

AFGHANISTAN: ICCT WINTER PRIORITISATION

AUGUST 2022
ISSUED 29 AUGUST 2022

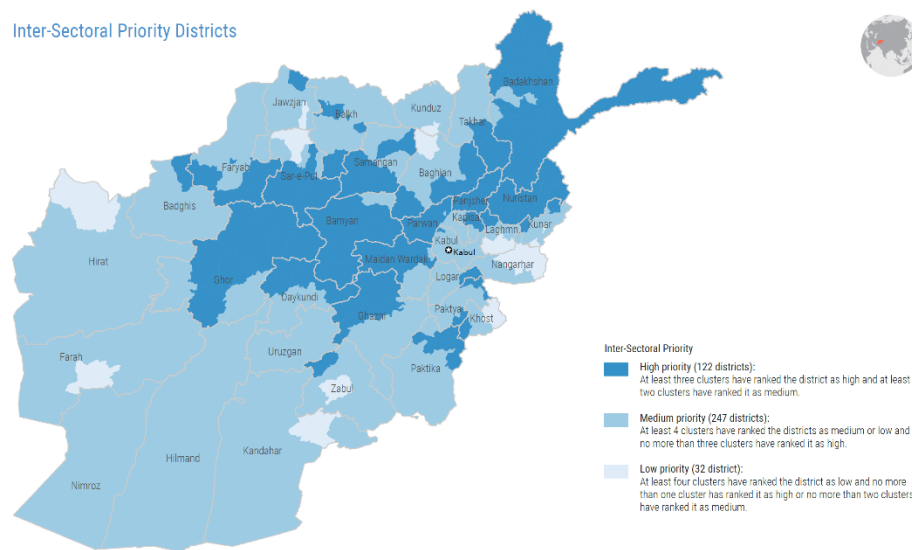
HRP Key Figures (2022)

PEOPLE IN NEED	PLANNED REACH	FUNDING REQUIRED
24.4M	22.1M	\$4.44B

Key Funding Gaps (in USD)

Overall HRP Funding Gaps (as of Aug 2022)	Immediate winter funding priorities (Oct-Dec 2022)	Early pre-positioning requirements (Q1 2023)
\$3.1B	\$614M	\$154M

Inter-Sectoral Priority Districts



The Inter-Sector Winter Prioritisation for 2022 represents an analysis by the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT) that identifies locations where seasonal risks during the October to December period (early onset winter season) and underserved locations intersect, therefore indicating where the most acute multi-sectoral vulnerabilities lie.

The 2022 Inter-Sector Winter Prioritisation follows suit from the 2022 ICCT Spring and Summer prioritization exercises with the aim to provide **real-time information to sequence limited resources to prioritised areas** where sector-specific needs are the highest and multi-sector needs are overlapping, during the onset of winter in 2022.

The Prioritisation was based on a collective analysis of a seasonal scenarios and assumed risks, an analysis of each cluster's priorities at the district level (details are available in the next sections of this document), and a realistic assessment of where capacity can be availed. A multi-sector vulnerability approach was applied considering areas where – temperature falls and snow cover persists (relying on analysis from the past 10 years); winter season risks are high; sector-specific vulnerabilities are acute; and people are underserved.

Cluster-specific prioritisations highlight where the sector-specific needs are concentrated, whereas the inter-sector prioritisation highlights areas where needs are most overlapping and multi-sector activities can have the maximum impact. The inter-sector prioritisation outlines 122 top priority, 247 medium priority and 32 low priority districts.

Unlike past seasonal prioritisation exercises, the 2022 Winter Prioritisation is a costed prioritisation. All activities included consider winter-specific and winter season focused assistance. With a strict lens applied to the costing, the immediate funding gaps highlighted reflect planned response in each clusters' top priority districts. All activities and costing in the 2022 Winter Prioritisation are a subset of the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). The ICCT will undertake another prioritisation for Q1 2023 – the second half of winter – towards the end of 2022, which will be a subset of the 2023 HRP.

Currently, the Humanitarian Response Plan has a gap of a staggering US\$3.14 billion. Some \$614 million is urgently required to support priority winter preparedness activities such as upgrades and repairs to shelter and the provision of warm clothes and blankets. These activities must be implemented in the next three months. In addition, \$154 million is needed to pre-position supplies, including food and livelihoods assistance, before areas get cut off by the weather.

- **Overall HRP Funding Gaps – \$3.1 billion**
- **2022 Immediate Winter Funding Priorities (Oct-Dec) – \$614 million**
- **Early Pre-Positioning Requirements (Q1 2023) – \$154 million**

Donors interested in sector-specific funding are encouraged to be guided by Cluster-specific priorities, whereas those focusing on multi-sectoral objectives, can be guided by the inter-sector priority districts. Urgent funding for immediate winter prepositioning is critical. With procurement and transport lead times already taking between 4 and 6 months, urgent response and resource mobilisation will be required to get ahead of winter and physical access challenges. Not investing now will directly result in a rapid worsening of vulnerabilities and will result in a costlier investment at a later stage.

Humanitarian needs are still at-large, and people's vulnerabilities are compounded by emerging threats – such as the devastating earthquake and atypical summer floods. While the Prioritisation points to the most immediate gaps, the reality is that the differences in needs between the top priority areas and beyond are only marginal.

In terms of response, humanitarian partners reached 22.9 million people with at least one form of humanitarian assistance in the first half of 2022 – some 94 per cent of those in need. While this exceeds the annual targets in absolute terms, millions of people will continue to require more rounds of assistance. The expanded reach has been achieved via a scale-up of response across clusters, as well as through high-reach lower-cost activities. Millions will continue to require more comprehensive, costlier, and more impactful packages of assistance to cover their needs. Partners have demonstrated ability to deliver large quantities of response where funding is available, and access allows.

