2,000,000
UNICEF	18-RR-CEF-076	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	2,199,929
UNICEF	18-RR-CEF-077	Nutrition – Nutrition	1,186,992
WFP	18-RR-WFP-044	Food Security - Food Aid	5,000,000

WFP	18-RR-WFP-045	Nutrition – Nutrition	1,362,704
WHO	18-RR-WHO-028	Nutrition – Nutrition	187,844
TOTAL			11,937,469

18-RR-AFG-31254 TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods	6,927,580
- Funds transferred to Government partners*	637,644
- Funds transferred to International NGOs partners*	3,498,591
- Funds transferred to National NGOs partners*	873,654
- Funds transferred to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*	5,009,889
TOTAL	11,937,469

* These figures should match with totals in Annex 1.

2. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT AND NEEDS

Severe drought affected more than two-thirds of Afghanistan in 2018, devastated the agricultural sector across the worst-affected provinces. People continued to use mobility, often as the only coping reaction to the harsh drought conditions. This led to a significant increase of displacement, especially in the western region of the country.

An estimated 263,000 people were displaced in the provinces of Badghis, Hirat and Ghor alone (Western part of the country), resulting in the establishment of 19 informal settlements. While immediate humanitarian assistance remained for safeguarding the lives and protecting the needs of IDPs and returnees, both groups often required longer-term and significant development assistance. Lack of basic services, socio-economic pressures and inter-communal tensions created inequalities and resulted in secondary displacements.

Evidence from satellite imagery and data analyses carried out by iMMAP and FEWSNET, and findings from FAO's Rapid Assessment of the 2018 winter dry spell conducted in February 2018, as well as observations from operational agencies and actors in the field, indicated that Afghanistan was indeed in the midst of an intense drought. Satellite imagery of vegetation conditions showed that planted areas were under severe stress (with much lower vegetation density compared to the average), indicating either crop failure or uncultivated arable land. Farmers had also reported notable decreases in the hectares of irrigated and rain-fed wheat cultivated in 2018 (26 per cent and 66 per cent respectively) due to limited water availability, which meant that they had no choice but to reduce their wheat planted areas or delay planting to minimize losses. This led to the unavailability of vegetation in pastures and farmlands, which in turn negatively impacted the availability of fodder and decreased the ability of pastoralists and herders to feed and water their livestock, resulting in a deterioration in the body condition of livestock and the selling of animals at very low prices.

The drought – a result of the La Niña phenomenon associated with reduced rain and snowfall levels – left more than 9.9 million people food insecure. According to the integrated food security phase classification (IPC) conducted in late 2017, most of the drought affected areas were at or beyond IPC 3. The precipitation map of February 2018 indicated that the damage had already been done. Despite the moderate (10-25 mm) to heavy (25-50 mm) precipitations that occurred over the central, northern, north-eastern, eastern, and south-eastern parts of the country in the month of March 2018, which helped ease the significant seasonal precipitation deficit, the cumulative deficits remained substantial throughout the country, with adverse impacts on spring wheat planting and water availability for domestic use.

In general, the situation of water supply and sanitation in Afghanistan is one of the worst in the world with more than 36 per cent of Afghans living without access to improved safe water sources and 47 per cent still using unimproved sanitation facilities. In March 2018 a joint rapid assessment by WASH cluster partners, including the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) found that up to 35 per cent of existing water sources had dried up or were on the verge of drying up. Provinces in the western region were by far the most affected areas, where drought-affected IDPs needed urgent WASH assistance. Furthermore, another rapid assessment conducted in June 2018 by REACH across 900 Community Development Councils (CDCs) in 10 highly affected provinces, showed families and communities faced a serious water crisis. Overall impact of worsening drought conditions in water sources is severe and over 1.0 million people across Afghanistan facing acute shortage of drinking water and risking displacement if not responded in a timely manner.

The impact of drought on the nutritional status of vulnerable groups, especially children under the age of five, was highly linked to reduced access to safe water, health concerns and the increased likelihood of food insecurity. The deterioration in the nutritional status of drought affected communities worsened between July and October 2018. At the beginning of 2018, the nutrition cluster estimated that between July and December, the number of acutely malnourished children would be 482,000. A total, 482,000 children aged 6-59 months with acute malnutrition (severe and moderate acute malnutrition) in 20 drought affected provinces from July to December 2018. Of those, 147,076 were the estimated number of children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) – (67,655 boys and 79,421 girls); and 334,924 were estimated as Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) - (154,065 boys and 180,859 girls). Of the total estimated number of 482,000 children with acute malnutrition, it was estimated that around 25,000 would be IDP and the rest would be people in need in the area of origin.

However, following analysis of the acute malnutrition data, admission trends and nutrition surveillance in drought-affected provinces, the cluster identified an increase of 125,000 additional new acute malnutrition cases of children under five years. A SMART nutrition survey conducted in July 2018 in Badghis province (one of the worst drought affected province) showed a critical level of acute malnutrition estimated at Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence of 19.7 per cent and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) prevalence of 5.7 per cent. Unless life-saving timely nutrition assistance is provided to acutely malnourished children and women, a significant impact on the rates of mortality and morbidity can be expected. According to WHO, acute malnutrition, and specifically SAM, is a life-threatening condition, and if left untreated, may result in deaths in about 30 per cent to 50 per cent of affected cases.

The Government of Afghanistan declared a drought in mid-April 2018 and requested the international community's support. The government initiated its response for animal feed in mid-April with support from the World Bank (which provided USD \$2 million) and IFAD (USD \$1 million), and by reallocating funds through the finance ministry (approximately AFN 288 million or USD 4,080,000). Animal feed distribution was started based on the mortality evidence coming from different provinces. A total of 5,240 MT was allocated to Jawzjan, Faryab and Balkh and 1,470 MT were allocated for Hirat, Ghor and Badghis provinces till June 2018.

The CERF¹ grant allowed FSAC, WASH and Nutrition partners (FAO, WFP, UNICEF and WHO), with the support of their respective implementing partners, to provide life-saving activities by delivering an integrated emergency assistance to drought affected people. The fund mainly focused on the most vulnerable groups in the provinces who were critically affected by the severe drought. It also addressed the most essential gaps in the humanitarian response that could have led to further deterioration in the humanitarian condition in the targeted locations. It also played a vital role in providing safe water and hygiene services to the most affected population at a critical time of need so as to stem the outbreak of waterborne diseases and curtail displacement. In addition to this, the CERF fund also provided emergency nutrition services to more than 21,400 beneficiaries.

The CERF complemented other humanitarian responses which had been implemented as part of the revised 2018-2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). The Humanitarian Coordinator for Afghanistan, with the support of the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund (AHF) Advisory Board approved US\$ 62.6 million in 2018. This included US\$37 million just for the drought

¹ CERF is one of the fastest and most effective ways to support rapid humanitarian response for people affected by natural disasters and armed conflict. The Fund, which is managed by United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), receives voluntary contributions year round from United Nations Member States and Observers, regional governments, private sector, foundations and individuals. The money is set aside for immediate use at the onset of emergencies, in rapidly deteriorating situations and in protracted crises that fail to attract sufficient resources. For more information, go to cerf.un.org

response through the ESNFI, WASH, FSAC, Nutrition, Health and Protection clusters, while ensuring complementarity with the CERF and other funding mechanism in the country.

3. PRIORITIZATION PROCESS

The 2018 CERF strategy was sparked by the unprecedented weather condition in Afghanistan that led to an acute food insecurity, documented through satellite imagery data analysis, field observations and several rapid needs assessments. This led to an inter-cluster drought contingency plan in May 2018 and the HCT's decision to kick-start the drought response through agriculture, livelihoods, nutrition and WASH activities. The contingency plan mainly focused on a timely and effective response to the drought in the light of the number of planning assumptions developed by the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT). A drought technical review committee (DTRC) was established under the leadership of government composed of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Rural Development (MRRD), Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), the Civil Society Organization (CSO), Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG), Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS), OCHA, FSAC, WASH, and nutrition clusters to ensure coordination and collaboration amongst humanitarian community.

FAO, in consultation with the FSAC and MAIL, conducted a rapid dry spell assessment in 80 communities from 40 districts spread throughout 20 provinces, in order to capture a snapshot of the situation in the month of February 2018. This assessment used a combination of satellite-based precipitation data from FEWS NET, land-based data on precipitation, ground water levels and river flow from hydrological stations owned by the Ministry of Energy and Water. Perception surveys were given to farmers, provincial Directorates of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, and UN and non-government organization in the targeted provinces. The funding proposal for CERF was developed to cover the critical gap identified in the drought Inter-Agency Contingency Plan (IACP) developed in May 2018, which identified over one million drought affected people in need of immediate WASH assistance. UNICEF also used the findings of the joint WASH cluster sponsored assessment carried out by REACH to further establish needs in the specific areas. The nutrition cluster, in consultation with the Strategic Advisory Board (SAG) – comprised of public health nutrition experts from government, UN agencies, national and international NGOs – and in close coordination with the ICCT, undertook a comprehensive data analysis. This was used for forecasting and estimating the potential effect of drought on the nutritional status of the people, especially children aged under the age of five.

Gender was taken into account in the design and implementation of the CERF Rapid Response projects. The needs assessments (containing an adequate gender and age analysis) were adapted to the specific needs and capacities of different gender and age groups. All men, women, boys and girls were targeted by the different components (especially in needs assessment and community mobilization) of the CERF-RR 2018 grants. The projects' activities aimed to address the most vulnerable groups affected by drought conditions.

