

**AFGHANISTAN
RAPID RESPONSE
POST-CONFLICT NEEDS
2021**

21-RR-AFG-49269

Ramiz Alakbarov

Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

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

1-18 January
2022 (UNHCR)

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) conducted its (After-Action Review) AAR from 1-18 January 2022 via the third-party monitoring (TPM) firm Afghan Australian Research and Management Consulting. The exercise provided UNHCR with an independent perspective on project implementation and performance. The findings also helped UNHCR to review, evaluate and compare the outcomes and results of the action with the expected results.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) did not conduct an AAR due to time constraints. However, FAO conducted several ad hoc meetings with implementing partners to discuss major challenges encountered during implementation and solutions to these challenges. Additionally, FAO conducted a Lessons Learned Workshop in Southern Region, covering this grant and FAO's other projects together with implementing partners. The workshop helped identify root cause of challenges faced during implementation of the project and build upon experiences from the field, as well findings from project monitoring in Southern Region. The workshop also provided an opportunity to hear of partners' experiences and suggestions/feedback regarding the successes and challenges of implementation.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) did not conduct an AAR, but as co-Chair of the Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ESNFI) Cluster plans to support the cluster at national, regional and provincial coordination levels to conduct assessment of distribution, alongside the provincial disaster management committee. It is expected that IOM will continue to engage with representatives from the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority and Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (and Directorates of Refugees and Repatriation at provincial level).

The World Food Programme (WFP) did not conduct an AAR as it determined it was not relevant to WFP activities funded by this contribution.

Please confirm that the report on the use of CERF funds was discussed with the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team (HCT/UNCT).

Yes No

Please confirm that the final version of this report was 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

1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

This timely contribution from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) enabled United Nations humanitarian agencies to rapidly provide urgent livelihoods, shelter, non-food item (NFI) and multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) before and during the harsh winter season. CERF funds allowed for the quick procurement of fertilizers, seeds, livestock support, winter heating, clothing and shelter repair materials before the harsh winter and the prolonged lean season induced both by severe drought and an economic crisis which exhausted farmers' and agriculture labourers' already meagre reserves. High-tempo conflict in urban and rural areas had damaged countless homes and displaced hundreds of thousands of people. Targeted winter assistance was therefore critical for meeting planting windows, preventing deaths and mitigating harmful coping mechanisms.

The CERF allocation also enabled vital United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) routes and airbridges for humanitarian staff and cargo for humanitarian operations to continue during a time when commercial airlines were not operating. The World Food Programme (WFP) scaled up UNHAS operations during the expansion of humanitarian response activities in Afghanistan after the takeover of the country by the Taliban in August 2021. Domestic and international UNHAS flights provided regular and reliable transportation of personnel and goods, as well as medical evacuations (including for COVID-19) necessary for humanitarians to "stay and deliver" when humanitarian needs were growing.

CERF's Added Value:

CERF assistance to instigate a rapid response was requested and allocated before the anticipated mass deterioration in food security and livelihoods of agriculture-dependant and other households, including internally displaced persons, returnees, members of host communities and other non-displaced, shock-affected people. The assistance provided through this project has directly contributed to averting a famine-like situation for the targeted food insecure households, whose access to nutritious food was increased. Furthermore, this assistance contributed to preventing additional displacement and utilization of negative coping actions. Winterization assistance in the form of NFIs, shelter repairs and MPCA allowed particularly vulnerable families to prepare for the harsh winter conditions exacerbated by the economic and banking crisis.

This timely CERF allocation also facilitated the expansion of humanitarian response activities in Afghanistan after the political transition in August 2021 by providing essential airbridges and domestic routes to transport personnel and cargo. Domestic and international UNHAS flights sustained humanitarian operations in the country, as most commercial flights were grounded during this time. UNHAS operations enabled the regular and reliable transportation of personnel and goods necessary for the scale up of humanitarian activities in Afghanistan, as provided medical evacuation capacity (including for COVID-19), enabling humanitarian organizations to "stay and deliver".

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

Yes

Partially

No

This CERF allocation came rapidly after the events of August 2021 and the takeover of the country by the de-facto authorities. The funds provided the first, immediate contribution from humanitarian donors to tackle the most urgent needs. This enabled much-needed assistance to be provided to those in need, prior to the onset of the harsh winter and enabled agencies to cover additional families in need of winter support.

Through its support to UNHAS, CERF enabled the timely delivery and scale-up of inter-agency humanitarian assistance to vulnerable people across Afghanistan. UNHAS operations enabled the regular and reliable transportation of personnel and goods necessary for the scale up of humanitarian activities in the country after unprecedented needs were identified post-August 2021, as well as providing medical evacuations (including for COVID-19) at a time when other airlines suspended operations due to COVID-19 and the change in political situation.

Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

Yes

Partially

No

This CERF allocation was prioritized to tackle time-critical seasonal needs and enabled the immediate scale up of agricultural and winter support relied on timely interventions in support of local food production and survival through the harsh winter.

This timely contribution from CERF also enabled WFP to quickly bolster UNHAS flight capacity to ensure that personnel and goods were efficiently transported to/from and within Afghanistan for the onward distribution of time-critical assistance to people in need.

Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

Yes

Partially

No

The allocation enabled recipients to maintain close coordination with the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) and ESNFI Cluster to sustain collaboration and to ensure complementarity with other humanitarian projects and noted that it improved the level of coordination at provincial level and in unserved areas. Throughout implementation, funding recipients engaged with different local stakeholders, such as community development councils in each province, district development councils and assemblies, *shuras* (village elders) and the Operational Coordination Teams of which FAO is an active member. Coordinating with these stakeholders had a positive impact on identifying, selecting and assisting target vulnerable households. Recipient agencies reported that OCHA continued to play an important coordination role in all regions.

Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

Yes

Partially

No

This CERF grant was critical for FAO as it provided complementary funds to a contribution from the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), whereby BHA provided funding for wheat seeds and minimal quantities of fertilizers, and CERF funding complemented the remaining needed quantities of fertilizers. IOM reported that alongside the CERF funding, additional winterization needs were addressed with other donor funding.

Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas¹:

The four chronically underfunded humanitarian priority areas were addressed as cross-cutting issues. Support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence (GBV), reproductive health and empowerment was provided through direct support to women and girls with agricultural inputs, including assisting 1,081 female-headed households. Protection messaging related to the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation (PSEA), GBV and complaints-grievance mechanisms were actively promoted. Moreover, all female-headed households were provided with COVID-19 sensitization information. All distribution of inputs and provision of technical training and COVID-19 sensitization sessions were organized at locations and timings convenient for women. Protection was mainstreamed by identifying protection risks at the intra-household level, including assessing specific needs of the vulnerable groups (female-headed households, chronically ill, people living with disabilities and child-headed households) to ensure the needs of men, women, boys, girls, and people with other specific needs were taken into account, and that preferences for cash or in-kind modalities were considered. Protection concerns related to the chosen assistance delivery mechanism were considered, including the distance beneficiaries needed to travel to obtain the assistance, and safety and security when returning with the assistance.

Education in protracted crises was an indirect objective of the grant, with the intervention providing time-critical and season-sensitive support to vulnerable food insecure households, which enabled households to avoid negative coping actions such as removing children from school or reducing children's consumption of nutritious food, affecting their development and learning capabilities. All direct beneficiaries received health and hygiene information, being sensitized on COVID-19 safety measures, including measures to be

¹ In January 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator identified four priority areas as often underfunded and lacking appropriate consideration and visibility when funding is allocated to humanitarian action. The ERC therefore recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and HCTs/UNCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. These areas are: (1) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment; (2) programmes targeting disabled people; (3) education in protracted crises; and (4) other aspects of protection. While CERF remains needs based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the questions and answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

adopted at household, farm, livestock and markets levels, and in general in public spaces; this was also intended to benefit children in these households and communities.

Other aspects of protection were addressed with priority households headed by women and/or people living with disability through the vulnerability-based beneficiary selection process. All distribution of inputs and cash, as well as technical training sessions and COVID-19 sensitization sessions, were organized at locations and timings convenient for women and people with disabilities. Furthermore, all project staff including those of the implementing partners were trained on humanitarian principles, Accountability of Affected Populations (AAP), PSEA, rights of beneficiaries and COVID-19 safety measures.