Methodology

An aggregation methodology was applied to facilitate the strictest prioritisation of areas where needs overlap across multiple clusters. To achieve this, each cluster classified all districts as "high", "medium" and "low" priority based on the overarching guidance and cluster-specific criteria (outlined in the cluster sections below) to develop cluster-specific priorities. For the inter-sector prioritisation, the ICCT agreed to an aggregation approach wherein at least three clusters have ranked the district as a high priority and at least two clusters have ranked it as a medium priority for a district to fall in the inter-sectoral "high" priority category. The scoring was based on the average of the five highest scores, employing a slight variation of the Joint Inter-Sectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) methodology. Based on this methodology, the ICCT has identified **122 top priority, 247 medium priority and 32 low priority districts** indicating that any investment in these top priority areas will help address multi-sectoral vulnerabilities. As mentioned above, the inter-sector prioritisation highlights areas where multi-sector activities can have the maximum impact given the compounded needs and gaps in these locations.

While the Summer Prioritisation is based on known or likely need, assessments will be critical to ensure that people with acute vulnerabilities are supported with the right assistance.

Planning assumptions

This 2022 Winter Planning approach is based on the best available data and historical patterns. An analysis of the past ten years of temperature data and five years of snow cover data was used to identify areas more prone to Afghanistan's harsh winters. It is anticipated that the response approaches reflected in this document will be updated as new information becomes available, particularly with regard to the risk of forced returns and displacement. This approach factors-in displacement due to conflict and forced return of IDPs by authorities but it does not yet cover any potential additional displacement driven by drought and other related needs. Further analysis is needed to identify potential high-risk locations for displacement (including forced evictions) and likely host communities.

Planning scenario

Climate & Disasters: Afghanistan is prone to earthquakes, flooding, drought, landslides, and avalanches. Over four decades of conflict, coupled with environmental degradation, and insufficient investment in disaster risk reduction strategies, have contributed to increasing vulnerability of the Afghan people to cope with the sudden shock of natural disasters. On average such disasters affect 200,000 people every year.

In 2022, a devastating earthquake struck south-eastern Afghanistan broadly affecting some 362,000 people, 100,000 of whom have been ascertained to be in need of and prioritised for humanitarian assistance across seven priority districts. Moreover, atypical summer floods have affected north of 56,000 people, since June alone. There is also a higher risk of landslides in areas where soil moisture has been damaged by the drought. It is projected that all the non-displaced natural disaster affected people will need multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance, with the largest group requiring some form of shelter, non-food items (NFIs), food or livelihood support. These have been accounted for in the 2022 HRP projections, which considered north of 150,000 people to be affected by natural disasters and some 500,000 people to be displaced due to both conflict and disasters.

The combination of these emerging late summer disasters is expected to compound early onset winter needs and were factored into the prioritisation. The most affected districts have been considered in the 2022 winter prioritisation exercise – categorised as a top priority in the inter-sectoral prioritisation as well as for most cluster-specific priorities.

Shelter and Heating: With the 2022 Whole of Afghanistan (WoA) Assessment already indicating some 56 per cent of households living in partially damaged shelters and some 18 per cent in significantly damaged shelters, it is expected that there will be urgent needs for

shelter, heating materials and clothing during the early onset winter to avert people's exposure to health risks and other hazards.

Food Insecurity and Malnutrition: Acute food insecurity and malnutrition conditions are expected to remain. A staggering 19 million people continue to be in crisis or emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC 3+) – 6 million of which at Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 4 levels, one of the highest in the world. There is a strong correlation between areas affected by potential drought and existing food insecurity and malnutrition. It is anticipated that the current dire food insecurity situation will be exacerbated by drought and water scarcity. The impact of the prolonged dry spells on the food security in rural areas can trigger an early lean season onset. Water availability for the second crop will need to be closely monitored to alert the humanitarian community of heightened need. Increasing food insecurity and limited water availability will likely complicate current treatment for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), pushing additional children and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) into severe need. Food affordability as well as availability may push families further into increased debt or to adopt other negative coping mechanisms. Market price volatility is already experienced across the country and will continue over the coming months.

A revised IPC analysis and nation-wide Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) findings expected by early October 2022 are expected to ascertain actual extent of impact of food insecurity and malnutrition in Afghanistan. But with food assistance already having to reduce in rounds and basket size due to funding shortfalls stemming from a combination of under resourcing as well as global commodity price surges, the outlook remains grim.

Agriculture: 2022 saw another year of inadequate rains which have affected planting season. Coupled with atypical flash floods destroying agriculture lands, the outlook indicates a deteriorating trend. An FAO study on planting is expected to shed light into the levels of planting across the country. La Niña is also expected to acutely affect pasture and fodder availability affecting livestock rearing households. Already, April Humanitarian Situation Monitoring data findings indicate that after lack of cash, the second most reported reason for decreases in livestock ownership over the last 6 months was due to lack of food for animals. Early indications of a livestock disease outbreak around Afghanistan's borders may make the situation more acute. If it holds, the combination of poor pasture and fodder conditions and disease outbreaks will mean that hundreds of thousands of livestock – source of milk, meat and income for many households – could perish.

Income Reduction and Household Coping: The food crisis' severity is compounded by economic ruptures experienced since August 2021. It is anticipated that Afghanistan's economy may contract up to 30 per cent this year with falling imports, a depreciating Afghani,

and accelerating inflation, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The susceptibility of the most vulnerable households to adopt negative coping mechanisms is expected to continue over the coming months. Already, a staggering 80 per cent of households across Afghanistan have experienced income reduction. People's debts have mounted – both in terms of the number of people taking on debt (82 per cent of all households) and the amount of debt (about 11 per cent higher than the previous year). Three quarters of people's incomes is spent on food, with very little left to meet their other needs. Financial constraints are the primary barriers to accessing basic services. The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that employment losses are expected to increase to nearly 700,000 by the second quarter of 2022, as enterprises struggle to stay viable and work becomes scarce. If the situation of women deteriorates further and outmigration intensifies, employment losses could increase to more than 900,000 jobs by the second quarter of 2022.