The CERF has complemented funding with the Country-Based Pooled Fund (CBPF) as an integrated approach to support humanitarian responses by focusing on those affected by drought. CERF-supported grants with a total value of approximately US\$12 million have been implemented in Balkh, Jawzjan, Samangan, Nimroz, Helmand, Hirat, Badghis, Ghor, Faryab, Sar-e-Pul, Kandahar, Badakhshan, Bamyán, and Nuristan provinces (other three drought affected provinces were covered by other funding sources) in close consultation with the ICCT and Strategic Advisory Group. Considering additional drought-related response needs of clusters not funded through other sources, the AHF allocated US\$37 million for drought response in 2018. It supported 48 projects in line with the HRP to improve responses through an inclusive and coordinated process. The core elements of the integrated approach of the UN pooled fund mechanisms (CBPF and CERF) were:

- Drought, including drought related diseases, displacement and protection;
- Urgent humanitarian life-saving responses;
- Increased allocated funding through an inclusive and coordinated process which improved the humanitarian response;
- Cash provision of emergency shelter (in-kind) and NFI (cash-assistance). Scaling up the current shelter response by providing technical support to enhance cluster coordination;
- Contribute to the delivery of the HRP within the context of the Humanitarian Program Cycle (HPC);
- Complementarity of funding mechanisms by using CERF and AHF jointly in a way to ensure the best value for money;

- WASH activities under the CERF grant were implemented in the most severely affected provinces by providing safe drinking water and maintaining basic hygiene for six months (August 2018 – January 2019). AHF supported water source/system rehabilitation activities in the same geographical locations as CERF to provide recovery and durable solutions.
- Both CERF and AHF proposals were reviewed by the Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) of OCHA. This ensured a comprehensive process that took in factors the type of activities, geographical coverage and target of beneficiaries. Furthermore, the AHF Strategic Review and Technical Review Committees took into consideration the projects under CERF RR- grants during the review of AHF proposals;

4. CERF RESULTS

CERF Rapid Response window allocated US\$12 million to Afghanistan to support the critical response to the drought last year, in the western, southern and north-eastern regions. This funding enabled FSAC, WASH and Nutrition partners (FAO, WFP, WHO and UNICEF) to provide critical emergency support to 630,580 drought-affected people. The FSAC cluster reached 417,240 people with livelihood protection packages that included animal feed, fodder crop seed, and livestock deworming treatment. Rural agriculture labourers and small-scale agriculture and subsistence livestock farmers also benefited. The provision of nutritional Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) reached 59,933 under-five-year-old children, as well as pregnant and lactating women; 155 adults received training on inpatient management of SAM; 272,992 men, women, boys and girls benefited from sanitation and hygiene, safe drinking water-tankering and water storage facilities.

FAO: The agency and its implementing partners with the CERF US\$2 million fund provided urgently needed livelihood protection to 14,000 drought-affected households (HH), corresponding to a total of 119,740 people, in Nimroz, Ghor, Herat and Jawzjan provinces throughout the project period between August 2018 and March 2019. A total of 7,000 livestock raising HH (58,540 persons in total) received a livestock-based livelihoods protection package, which included animal feed (150kg per HH), fodder crop seed (3 kg per HH) and livestock deworming treatment. The livestock package enabled households affected by drought to protect and sustain productivity of their animals, which produce essential food for family consumption and income generation into the spring and throughout the rest of the year. A total of 7,000² drought-affected farming HH (61,200 persons) received an agriculture-based livelihoods protection package. Each package included certified wheat seed (50 kg), quality urea (50 kg) and DAP (50 kg) fertilizers for the wheat planting season (Nov-Mar), and home garden kits containing assorted vegetable seeds combined with cash for tools (10\$ per HH) to 5,000 HH. The agriculture package enabled the HH reached by the project to resume or maintain agricultural production, produce enough wheat to meet the HH annual consumption and to enrich their diets with the vegetables harvested and generate small additional income by selling the surplus.

WFP: CERF allocated US\$5 million for food aid and US\$1.3 million for nutrition programmes under its Rapid Response window to support WFP an integrated emergency assistance for the drought-affected people across food security, nutrition, agriculture and livestock. The nutrition programme covered the additional caseload of moderate acute malnourished (MAM) children, malnourished pregnant and lactating women and children at higher risk of malnutrition because of drought in the priority provinces. The funding allowed WFP to reach 334,496 girls, boys, women and men with the assistance.

UNICEF: The nutrition project with total CERF allocation US\$1,186,992 provided life-saving SAM treatment services for children under five years of age in drought affected areas. The funding from CERF enabled UNICEF and its implementing partners to provide nutritional support for 18,304 children aged under-five with SAM through fixed health facilities, sub-health centres and integrated mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNTs) in the targeted locations.

The UNICEF WASH project met its overall objective of saving lives in an effective and timely manner by preventing the outbreak of waterborne diseases and safeguarding dignity among the target population, especially women and children who usually bear

² A total of 14,000 households were supported with urgent needed livelihood protection, included 58,540 people under livestock (output 2) and 61,200 people under the agriculture component (output 3) of the project.

the brunt of household chores, including water collection. The project with total approved budget US\$2.2 million, benefitted 272,992 people (62,788 women, 53,233 men, 79,168 girls and 77,803 boys) among whom 156,970 were children. Out of this total, 223,429 benefitted from drinking water, 20,000 from gender sensitive latrine facilities and 174,204 from hygiene promotion messages and hygiene kits.

UNICEF was also very successful with the results for project output 1, for the distribution of sufficient drinking water for the internally displaced people. A total of 176,776 displaced people were assisted with water, surpassed the planned target by 325%. Out of this, 78,896 people were reached specific for the water tankering activity and that with durable solution for 24,320 people. It is important to note that there was an overlap of 7,000 people in the Muqur district of Badghis province where people received water supply by tankering for 60 days while durable solutions were being implemented (building of household water storage facilities).

WHO: This project with total CERF allocation of US\$187,844 focused on supporting the inpatient management of children with medically complicated SAM through a therapeutic feeding unit (TFU). This component served 4,633 children (2,363 boys and 2,270 girls) aged 0 to 59 months through strengthening the operational capacity of 27 inpatient SAM facilities with milk preparation kits, essential therapeutic feeding unit medical equipment and refresher training for 155 health workers.

5. PEOPLE REACHED

Table four below consists of the beneficiaries reached by various clusters, as reported by the UN recipient agencies, which undertook measures to avoid double counting within their sectors.

FAO reached to 14,000 households under their project. At the application stage, FAO used the national average household size of 7.7 people (Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey 2016-2017) to estimate the total number of people targeted. Based on this estimate, FAO was planning to reach 107,800 people. However, the agency surveyed all targeted households and the total number of people actually reached was 119,740, exceeding the planned figure by approximately 10 per cent. Of that number, 61,200 people (30,451 male and 30,749 female) benefitted from agriculture activities and 58,540 people (29,865 male and 28,675 female) benefitted from livestock activities. There was no overlapping of beneficiaries nor risk of double counting, as the villages targeted by FAO with agriculture support were different from the ones targeted with livestock support.

The fund enabled UNICEF and partners to provide lifesaving treatment services to 8,420 boys and 9,884 girls with SAM within the project period. UNICEF under WASH project, reached 272,992 people, where 57.5 per cent were children under the age of 18 and 42.5 per cent were adults. Double counting was avoided by ensuring that only the biggest number of people receiving any one of the three services (water, sanitation or hygiene) was counted, instead of adding the population figures under each service to make up the total.

WFP provided food aid services to 297,500 people and nutrition services to 36,996 people under CERF funded projects. As planned, 42,500 households received services in targeted provinces. These households were supported in rural areas with in-kind food aid (50 kg wheat, 5 kg pulses, 4.5 kg oil, 0.5 salts). Families with children from 6 – 59 months also received 1.5 kg Plumpy Doze additionally. WFP procured nutritional foods (PlumpySup/AchaMum, Supercereal (a wheat-soya-blend with sugar), PlumpyDoz/WawaMum). The food was distributed through the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) in nine provinces in clinics, as well as through mobile health and nutrition teams. Under the nutrition component, WHO reached 4,663 children under the age of five by supporting the operational capacity of 27 therapeutic feeding units.

18-RR-AFG-31254 TABLE 4: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY SECTOR¹

Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Food Security - Agriculture	31,923	27,501	59,424	34,948	25,368	60,316	66,871	52,869	119,740
Food Security - Food Aid	81,426	64,365	145,791	84,730	66,979	151,709	166,156	131,344	297,500
Nutrition - Nutrition	27,636	5,474	33,110	26,897	81	26,978	54,533	5,555	60,088
WASH - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	79,168	54,598	133,766	81,898	57,328	139,226	161,066	111,926	272,992

¹ Best estimate of the number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector.

18-RR-AFG-31254 TABLE 5: TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING²

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Planned	194,928	133,561	328,489	200,410	133,829	334,239	395,338	267,390	662,728
Reached	188,230	124,437	312,667	193,525	124,388	317,913	381,755	24,8825	630,580

² Best estimate of the total number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding. This should, as best possible, exclude significant overlaps and double counting between the sectors.

18-RR-AFG-31254 TABLE 6: PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY CATEGORY

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees		
IDPs	57,795	183,195
Host population	49,150	149,885
Affected people (none of the above)	555,783	297,500
Total (same as in table 5)	662,728	630,580

6. CERF's ADDED VALUE

a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to people in need?