Table 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)

Total amount required for the humanitarian response	0
CERF	20,227,501
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	0
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	0
Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)	20,227,501

Table 2: CERF Emergency Funding by Project and Sector/Cluster (US\$)

Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount
FAO	21-RR-FAO-020	Food Security - Agriculture	8,000,002
IOM	21-RR-IOM-026	Shelter and Non-Food Items	3,500,000
UNHCR	21-RR-HCR-024	Shelter and Non-Food Items	3,727,499
WFP	21-RR-WFP-035	Common Services - Humanitarian Air Services	5,000,000
Total			20,227,501

Table 3: Breakdown of CERF Funds by Type of Implementation Modality (US\$)

Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods	20,035,862
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	0
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	148,640
Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	42,999
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*	191,639
Total	20,227,501

* Figures reported in table 3 are based on the project reports (part II, sections 1) and should be consistent with the sub-grants overview in the annex.

2. OPERATIONAL PRIORITIZATION:

Overview of the Humanitarian Situation:

Humanitarian needs in Afghanistan are enormous and increasing. Concurrent emergencies compounding humanitarian needs included violent conflict, large-scale displacement, the COVID-19 pandemic, a major drought, and a banking and financial crisis. Starting the year as one of the worst humanitarian crises globally, the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan deteriorated sharply in 2021 due to severe drought, increased conflict dynamics and the abrupt suspension of international development funding following the 15 August takeover of the country by the Taliban. The conflict, coupled with political and social upheaval and economic collapse, pushed millions more people into dire circumstances. By the end of the year, the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview identified 24.4 million people in need, a 33 per cent increase in one year. At the time of the CERF allocation, the rapidly approaching winter threatened people's lives and livelihoods across the country, especially in mountainous areas, where winterization programmes were needed. In parallel, food-insecure households needed support to survive the winter and capitalize on crops as soon as practical. The situation also created the need for an airbridge for aid cargo and humanitarian personnel to be able to access the country.

Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) prioritized the following activities for this CERF allocation: UNHCR and IOM provided emergency shelter and basic household items to survive the winter months in accordance with the HCT's winterization strategy. UNHCR distributed cash-for-winterization, blankets and cash for rent assistance. Similarly, IOM distributed cash-for-winterization, blankets and warm clothing, as well as cash for shelter repairs and upgrades. To improve food security, FAO assisted farming households with fertilizer packages and vulnerable households with full wheat cultivation packages across the country. UNHAS support was critical for the humanitarian operation to continue, providing domestic and international air access for humanitarian staff and cargo.

People Directly Reached:

This CERF allocation directly reached 1,282,522 people through FSAC and ENSFI interventions. UNHAS reported an additional 9,645 flight passengers comprised of humanitarian personnel. The UNHAS passenger figures are not included in the reporting of direct beneficiaries reached. The number of people reached with ENSFI assistance (winter support, MPCA, shelter repairs) provided by UNHCR and IOM, was calculated at the point of distribution at household level. IOM and UNHCR coordinated assessments and response with other partners to avoid duplication. The number of marginal and food insecure people reached with food security and agriculture interventions (1,158,775 people) is 123.7 per cent higher than the planned target of 518,000 people. The target figure was calculated based on the average household size in Afghanistan. However, the number of people reached was greater than anticipated as household size used in monitoring and reporting was revised upward following beneficiary profile surveys that were carried out by implementing partners. An additional 15,700 households received urea fertilizer assistance packages including technical training. The total number of households reached (121,450) is higher than the initial target (74,000 households), as 47,450 extra households also received information and health promotion materials on COVID-19 safety measures. Due to exceptional circumstances and factors, FAO was obliged to cancel the distribution of di-ammonium phosphate (DAP) fertilizer – see FAO Section 3 Changes and Amendments.

People Indirectly Reached:

Indirect beneficiaries of food security activities total 5,793,875 people based on the number of agriculture-dependent people in the communities where the direct beneficiaries reside. They are considered to have indirectly benefited due to sharing of technical information received as part of this project, by the direct beneficiaries to other farmers, including on climate-smart agriculture, improved techniques of certified wheat seed cultivation and integrated pest management, as well as information on COVID-19 safety measures to adopt at farm level and at agriculture markets.

Further, the availability of wheat straw (by-product of wheat harvest) increased in the project area, also helping local livestock keepers and herders to access straw as feed for livestock. There were no reported indirect beneficiaries of ENSFI interventions, nor via common services (UNHAS). WFP notes that while UNHAS services did not directly assist vulnerable populations, it enabled the broader humanitarian community to assist 24 million people in need, as identified in the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

Table 4: Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Sector/Cluster*

Sector/Cluster	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Common Services - Humanitarian Air Services	1,800	7,200	0	0	9,000	1,929	7,716	0	0	9,645
Food Security - Agriculture	103,859	103,341	156,659	154,105	517,964	249,204	239,292	330,188	340,091	1,158,775
Shelter and Non-Food Items	31,587	32,423	29,061	30,689	123,760	28,448	28,650	33,035	33,614	123,747

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

Table 5: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Category*

Category	Planned	Reached
Refugees		0
Returnees		11,280
Internally displaced people		88,198
Host communities		10,405
Other affected people		540,877
Total		650,760

Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sex & Age	Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*		Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total	
	Planned	Reached	Planned	Reached
Women	137,246	277,652	5,696	12,693
Men	143,000	267,942	5,722	12,380
Girls	185,720	363,223	6,816	15,755
Boys	184,794	373,705	6,900	16,379
Total	650,760	1,282,522	25,134	57,207

PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

3. PROJECT REPORTS

3.1 Project Report 21-RR-FAO-020

1. Project Information			
Agency:	FAO	Country:	Afghanistan
Sector/cluster:	Food Security - Agriculture	CERF project code:	21-RR-FAO-020
Project title:	Safeguarding Food Security through Emergency Fertilizer and Wheat Production Assistance		
Start date:	14/10/2021	End date:	13/04/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 71,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 49,000,000
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 8,000,002
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 148,640
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 117,655
	National NGOs		US\$ 30,985
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF Emergency Response Project, FAO and its implementing partners directly supported 1.15 million marginal and food insecure people (121,450 households) in 24 provinces (92 districts) with wheat cultivation packages and fertilizer assistance, as well as technical training and COVID-19 awareness-raising sessions. The project overachieved the target by 123 per cent due to efficiency and cost-effectiveness, e.g., under Output 1, FAO, through its implementing partners, directly supported 716,469 vulnerable marginal and food insecure people (75,700 households) against an initially planned target of 60,000 households, with provision of urea fertilizer to support winter and summer wheat production. Each household received 50 kg of urea fertilizer. Additionally, 75,700 farmers received technical training on good agricultural practices. Due to exceptional circumstances and factors, FAO was obliged to cancel the distribution of di-ammonium phosphate (DAP) fertilizer (see Section 3: Changes and Amendments), however, under Output 2, the project assisted 442,306 vulnerable marginal and food insecure people (45,750 households), well above the original target of 14,000 households, through provision of wheat cultivation packages, consisting of 50 kg of certified wheat seed and 50 kg of Urea fertilizer. In addition to agricultural inputs, 45,750 farmers received technical training on good agricultural practices, such as preparation of land, methods of cultivation, wheat varieties, crop rotation, irrigation methods, usage of fertilizers, controlling plant diseases and pests, and storage, sorting and packaging of seeds. Furthermore, under Output 3, 1,158,775 people (121,450 households) benefited from awareness-raising sessions on COVID-19 safety measures during the distribution of both wheat cultivation and fertilizer assistance packages.

3. Changes and Amendments

Exceptional circumstances meant that beneficiary households could not be provided with DAP fertilizer as planned.

- The economic and banking crisis in the second half of the year caused enormous challenges for FAO suppliers, particularly for payments and the cross-border transfer of goods. Despite best efforts, suppliers were unable to guarantee the delivery of DAP intended for the winter wheat cultivation packages. Given the risk that DAP may not be delivered on time, FAO cancelled the order. The decision was based on the assumption that, if the DAP was delivered to the beneficiaries too late in the season, the beneficiaries may sell it to fulfil immediate household food requirements and would not store it until the 2022/23 winter season due to the severity of food insecurity in rural areas.
- Additionally, the price of DAP offered to FAO increased by more than 80 per cent in 2021, the result of oil price fluctuations as well as prevailing market conditions in Afghanistan. This meant that the price offered to FAO rose from \$900 per ton to \$1,700 per ton. Even if suppliers had been able to provide DAP in time for the wheat planting season, these price increases would have meant that FAO would have been forced to reduce the number of households supported by the wheat cultivation programme.