Protection: While active conflict has significantly reduced since August 2021, fear, insecurity, and protection concerns remain widespread and are expected to continue over early onset winter in 2022. Increased protection risks to women and girls, associated with highly restrictive rights environment and diminishing ability to access services and markets, as well as justice and documentation, are expected to continue. One of the key emerging threats considered is the threat of evictions for internally displaced people (IDPs), returnees and vulnerable people residing in informal settlements across the country. With the broader economic decline delivering a devastating blow to each family, it is anticipated that negative coping measures such as child labour, forced marriage and risky irregular migration (and trafficking) are prominent risks. Already, data shows that some 42 per cent of households are using emergency coping strategies, including an increase in debt, sales of productive assets, marrying off girls, sale or exchange of children, and organ trafficking. The scenario also anticipates continued challenges related to mine risks, particularly in warmer climate areas of the south which see both the seasonal migration of people as well as a high mine contamination (at the height of the conflict in 2021). With 33 out of 34 provinces having extant explosive ordnance located across 253 districts, this is a broad-based risk for the people of Afghanistan and particularly returnees.

Displacement:

Poverty has become the most prevalent driver of displacement and cyclic population movements, shifting from conflict and disaster induced forcible informal displacement seen in past years. While this is the case, the prioritisation anticipates a potential for large-scale forced evictions across the country with a potential to drive new set of acute vulnerabilities.

Diseases: All epidemic-prone diseases, water-borne infections and vector-borne diseases are expected to increase over the early onset winter period, particularly seasonal acute watery diarrhoea, and cholera, as well as acute respiratory illnesses – including whooping cough – and diphtheria risks for children. Women also at higher risk of more exposed to fumes and

related health hazards. Furthermore, Afghanistan continues to battle outbreaks of measles, dengue fever and COVID-19 amid the pause in international development funding. The link between acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and malnutrition risks – particularly for children under 5 – is also of a particular concern. Malnutrition weakens immunity, making people more vulnerable to illness and death from diseases like measles – especially children. At the same time, limited existing or accessible health services is a high risk in the affected districts; according to Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) data, only 55 per cent of key informants (KIs) reported healthcare services in their settlements in the April HSM assessment, and among those that reported their existence, 47 per cent reported that both medicine and equipment were generally unavailable. Scale-up of mobile health teams and health surveillance to deal with the health implications of the drought, disease and malnutrition in these locations will be important. Additionally, without a quick re-establishment of service systems and sustainable funding for health systems, humanitarians expect a staggering 10 maternal, 55 neonatal and 112 child deaths each day. According to some estimates, the system-wide gaps will potentially increase the country's maternal mortality ratio (MMR) from 638 deaths per 100,000 live births to 963 deaths per 100,000 live births in the next two years.

Disruptions to Education: Lack of heating and winter clothes is a threat to school disruptions during the early onset winter. Moreover, schools for girls beyond the sixth grade remain closed, directly affecting an estimated 1.1 million secondary school girls. Higher rate of school absence due to food and livelihood insecurity will continue force children into engaging in labour. Already, 13 per cent of household respondents in the 2022 WoA Assessment had reported that their child had to earn money (hence unable to attend school).

Access and Operating Environment: While there has been a significant decrease in military operations since September 2021, a wide range of access impediments continue – including threats, detention of humanitarian staff, entering humanitarian spaces, and demands humanitarian data. In addition to interferences, physical access challenges are coming to the fore due to flash floods, while the presence of mines and Unexploded Explosive Ordnances (UXOs) persist across different parts of the country.

With the introduction of a draft code of operations by the de facto authorities, it is anticipated that the operating environment will see increased bureaucratic impediments including, but not limited to, MoU/project agreement signature delays; request for beneficiary data; request for joint assessments or joint beneficiary selection; request for monitoring of projects; request for project implementation location change; request for daily subsistence allowances; requests to review programme budget; requests to hire enumerators, contractors, transporters or other operational enabling systems; direct interference or bans on female humanitarian staff; etc.

On the security side, it is anticipated that some armed groups will remain active, with the potential for complex attacks that could cause instability and fear in Kabul, other urban centres

and beyond, and may look to destabilise the de facto authorities and the economy. Continued attacks on schools and mosques are also anticipated, particularly targeting ethnic and religious minority groups. However, conflict displacement remains well below year start projections (504,000 people) with only 30,000 people reported to be displaced through inter-agency humanitarian assessments.

Basic Services & Economic Outlook: Basic services – which were predominantly propelled by international development funding – continue to be at risk of being severed without continuity or appropriate replacement systems to maintain predictable financing. Presently, this continues to be sustained through a lifeline of aid agencies. Many civil servants, public health workers, teachers and other critical workers have not been paid in months, and stocks of essential supplies and medications continue to be challenged. Additionally, according to World Bank estimates, the recent crisis has left Afghanistan with a smaller and poorer economy. Per capita incomes at the end of 2022 are expected to be around one-third lower than at end-2020, reversing all progress since 2007. Under a baseline status quo scenario, per capita incomes will remain static in the context of slow growth and a rapidly growing population. The combined impacts of increased poverty, rapid population growth, and climate change present substantial risks to Afghans, the region, and world. These risks include: i) further poverty and humanitarian crises, necessitating regular, high-cost humanitarian interventions to support basic needs; ii) internal and external displacement risks driven by absence of economic opportunities and increased vulnerability to natural disasters; iii) increased risks of conflict, fragility, and extremism arising from increased contestation over natural resources, unemployment, and deteriorating access to services driving perceptions of exclusion.