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

CERF funding was the first contribution received by recipient agencies (especially FAO) for the 2018 drought response, and it has enabled early response and fast delivery of life-saving assistance to affected people. CERF funding enabled UN agencies and their respective implementing partners to rapidly reach drought-affected households with food security – agriculture, food aid, nutrition and WASH services. The drought induced increase in caseload further stretched the response capacity of the nutrition workers at the service delivery point. Timely support was provided to Therapeutic Feeding points to complete planned activities. WHO received funds and enabled the agency to expeditiously activate its internal procurement process. With CERF funds, WFP managed to enhance a full-scale response immediately in October 2018, and used its existing stocks for ongoing activities to provide fast assistance and replenished once the CERF procured food arrived.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

CERF funding was time-critical, as it has enabled the recipient agencies to provide humanitarian responses to drought-affected populations. FAO provided certified wheat seed to 7,000 households in time for the 2018 winter planting season. The package contained 50 kg of certified wheat seed and 100 kg of quality fertilizers. UNICEF WASH and nutrition activities were essential to ensuring delivery of time-critical life-saving services in the targeted areas. For WFP, the fund was critical for the scale-up and continuation of assistance. WHO provided support with the aim of strengthening the operational capacities of the health facilities that offer inpatient management of SAM.

c) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

CERF recipients' agencies were able to mobilize and sensitize humanitarian partners, including local and international NGOs regarding the importance of the timely response to targeted populations. The fund helped support emergency collaboration and coordination amongst the UN agencies, NGOs, government organizations at various levels. However, the After Action Review also highlighted experience from partners that close coordination could be further improved throughout the lifecycle of the projects, both at national and sub-national levels.

d) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

The CERF Rapid Response was the first funding received by FAO on the drought response plan. It enabled the agency to quickly scale-up response capacity, and its ability to raise awareness and interest of other donors on the importance of responding immediately to save the agriculture – and livestock-based livelihoods of the most vulnerable rural households. This resulted in further resources mobilized for this sector, not only for FAO, but also for other Food Security and Agriculture Cluster partners. With the timely initiation of CERF funded activities, UNICEF was also seeking for additional sources of funding. Ultimately, the agency secured additional resources from USAID/FFP. WFP applied for additional funding and CERF fund helped other donors understand the extent of the crisis and the urgency for resources.

e) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response

The CERF has always supported the critical needs and contributed fastest and most effectively to enable people to make the best use of available resources. The support under the CERF Rapid Response window significantly contributed to the programmes coverage and supported the scale up of lifesaving activities for the affected population. The fund complemented UN agencies (recipient agencies) commitment to support the government of Afghanistan and other national and international organizations for the provision of humanitarian response.

7. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE <u>CERF SECRETARIAT</u>	
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement
CERF provided much needed resources to cover the critical need of the affected population.	The grant was very useful in providing integrated services, saving lives and preventing any outbreak diseases.
The initial proposal was submitted in mid-June 2018 and it took six weeks to finalize the proposal by ICCT and OCHA country office.	CERF is one of the fastest way to guarantee urgently needed humanitarian assistance, hence the proposal review and approval process from country to CERF secretariat needs to be much faster.
During the after action review session, it has been revealed that the overall understanding of the recipient agencies and implementing partners needs to be increased on the CERF proposal, allocation, implementation, evaluation and reporting processes.	The CERF secretariat to enhance the knowledge of UN agencies and OCHA country office with special focus on the process and strategic use of CERF funding and its complementarity with other humanitarian funds. This will also help to improve CERF administration and procedure to ensure timely respond to day-to-day queries.

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR <u>COUNTRY TEAMS</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
The partnership and coordination between the recipient agencies and NGOs were very important to the implementation of the project to ensure a comprehensive response and avoided duplication of efforts. Access negotiations were carried out by each partner with local authorities to reach the most vulnerable population.	Continue to promote such actions between agencies to maximize impact of humanitarian response. Local actors at district level could/should be encouraged to take a stronger coordination role and be accordingly empowered, through local coordination structures and between clusters' partners. This could allow the possibility of having the same NGOs that develop joint proposals as implementing partners of UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes (AFPs). In order to avoid access denials, AFPs need to continuously invest in access with giving clarity of work in the country under the current political and security context.	HCT and recipient agencies
The OCHA country office played an important role in facilitating the process. Leadership for coordinating the humanitarian response at the field level is vital for an effective response.	Improving leadership for coordination of humanitarian response at the field level, especially for CERF grants.	OCHA Country Office
Precise analysis for targeting and identifying locations prior to the submission of partners' proposals resulted in a coordinated response.	Improve pre-proposal assessments & analysis to precisely identify the targeted locations and prevent duplication.	ICCT & OCHA
The CERF project has also increased the technical capacity of local animal feed producers and seed suppliers. However, receiving project data on time from implementing partners was somewhat difficult, mostly due to the remoteness of the project areas.	To strengthen the capacity of IPs in using technologies, such as tablets for data collection, instead of paper forms. And continue to promote such actions between UN and local private sector to maximize impact of humanitarian response, avoiding delays in procurement processes up to delivery of goods to beneficiaries.	Recipient agencies

PART II

8. PROJECT REPORTS

8.1. Project Report 18-RR-FAO-019,18-RR-WFP-044 - FAO, WFP

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	FAO WFP	2. Country:	Afghanistan
3. Cluster/Sector:	FAO - Food Security – Agriculture WFP - Food Security – Food Aid	4. Project code (CERF):	18-RR-FAO-019 18-RR-WFP-044
5. Project title:	Emergency food security, agriculture and livestock assistance for drought affected populations.		
6.a Original Start date:	11/07/2018 (FAO) 11/07/2018 (WFP)	6.b Original End date	10/01/2019 (FAO) 10/01/2019 (WFP)
6.c. No-cost Extension	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	10/03/2019 (FAO)
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 3)		
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 176,850,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 149,000,000
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 7,000,000
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		US\$ 3,029,423
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government Partners ▪ International NGOs ▪ National NGOs ▪ Red Cross/Crescent 		<p style="text-align: right;">US\$ 0</p> <p style="text-align: right;">US\$ 2,158,392</p> <p style="text-align: right;">US\$ 871,031</p> <p style="text-align: right;">US\$ 0</p>

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF RR grant, FAO, WFP and their implementing partners provided urgently needed livelihood protection to 14,000 households (HH). At the same time, in-kind food aid to 42,500 drought-affected HHs was provided between October 2018 and March 2019. These services reached 417,240 people with food aid, the livestock package and deworming treatment.

Through FAO (under the livestock component), 7,000 households received a livelihoods protection package in Nimroz, Ghor, Hirat and Jawzjan provinces. The package allowed households to protect and sustain the productivity of their animals, for family consumption and income generation. Animal feed and deworming treatments to 55,521 cattle, sheep and goats, minimized the risk of losses from mortality and disease during the winter. Under the agriculture component, 61,200 people received an agriculture-based package, which included certified wheat seed (50 kg), quality urea (50 kg) and DAP (50 kg) fertilizers for the wheat planting season. In addition to this, FAO and

its IPs distributed cash for tools (10\$ per HH) to 5,000 HH who had also received home garden kits. Finally, FAO carried out training of trainers (ToT) to 55 Directorate of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock's and implementing partners' staff.

WFP made a significant contribution to the response by reaching all 42,500 HH (297,500 people) as planned in Ghor, Badghis, Hirat, Jawzjan, and Nimroz provinces with monthly ration of in-kind food aid (50 kg wheat, 5 kg pulses, 4.5 kg oil, 0.5 salts). In addition to this, families with children from 6-59 months received 1.5 kg Plumpy Doze.

3. Changes and Amendments

A two-month No Cost Extension (NCE) combined with partial reprogramming was requested by FAO and approved by CERF secretariat for two reasons: first, while the needs of vulnerable pastoralists affected by the drought continued to rise during the implementation period and the market price of animal feed procured by FAO fell lower than originally estimated (US\$474 per metric ton against a planned figure of US\$540). This allowed FAO to expand the distribution of animal feed to meet the growing needs. At the same time, FAO faced challenges in the procurement of hand tools for the home garden component, as none of the bidders identified through tender were able to deliver the tools in accordance with the required timeframe. In view of this, FAO considered the feasibility of a cash-based intervention to enable targeted households to purchase hand tools available in local markets. Through a rapid market assessment in the project locations, it was confirmed that hand tools for home gardening were available locally. Moreover, FAO and its implementing partners assessed the risk factors associated with cash transfers in targeted areas. Due to very high security risks, it was decided not to implement cash-based interventions in Shiendand district, Hirat province. In view of this, only 5,000 HH out of the 7,000 HH who received vegetable garden seed could be included in the cash-for-tools intervention. Based on the above information, FAO opted for distribute cash to 5,000 HH to allow them to purchase the hand tools needed to cultivate the home gardens. The post distribution survey conducted four weeks after the cash distribution confirmed that 97 per cent of HH who received the cash transfer procured home gardening tools in the local market.