Urea prices also rose significantly but as urea is used later in the planting season and suppliers could guarantee timely delivery, FAO continued with the purchase and distribution of urea.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Food Security - Agriculture									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	103,859	103,341	156,659	154,105	517,964	249,204	239,292	330,188	340,091	1,158,775
Total	103,859	103,341	156,659	154,105	517,964	249,204	239,292	330,188	340,091	1,158,775
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	2,835	2,770	4,231	4,161	13,997	10,135	9,792	12,836	13,509	46,272

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

It is challenging to accurately estimate the number of indirect beneficiaries as most members of rural communities targeted by the project have benefited from the intervention indirectly. FAO estimates that 5,793,875 people (i.e., total number of agriculture-dependent people in the communities where the direct beneficiaries reside) indirectly benefited from the sharing of technical information by the direct beneficiaries with other farmers (indirect beneficiaries). The information shared could have included climate-smart agriculture strategies, improved certified wheat seed cultivation and integrated pest management techniques, as well as increased awareness of COVID-19 safety measures to adopt at farm level and during participation in agricultural market activities. Furthermore, wheat straw (the by-product of wheat harvesting) was used by local livestock keepers/herders to enhance their animal body conditions.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Protect the agriculture livelihoods of vulnerable marginal farming households from the adverse impacts of ongoing drought, COVID-19 and other recent shocks and worsening of existing food crisis in Afghanistan by providing time-critical and season-sensitive emergency assistance in the form of quality agriculture inputs, related technical training and awareness building on COVID-19 safety measures to adopt during farm level practices and market participation.				
Output 1	Agriculture livelihoods of 60,000 vulnerable and food insecure marginal farmers and their family members protected through provision of fertilizers to support winter wheat production.				
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Food Security - Agriculture				
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification	
Indicator 1.1	Percentage of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS) phase (Poor, Borderline, and Acceptable)	75 percent of beneficiary households report acceptable FCS	FAO is currently conducting the outcome monitoring survey and will provide analysis of LCSi, FCS and indicators on basic needs fulfilment in a follow-up report to HFU.	Outcome monitoring report conducted by TPM contractor.	
Indicator 1.2	Ag.1 Number of people benefiting from agricultural inputs (items/packages/kits) (vulnerable marginal farmers and their family members provided with fertilizer package)	420,000	716,469 people (75,700 households)	Profile survey report. Profile survey database. Implementing partners' final narrative reports. Distribution lists.	
Indicator 1.3	Number of vulnerable marginal farmers provided with technical training as part of the fertilizer package assistance	60,000	75,700 people	Profile survey report. Profile survey database. Implementing partners' final narrative reports. Distribution lists.	
Indicator 1.4	Number of post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and post-harvest monitoring (PHM) assessments done	1 round of PDM and 1 round of PHM (for project area)	1 round of PDM and 1 round of PHM (per project area)	PDM report and PHM report	
Indicator 1.5	AP.5b Percentage of affected people who state that they were able to access humanitarian assistance in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory	80	FAO is currently undertaking the PDM survey and will provide the information in a	PDM report	

	manner (target 80 percent of the beneficiary households report that they were able to access the assistance in a safe, accessible and participatory manner)		follow-up report to HFU.	
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		<p>Indicator 1.1, 1.4 and 1.5. FAO, through its TPM contractor, is currently conducting PDM and PHM surveys in all targeted provinces and districts and will consolidate for the project reports to be shared with HFU.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2. The total figure of 716,469 people is 70.5 per cent more than the planned target of 420,000 people, which was calculated based on the average household size in Afghanistan. The actual number of people reached was greater than anticipated because the actual household size, which was determined through beneficiary profile surveys that were carried out by implementing partners, was larger. In addition, the number of households reached (75,700) is higher than the initial target (60,000 households), as 15,700 additional households received urea fertilizer assistance packages.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3. Has been overachieved compared to the original target (60 000 people), as 15,700 additional people received technical training under fertilizer assistance packages.</p>		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Procurement of (i) 3,000 Metric Tonne of DAP fertilizer and (iii) 3,000 Metric Tonne of Urea fertilizer and quality testing of the same as per FAO's global fertilizer quality standards and technical clearance for transport and distribution of these inputs	FAO procured 3,785 tons of urea fertilizer in collaboration with accredited national / international laboratories (for quality testing).		
Activity 1.2	Provision of fertilizer package comprising 50 Kg. each of Urea and DAP to vulnerable marginal farmers	FAO and implementing partners ² (Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development [ACTED], ActionAid Afghanistan [AAA], Afghanistan National Re-Construction Coordination [ANRCC], Afghan Peace Builders Humanitarian Organization [APBHO], Afghanistan Rehabilitation and Education Program [AREP], Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance [CHA], Future Generations Afghanistan [FGA], Islamic Relief Worldwide [IRW], Kandahar Refugee Organization [KRO], Norwegian Afghanistan Committee [NAC], Organization for Relief and Development [ORD], People's Action for change Organization [PACO], Rural Rehabilitation Association for Afghanistan [RRAA], Skills Training and Rehabilitation Society [STARS], and Social Uplift Organization [SUO]).		
Activity 1.3	Provision of technical training on appropriate cultivation techniques for use of fertilizers along with certified seed of improved wheat varieties, climate smart agriculture and integrated / natural pest management	FAO and implementing partners (ACTED, AAA, ANRCC, APBHO, AREP, CHA, FGA, IRW, KRO, NAC, ORD, PACO, RRAA, STARS, and SUO).		
Activity 1.4	Post-distribution monitoring and post-harvest assessment and overall regular monitoring of all project activities	FAO through TPM contractors is currently conducting PDM and PHM surveys in all targeted provinces and districts and will develop consolidated reports for the project. In addition to the above, FAO also conducted a beneficiary verification/baseline survey in all targeted		

² Please note that, as a consequence of the programme-based approach, the cost of the LoAs for the IPs (AAA, ANRCC, APBHO, AREP, FGA, NAC, ORD, and SUO) was partially charged under this project and for the IPs (ACTED, CHA, IRW, KRO, PACO, and RRAA) was not charged under this project. However, the remaining costs of the LoAs were charged under FAO's other projects.

		districts and developed the relevant report. Moreover, FAO regional and national staff conducted regular field monitoring to project sites and shared the findings with relevant implementing partners.		
Output 2	Agriculture livelihoods of 14,000 vulnerable and food insecure marginal farmers and their family members protected through provision of winter wheat production package.			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Sector/cluster	Food Security - Agriculture			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Percentage of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS) phase (Poor, Borderline, and Acceptable)	75 percent of the beneficiary households report acceptable FCS	FAO is currently conducting the outcome monitoring survey and will provide analysis of LCSI, FCS and indicators on basic needs fulfilment in a follow-up report to HFU.	Outcome monitoring report conducted by TPM contractor.
Indicator 2.2	Ag.1 Number of people benefiting from agricultural inputs (items/packages/kits) (vulnerable marginal farmers and their family members provided with winter wheat production package)	98,000	442,306 people (45,750 households)	Profile survey report. Profile survey database. Implementing partners' final narrative reports. Distribution lists.
Indicator 2.3	Number of vulnerable marginal farmers provided with technical training as part of winter wheat production package	14,000	45,750 people	Profile survey report. Profile survey database. Implementing partners' final narrative reports. Distribution lists.
Indicator 2.4	Number of post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and post-harvest monitoring (PHM) assessments done	1 round of PDM and 1 round of PHM (for project area)	1 round of PDM and 1 round of PHM (per project area)	PDM and PHM reports
Indicator 2.5	AP.5b Percentage of affected people who state that they were able to access humanitarian assistance in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner (target 80 percent of the beneficiary households report that they were able to access the assistance in a safe, accessible and participatory manner)	80	FAO is currently undertaking the PDM survey and will provide the analysis in a follow-up report to HFU.	PDM report
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Indicator 2.1, 2.4 and 2.5. FAO, through its TPM contractor, is currently conducting PDM and PHM surveys in all targeted provinces and districts and will develop consolidated reports for the project. Indicator 2.2. The total figure of 442,306 people is 351.3 percent more than the planned target of 98,000 people, which was calculated based on the average household size in Afghanistan. The actual number of people reached was greater than anticipated because the actual household size, which was		