Cluster Summaries

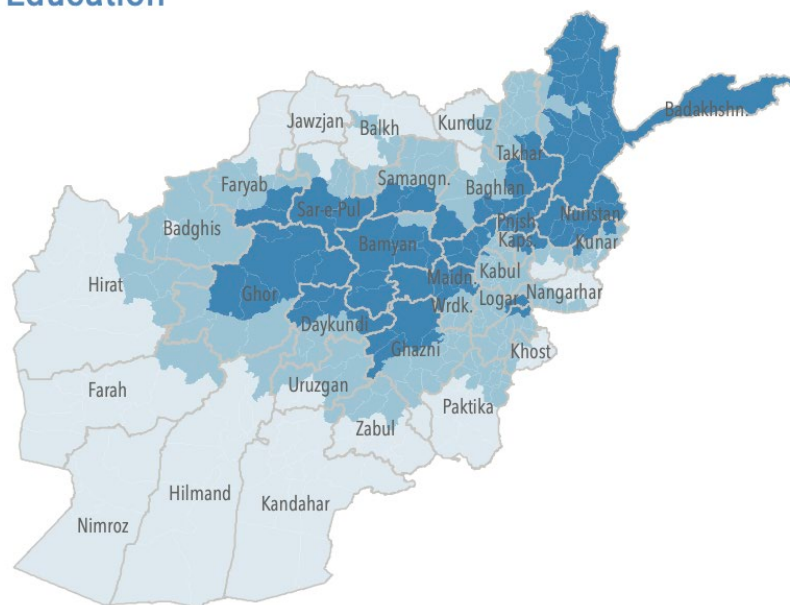
HRP Key Figures (2022) - Education

PEOPLE IN NEED	PLANNED REACH	FUNDING REQUIRED	HRP FUNDING GAP (as of Aug 2022)
7.9M	1.5M	\$162.1M	\$98.9M

Prioritised Winter Gaps (2022) - Education

Number of people prioritised for winter assistance (Oct-Dec)	Immediate winter funding priorities (Oct-Dec 2022)	Early pre-positioning requirements (Q1 2023)
227k	\$0.97M	\$0M

Education



■ High priority
 ■ Medium priority
 ■ Low priority

Education

Seasonal Risks:

- For the past years, children have been affected by school closures due to insecurity and COVID-19. More recently, girls have been deprived their rights to secondary education. These education disruptions can have long-term implications for its learners and inequalities in learning as children attempt to catch up on unfinished learning during the cold climate months. However, if community-based educations (CBEs) and schools remain closed throughout the winter period than this could result in children's learning loss becoming permanent, with some children unable to return to education at all. To enable students to catch up, winter support will be needed to ensure that children are attending schools.
- Most CBEs and schools are highly vulnerable to colder temperatures due to a lack of insulation.

Priority Geographic Locations:

- Out of a total of 401 districts, 36 districts are considered category 3 (the highest priority), 99 are considered category 2 (medium priority) and 84 are categorized as category 1 (low priority). Currently there are 182 districts with no partners with active Education in Emergency (EiE) projects present. These 182 districts will not be a priority under this winterization plan. For the winter response, the Education Cluster will only consider the districts where there are partners with active EiE projects to complement their current work.
- Current geographic priorities are identified based on temperature and snow-covered priority areas as well as areas with presence of EiE partners with functional community-based classes or EiE projects.

Cluster Priority Activities:

- Classroom heating including heat stove (bhukhari) and fuel/wood for community-based classes.

Targets & Financial Requirements:

- The total number of children who will require winter-specific assistance are 227,921 school-aged children across 135 category 3 and 2 priority districts.
- To respond to the winter-specific needs of the 227,921 children across 135 priority districts (categories 3 and 2), the Education Cluster will need \$973,180 for classroom heating.

Cluster Capacity and Gaps:

Cluster Summaries

- The Cluster has more than 160 partners, of which at least 35 to 40 are active and experienced organisations who can conduct education activities. Currently, 30 partners have been delivering programming across 320 districts in 31 provinces across Afghanistan. This can be compared to the period between June and September where 26 partners were operating across 209 districts across 28 provinces.
- Current partners have the capacity to absorb more funding especially given that the proposed activities are in areas where they are already implementing their projects.
- Funding constraints, bureaucratic impediments, and eligibility of partners to apply for pooled funding mechanisms remain a challenge.

Key Enablers and Operational Risks:

- In terms of key enablers, strengthened collaboration with local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) will help ease partners' reach to previously underserved areas.
- Increased accessibility to previously hard-to-reach areas is considered a key enabler by the Cluster.
- Delays in procurement of bhukhari may affect project implementation time. Local procurement could help to reduce this risk.
- Reduced freedom of movement for women, who may not be allowed to teach in schools and work in public offices. Continued restrictions on women's ability to move, work and access public services, including the ban on girls' education, remains a key unresolved challenge.
- Gaining the necessary approvals from the Ministry of Economy to implement winterisation activities in cold climate regions to enable children to enjoy their right to education remains a challenge.
- Different forms of interferences persist, including demands for project-based Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with problematic clauses that would undermine delivery of principled response. Issues surrounding the signing of MoUs can potentially hinder partners from implementing education projects even with the needed resources in place.