4. People Reached

4a. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by age group and sex

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Planned	110,931	87,688	198,619	115,432	91,249	206,681	226,363	178,937	405,300
Reached (Agriculture)	31,923	27,501	59,424	34,948	25,368	60,316	66,871	52,869	119,740
Reached (Food Aid)	81,426	64,365	145,791	84,730	66,979	151,709	166,156	131,344	297,500

4b. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by category

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached) Agriculture	Number of people (Reached) Food Aid
Refugees			
IDPs			
Host population			
Affected people (none of the above)	405,300	119,740	297,500
Total (same as in 4a)	405,300	119,740	297,500

In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or With CERF funds, FAO reached its target of 14,000 households. At the time of application, FAO used the national average household size of 7.7 persons (Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey 2016-2017) to estimate the total number of people targeted. Based on

<i>category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	this estimate, FAO was planning to reach 107,800 people. However, FAO surveyed all targeted 14,000 households and the total number of people actually reached was 119,740, exceeding the planned figure by approximately 10 per cent.
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5. CERF Result Framework	
Project objective	Protect and rehabilitate livelihoods for the vulnerable population at risk of hunger and malnutrition through appropriate food and agriculture response in 5 drought affected provinces.

Output 1	42,500 rural drought - affected HHs will receive food assistance			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of drought-affected rural people receiving food aid	297,500 persons	297,500 persons	Reports from implementing partners, collected by WFP area offices and compiled in the Country Office
Indicator 1.2	Amount of mixed food distributed	5,334 metric tons	5,334 MT	Supply Chain: Logistics Execution Support System (LESS)
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		No variance reported.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Beneficiary targeting and selection	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), World Vision International (WVI), Tawana Services for Development and Cultural Organization (TSDCO), Ansari Rehabilitation Association for Afghanistan (ARAA), Afghanistan National Re-Construction Coordination (ANCC), Community elders/Shura, Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), Project Assistant Team (PAT) monitors,		
Activity 1.2	Food distribution	NRC, WVI, TSDCO, ARAA, ANCC and Rural Rehabilitation Association for Afghanistan (RRAA)		
Activity 1.3	Post-distribution monitoring	M&E, PAT monitors		

Output 2	7,000 livestock-dependent families affected by drought will receive concentrated livestock feed, deworming and fodder seed.			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification

Indicator 2.1	Number of targeted households supported with livestock inputs. (animal feed and deworming)	7,000 households	7,000 households	distribution forms and databases
Indicator 2.2	Quantity of concentrated animal feed procured and distributed	700 MT	1,050 MT	Purchase Orders
Indicator 2.3	Quantity of deworming procured and distributed	49,000 doses	55,521 doses	De-worming database
Indicator 2.4	Quantity of fast growing fodder crop seed procured and distributed	7,000 households	7,000 households	distribution forms and databases
Indicator 2.5	No of MAIL staff and service providers staff received ToT	50	55	Training attendance sheet
Indicator 2.6	% of beneficiaries trained on livestock management	70%	70%	Training follow up
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		FAO reported that the needs of vulnerable pastoralists affected by the drought continued to raise during the implementation period. The market price of animal feed procured by FAO was lower than originally estimated (US\$474 per metric ton against a planned figure of US\$540). This allowed FAO to expand the distribution of animal feed to meet the growing needs. FAO could procure approximately additional 350 MT of animal feed and distribute 50kg in addition to the 100kg per beneficiary already distributed, which further protected the livestock during the harsh winter months.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Selection of beneficiaries for livestock inputs (Concentrated animal feed, fast growing fodder crop seeds and deworming medicine);	FAO, Directorate of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock (DAIL) and Implementing partners (Afghanaid, OXFAM, ACTED, ANRCC)		
Activity 2.2	Distribution of inputs (Concentrated animal feed, fast growing fodder crop seeds and de-wormers) to selected beneficiaries;	FAO, Directorate of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock (DAIL) and Implementing partners (Afghanaid, OXFAM, ACTED, ANRCC)		
Activity 2.3	Provide technical trainings on livestock management and fast-growing fodder crop cultivation to service providers, MAIL and beneficiaries	FAO, Directorate of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock (DAIL) and Implementing partners (Afghanaid, OXFAM, ACTED, ANRCC)		
Activity 2.4	Conduct post distribution monitoring	FAO, Directorate of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock (DAIL) and Implementing partners (Afghanaid, OXFAM, ACTED, ANRCC)		
Output 3	7,000 drought affected farming families will receive certified wheat seed along quality fertilizers (DAP and Urea) and vegetables seed.			

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Number of targeted households supported with agricultural inputs. (certified wheat, fertilizer and vegetable seeds)	7,000 Households	7,000 Households	distribution forms and databases
Indicator 3.2	Quantity of certified wheat seed procured and distributed	350 MT	350 MT	Purchase Orders
Indicator 3.3	Quantity of DAP fertilizer procured and distributed	350 MT	350 MT	Purchase Orders
Indicator 3.4	Quantity of urea fertilizer procured and distributed	350 MT	350 MT	Purchase Orders
Indicator 3.5	No of MAIL staff and service providers' staff received ToT on wheat and vegetable cultivation	50 persons	55 persons	Training participant list
Indicator 3.6	% of beneficiaries trained on home gardening and wheat cultivation	70%	73%	Training follow up
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		No significant variance reported.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Selection of beneficiaries for agriculture inputs (wheat and vegetables seeds package)	FAO, Directorate of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock (DAIL) and Implementing partners (Afghanaid, OXFAM, ACTED, ANRCC)		
Activity 3.2	Distribution of inputs certified (wheat seed, DAP and Urea fertilizer and vegetable seeds) to selected beneficiaries	FAO, Directorate of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock (DAIL) and Implementing partners (Afghanaid, OXFAM, ACTED, ANRCC)		
Activity 3.3	Provide technical trainings to service providers, MAIL and beneficiaries on home gardening and wheat cultivation	FAO, Directorate of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock (DAIL) and Implementing partners (Afghanaid, OXFAM, ACTED, ANRCC)		
Activity 3.4	Distribution of cash for gardening tools	FAO, Directorate of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock (DAIL) and Implementing partners (AHDAA, ACTED, ANRCC)		
Activity 3.5	Conduct post distribution monitoring	FAO, Directorate of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock (DAIL) and Implementing partners (Afghanaid, OXFAM, ACTED, ANRCC & AHDAA)		

6. Accountability to Affected People

A) Project design and planning phase:

FAO:

The agency consulted various stakeholders, including community Shura, district and provincial level government authorities, to understand the needs and response priorities of the communities. FAO and its partners conducted assessments and missions at field level to understand needs, gaps and response priorities. In some areas, these Shuras included both women and men from the communities, and part of their role included informing and sensitizing people about the timing and purpose of assistance distributions.

WFP:

The CERF project was planned in coordination with Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT). Accountability to affected people measures were implemented during the whole time and continued in the full-scale drought response, notably by stressing the possibilities of affected communities to be consulted, provide feedback on assistance and receive relevant information.

B) Project implementation phase:

FAO:

FAO's partners involved local government authorities and community leaders during the implementation phase, which included having these representatives at all the beneficiaries' selection and distribution processes.

The sites for distribution were identified by FAO and its IPs in coordination with local authorities and community stakeholders. FAO organized separate distribution time slots for women in order to reduce their exposure to protection risks. The distribution of both the animal feed and the wheat seed went smoothly, with 83% respondents answering that they did not face any problem during the distribution. However, 16 per cent responded that they did not feel safe during the distribution, more specifically in the Shiendand district of Hirat province. In addition, one per cent of respondents also claimed that they had to pay government officials to be selected in the program or pay a "tax" to armed groups, once they had received the assistance. This issue was reported from hard to reach districts, which were controlled by non-government actors and anti-government elements (AGEs). FAO in consultation with IP is investigating this matter in order to avoid such diversions in future.

WFP:

The agency used the two main community feedback mechanisms: a compliance hotline in Kabul, where beneficiaries can provide feedback or deposit complaints to any assistance from WFP or its partners; and the inter-agency call centre AWAAZ run by UNOPS and funded by WFP, CBPF and other partners. The number of the compliance hotline is printed on the packaging of food commodities distributed by WFP and cooperating partners to inform beneficiaries of their rights and what they will receive, e.g. ration tables are displayed at the distribution sites. WFP was part of the consultations / workshops conducted under the leadership of OCHA in Hirat and Badghis on various topics, including AAP.

C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

FAO:

FAO conducted a number of monitoring activities to ensure the quality and timeliness of the response. This started from agreeing on basic standards for beneficiary selection as per the agreed criteria. FAO's local staff monitored the beneficiary selection process wherever possible. It led the procurement of inputs following its global quality standards; and it designed the tools for post distribution monitoring and overseeing the process.

FAO implementing partners advertised their Complaints Response Mechanisms to beneficiaries and local communities throughout the project activities. The PDM survey reveals that all beneficiaries had access to a complaint and feedback mechanisms. When beneficiaries were asked how they file a complaint, 59 per cent cited "they had told the organization staff", 22 per cent said that they had "called the

organization by phone”, 10 per cent cited that they had reached out to government staff and nine per cent did not respond. The PDM survey also reveals that 97 per cent of beneficiaries were satisfied by the way these distributions were conducted

WFP:

Monitoring was carried out by WFP’s M&E unit and PAT (project assistance team) monitors. The latter are independent entities contracted by WFP to help the agency with M&E of all their projects, especially in (but not limited to) areas where the agency staff are not able to securely access. These would include AGE-controlled areas.