	determined through beneficiary profile surveys that were carried out by the implementing partners, was larger than the average household size that was used in the project design phase. In addition, the number of households reached (45,700) is higher than the initial target (14,000 households), as 31,700 extra households received wheat cultivation packages. Indicator 2.3. The original target of 14,000 people was overachieved as 31,700 additional people received technical training as part of the increased number of wheat cultivation packages.			
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Procurement of (i) 700 Metric Tonne of certified seeds of improved wheat varieties, (ii) 700 Metric Tonne of DAP fertilizer and (iii) 700 Metric Tonne of Urea fertilizer and quality testing of the same as per FAO's global seed and fertilizer quality standards and technical clearance for transport and distribution of these inputs	FAO procured 2,287.5 tons of certified wheat seed and 2,287.5 tons of urea fertilizer in collaboration with accredited national / international laboratories (for quality testing).		
Activity 2.2	Provision of fertilizer package comprising 50 Kg. of certified seeds of improved wheat varieties, 50 Kg. each of Urea and DAP to vulnerable marginal farmers	FAO and implementing partners (ACTED, AAA, ANRCC, APBHO, AREP, CHA, FGA, IRW, KRO, NAC, ORD, PACO, RRAA, STARS, and SUO).		
Activity 2.3	Provision of technical training on appropriate cultivation techniques for use of certified seed of improved wheat varieties, climate smart agriculture and integrated / natural pest management	FAO and implementing partners (ACTED, AAA, ANRCC, APBHO, AREP, CHA, FGA, IRW, KRO, NAC, ORD, PACO, RRAA, STARS, and SUO).		
Activity 2.4	Post-distribution monitoring and post-harvest assessment and overall regular monitoring of all project activities	FAO, through TPM contractors, is currently conducting PDM and PHM surveys for wheat cultivation packages in all targeted provinces and districts and will develop consolidated reports for the project. In addition, FAO also conducted a beneficiary verification/baseline survey in all targeted districts. FAO regional and national staff conducted regular field monitoring to project sites and shared the findings with implementing partners.		
Output 3	74,000 vulnerable farmers and their family members sensitized and made aware on COVID-19 safety measures to adopt at farm level practices, during market participation and in general appropriate preventive practices for minimizing transmission.			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Food Security - Agriculture			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Number of persons receiving information and awareness materials on COVID-19 safety measures to adopt at farm level practices, during market participation and in general appropriate preventive practices for minimizing transmission	518,000	1,158,775 people (121,450 households)	Profile survey report, Profile survey database, implementing partners' final narrative reports and distribution lists.
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Indicator 3.1. The figure of 1,158,775 people is 123.7 per cent more than the planned target of 518,000 people, which was calculated based on the average household size in Afghanistan. The actual number of people reached was greater than anticipated because the actual household size, which was determined through beneficiary profile surveys that were carried out by implementing partners, was larger. In addition, the number of households		

		reached (121,450) is higher than the initial target (74,000 households), as 47,450 extra households received information and awareness materials on COVID-19 safety measures.
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Training, information dissemination and awareness building at village level using appropriate Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials and awareness messages on COVID-19 safety measures to adopt at farm level practices, during market participation and in general appropriate preventive practices for minimizing transmission	FAO and implementing partners (ACTED, AAA, ANRCC, APBHO, AREP, CHA, FGA, IRW, KRO, NAC, ORD, PACO, RRAA, STARS, and SUO).

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)³:

FAO together with a TPM contractor and implementing partners, regularly conducted monitoring of the intervention. FAO along with the TPM contractor and implementing partners worked towards reinforcing the quality of the project as well as the organizational accountability. Various stakeholders – community *shuras* (community development council and district development council) and community members – were involved in the mobilization, beneficiary selection and distribution of wheat cultivation packages and fertilizer assistance. Specific questions on AAP were included in the TPM data collection tools and the findings have been shared with FAO in the form of survey reports. In addition, FAO distributed communication materials to beneficiaries containing information on the Awaaz Afghanistan hotline service and FAO's complaints and feedback mechanisms to raise awareness on channels they could use to register feedback and complaints.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

FAO established a complaints and feedback mechanism for this project in the project areas and responded to complaints either through the mechanisms or through field visits. Awaaz – an inter-agency information and accountability centre and toll-free hotline which functions as a whole-of-response collective accountability and community engagement AAP tool and is a channel to provide complaints and feedback in a safe manner – was also widely communicated to all beneficiaries and partner staff during the market baseline assessment before and after the intervention, community mobilization, beneficiary selection, and during the distribution of inputs and the provision of training. Instructions for engaging with Awaaz were communicated to beneficiaries both verbally and through pamphlets in national languages, ensuring that both literate and illiterate members of the community were informed.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

FAO had already established PSEA committees in Kabul and regional offices. These committees acted as PSEA committees for this project and shared the information with all project staff. The FAO project team provided contact cards including with mobile phone numbers to all direct beneficiaries in order to confidentially record and handle any complaints related to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). IEC materials were also distributed. These materials also explained how to confidentially contact Awaaz Afghanistan to report related complaints.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

In the selection criteria, FAO prioritized households headed by women to receive assistance. The project assisted 1,005 female-headed households with wheat cultivation packages and fertilizer assistance and promoted protection messages related to PSEA, GBV and

³ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

complaints and feedback mechanisms. All targeted female-headed households benefited from COVID-19 information and technical training. Furthermore, all wheat cultivation packages and fertilizer assistance distributions, technical training sessions and COVID-19 sensitization sessions were organized at locations and timings convenient for women.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

The project considered disability as part of a larger vulnerability-based beneficiary selection criteria. Thus, 1,808 households headed by people with disability received wheat cultivation packages and 2,978 households received fertilizer assistance. These households were also provided with relevant technical training and targeted COVID-19 sensitization information.

f. Protection:

The project prioritized households headed by women and people with disability through the vulnerability-based beneficiary selection process. Furthermore, FAO organized all distributions of wheat cultivation packages, fertilizer assistance and related technical training, and COVID-19 sensitization sessions at locations and times convenient for both women and people with disabilities. In addition, FAO informed all direct beneficiaries about its PSEA committees and the Awaaz hotline through distribution of pamphlets, IEC materials and cards with contact details for reporting protection concerns. FAO also trained all project staff including from implementing partners on humanitarian principles, AAP, PSEA, rights of beneficiaries and COVID-19 safety measures.

g. Education:

Although this project was not designed to address formal education, the intervention provided much-needed training on wheat cultivation packages and fertilizer assistance to vulnerable food insecure households, which allowed households to avoid resorting to negative coping mechanisms such as removing children from school or reducing consumption of nutritious food. Moreover, the sensitization on COVID-19 safety measures including those to be adopted at household, farm, livestock and markets levels, as well as in general and public spaces contributed to maintaining an acceptable level of hygiene and thus avoiding illnesses within the households. In addition, FAO conducted a training of trainers' workshop for 124 technical staff of implementing partners. The newly skilled trainers transferred the knowledge to 121,450 people under both wheat cultivation and fertilizer assistance packages.

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	0

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

FAO directly supported 1.15 million marginal and food insecure people (121,450 households) in 24 provinces (92 districts) with wheat cultivation packages and fertilizer assistance, as well as technical training and COVID-19 awareness-raising sessions. In-kind assistance was the only assistance modality considered. Therefore, no CVA was planned due to the technical nature of this intervention.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Tweet	Thanks to UNCERF's generous funding, Farhad smiles again as he sees his wheat field growing strong.
Tweet	For the first time in 15 years, farmers from Shinwari Parwan received humanitarian aid.
Tweet	1000 farmers in Ghor received 50 kg of urea each and training from FAO as part of the winter wheat season support.

3.2 Project Report 21-RR-IOM-026

1. Project Information

Agency:	IOM	Country:	Afghanistan
Sector/cluster:	Shelter and Non-Food Items	CERF project code:	21-RR-IOM-026
Project title:	Winterization Assistance to the most vulnerable affected and displaced populations in Afghanistan		
Start date:	13/10/2021	End date:	12/04/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>

Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 115,830,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 54,024,000
	Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 3,500,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:	US\$ 0
	Government Partners	US\$ 0
	International NGOs	US\$ 0
	National NGOs	US\$ 0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Owing to increased vulnerability in Afghanistan, IOM expanded cash-based interventions which play an important role in meeting critical, immediate needs, bypassing the need for affected people to deploy negative coping strategies when faced with shocks and crises. Cash-for-winterization helped preserve the dignity of aid recipients by allowing households to have flexibility in how they spend the money and make their own informed decisions to meet their own needs.

IOM initiated a winterization needs assessment on 10 October 2021 that concluded on 7 March 2022 due late funding of the allocation and approval from CERF allocation and activities. During the period, IOM conducted door-to-door assessments of 31,475 families in 34 provinces and convened meetings with counterparts including the de facto authorities. The de facto authorities lacked coordination with one another and subsequently were unable to issue and coordinate access approvals. This caused delays to the assessment prior to arrival of the winter.

During the reporting report, IOM procured and transported 11,500 blankets and winter clothing to seven strategic warehouses. IOM assessed 41,446 families (290,122 people) and identified 29,501 families (206,507 people: 107,383 women; 99,124 men) eligible for assistance in 34 provinces. The families identified for assistance were affected and/or displaced by conflict and/or natural disaster, including vulnerable host communities. Direct assistance under the CERF grant was provided to 8,840 families (61,867 people: 31,035 women and girls, and 30,832 men and boys) in 15 provinces. Of the 8,840 families, 840 families in Hirat, Kunar and Helmand provinces who met the criteria from the technical assessment were provided with \$300 in unconditional cash for minor shelter repair and upgrades.