Cluster Summaries

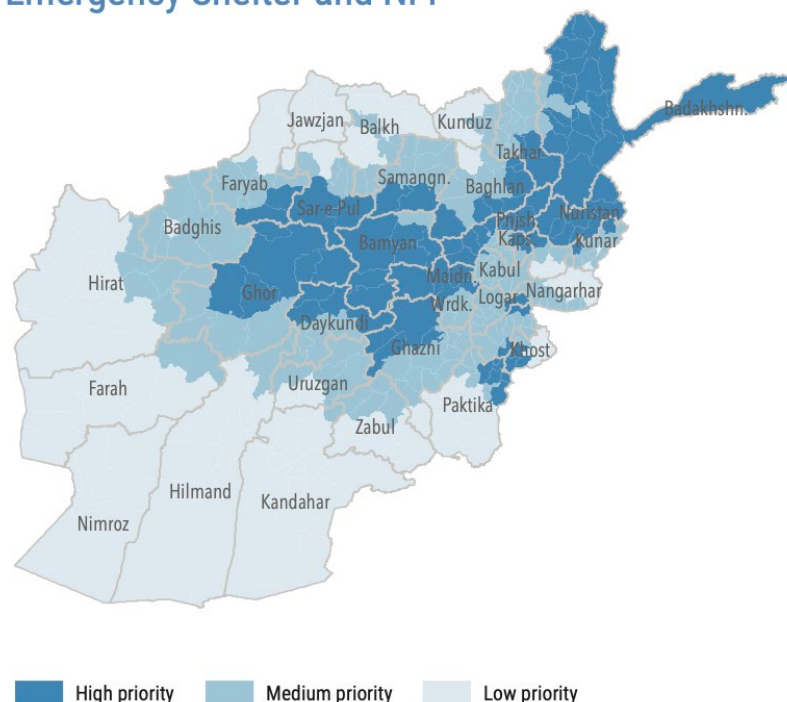
HRP Key Figures (2022) – ES-NFI

PEOPLE NEED	IN PLANNED REACH	FUNDING REQUIRED	HRP FUNDING GAP (as of Aug 2022)
10.9M	1.9M	\$374M	\$351.8M

Prioritised Winter Gaps (2022) – ES-NFI

Number of people prioritised for winter assistance (Oct-Dec)	Immediate winter funding priorities (Oct-Dec 2022)	Early pre-positioning requirements (Q1 2023)
672k	\$45M	\$22.5M

Emergency Shelter and NFI



ES-NFI

Seasonal Risks:

- As of mid-November 2022, cases of hypothermia, acute respiratory infections, and death directly and indirectly due to the cold are set to increase. In many cases these will be attributable to insufficient physical shelter and lack of adequate personal insulation to preserve body core temperature. According to the mid-year WoA Assessment 2022, 78 per cent of displaced households and 75 per cent of non-displaced households reported their shelter being in need of repair/upgrade assistance. Overall, 56 per cent of households reported partial damage, 18 per cent reported significant damage, and 2 per cent reported that their shelters were fully destroyed. In addition, households displaced for more than 6 months are still living in makeshift shelter, poor transitional shelter, in overcrowded conditions, with little access to services, poor protection from harsh weather and in exceptionally difficult conditions.
- The Mid-Year WoA Assessment 2022 findings indicate winterisation needs were widespread; 77 per cent of households reported reliance on inadequate heating sources like waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.) as their main source of energy for heating, while 42 per cent of households reported having less than one blanket per household member.
- On 22 June, a 5.9 magnitude earthquake struck south-eastern Afghanistan, leading to wide-scale destruction across already vulnerable districts in Paktika and Khost provinces. In addition to loss of life and devastating injury, the earthquake has resulted in the destruction of critical infrastructure – including homes, health facilities, schools, and water networks – leaving thousands vulnerable to further harm. So far more than 10,000 homes have been assessed as damaged or destroyed in the earthquake affected areas in Khost and Paktika provinces. Recent findings from earthquake damage assessments conducted by REACH in Khost, Paktika and Paktia provinces shows that as many as 14 per cent of households (HHs) (approximately 13,000 HHs) had severely damaged or destroyed shelters, while a further 50 per cent (approximately 48,000 HHs) had minor or moderately damaged shelters in need of repair, leaving many without adequate shelter and sleeping in tents, in the open and prone to weather, health, protection and other hazards.

Priority Geographic Locations:

- The winterisation assistance is prioritised based on needs and not status. The needs per district are based on: a) the severity of climatic conditions during winter period; b) the extent to which the population is exposed to the elements; and c) the size of the population projected to be exposed to the elements.

Cluster Summaries

- In line with the three parameters, the prioritisation is based on winter severity by temperature and in extension snow coverage. Furthermore, priority 3 areas include districts with a mean temperature of less than 5 degrees Celsius. Priority 2 areas includes districts with mean temperature of between 5-15 degrees Celsius. Finally, priority 1 areas include those districts that have a mean temperature of above 15 degrees Celsius. In addition to these districts, due to the scale of damage caused by the recent earthquake in the southeast region, 12 effected districts in Khost, Paktika and Paktya provinces have been added to the priority 3 categories.
- The Cluster will prioritise all those households with inadequate heating sources across priority 3 districts as well as those households whose shelters where damaged or demolished by the earthquake. In total, the Cluster aims to reach a total of 104 priority 3 districts.

Cluster Priority Activities:

- Winter clothing and blankets: in cold climates with temperatures below freezing, people will die within one day without adequate protection from the elements. In addition, rain, and wind increase heat transfer away from the body. To preserve core body temperature, appropriate winter clothing and blankets should be provided particularly for persons with specific needs, children, the elderly and chronically sick and/or those with limited mobility. The possibility of school classes to catch-up on lost education means that school age going children will require warm clothes to maintain thermal comfort in heated classrooms. The value of winter clothing kit is set at \$74 per household.
- Emergency shelter improvements: where the use of tents or other makeshift shelter is considered unavoidable to preserve life and/or due to limited availability of other options, replacement of damaged tents will be needed. Furthermore, stringent monitoring of emergency shelter is required to account for the wind load, with drainage channels provided around the shelter to divert surface water and where possible raising the ground area to prevent the ingress of water into the homes of people. Ground insulation and bedding is key in preventing heat loss to the ground and will help survival through periods of cold. A winter kit constituting of the following will be provided: insulation sleeping mats (depending on HH size); one heat resistant floor panel for the positioning of a solid/liquid fuelled stove; and one heat resistant sleeve to allow the stove chimney to pass through the tent wall. The heat resistant floor panel and the heat resistant sleeve are provided to allow solid fuel or liquid fuel stoves to be used inside the tent.
- Repair / upgrade of shelters in poor conditions: shelter insulation is key in preventing heat loss and will help survival through periods of cold. Wind draughts can be blocked by the provision of doors, windows, insulation glass, plastic sheeting, and canvas to prevent heat loss from the shelter and ingress of cold air. The Cluster will also prioritise shelter solutions prior to the winter period through upgrade and repair

of shelters for those whose houses are partially damaged or destroyed due to the recent floods.