7. Cash-Based Interventions				
7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?				
Planned		Actual		
No		Yes, CBI is a component of the CERF project		
7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated value of cash that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs). Please refer to the guidance and examples above.				
CBI modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Conditionality	c. Restriction
Cash for tools (FAO)	US\$ 50,000	Sector-specific	Unconditional	Restricted
<p>FAO faced challenges in procuring hand tools for the home garden component, as none of the bidders identified through tender were able to deliver the tools in accordance with the required timeframe. In view of this, FAO considered the feasibility of a cash-based intervention to enable targeted households to purchase hand tools available in local markets. Through a rapid market assessment in the project locations, it was confirmed that hand tools for home gardening were available locally. Moreover, FAO and its implementing partners assessed the risk factors associated with cash transfers in targeted areas. Due to very high security risks, it was decided not to implement cash-based interventions in Shiendand district, Hirat province. In view of this, only 5,000 HH out of the 7,000 HH who received vegetable garden seed could be included in the cash-for-tools intervention. Based on the above information, FAO proposed that CERF distribute cash to 5,000 HH to enable them to purchase the hand tools needed to cultivate the home gardens. The post distribution survey conducted four weeks after the cash distribution confirmed that 97 percent of HH who received the cash transfer bought home gardening tools in the local market.</p>				

8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	
<p>No evaluations have been done. However, both FAO and WFP planned to conduct post-distribution monitoring. The FAO post-distribution monitoring was conducted four weeks after the distribution of inputs covering a 10 per cent sample of the total beneficiaries. WFP is finalizing the post distribution monitoring results and will be available immediately.</p>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

8.2. Project Report 18-RR-CEF-076 - UNICEF

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	2. Country:	Afghanistan
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	4. Project code (CERF):	18-RR-CEF-076
5. Project title:	Humanitarian WASH assistance to drought affected families and communities in Afghanistan		
6.a Original Start date:	01/08/2018	6.b Original End date	31/01/2019
6.c No-cost Extension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 3)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 6,500,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 4,456,311
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 2,199,929
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		US\$ 1,967,026
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government Partners ▪ International NGOs ▪ National NGOs ▪ Red Cross/Crescent 		<p style="text-align: right;">US\$ 637,644</p> <p style="text-align: right;">US\$ 1,329,382</p> <p style="text-align: right;">US\$ 0</p> <p style="text-align: right;">US\$ 0</p>

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance
<p>UNICEF and its implementing partner, under the CERF RR 2018 grant, provided lifesaving support to 272,992 drought affected people by delivering emergency WASH services. A total of 227,672 people were supported by water-tankering for up to 135 days. A total of 22,320 people were assisted with durable water supply solutions by constructing solar powered water supply systems in three locations in Balkh and Jawzjan provinces, improving household water storage in the Muqur district of Badghis province. Sanitation facilities consisting of latrines and bathing facilities were provided to 41,000 people. As many as 211,739 people were reached with hygiene promotion messages (key messages like hand washing with soap at critical times and safe storage/handling of water). A total of 10,266 families received hygiene kits benefitting an estimated 71,862 people and a total of 3,124 sets of water kits were distributed to benefit 21,868 people.</p> <p>WASH assistance was provided in line with the SPHERE standards and the national guidelines for WASH in an emergency. The response targeted six provinces in northern, southern and western regions of Afghanistan between August 2018 and 31 January 2019. CERF funding contributed about 17 per cent towards the overall HRP objective of reaching 1.63 million people in 2018.</p>

3. Changes and Amendments

At the proposal stage, the CERF funding was considered for nine drought affected provinces. However, during implementation only six provinces were prioritized based on assessment of the situation on the ground and cluster recommendation. The actual targeted provinces were Hirat, Badghis, Nimrooz, Jawzjan, Balkh & Takhar. Three provinces, namely Helmand, Sari-Pool and Faryab were dropped as they were covered by other funding sources. Takhar was added in this project as there was a critical need for providing water-tankering to 23,770 people to stop displacement. The project had to cover the water-tankering for four and a half months in both Hirat and Qala-e-Naw IDP sites as durable solutions, especially in these two sites were not possible because the IDPs were settled on private lands and government was unable to allocate new sites for the IDPs. UNICEF was the only agency providing WASH services to 144,163 drought displaced people in Hirat and Badghis (Qala-e-Naw) during August and September 2018. At the later stage, an NGO (DACAAR), with funding from ECHO's Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM), started responding when the number of IDPs increased to more than 160,000.

In the absence of other partners, UNICEF had to continue providing the life-saving WASH services for a prolonged period. This is the main reason why the project did not fully achieve the target of durable solutions (i.e. planned target of 30,504 people; reaching only 22,320 people, 73 per cent of the planned figure) though the overall planned target was exceeded by 122 per cent. In recommendation of the WASH cluster, the project reduced the supply of daily water per person from 15 litres to 12 litres in Hirat and 10 litres in Qala-e-Naw during the month of December. This was based on the field observation of the partners. This change was communicated to the beneficiaries and sufficiency was verified through end user monitoring.

4. People Reached

4a. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by age group and sex

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Planned	59,365	41,351	100,716	61,412	42,580	103,992	120,777	83,931	204,708
Reached	79,168	54,598	133,766	81,898	57,328	139,226	161,066	111,926	272,992

4b. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by category

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
<i>Refugees</i>		
<i>IDPs</i>	54,225	176,776
<i>Host population</i>		96,216
<i>Affected people (none of the above)</i>	150,483	96,216
Total (same as in 4a)	204,708	272,992

In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:

UNICEF through CERF funding provided significant support to those affected by drought reaching 272,992 people - 133 per cent of the planned target of 204,708 people. The significant achievement was made in displaced locations where the project support reached 176,776 people - 326 per cent higher than the planned target of 54,225 people as the number of displaced people increased substantially compared to the planned figure.

In addition to UNICEF, several NGO partners mobilized resources from different sources (including the AHF 2nd standard allocation of 2018) to cover needs in their places of origin. Hence the UNICEF response through CERF in places of origin was essentially less compared to the originally planned figures for rural areas (96,216 people reached against

	planned target of 150,483). At the early stage, UNICEF was the only agency providing lifesaving WASH assistance to drought displaced people in Hirat and Badghis. UNICEF had to continue providing life-saving assistance in IDP sites to address the significant needs there. The only other agencies that provided WASH assistance in IDP sites were DACAAR from early October, and NRC from mid-November 2018.
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5. CERF Result Framework	
Project objective	<p>Overall objective of the project is to save lives in the areas of highest needs. This will be achieved by targeting drought affected children and their families and communities that are suffering from severe shortage of WASH services both at the place of origin and place of displacement.</p> <p>A full WASH package (water, sanitation and hygiene) will be provided at the place of displacement as families live in temporary shelters without latrine and means of hygiene. However, those at the place of origin will only receive water tankering and hygiene promotion with especial focus on water handling because these families are in their own houses (not displaced) and their regular means of sanitation is intact.</p>

Output 1	By end January 2019, drought affected people and communities including women and children gained access to sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal hygiene			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	95% of the targeted drought displaced people receiving safe drinking water in their place of informal settlements by tankering	54,225	176,776	Weekly updates from IPs, UNICEF monthly reports and WASH cluster monthly and quarterly updates/reports.
Indicator 1.2	85% of drought affected people in target location receiving drinking water at their place of origin by tankering	169,204	96,216	End user monitoring followed by weekly updates from IPs, UNICEF monthly reports and WASH cluster monthly and quarterly updates/reports.
Indicator 1.3	85% of drought affected people who receive reliable water from rehabilitated water system	30504	24,320	IPs report, UNICEF monthly reports and WASH cluster monthly/ quarterly updates/reports.
Indicator 1.4	5,000 of school children provided with safe drinking water (5 litres per child per day) by tankering in their learning centres.	5,000 school children from 20 schools	4,200	IPs report, UNICEF monthly reports and WASH cluster monthly/ quarterly updates/reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:	A total of 176,776 displaced people were assisted with water, 325% higher than the planned target of 54,225 people. This is because the number of displaced people increased substantially compared to the planned figure. Since no other funding source was available to meet the critical needs of IDPs, the project had to cover a higher number. However, less number of people were assisted in places of origin (96,216 people compared to 169,204 targeted), as UNICEF and several NGO partners could mobilize resources from other sources (including AHF 2 nd standard allocation of 2018) to cover the needs in those areas. As more funds were needed			