3. Changes and Amendments

Of the 8,000 families receiving cash for winterization, 5,800 families also received blankets and 5,700 families received winter clothing from the CERF allocation while the rest of the beneficiaries received blankets and winter clothing that were procured through other sources of funding. Some 6,500 blankets and 6,500 winter clothing packages were budgeted and planned to be procured through this project. However, due to significant increases prices mainly affected by fluctuation in the market price and supply breaks following 15 August events, reduced number of items were procured and distributed (5,800 blankets and 5,700 winter clothing modules).

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	35	23	42	39	139
Returnees	2,710	2,637	2,930	3,003	11,280	6,986	6,499	11,070	11,816	36,371
Internally displaced people	6,324	6,154	6,834	7,006	26,318	3,840	3,360	6,833	6,896	20,929
Host communities	2,561	2,519	2,650	2,675	10,405	160	141	294	342	937
Other affected people	3,284	3,167	3,653	3,773	13,877	719	681	1,056	1,035	3,491
Total	14,879	14,477	16,067	16,457	61,880	11,740	10,704	19,295	20,128	61,867
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	1,190	1,158	1,285	1,316	4,949	887	794	1,619	1,447	4,747

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

All families receiving cash for winterization, blankets, winter clothing and cash for shelter repairs/upgrades directly benefited from this project, thus, there are no indirect beneficiaries.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective To increase the coping capacity of vulnerable Afghan families to endure severe winter conditions through cash and NFI support.

Output 1 8,000 displaced or otherwise vulnerable families receive NFI and/or cash support to meet their urgent winterization needs.

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster Shelter and Non-Food Items

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Cash.2a Number of people benefitting from sector-specific unconditional cash transfers (Cash for Winterization, \$200/family)	56,000	55,439	Joint assessment
Indicator 1.2	Cash.2b Total value of sector-specific unconditional cash transfers distributed in USD	1,600,000	1,600,000	Joint assessment
Indicator 1.3	SN.2a Number of people benefitting from in-kind NFI assistance (blankets and winter warm clothing)	45,500	40,600	Joint assessment
Indicator 1.4	AP.5b Percentage of affected people who state that they were able to access humanitarian assistance in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner	80	90	Post Distribution Monitoring and Evaluation (PDME)

Explanation of output and indicators variance:

Of the 8,000 unique families who received cash for winterization, 5,800 families also received blankets and 5,700 families received winter clothing from the CERF allocation while the rest of the beneficiaries received blankets and winter clothing that were procured through other sources of funding. Some 6,500 blankets and 6,500 winter clothing were budgeted and planned to be procured through this project however lesser quantity were procured due to spike in the prices mainly affected by fluctuation in the market price and supply breaks following 15 August events.

The initial findings indicate that almost 90 per cent of target populations were able to have access to humanitarian assistance in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner.

Addressing variance within population groups reached: The population groups reached under winterization assistance is necessarily inclusive of all five core categories as beneficiaries are selected based on assessed needs in targeted communities. Given the nature of the programme IOM needs the flexibility to target the groups based on the up-to date assessments of needs and consideration of coverage by partners in areas where overlaps have arisen during implementation (some of which were unforeseen during project

planning and which indeed differ from the originally planned targets). Relating specifically to the low level of HC members and other groups, this is due to the large number of returnee households that were identified within the targeted/assessed caseload compared to expected while drafting this proposal. To note, members within a household are counted as returnee if any member falls under this classification. We will use this project's outcome to adjust targeting figures for this year's targeting figures under winterization assistance, as broken down by these categories.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Procurement of in-kind assistance (6,500 Blanket Module (3 double size blanket/module) and (6,500 winter clothing modules), in line with cluster standards.	IOM
Activity 1.2	Transport procured kits to IOM's pre-existing warehouses in Kabul, Nangarhar, Kandahar, Herat, Badakhshan, Balkh and Paktia, and further transportation from warehouse to distribution points. These seven warehouses cover all 34 provinces targeted under this project	IOM
Activity 1.3	Conduct joint need assessments (using winterization needs assessment tool) to identify winterization and multi-sectorial needs in the target provinces/districts. This will be undertaken in coordination with relevant and operational partners in these areas.	IOM and Humanitarian Partners
Activity 1.4	Distribution of Cash and in-kind assistance to the families identified through joint assessment	IOM and Money Service Provider (MSP)
Activity 1.5	Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring and Evaluation for 15 percent of total assisted caseload, as well as reporting	IOM Monitoring and evaluation Team
Activity 1.6	Coordinate assessment (needs and market) and assistance delivery between IOM, ES/NFI Cluster Partners and other humanitarian agencies, leveraging IOM's role as the ES/NFI Cluster Co-Chair. IOM as the Co-Chair of the ES/NFI Cluster will support the cluster coordination at the national level, as well as provide coordination management at the regional and provincial level as cluster focal points.	IOM and ESNFI cluster co-chair coordination team
Activity 1.7	Awareness and IEC material on fire safety, utilization of cash for fuel/heating material and COVID-19 will be disseminated to all target beneficiaries during pre distribution briefings	IOM and province and regional field team

Output 2 840 displaced or otherwise vulnerable families receive cash (300 USD/family) support to meet their urgent shelter needs through cash for shelter repair/upgraded assistance

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	SN.5 Number of shelters and common structures constructed or rehabilitated that offer privacy for women and girls	840	840	Needs assessment (Technical and beneficiary selection)
Indicator 2.2	Cash.2b Total value of sector-specific unconditional cash transfers distributed in USD	252,000	252,000	Needs assessment (Technical and beneficiary selection)
Indicator 2.3	Cash.2a Number of people benefitting from sector-specific unconditional cash transfers (cash for shelter repair/upgrade)	5,880	5,880	Needs assessment (Technical and beneficiary selection)
Indicator 2.4	AP.5b Percentage of affected people who state that they were able to access humanitarian	80	90	PDME

	assistance in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner 80% (4,704 individuals)		
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Initial PDME findings indicate that almost 90 per cent of target populations were able to have access to humanitarian assistance in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner.	
Activities	Description	Implemented by	
Activity 2.1	Conduct joint need assessments (using Shelter needs assessment tool) to identify beneficiaries for shelter repair assistance in the target provinces/districts. Following identification of the beneficiaries, a details technical shelter assessment will be carried out to come up with the BoQ to allow beneficiaries procure the required shelter items from the cash assistance	IOM and Partners	
Activity 2.2	Distribution of cash for shelter repair/upgrade following identification of the beneficiary and development of BoQ through one off cash payment by financial service provider (FSP) followed by technical assistance to the beneficiaries during construction.	IOM and FSP	
Activity 2.3	Coordinate assessment (needs and market) and assistance delivery between IOM, ES/NFI Cluster Partners and other humanitarian agencies to avoid duplication	IOM and ESNFI cluster partners	
Activity 2.4	Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring and Evaluation for 15 percent of total assisted caseload, as well as reporting	IOM	

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP) ⁴:

IOM ensured participation of the affected communities in the assessment and through consultation with key informants, focus group discussions, household visits and involvement and participation of beneficiaries, including community elders and leaders, in distribution. Information about assessment processes, beneficiary selection and distributions was well explained, and community tension and conflict were minimized. Especially vulnerable groups, such as older people, people with disabilities and single women or female-headed households could access services safely and delivery modalities were informed by and adapted to meet their needs. The needs assessments, as well as PDMs were designed to ensure inclusive participation of the communities and to shape the distribution, follow-up and other support/referrals to other agencies. This included working with local leaders and targeted households to understand the needs of the target population and where programme adaptations were needed, to ensure access to services did not compromise the safety of individuals and the community, including where people with disabilities or female-headed households required adjusted modes of distribution. Distribution sites were appropriately located to be safe and accessible for all.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

A feedback desk is present at all IOM in-kind and cash distribution sites to receive confidential complaints and input from beneficiaries. Inputs are reviewed anonymously and addressed immediately if possible and relevant. Feedback is used to improve future distributions and other forms of assistance. At the distribution site, beneficiaries were briefed on the availability of the IOM complaints hotline, as well as the channels for reporting through Awaaz that they can access. Pamphlets with this information were also distributed. Female staff were present at every distribution site to ensure that women could access this information and were familiar with these complaints and feedback mechanisms.

⁴ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

Field visits occurred to monitor distributions and conduct PDM of the winterization response. Project reviews were conducted to assess challenges, constraints, beneficiary expectations, preferences and satisfaction levels. An AAR will be conducted to provide recommendations on improving programming and will cover technical matters including NFI and ES package contents to support cluster standards updates.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

IOM has a zero-tolerance policy for SEA by IOM staff and employees or any other people engaged and controlled by IOM Contractors. Compliance to the Policy and Procedures for Preventing and Responding to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (IN/234) is mandatory and IOM staff were provided with multiple mandatory PSEA trainings.