- Rental Support: this modality will be instrumental to those who, due to restrictions, have lost the capacity to generate sufficient income to cover their basic needs (rent, food, and others). Cash for Rent (CfR) should be provided to very vulnerable at-risk households in extremely high-altitude areas and those in urban centres to ensure their access to safe shelter for the winter period. CfR aims to minimize the effects of negative coping strategies, reinforce the safety and dignity of vulnerable families, and ensure security of tenure for affected persons. The value of one month of CfR assistance for the ES-NFI Cluster is set at a minimum of \$55 per household, and the assistance should run for a period of least 3 months. Extension from the first instalment for up to 12 months as a transitional shelter for the household, and within funding possibilities of the partner, could be considered.
- Heaters and fuel support: all shelter types, including existing structures, will require a heating strategy during the winter. The response should consider the availability of heating options, associated fuel supply and the safety of the shelter occupants. Exposed liquid and solid fuel heating appliances should not be used in regions where safer alternative heating materials are widely available and accepted. Where existing heating systems are deemed inadequate, supplementary heating may be provided through the provision of individual electric room heaters or bottled gas units subject to being certified as safe for indoor use and in the case of bottled gas heaters with additional safety features. The provision (in kind or in cash) of coal, firewood, and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) remain a core activity in the winterization response. Some of the problems reported in last years' post-distribution monitoring - mainly poor quality of the material, rising prices, and challenges with procurement - still require attention and need to be taken into consideration when planning the response. The value of 3 months heating / fuel assistance – including adequate purchase of a gas cylinder or bhukhari stove, and 180 kgs of firewood or LPG – is set at \$200 per household. Cooking and heating functions of stoves should be considered separately, and care needs to be taken with reducing fire risk. Smoke is a common cause of respiratory infections and eye disease.

Targets & Financial Requirements:

- The Cluster will prioritise all those households with inadequate heating sources across priority 3 districts as well as those households whose shelters where damaged or demolished by the recent earthquake that struck south-eastern Afghanistan on 22 June. In total, the ES-NFI Cluster will target 672,400 people across 104 Districts.
- The Clusters seeks \$45 million to deliver winter-specific activities.
- Additionally, the Cluster seeks \$22.5 million for prepositioning of key items during the period between January and March 2023.

Cluster Summaries

Cluster Capacity and Gaps:

- The Cluster has 56 partners available across the country with the capacity to respond.
- The ES-NFI Cluster's in-country stockpile is presently able to cover 148,533 people with emergency shelter, 248,962 people with emergency NFIs and 60,046 people with shelter self-construction/ repair toolkits. However, given the likely scale of needs, it is critical that the pipeline is constantly replenished, and that funding is provided in enough time to allow for procurement.

Key Enablers and Operational Risks:

- The Cluster report that the expansion of Cluster partners presence to the newly accessible areas and increased partner capacity remains critical.
- Inability of partners to deploy female staff workers in some locations continues to impede partners' ability to deliver a quality response.
- Risk of forced displacement of IDPs living in informal settlements in the major cities of Afghanistan.
- Early and timely funding is needed ahead of the winter as accessibility and delivery issues are expected to become a challenge throughout the winter period.

Cluster Summaries

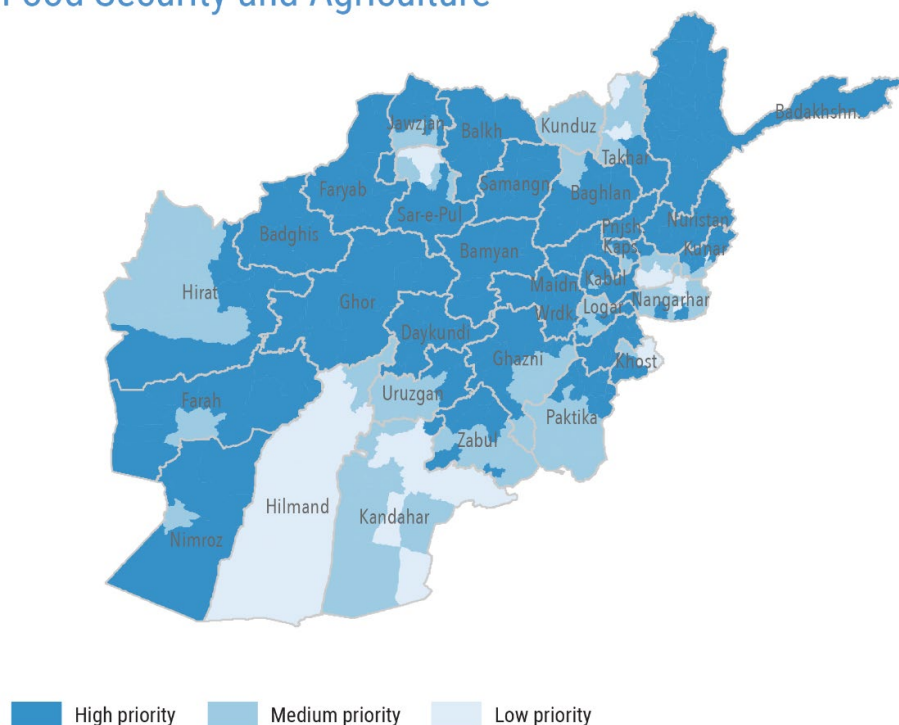
HRP Key Figures (2022) – FSAC

PEOPLE NEED	IN	PLANNED REACH	FUNDING REQUIRED	HRP FUNDING GAP (as of Aug 2022)
24M		21.6M	\$2.66B	\$1.89B

Prioritised Winter Gaps (2022) – FSAC

Number of people prioritised for winter assistance (Oct-Dec)	Immediate winter funding priorities (Oct-Dec 2022)	Early pre-positioning requirements (Q1 2023)
16.6M	\$509M	\$105.9M