		to cover the water tankering in displaced locations for a longer period of time (60 days tankering was planned, however delivered for 135 days as there was no alternative water source available in IDP sites), less resources were available for durable solutions. As a result, only 24,320 people were covered against planned targets of 30,504. All temporary learning centres in Hirat and Qala-e-Naw were provided with WASH services in coordination with Education in Emergency working group. The needs were fully met in the target areas.
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Water tankering to 54,225 drought displaced people in Herat, Helmand and Nimroz. Implementation strategy: Displaced families will receive 15 liters per person per day of treated water by tankering where a separate water points will be established for men and women for collection. Displaced people will receive water by tankering for a maximum of 90 days.	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), the provincial Rural Rehabilitation and Development (PRRD) and World Vision International (WVI).
Activity 1.2	Water tankering to 169,204 affected people at the place of origin in Badghis, Faryab, Sari-Pool, Jawzjan, Balkh, Samangan and Nimroz, Implementation Strategy: Affected people will receive 10-15 liters of treated drinking water per person per day. Water distribution monitoring mechanism will be in place to ensure women and men are provided a separate line of distribution. CDC and local leaders will be mobilized to ensure families in the communities get their share of water in equitable manner (based on the number of affected families).	MRRD and PRRD, Relief International and World Vision International.
Activity 1.3	Procurement of Jerry Canes (20 liters) Implementation modality: UNICEF will use the jerry canes from the available stock and use CERF for replenishing the prepositioned items within two months.	UNICEF provided jerry canes from its stock
Activity 1.4	Distribution of Jerry Canes to affected families for collecting water at the place of origin. Implementation Strategy: Project will conduct the baseline survey to identify the families that don't have at least one 10 liters water container for collecting the water. Based on the findings, water containers will be distributed for those who need them urgently. A total of 2,000 families (1,400 people) will receive 10-20 liters containers (2 per family if 10 and 1 per family if 20 liters).	Relief International (RI) helped distribute the water kits including jerry canes to families in Nimroz
Activity 1.5	Installation of strategic boreholes equipped with water solar pumping system and overhead tank to facilitate water tankering in Hirat for displaced people. Implementation Strategy: Two strategic water well with solar pumping system and overhead tank will be established in Hirat, close to informal settlements to facilitate tankering. Users' committees will be established from the IDPs and two caretakers trained to look after the system.	This activity was not implemented as the government could not provide land for relocating the IDP families who were occupying private land where it was not possible to install boreholes or any other permanent water structures.
Activity 1.6	Rehabilitation, upgrading of existing water systems in Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan, Samangan and Nimroz covering estimated 20,000 drought people to provide safe water at their place of origin, thus avoiding water tankering (total of 270 water points and water storage to be rehabilitated). Implementation Strategy: Water points and water storage will be rehabilitated to cater the both immediate and longer-term needs in the drought affected communities by mobilizing CDCs, village elders and communities. In addition, hygiene promotion group (female) will be established in each water point to take care of the facility and promote hygiene among the fellow women.	MRRD, PRRD and World Vision supported installation of new water supply facilities to the affected area, place of origin.

Activity 1.7	Children attending community based or formal schools (20 schools) receive water by tankering for a period of two months. Implementation Strategy: Affected schoolchildren will receive 5 liters of treated drinking water per person per day in their school by tankering. School management and CDC will be mobilized to ensure timely distribution of water.	MRRD, PRRD and World Vision.
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Output 2	By end January, 2019, drought displaced people living in Hirat including women and children gained access to toilets that are culturally appropriate, user-friendly and gender-appropriate.
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Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	# of drought displaced people including women and children gaining access to emergency toilets that are culturally appropriate, user friendly and gender appropriate	20,000 displaced people in Hirat have access to emergency latrines (80% of the target)	41,000	Weekly update from IPs, UNICEF monthly reports and WASH cluster monthly and quarterly updates/ reports.

Explanation of output and indicators variance:	The project provided latrine and bathing facilities to 41,000 people, a 205 per cent achievement against the planned target of 20,000 people. At the time of project proposal, there were an estimated 50,000 displaced people in Hirat which increased to 100,000 while Qala-e-Naw received an additional 80,000 IDPs from neighbouring districts. This had not been envisaged at the proposal stage. Therefore, there was an increased need for more WASH services.
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Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Provision of emergency toilets to the drought displaced people living in Hirat	Danish Committee for Afghan Refugee (DACAAR) and World Vision International (WVI) implemented this component in Hirat and Qala-e-Now.
Activity 2.2	Provision of emergency toilets to the drought displaced people living in Hirat	DACAAR and WVI implemented this component in Hirat and Qala-e-Now.

Output 3	By end January, 2019, drought affected and displaced people including women and children received critical WASH related hygiene messages to prevent child illness, especially diarrhoea.
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Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	# displaced people including women and children received critical WASH related hygiene messages	49,000	148,613	End user monitoring followed by UNICEF IPs' weekly updates, UNICEF monthly reports and WASH cluster monthly and quarterly updates/reports.
Indicator 3.2	# of drought affected people including school children reached water hygiene messages at their place of origin including schools	125,204	63,126	Weekly update from IPs, UNICEF monthly reports and WASH cluster monthly and quarterly updates/reports.

Indicator 3.3	# people benefiting from distribution of family Hygiene Kits	14,000	71,862	End user monitoring followed by Weekly updates from IPs, UNICEF monthly reports and WASH cluster monthly and quarterly updates/reports.
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		A total of 148,613 displaced people (IDP) were assisted with hygiene promotion messages, 300 per cent higher than the planned target of 49,000 people. This is because the number of displaced people increased substantially compared to the planned figure. Since no other funding source was available to meet the critical needs of IDPs, the project had to cover a higher number. However, less number of people were assisted in places of origin (63,126 people compared to 125,204 targeted), as UNICEF and several NGO partners could mobilize other resources (including AHF 2 nd standard allocation of 2018) to cover the needs in those areas. Total of 71,862 people (10,266 families) benefitted from hygiene kit distribution compared to the planned target of 2,000 families (14,000 people) as the number of IDP families substantially increased in Hirat and Qala-e-Naw.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Community based health and hygiene social mobilization in IDP settlements to transfer the critical WASH related messages with handwashing with soap during the critical times including; after using the toilet, safe handling and storage of water, before cooking and feeding to the child.	MRRD and its provincial wings PRRDs, DACAAR, WVI and RI		
Activity 3.2	Procurement of family hygiene kits (as per WASH Cluster standard). Implementation modality: UNICEF will use the family hygiene kits from available stock and use CERF for replenishing the prepositioned items within two months.	UNICEF's supply and logistic department carried out the procurement as per standard procedure to replenish the family hygiene kits.		
Activity 3.3	Distribution of family hygiene kits to those displaced families living in informal settlements.	PRRDs distributed as many as 10,266 family hygiene kits to affected population based on the list of families agreed among the sectors, especially food security and NFI clusters.		
Activity 3.4	Community based health and hygiene social mobilization in host communities to transfer the critical WASH related messages focusing on safe handling of water both at home and school targeting those receiving water by tankering at their place of origin.	MRRD and its provincial wings PRRDs, DACAAR, WVI and RI.		

6. Accountability to Affected People

A) Project design and planning phase:

The project design was based on the national level rapid assessment, conducted by an NGO called REACH, on the impact of drought on water sources. This was followed by more detailed need assessments done by partners and verified by UNICEF and the WASH cluster. The project components were planned and designed in line with minimum SPHERE standards and national WASH-In-Emergency guidelines for Afghanistan. Consultations were done with relevant sectors, especially food security and agriculture, shelter and NFI

clusters and an education-in-emergency working group, to make sure there was convergence of services where possible, and to provide integrated package of services to affected families.

B) Project implementation phase:

The lifesaving emergency WASH assistance under CERF project was implemented by UNICEF's partners, namely Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development (MRRD) and its provincial wing (PRRDs), which is also the lead national agency for WASH. Three experienced international NGOs (with whom UNICEF has a standby Programme Cooperation Agreement (PCA) for emergency response), namely DACAAR, WVI and Relief International (RI), were also the key implementing partners for this project. The implementing partners were selected based on their capabilities and ability to access affected areas. These partners were responsible for community engagement, delivery of services including water supply by tankering, rehabilitation of damaged or non-functioning water systems, installation of latrine and bathing facilities and hygiene promotion in communities to disseminate critical hygiene messages; and promote safe water, sanitation and hygiene behaviours. The implementing partners recruited hygiene promoters (couples) to work in the community to engage and mobilize the affected people (women, children and men in different groups) during implementation and to ensure the effective use of services, especially the use of sanitation facilities and handwashing with soap at critical times. Use of male and female (couple) hygiene promoters enabled project to reach women, children and men equally.

C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

The project implementation was carried out by partners. At the places of origin, UNICEF used National Technical Assistants (NTAs) to monitor the project delivery, especially in the areas where UNICEF staff could not visit for security reasons. The WASH cluster coordination team also visited Hirat and Qala-e-Naw IDP sites three times to monitor the overall response. UNICEF timely introduced the end-user-monitoring tool to capture feedback of beneficiaries on the quantity and quality of service provided in IDP sites. The periodic survey conducted among beneficiaries using the tool provided valuable feedback on the appropriateness of services and needs for improvement. For example, end-users' feedbacks helped design the hygiene consumable pack to replenish the hygiene supplies for IDPs living in the informal settlements for a longer period of time. Likewise, the need for separate bathing facilities for women, fenced by tall mudbrick walls was recommended by female participants (safer, from a protection and dignity point of view). This was implemented in two IDP locations in Hirat.

7. Cash-Based Interventions				
7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?				
Planned		Actual		
No		No		
7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated value of cash that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs). Please refer to the guidance and examples above.				
CBI modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Conditionality	c. Restriction
	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
WASH action did not include cash-based interventions (CBI).				

8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

There was no plan for evaluating the project. Hence special evaluation reports are not available.