During assessment and distribution, beneficiaries were briefed on the IOM hotline number for filing PSEA-related concerns which would be dealt confidentially by experts.

Reports of SEA are recorded through the Awaaz mechanism and/or IOM's global reporting mechanism 'We Are All In'. IOM is a member of the PSEA Network in Afghanistan and contributes with WFP to the production of IEC material on PSEA in Dari and Pashto. All Heads of Sub-Offices and programme staff have been trained on PSEA; some are certified IOM trainers. SEA of affected populations constitutes gross misconduct and is grounds for disciplinary action, including dismissal and referral for criminal prosecution, where appropriate.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

The Humanitarian Assistance Programme (HAP) supports people with specific needs and high vulnerability, including women, girls and sexual and gender minorities (SGM) as per IOM's 'Persons with Specific Needs' guidelines. During implementation, IOM ensured that assessment teams included women to enable adequate collection of information on the barriers women and girls face in accessing winter and shelter assistance. IOM also ensured that protection was mainstreamed by identifying intra-household protection risks, including assessing specific needs of the vulnerable groups (female-headed households, chronically ill, people living with disability, SGM and child-headed households) to ensure the needs of men, women, boys, girls and persons with specific needs are considered. IOM reviewed protection concerns related to assistance delivery mechanisms, including safety and security at and following distributions. Protection needs, including GBV needs (identified during the rapid assessment) were referred to GBV Sub-Cluster and Protection Cluster focal points for GBV case management.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

Under the CERF grant, the target for assistance to people with disability was 4,949 individuals. The assessment tool for winterization needs was designed with a separate section for issues specific to people with disability and referrals to specialized agencies and other IOM programmes. Winterization assistance, in-kind, and cash assistance were provided in an inclusive and accessible manner for people with disability, while case-by-case basis referrals were made to other agencies.

f. Protection:

Data collected through the joint assessment was disaggregated by gender and age, and the needs of vulnerable families including female headed households, unaccompanied minors, people with disability, single parents (especially widows with small children who do not have the support of relatives or the community) and chronically ill people. Referrals were made to other clusters and partners to ensure that specific needs outside of the project's remit were addressed.

The most vulnerable families (including female-headed households, people living with disability, older people, pregnant and lactating women and people with severe health conditions) were provided with additional support in transporting their in-kind assistance or cash to their residence or a location accessible for them. Assistance was delivered either at their location or additional cash support of \$15 (covered under a different funding source) was provided to these beneficiaries travelling long distances to cover the cost of transport to the distribution site.

g. Education:

Not relevant under this project.

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is the sole intervention in the CERF project	61,867

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

For the cash-based interventions, IOM has long term Agreements (LTAs) with to MSPs. The cash assistance (cash for winterization and cash for shelter repair/upgrade) were distributed through MSPs where distribution process was fully managed by IOM while the MSPs only had the responsibility of disbursing the cash to the beneficiary's following verification by IOM teams at the distribution points. Though the cash was unrestricted and unconditional, but IOM field teams ensured all the beneficiaries are informed of the actual purpose and use of cash (heating/fuel and shelter repair) through pre distribution briefings as well as distribution of leaflets explain the desired use on the basis of the target families identified needs.

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
Cash for winterization	56,000	US\$ 1,600,000	Multi-Purpose Cash	Unrestricted
Cash for shelter repair/upgraded assistance	6,428	US\$ 252,000	Shelter and Non-Food Items	Restricted

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Success stories	https://afghanistan.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11071/files/documents/iom-afghanistan-highlights-november-2021.pdf
Report	IOM Sitrep

3.3 Project Report 21-RR-HCR-024

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNHCR	Country:	Afghanistan
Sector/cluster:	Shelter and Non-Food Items	CERF project code:	21-RR-HCR-024
Project title:	Protection and cash assistance towards winterization and shelter repair for displaced Afghan households		
Start date:	13/10/2021	End date:	12/04/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 142,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 103,492,953
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 3,727,499
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 42,999
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 42,999
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

With CERF funds, UNHCR provided protection and life-saving cash assistance to 61,800 newly displaced Afghans to improve their well-being in the areas of winterization support and shelter repairs. As part of a comprehensive response to COVID-19, UNHCR provided winterization and hygiene parcels to vulnerable households. CERF funding helped UNHCR to support targeted vulnerable families and individuals during the winter season of 2021-22 to meet their most pressing needs in areas particularly cold and snow-covered areas. This assistance mitigated protection risks such as resorting to harmful coping mechanisms and secondary harm caused by living in sub-standard shelters. In total, \$265 cash for three months to meet heating and other winter needs, as well as in-kind provision of five blankets and three solar lanterns per household were given to beneficiaries. Additional vulnerable households were supported with solar panel energy supply and refugee housing units.

3. Changes and Amendments

The context and operational environment remained the same during the period of project implementation. Hence, there was no need to change and or amend the project and its implementation modalities. All the associated risks were forecasted and addressed prior to and during the implementation phase.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	16,708	17,946	12,994	14,232	61,880	16,708	17,946	12,994	14,232	61,880
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16,708	17,946	12,994	14,232	61,880	16,708	17,946	12,994	14,232	61,880
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	1,671	1,794	1,300	1,423	6,188	1,671	1,794	1,300	1,423	6,188

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

The allocation responded to the needs of 61,880 IDPs directly with cash for winterization and shelter repairs. The activities injected cash and assistance with core relief items (CRI) into communities in provinces in the North, West, South, East and Central regions, benefiting local markets. Cash for shelter repairs allowed targeted vulnerable households to make improvements to their places of residence. Materials and labour (skilled and unskilled) were sourced from local goods and labour markets thus supporting local businesses and workers. Similarly, cash for winterization spent in local markets to purchase heating and clothing materials also supported local markets. CRI assistance also supported the local markets to provide shelter repair items that were locally procured with cash assistance. Hence, local communities and markets indirectly benefitted from this CERF allocation.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Population has sufficient basic and domestic items			
Output 1	Cash grants or vouchers (multi-purpose) provided			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Cash.1a Number of people benefitting from multi-purpose cash	56,000	56,000	Partner performance reports, UNHCR field monitoring visits
Indicator 1.2	Cash.1b Total value of multi-purpose cash distributed in USD	3,172,000	3,172,000	UNHCR field monitoring visits, FSP distribution reports, TPM-PDM Tool
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Nil		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Provision of cash for heating fuel and clothing	Cash distribution done directly by UNHCR; the following partners assisted with assessment and identifications: CHA, WSTA, HRDA, ARAA, WAW, AABRAR, ORD		
Output 2	Core relief items provided			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	SN.2a Number of people benefitting from in-kind NFI assistance (core relief items)	56,000	56,000	Partner performance reports, UNHCR field monitoring visits
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Nil		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Provision of NFIs assistance (5 blankets, 3 solar lantern)	Distribution was conducted by CHA, WSTA, HRDA, ARAA, WAW, AABRAR and ORD.		

Output 3 Sectoral cash grants or vouchers provided

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Cash.4a Number of people benefitting from unconditional vouchers	5,880	5,880	UNHCR field monitoring visits, FSP distribution reports, TPM-PDM Tool
Indicator 3.2	Cash.4b Total value of unconditional vouchers distributed in USD (for construction materials for shelter)	327,600	327,600	UNHCR field monitoring visits, FSP distribution reports, TPM-PDM Tool
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Nil		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Provision of Cash for Shelter Repair	Cash distribution done directly by UNHCR; the following partners assisted with assessment and identifications: AHDAW WSTA, AABRAR, ORD		

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP) ⁵:

UNHCR, owing to its commitment to AAP, acts as one of the co-leads of the AAP WG and contributes to the collective analysis through provision data collected from the functioning of its feedback mechanisms. UNHCR conducted in-person sessions with targeted community members and other stakeholders to explain project objectives, target groups/locales and number of participants. People's feedbacks were solicited at community meetings to inform priority problem areas, participant eligibility criteria, implementation methods and to collect questions and give accurate information.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

The following were used as AAP/complaints/feedback mechanisms: Awaaz, the inter-agency information and accountability centre and toll-free hotline which functions as a whole-of-response collective accountability and community engagement AAP tool; UNHCR's feedback and complaints mechanisms which includes protection hotline numbers; a protection email mailbox; complaints boxes; and face to-face communication channels that supported direct engagement with beneficiaries.