Food Security and Agriculture



FSAC

Seasonal Risks:

- The food insecurity situation in rural and urban areas, especially IPC Phase 3+ provinces is critical due to the combined effects of, high food prices and widespread unemployment, and the La Niña weather phenomenon. La Niña has resulted in below-average precipitation in the 2021/22 season and has impacted both irrigated and rainfed wheat production in 2022, resulting in a below average wheat harvest, reduced pastures and adverse impacts on livestock health and production. Early indications of the current year wheat production are between 3.6 and 4.4 metric tonne (MT). The estimated requirement for the country is 6.7 MT, meaning the country will have a deficit of 3 MT. Given the current climate outlook, floods and avalanches will likely happen between October to December 2022 in most parts of the country. The harsh winters, increased incidences of livestock disease, reduced pastures may further erode livelihoods for those who rely on agriculture and livestock as their primary productive assets. The coming winter is likely to be the highest risk period for famine, or famine-like conditions since the political changes of August 2021.
- Key risks include widespread severe hunger, morbidity and mortality; limited access due to harsh winter in the high elevated areas such as, central highlands, parts of northeast, west, north, east and central regions; livestock diseases; high food prices; harsh winter; limited pasture; households will consume of all their harvest and will not be able to store seeds thereby affecting the next planting season.

Priority Geographic Locations:

- Out of 401 districts, 268 are ranked as a high priority (priority 3), 96 are medium (priority 2), and 37 are low (priority 1). Provinces where the winter conditions are harsh and food insecurity level is high are specially prioritized. It is vital to note that the prioritizations, people to be reached targets, and financial requirements below will be aligned with the results of the October IPC exercise and are liable to change.

Cluster Priority Activities:

- The priority of winter assistance is to prevent the occurrence of famine, or famine like conditions, while also contributing to the protection of community resilience and productive capacity. Early action and timely provision of humanitarian food and agriculture support in IPC Phase 3 and 4 populations to reduce the impacts of the expected harsh winters avoid people slipping into more severe food insecurity.
- In addition to prepositioning of emergency food assistance at scale ahead of time (i.e., during the period between August and October), the key Cluster priority activities include: food assistance for IPC 3 and 4 people (Depending on the

Cluster Summaries

functionality of markets, assistance will be provided either in in-kind or in cash); livestock support (livestock feed and poultry support); home gardening; wheat cultivation support.

Targets & Financial Requirements:

- FSAC will target more than 16,6 million people under the winter response plan, out of which more than 10,2 million people will be targeted with food interventions and more than 6,3 million people with livelihood. Food assistance is planned for 3 months, with a 75 per cent ration for people in IPC Phase 4 and 50 per cent ration for people in IPC Phase 3. Additionally, IPC Phase 4 and 3 people will receive a one-time livelihood support package.
- WFP is also planning to preposition food for 2,2 million people in areas that are inaccessible during winter as to ensure the continuity of food assistance across these districts.
- The total financial requirements for the period between October and December 2022 are \$416,6 million for emergency food assistance over three months and \$92,3 million for livelihood.
- Additionally, the total financial requirements for the period between January and March 2023 for preposition of food is around \$106 million.

Cluster Capacity and Gaps:

- FSAC is supported by over 230 registered FSAC partners (national and international), of which 82 are operational across 34 provinces.
- The number of national partners registering with FSAC has increased from the last quarter.
- FSAC has access/reach to all districts in all 34 provinces of Afghanistan.

Key Enablers and Operational Risks:

- In terms of key enablers, FSAC lists the following as priorities: availability of cash; ability to sign MoUs swiftly; availability of agricultural inputs from the international market; ability to conduct the SFSA and IPC analysis; and availability of resources for early prepositioning of emergency food assistance.
- The top three operational risks affecting FSAC include inability to deploy female aid workers, interference by the de facto authorities in humanitarian activities, and access to certain districts due to conflict, restrictions and/or harsh winter.