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

8.3. Project Report 18-RR-CEF-077,18-RR-WFP-045,18-RR-WHO-028 - UNICEF, WFP, WHO

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF WFP WHO	2. Country:	Afghanistan
3. Cluster/Sector:	Nutrition - Nutrition	4. Project code (CERF):	18-RR-CEF-077 18-RR-WFP-045 18-RR-WHO-028
5. Project title:	Emergency Nutrition Response to drought affected vulnerable children and women in Afghanistan		
6.a Original Start date:	01/08/2018 (UNICEF) 01/08/2018 (WFP) 01/08/2018 (WHO)	6.b Original End date	31/01/2019 (UNICEF) 31/01/2019 (WFP) 31/01/2019 (WHO)
6.c. No-cost Extension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 3)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 7,665,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 11,566,120
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 2,737,540
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		US\$ 13,440
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Government Partners</i> US\$ 0 ▪ <i>International NGOs</i> US\$ 10,817 ▪ <i>National NGOs</i> US\$ 2,623 ▪ <i>Red Cross/Crescent</i> US\$ 0 		

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF RR grant, UNICEF, WFP and WHO and their partners provided services to 60,088 beneficiaries from August 2018 to January 2019. The project reached 18,304 children aged under-five through fixed health facilities, sub-health centers and mobile teams for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treatment. It also covered Moderate Acute Malnutrition children, as well as pregnant and lactating women at higher risk of malnutrition due to drought in Saripul, Faryab, Jawzjan, Badghis, Ghor, Hirat, Kandahar, Bamyán, Daikundi provinces. In addition to this, the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) was conducted for girls and boys who were at risk of malnutrition. Furthermore, the project supported the strengthening of operational capacity of 27 Therapeutic Feeding Units (TFU's) in Badakhshan, Badghis, Bamyán, Ghor, Hirat, Jawzjan, Nuristan, Samangan and Sar-e-pul provinces for providing inpatient treatment of SAM. This was achieved through providing milk preparation kits, essential therapeutic feeding unit equipment and conducting refresher training on inpatient management of SAM for 155 health workers. The performance indicators for cure, death and defaulter rates for SAM treatment services in the targeted districts were in line with SPHERE standards. Cure rate achieved was 84 per cent, death rate of 0.3 per cent and default rate of 14 per cent.

3. Changes and Amendments

As per information provided by the recipient agencies, the activities were implemented as planned by them: no significant changes and amendments were made in the project. However, UNICEF reported that delivering SAM services in remote villages in Badghis province proved difficult. Therefore, the agency worked closely with the Ministry of Public Health and other partners to establish SAM treatment services through sub-health centers (SHC) that were located in drought affected districts of Badghis province. The agency also engaged Nutrition Extenders (i.e. individuals selected from a locality to monitor field operation in the insecure areas where UNICEF staff movement is restricted).

4. People Reached

4a. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by age group and sex

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Planned	24,632	4,522	29,154	23,566		23,566	48,198	4,522	52,720
Reached	27,636	5,474	33,110	26,897	81	26,978	54,533	5,555	60,088

4b. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by category

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
<i>Refugees</i>		
<i>IDPs</i>	3,570	6,419
<i>Host population</i>	49,150	53,669
<i>Affected people (none of the above)</i>		
Total (same as in 4a)	52,720	60,088

In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:

UNICEF planned to procure 17,344 cartons of RUTF using CERF-RR allocation to treat 17,344 with SAM. However, because of reduction in the price of RUTF during the project period, UNICEF managed to procure additional 913 cartons of RUTF using the same amount of money granted for procurement of RUTF related cost. UNICEF procured a total of 18,257 cartons of RUTF and reached a total of 18,304 children aged under-five years with SAM.

WFP was able to reach a substantially higher number of beneficiaries (36,996) than planned (14,185), because it received a higher budget from CERF than in the initial proposal for this activity. Price fluctuations of nutritious foods at the time of procurement was another reason.

WHO reached more health workers than planned for training as further consultations with MoPH resulted in a requirement to retain a critical mass of health trainers. Higher admissions for inpatient SAM treatment are a reflection of (among other factors) seasonal variations, with increasing internal displacement due to drought.

5. CERF Result Framework

Project objective	Improving nutrition status of the most vulnerable groups of the population including children under age 5 and pregnant and lactating women in drought affected areas through malnutrition prevention and treatment programmes within 6 months project timeframe.
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Output 1	10,417 MAM children and 3,768 acute malnourished pregnant & lactating women have access to required treatment through OPD-MAM (TSFP).			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of boys and girls 6-59 months with MAM enrolled for treatment in OPD-MAM (TSFP).	10,417 (5313 boys, and 5104 girls)	15,816	Reports from implementing partners collected by area offices and compiled in the country office
Indicator 1.2	Number of malnourished pregnant & lactating women enrolled for treatment in OPD-MAM (TSFP).	3768	5,400	Reports from implementing partners collected by area offices and compiled in the country office
Indicator 1.3	Quantity of RUSF and Supercereal (MT) distributed to MAM children and acute malnourished pregnant & lactating women.	235.063	344.84	Reports from implementing partners collected by area offices and compiled in the country office
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		A substantially higher number of beneficiaries (36,996) were reached than planned (14,185). Because WFP received a higher budget from CERF than the initial proposed budget and in addition to this, price fluctuations of nutritious foods at the time of procurement was another reason. This allowed WFP to buy over 100 MT of nutritious food.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Procurement of RUSF and Supercereal, and dispatch to relevant implementing partners.	WFP		
Activity 1.2	Identification and enrolment of MAM children and acute malnourished pregnant & lactating women in OPD-MAM (TSFP) for treatment.	Community health workers and Basic Primary Health Services (BPHS) health facilities.		
Activity 1.3	Provision of the required services under OPD-MAM and distribution of RUSF to MAM children and Supercereal to acute malnourished PLW	BPHS partners		

Output 2	12,771 children age 6-23 months have access to PlumpyDoz/WawaMum for prevention of malnutrition.			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of children 6-23 months' age received PlumpyDoz for prevention of malnutrition.	12,771 (6513 boys, and 6258 girls)	15,780	Implementing partners' reports
Indicator 2.2	Quantity of PlumpyDoz (MT) distributed to children age 6-23 months.	89.750	118.35	Implementing partners' reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		A higher number of beneficiaries (15,780) were reached than planned (12,771). The reason was the same as explained under Output 1. This allowed procurement of 28 MT of additional nutritious foods.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Procurement of PlumpyDoz, and dispatch to relevant implementing partners.	WFP		
Activity 2.2	Identification of households with child age 6-23 months.	WVI, AADA, ORCD, community elders/shuras, ANDMA, and PAT monitors that identified families for general food distributions identified families with children in the age bracket.		
Activity 2.3	Distribution of PlumpyDoz to children age 6-23 months, and the required key messages.	Mobile Health and Nutrition Team. Each household with a child from 6 - 23 months received 1.5 kg of nutritious food in addition to the food for the family and key messages.		

Output 3	17,344 children age under-five with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) are provided with lifesaving therapeutic supply (RUTF) in 14 drought affected provinces.			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Number of ready to use therapeutic food (RUTF) cartons procured and distributed to 14 drought affected provinces.	17,344	18,257	National Database Nutrition
Indicator 3.2	Number of service delivery points (fixed health facilities and mobile teams) supplied with ready to use therapeutic food over 6 months.	250	261	National Database Nutrition
Indicator 3.3	Number of children age under-five with SAM admitted for treatment.	17,344 (8499 boys and 8845 girls)	18,304 (8,420 boys and 9,884 girls)	National Database Nutrition

Explanation of output and indicators variance:		UNICEF procured and distributed additional 913 cartons of RUTF as a result of temporary fluctuation in the price of RUTF during the project period using the funding lines which was approved for procurement and delivery of RUTF. This has been contributed to the increase in delivery of supplies to more service delivery points and reached to more children with severe acute malnutrition than originally targeted.
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Distribution of supplies to the partners in a timely and efficient manner using UNICEF existed stocks.	UNICEF and the Ministry of Public Health/PND compile RUTF requirements of implementing partners on a quarterly basis. Based on the needs of each partner, RUTF were distributed from the nearest UNICEF zonal warehouses.
Activity 3.2	Procurement of SAM therapeutic supply (RUTF) using CERF-RR contribution.	UNICEF procured 18,257 cartons of RUTF and the entire consignment was received in the country and distributed to the implementing partners within the project period.
Activity 3.3	Replenish of UNICEF stock and distribution of supplies (procured using CERF-RR grant) to the partners in a timely and efficient manner	While the international procurement process was ongoing UNICEF used existing stock of RUTF to meet the needs of the children with SAM in the target areas. The RUTF stock used from UNICEF available amounts have been replenished with the RUTF procured from CERF-RR grant.
Activity 3.4	Monitoring and supervision of CERF-RR supported SAM services in the target areas.	UNICEF conducted regular monitoring visits through the UNICEF zonal and country office staff and through the nutrition extenders. The nutrition extenders monitored activities in the insecure areas where UNICEF staff movement was restricted. Nutrition extenders have built strong relationship with the communities which help ensure community acceptance and minimize threats and risks related to monitoring supply utilization.
Activity 3.5	Support lifesaving severe acute malnutrition treatment services deliver by BPHS/ EPHS NGOs.	UNICEF provided technical support, including timely supportive supervision to the implementing partners at the national and sub-national level through field staff to ensure quality delivery of SAM services.

Output 4	Ensure availability of Inpatient treatment of SAM services in drought affected areas			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 4.1	No of TFU's supported with milk preparation kits and medical equipment	27	27	Project completion reports
Indicator 4.2	No of Health workers trained on Inpatient management of SAM	125	155 (81 Males and 74 Females)	Training Reports
Indicator 4.3	No of children admitted for IPD SAM	1567 (799 boys and 768 girls)	4,633 (2,363 Boys and 2,270 Girls)	Nutrition Data base

Explanation of output and indicators variance:		WHO reported that more health workers than planned were trained as further consultations with MoPH resulted in a requirement to retain a critical mass of health trainers and hence included more participants in the Training of Trainers. Higher admissions were reported for inpatient SAM treatment with increasing internal displacement due to drought.
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 4.1	Purchase Milk preparation kits for TFUs	WHO-through internal procurement process
Activity 4.2	Train Health workers on Inpatient management of SAM	WHO/PND-MoPH
Activity 4.3	Supply medical equipment for TFUs	WHO-through internal procurement process

6. Accountability to Affected People

A) Project design and planning phase:

The project design and planning was based on data analysis and information from the national nutrition database (monthly statistical reports of the IPs), national nutrition surveillance system, recent surveys and assessment from the field/communities which included sex and age disaggregated data. Furthermore, needs were determined through routine consultations with the Public Nutrition Department (PND) and BPHS partners on the status of SAM and MAM. Standardized checklists for Therapeutic Feeding Units (TFU's) were administered through field monitoring visits from Provincial Nutrition Officers. Nutrition surveillance bulletins produced on a quarterly basis provided trends on acute malnutrition, whilst the HMIS database managed by the Ministry of Health provides information on admission caseloads.