UNHCR sensitized communities and promoted people's rights to access to the mechanisms in meetings and during distributions. UNHCR distributed text and pictorial leaflets with hotline phone numbers and played voice recordings of the leaflets in distribution centres. UNHCR coordinated with Awaaz on referral pathways. Issues identified through UNHCR's complaints and feedback mechanisms are analysed and followed up. UNHCR has established standard operating procedures on the management and treatment of complaints and has designated focal points, including women staff, assigned to provide direct and timely responses to feedback and complaints.

⁵ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

UNHCR worked closely with the PSEA Task Force to ensure a zero-tolerance policy on SEA. UNHCR trained its staff and partner staff on the zero-tolerance policy on SEA. In addition to the PSEA Task Force workplan, UNHCR has a PSEA strategy/workplan and dedicated PSEA focal points in all offices who worked closely with partners to create and maintain an environment that prevents sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, and promotes codes of conduct. UNHCR and partner staff received training on SEA prevention and response. UNHCR ensured that focal points, including women staff, were assigned during distributions to provide direct and timely response to feedback and complaints received via all channels.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

UNHCR has mainstreamed, to the extent possible, the inclusion of women and girls, people living with disability and older people in decision-making processes through community sessions, community leaders and *shuras*. In certain locations, UNHCR trained male and female community leaders, playing an active role in supporting UNHCR to access vulnerable individuals. UNHCR worked through female and male staff to collect disaggregated data by gender and engaged in analysis the data through a gender lens to assist people according to their specific abilities and needs. In order to ensure meaningful access to vulnerable and marginalized people, the cultural context was considered by using innovative methods to reach out to certain groups, such as through female *shuras* and existing local structures. Equally, UNHCR has a policy on the 'Prevention of, Risk Mitigation and Response to GBV' which recognizes that women, girls, men or boys can be survivors of GBV. It has enhanced its GBV capacity by hiring a dedicated GBV Officer and staff.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

UNHCR has mainstreamed the inclusion of people living with disability and ensured that the voices of people with disability, youth and older people are also heard and integrated. UNHCR has played an active role in the Disability Inclusion Working Group (DIWG). As a result, some 6,188 people living with disabilities benefited under this CERF funding.

f. Protection:

UNHCR mainstreamed protection by incorporating protection principles in all sectors throughout the programme cycle starting with assessment, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, aiming to:

- Improve access to assistance and services without discrimination
- Deliver protection and assistance in safety and with dignity
- Engage communities in determining their own protection and humanitarian needs
- Adhere to the principle of "do no harm"

UNHCR met its longstanding commitment to ensuring that people are at the centre of its work, applied its age, gender and diversity (AGD) policy to all aspects of its work to ensure that populations of concern can enjoy their rights on an equal footing and participate meaningfully in decisions that affect their lives, families and communities. UNHCR, recognizing that crises impact people differently and understanding the impact of intersecting personal characteristics on people's experiences of crisis, applied a whole-of-community approach. UNHCR used certain assessments tools to identify the separate protection and humanitarian needs of girls, boys, men and women, as well as people with disabilities, youth and older people.

g. Education:

N/A

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	5,880 households (41,160 people)

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

The cash transfer was used to cover costs for heating, fuel and clothing during the winter season. There is presently no functional social protection system in Afghanistan.

UNHCR provided cash assistance delivered in the form of direct cash to programme recipients. For most part, given the current financial system crisis, cash assistance was distributed through an FSP contracted by UNHCR. The cash grant was intended for displaced families to purchase items to meet their thermal comfort needs (clothing and heating) as well as meet their shelter repair needs to avoid residing in sub-standard forms of accommodation with corresponding health and protection risks. A flat rate of \$265 set by the ESNFI Cluster for this programme was distributed per household to cover winter needs including an average of \$500 per household to carry out shelter repairs. This form of humanitarian cash assistance was provided in support of the national social protection systems which are still at the nascent stages of development and not able to support all those in need.

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
Activity 1.1 Provision of cash for heating fuel and clothing	5,880 households (41,160 people)	US\$ 1,558,200	Multi-Purpose Cash	Unrestricted

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Afghanistan: UNHCR Operational update - February 2022	https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/91372
Afghanistan: UNHCR Operational update - March 2022	https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/92676
Afghanistan: UNHCR Operational update - April 2022	https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/93450
Afghanistan: UNHCR Operational update - April 2022	https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/94152

3.4 Project Report 21-RR-WFP-035

1. Project Information

Agency:	WFP	Country:	Afghanistan
Sector/cluster:	Common Services - Humanitarian Air Services	CERF project code:	21-RR-WFP-035
Project title:	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) Afghanistan: Domestic services and international airbridge for humanitarian community		
Start date:	04/10/2021	End date:	03/04/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>

Funding

Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 33,000,000
Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 15,400,000
Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 5,000,000
Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:	US\$ 0
Government Partners	US\$ 0
International NGOs	US\$ 0
National NGOs	US\$ 0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Under Common Services, UNHAS (managed by WFP), based on user need and demand, serviced 23 destinations, including 20 domestic and three airbridges between Kabul and Islamabad, Dushanbe and Doha. UNHAS conducted 1,647 flights to, from and within Afghanistan, totalling 1,940 flight hours, and successfully transported 9,645 passengers (5,903 on domestic flights and 3,742 on international flights) and 25.6 tons of light humanitarian cargo, averaging 4.1 tons and 1,607 passengers per month.

The CERF allocation enabled UNHAS to support the entire humanitarian community in Afghanistan and all associated operations through the provision of essential transportation of staff and supplies. UNHAS services become particularly crucial after August 2021, when most commercial airlines suspended operations. UNHAS currently operates seven aircraft, including one helicopter and a new Airbus (flying Doha-Kabul-Doha twice per week) with increased passenger capacity.

3. Changes and Amendments

No changes or amendments were made to this contribution.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Common Services - Humanitarian Air Services									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

UNHAS does not have specific and verifiable data on the number of people indirectly supported by this contribution. However, through its support to the entire humanitarian community and associated operations in Afghanistan, UNHAS services indirectly supported the 24 million people currently targeted for humanitarian assistance under the 2022 HRP.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	[To provide the humanitarian community (NGOs, UN agencies, donor organizations, diplomatic missions, and contractors) with:1] reliable and efficient access to beneficiaries and humanitarian project implementation sites in field locations within Afghanistan and 2) international connections through an airbridge connecting Afghanistan to Islamabad.]			
Output 1	[Provision of air transportation to the humanitarian community for the implementation of humanitarian projects in Afghanistan and international airbridge flights.]			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Common Services - Humanitarian Air Services			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	[Number of the passengers from the humanitarian organizations travelled on UNHAS flights]	[1,500 passengers per month]	1,607 passengers per month	UNHAS Booking Software (Takeflite) and Performance Management Tool (PMT)
Indicator 1.2	[Number of locations served in Afghanistan]	[22 destinations]	20	UNHAS Booking Software (Takeflite) and PMT
Indicator 1.3	[Number of international flights location served]	[1 airbridge destination]	3 (Islamabad, Dushanbe and Doha)	UNHAS Booking Software (Takeflite) and PMT
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		There was no user demand for locations such as, Ghazni, Sharan, Shiberghan, Farah or Zaranj. Based on user demand, UNHAS operated flights to 20 domestic destinations and operated 3 airbridges between Kabul and Dushanbe, Doha and Islamabad. UNHAS transported 9,645 passengers (5,903 on domestic flights and 3,742 on international flights). UNHAS also conducted 15 medical evacuation flights of humanitarian personnel during the reporting period.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	[Operating flights to each destination two to three times weekly]	UNHAS published a weekly flight schedule and operated 2-3 flights based on needs and demand. UNHAS supported the evacuation of humanitarian agencies, as many suspended operations following the events of August 2021. While some airports remained closed during this time, UNHAS was able to maintain services to key destinations including Mazar-e-Sharif, Kandahar, Hirat and Kabul.		
Activity 1.2	[Booking of the humanitarian workers for each destination and interconnected passengers to other destinations and the actual counts of received bookings]	UNHAS operated 1,647 flights (an average of 14 flights per day), totalling 1,940 hours. UNHAS transported 9,645 passengers of the total 11,080 booking received, representing 75 per cent. A total of 1,435 passengers were not transported due to flight cancellations as a result of security/operational constraints (10 per cent) and poor		

		weather conditions particularly during winter, December-February (90 per cent).		
Activity 1.3	[Operating 5 flights weekly based on the organizations needs and requirements]	UNHAS operated 1,647 flights (an average of 14 flights per day) totalling 1,940 hours. The frequency of flights was determined based on humanitarian organizations' needs and overall demand.		
Output 2	[Transportation of light cargo, such as items for humanitarian aid, medical supplies, information and communication technology (ICT) equipment.]			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Sector/cluster	Common Services - Humanitarian Air Services			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	[Total volume of light humanitarian cargo transported in metric tons]	[5 MT per month]	4.1 tons per month	UNHAS Booking Software (Takeflite) and PMT
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		UNHAS transported 25.16 tons of light humanitarian cargo from user organizations. Cargo consisted of medical supplies, vaccines, medicine and office supplies. All cargo documents were filed and recorded. The quantity of supplies transported was based on organizational needs.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	[Receiving and delivering humanitarian cargo effectively and efficiently based on organizations request and cargo booking. Handling properly all the cargo and maintaining proper documentation and records]	WFP, via UNHAS, transported 25.16 tons of light humanitarian cargo from user organisations. Cargo consisted of medical supplies, vaccines, medicine, and office supplies. All cargo documents were filed and recorded. The quantity of supplies transported was based on needs. All cargo was properly handled during transportation and delivered in a timely manner.		
Output 3	[Destinations served]			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Sector/cluster	Common Services - Humanitarian Air Services			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	[Number of total domestic (20+2) and international (1) destinations served]	[23]	23	UNHAS Booking Software (Takeflite) and PMT
Indicator 3.2	[]	[]	N/A	N/A
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		N/A		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	[Regular assessment of the airfields and establishing regular contacts and coordination with the user organizations to receive their feedback to assess the needs and requirement of user organizations. Increasing flight frequencies based on the users' needs and demands]	UNHAS serviced 23 destinations during the reporting period, of which 20 were domestic and 3 were international. There was no user demand for locations such as, Ghazni, Sharan, Shiberghan, Farah or Zaranj during the reporting period.		

Output 4 [Users report satisfied with provided services]

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster Common Services - Humanitarian Air Services

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 4.1	[Percentage of the users' satisfaction with provided services]	[90%]	96%	Survey Analysis Report

Explanation of output and indicators variance: UNHAS launched two online surveys to obtain feedback: Passenger Satisfaction Survey (PSS) with passenger and user organization focal points, and the Provision Access Satisfaction Survey (PASS) with the heads of user organizations. Based on survey analysis, the overall satisfaction rate was 96 per cent. In addition, 306 hard copy card surveys were distributed onboard UNHAS flights to receive feedback from passengers on possible areas for service improvement.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 4.1	[Distribution of 10 onboard survey cards on different aircraft each week and different destinations to receive feedback and inputs from passengers. Based on the feedback, UNHAS will adapt changes and undertake necessary actions and improvement where needed.]	A total 306 hard copy survey cards were distributed onboard various UNHAS flights across various flightpaths, with 10 cards distributed weekly. UNHAS adopted survey feedback in its service delivery where possible and necessary.
Activity 4.2	[Launching online Passenger Satisfaction Survey (PSS) with the organizations' focal points and the passengers to receive user feedback and inputs for the service improvement and adapt changes based on the user needs and demands.]	An online survey received responses from 232 passengers and user organization focal points. UNHAS adopted survey feedback in its service delivery where possible and necessary.
Activity 4.3	[Launching online Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey (PASS) with the heads of user organizations to receive their feedback on the humanitarian air services, congruent to planning UNHAS flights operations and fleet for 2021 and 2021. The inputs, comments and constructive feedback will enable UNHAS to serve in a better way aligning with their respective program requirements.]	An online survey received responses from 38 head of user organizations. The response from organizational heads was very low as most of them were out of the country, despite reminders sent to them. UNHAS adopted survey feedback in its service delivery where possible and necessary.

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP) ⁶:

Crisis-affected people do not contribute to the design, implementation or monitoring of UNHAS operations. Therefore, AAP is not applicable under this project.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

Although not interfacing with affected populations, UNHAS utilizes various service user feedback and complaints mechanisms. The User Group Committee (UGC) as its primary feedback mechanism. The UGC comprises 70 to 80 representatives from 50 to 60 user agencies

⁶ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

in the humanitarian community, including heads of some UN agencies, NGOs and donor organizations. The UGC is chaired by the Humanitarian Coordinator. Within the UGC, UNHAS raises operational challenges as they arise, such as fleet capacity, flight schedules and new locations to be served. During the reporting period, UNHAS received valuable feedback from user organizations via the UGC that was used to improve service quality. Ongoing resource mobilization and policy changes were discussed with the donor community, UN agencies and NGOs at Steering Committee meetings.

UNHAS also conducted weekly onboard flight card feedback surveys on booking, security, check-in and in-flight experiences. Approximately 10 per cent of all passengers provided feedback each week. In addition, two online surveys were used to collect additional feedback.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

PSEA outcomes for assistance programming is not applicable to UNHAS operations. WFP has a zero-tolerance policy towards any form of GBV and works to mainstream PSEA across all programmes and operations. All staff are sensitized on PSEA through mandatory staff induction training. However, PSEA outcomes for assistance programming is not applicable to UNHAS operations.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

UNHAS operations did not directly serve beneficiaries with this contribution.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

UNHAS provides support at check-in and boarding for passengers with disabilities, upon request.

f. Protection:

Protection outcomes and activities are not relevant for UNHAS operations.

g. Education:

Education outcomes and activities are not relevant for UNHAS operations.

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	0

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

Common services provided in kind to the humanitarian community in the form of services rendered. CVA is not applicable to UNHAS service provision.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
In-flight donor posters displayed on all flights	See below

UNHAS AFGHANISTAN

Thanks to the following donors for their contributions since 2021

The image displays a grid of logos for various donors. On the left is a vertical blue banner for UNHAS Humanitarian Air Service with the text 'SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES' and the WFP logo. The main grid includes:

- AHF** Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund
- Canada** In partnership with
- MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK**
- European Union** Funded by European Union Humanitarian Aid
- AFGHANISTAN HUMANITARIAN FUND**
- CANADA**
- DENMARK**
- EUROPEAN UNION**
- FRANCE** MINISTÈRE DE L'EUROPE ET DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
- GERMANY** german humanitarian assistance DEUTSCHE HUMANITÄRE HILFE
- ITALY** ITALIAN AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
- JAPAN** From the People of Japan
- NORWAY** Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- UN CERF** United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund
- UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Name		Sub-grant made under pre-existing partnership agreement	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$	Date of First Payment to Implementing Partner	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities By Implementing Partner*
			Extended Name	Acronym					
21-RR-FAO-020	Agriculture	FAO	ActionAid Afghanistan	AAA	No	INGO	\$14,476	29-Mar-22	5-Feb-22
21-RR-FAO-020	Agriculture	FAO	Afghanistan National Re-Construction Coordination	ANRCC	No	NNGO	\$11,875	29-Mar-22	6-Feb-22
21-RR-FAO-020	Agriculture	FAO	Afghan Peace Builders Humanitarian Organization	APBHO	No	NNGO	\$4,395	29-Mar-22	8-Feb-22
21-RR-FAO-020	Agriculture	FAO	Afghanistan Rehabilitation and Education Program	AREP	No	NNGO	\$3,224	24-Jan-22	5-Feb-22
21-RR-FAO-020	Agriculture	FAO	Future Generations Afghanistan	FGA	No	NNGO	\$1,916	29-Mar-22	9-Feb-22
21-RR-FAO-020	Agriculture	FAO	Norwegian Afghanistan Committee	NAC	No	INGO	\$91,649	14-Mar-22	15-Nov-21
21-RR-FAO-020	Agriculture	FAO	Organization for Relief and Development	ORD	No	NNGO	\$9,575	29-Mar-22	6-Feb-22
21-RR-FAO-020	Agriculture	FAO	Social Uplift Organization	SUO	No	INGO	\$11,530	29-Mar-22	8-Feb-22
21-RR-HCR-024	Shelter & NFI	UNHCR	WOMEN FOR AFGHAN WOMEN	WAW	Yes	NNGO	\$42,999	23-Feb-22	2-Jan-22

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS

Abbreviation	Name
AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
AAR	After-Action Review
ANC	Antenatal Care
ARTF	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund
BHA	Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance
CERF RR	Central Emergency Response Fund Rapid Response
CRI	Core Relief Items
ESNFI	Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (Cluster)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FSAC	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster
FSP	Financial Service Provider
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HFU	Humanitarian Financing Unit
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IDP	Internal Displaced Person/s
IEC	Information, Education and Communications
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LCSI	Livelihood Coping Strategies Index
MHNT	Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams
MPCA	Multipurpose Cash Assistance
MSP	Money Service Provider
NFI	Non-Food Items
NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PDM	Post-Distribution Monitoring
PDME	Post-Distribution Monitoring and Evaluation
PHM	Post-Harvest Monitoring
PMT	Performance Management Tool
PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SGM	Sexual and Gender Minorities
TPM	Third Party Monitoring
UGC	User Group Committee
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WFP	World Food Programme