B) Project implementation phase:

According to the recipient agencies (UNICEF, WHO and WFP) reports, adequate provisions on how to protect, store and safely dispose of the project materials and properly distribute to beneficiaries were applied. All three aforementioned agencies worked closely with their respective partners for timely dissemination of information about the emergency nutrition services in the project and ensured accountability to women, men, boys and girls and the general population within the project area. WFP, UNICEF and WHO ensured high participation of authorities, communities, target groups in their project activities.

C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

Tracking of SAM inpatients at individual level is done through medical surveillance registers where treatment progress is monitored for the admitted patients. For both SAM and MAM, activities were timely monitored through recipient agencies and partners. At health facility level aggregated outcomes on admissions, and treatment outcomes are reported through the Monthly Inpatient Admission Reports (MIAR) where performance of the TFU is monitored against the respective thresholds: for cure rates—at least 75 per cent, defaulter rates—no more than 15 per cent, and death rates less than 10 per cent of all discharges. The data is consolidated through the nutrition database managed by the Public Nutrition department. Based on observations of treatment, discussions were held between the nutrition coordinators and health service providers to improve poorly performing indicators. The reports of end user monitoring were reviewed by the recipient agencies to ensure that the supplies were reaching the right beneficiaries.

7. Cash-Based Interventions				
7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?				
Planned		Actual		
No		No		
7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated value of cash that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs). Please refer to the guidance and examples above.				
CBI modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Conditionality	c. Restriction
	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
The nutrition project did not include cash-based interventions (CBI).				

8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	
<p>There were no formal evaluation plan and the special evaluation reports are not available. The support to inpatient treatment of severe acute malnutrition is an integral part of health service delivery, and evaluations of health interventions are carried out systematically through the Ministry of Health engaged third party monitoring teams. Individual projects such as CERF contribute towards strengthening the system during the evaluations.</p>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
18-RR-CEF-076	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	INGO	\$348,672
18-RR-CEF-076	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	INGO	\$741,108
18-RR-CEF-076	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	INGO	\$239,602
18-RR-CEF-076	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$637,644
18-RR-FAO-019	Agriculture	FAO	INGO	\$54,894
18-RR-FAO-019	Agriculture	FAO	INGO	\$89,000
18-RR-FAO-019	Agriculture	FAO	INGO	\$7,380
18-RR-FAO-019	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$41,752
18-RR-FAO-019	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$7,651
18-RR-FAO-019	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$4,913
18-RR-FAO-019	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$5,040
18-RR-FAO-019	Agriculture	FAO	INGO	\$99,950
18-RR-WFP-044	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$194,681
18-RR-WFP-044	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$1,712,487
18-RR-WFP-044	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$80,440
18-RR-WFP-044	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$566,588
18-RR-WFP-044	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$164,647
18-RR-WFP-045	Nutrition	WFP	INGO	\$10,817
18-RR-WFP-045	Nutrition	WFP	NNGO	\$1,849
18-RR-WFP-045	Nutrition	WFP	NNGO	\$774

ANNEX 2: Success Stories

Story: 1

Agriculture package distribution

Nimroz is one of 34 provinces of Afghanistan, located in the southwestern part of the country. It contains five districts with about 649 villages, and roughly 156,600 settled people. The drought had a strongly negative affect on the agricultural system in Nimroz: the people of the province almost entirely depended on livestock and agriculture for both their subsistence and income.

Under the CERF RR project titled “Emergency food security, agriculture and livestock assistance for drought affected population” the emergency response program – supported by FAO - the ANRCC joint team reached the most vulnerable households in the Kang district, located in Gull Nabi village. One such household is headed by 50 year-old Mirwais who has 12 family members that includes seven children between the ages of 12 months to 18 years. The family is severely food insecure, has lost all its crops because of the lack of irrigation, with no hope of re-cultivation. The entire family were planning a move to Hirat province when they received assistance through the CERF agriculture and livestock project. Following its survey, affected households were given wheat seed, fertilizers and agricultural-related training such as irrigation systems, pest control and how to fertilize the land to re-establish agriculture.



Farmer receive wheat seed package.
Photo Credit: ANRCC (FOA Partner)

Story: 2

‘When the drought came, it destroyed everything’

Supporting Afghan families as they face an uncertain future

In October 2018, a dry and dusty gully near Qala-e-Naw, the capital of Badghis province, was home to some 400 displaced families. They were forced to leave their homes and field when the worst drought in a decade made their old lives impossible.

Yagin, a father of four, struggles with illness. His wife, Joma Gul, used to work as a farm labourer on other people’s land. Yagin had already sold his 4,000 square meters of land to support his family and treat his illness. “When the drought came, it destroyed everything, so we sold what we had left in our village as we could not stay there anymore,” he said.

3.5 million rural people in need of food aid

Some 200,000 people were displaced in 2018 due to a drought that hit after years of conflict. The majority relied on humanitarian assistance for survival. But the suffering was not limited to the families forced from their homes: some 3.5 million people in rural areas also were dependent on food assistance.



IDP's site in Qala-e-Naw, Badghis
Photo Credit: WFP/Wahidullah Amani

Sardar is a farmer in Fahestan, a rural village outside of Qala-e-Naw. Last year, the water reservoir that irrigated his field became empty for the first time in his lifetime. “My great-grandfather, my grandfather and my father have worked these fields, as have I all my life. It is the first time that I experienced such a situation.” Without water, the seeds he planted did not germinate and his crops failed.

CERF-funding helped to scale assistance

WFP had started providing food assistance to families from when the first signs of the drought appeared in late 2017. This was followed by an enhanced response for which WFP used its own resources to cover. By September 2018, WFP had reached 500,000 people, already, but there was an urgent need for scale-up to the worst affected provinces, especially in rural areas, to help families stay in their homes.

CERF was among the first drought-specific funding received by WFP Afghanistan and helped fund the full-scale response for 2.5 million people in 22 out of 34 drought-affected provinces. The funding provided in-kind food assistance: wheat flour, vegetable oil, pulses, salt and nutritional foods for children, pregnant and nursing mothers – to more than 297,000 people in rural communities in five provinces.

“WFP’s ‘full-scale drought response’ will encourage hungry people to remain in their homes, engage in the next growing season, and prevent further displacement to urban areas during the harsh winter,” said Zlatan Milisic, WFP Country Director in Afghanistan.

In total, WFP distributed 106,000 MT of food and US\$14 million in cash transfers to cover food needs to 2.7 million drought-affected people in 2018.

ANNEX 3: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

AADA	Agency for Assistance and Development of Afghanistan
AAP	Accountability to Affected People
AAR	After Action Review
ACBAR	Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief and Development
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AFP	Agency Funds and Programmes
AGEs	Anti-government elements
AHDAA	Agency for Humanitarian and Development Assistance for Afghanistan
AHF	Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund
ANCC	Afghanistan National Reconstruction Coordination
ANDMA	Afghan National Disaster Management Authority
ANRCC	Afghanistan National Re-Construction Coordination
AOAD	Accessibility Organization for Afghan Disable
ARAA	Ansari Rehabilitation Association for Afghanistan
ARCS	Afghan Red Crescent Society
BPHS	Basic Primary Health Services
BSFP	Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme
CBPF	Country-Based Pooled Fund
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CHA	Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance
DACAAR	Danish Committee for Afghan Refugee
DAIL	Directorate of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock
DFID	Department for International Development
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
ERM	Emergency Response Mechanism
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GFD	General Food Distribution
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator

HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HFU	Humanitarian Financing Unit
HH	Household
HPC	Humanitarian Program Cycle
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IACP	Inter-Agency Contingency Plan
ICCT	Inter-Cluster Coordination Team
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internal Displaced People
IMAM	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
Kg	Kilo gram
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MHNT	Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams
MIAR	Monthly Inpatient Admission Reports
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
MT	Metric Ton
NCE	No Cost Extension
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NTA	National Technical Assistants
NTE	Not to exceed
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ORCD	Organization for Research and Community Development
PAT	Programme Assistance Team

PCA	Programme Cooperation Agreement
PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
PLW	Pregnant & Lactating Women
PND	Public Nutrition Directorate
PRRD	Provincial of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCO	Resident Coordinator Office
RI	Relief International
RR	Rapid Response
RUSF	Ready to Use Supplementary Food
RUTF	Ready to Use Therapeutic Food
SAG	Strategic Advisory Group
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SHC	Sub-Health Centers
SNF	Special Nutritious Food
TFU	Therapeutic Feeding Unit
ToT	Training of Trainers
TSDCO	Tawana Services Development and Cultural Organization
TSFP	Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WSB	Wheat Soya Blend
WVI	World Vision International