Cluster Summaries

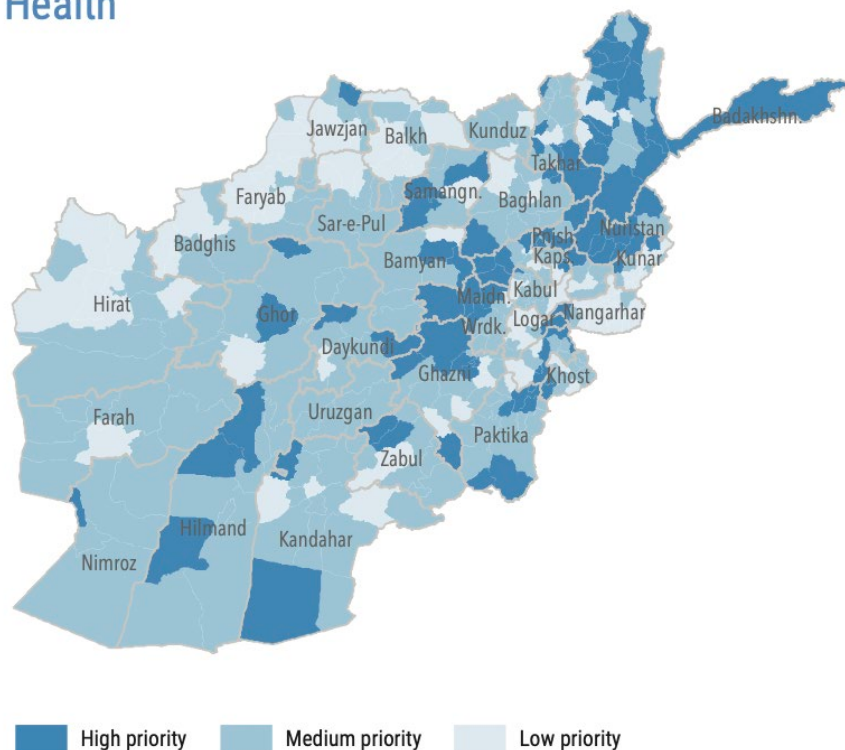
HRP Key Figures (2022) – Health

PEOPLE NEED	IN PLANNED REACH	FUNDING REQUIRED	HRP FUNDING GAP (as of Aug 2022)
18.1M	14.7M	\$378M	\$266.3M

Prioritised Winter Gaps (2022) – Health

Number of people prioritised for winter assistance (Oct-Dec)	Immediate winter funding priorities (Oct-Dec 2022)	Early pre-positioning requirements (Q1 2023)
1.1M	\$18.3M	\$10M

Health



Health

Seasonal Risks:

- The winter period poses significant threats to the Afghan population's health and wellbeing. There are several health risks associated with snow, sleet, freezing rain, high winds, and blizzards. These include increased probability of road traffic accidents, hypothermia, frostbite, carbon monoxide poisoning, and heart attacks. Furthermore, cold weather can increase the risk of heart-related complications and death rates from cardiovascular diseases. The cold weather also impacts the immune system among an already vulnerable population. For instance, colds and influenzas are very common during the winter season.
- Seasonal influenza virus results in considerable hospital visits, admissions, and deaths and mostly affects children and elderly people. The incidence of acute respiratory infections increases especially in children leading to severe pneumonia while other chronic respiratory diseases such as asthma is exacerbated during winter. Other infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, measles, scabies, etc. spread due to overcrowding and less ventilation during winter. Finally, there are other risks in winter including physical injuries from slips, trips, and falls.

Priority Geographic Locations:

- The Cluster has identified 91 high prioritized districts for winter assistance during the period between October and December. Out of 91 districts, close to 54 per cent are considered underserved. This constitutes an increase from the spring period where the Cluster prioritized assistance across 78 high priority districts.

Cluster Priority Activities:

- Access to preventive and curative health services is a key priority for the Health Cluster. Unless preventive measures are taken, the harsh winter weather will have a serious negative impact on the health of over 2.5 million vulnerable populations and will impact the response capacity to respond effectively to the increased demand for optimum health services. Additionally, the key priority actions for the Cluster are:
 - Training of health workers in case detection and management of severe cases of acute respiratory infections such as pneumonia and other chronic illnesses;
 - Deployment of mobile medical services to vulnerable groups by expanding the mobile health teams (MHTs) activities to hard-to-reach areas, integrated with the Nutrition Cluster;
 - Provision of laboratory diagnostic supplies to the health facilities;
 - Pre-positioning of antibiotics, nebulizers, and other medicines and medical supplies including kits used to manage respiratory tract diseases besides medical supplies to manage related adverse health conditions;

Cluster Summaries

- Strengthening disease surveillance system with a focus on surveillance of acute respiratory infections and influenza-like illnesses, including COVID-19;
- Health education and health promotion on prevention, and mitigation measures for respiratory infections and other winter-related risks;
- Monitor the health situation and disease trends for early detection and management of diseases related to cold weather and;
- Ensuring close and effective coordination with other key Clusters such as WASH, FSAC, Nutrition, and ES-NFI.

Targets & Financial Requirements:

- The Cluster aims to target close to 1.1 million people with winter specific assistance across 91 high priority districts at a cost of \$18.3 million.
- To ensure timely response to life-saving essential health services during the first months of 2023, it is vital to have prepositioning of the key medical supplies, including: pneumonia kits; interagency emergency health kits (IEHK); reproductive health (RH) kits; trauma and emergency surgery kit (TESK); diarrhoeal disease kits; and non-communicable disease (NCD) kits, etc. Budget gaps for the procurement of prepositioning medical stock is estimated around \$10 million.

Cluster Capacity and Gaps:

- 41 health partners are operationally present in all 34 provinces delivering humanitarian health response. The number of partners has increased from 22 at the start of the year to 41 as of June 2022. The Health Cluster has adequate capacities and operational presence across all the provinces in the country.
- Health Cluster partners are already implementing health activities in 66 districts out of 91 districts prioritized for winter. The Cluster is in the process of mobilising more partners to carry out winter activities across the priority districts.

Key Enablers and Operational Risks:

- The Health Cluster's three key enabling systems include: health systems and services, and the availability of health care delivery health facilities and health care workers; the presence and response capacity of health Cluster partners and deployment of MHNTs in case of any emergency; and a functional Directorate of Public Health at the provincial level, effective engagement with all stakeholders and clusters, and functional coordination mechanisms.
- The Health Cluster outlines five key operational risks over the winter period. Firstly, the lack of funding may lead to delays in procurement and pre-positioning of required medicines and medical supplies for winter-related diseases. Secondly, road blockages due to heavy snow and delay in clearing the roads will affect the movement and deployment of health care workers /MHNTs. Thirdly, the referral of critical patients requires secondary health care. Also, there are no female workers

available in remote health facilities. Fourthly, the lack or poor telecommunication will affect the reporting of winter-related diseases and limit the information on response in a timely manner. Lastly, delays in approval of projects and signing of MOUs by the de facto authorities are considered a key operational risk.

Cluster Summaries

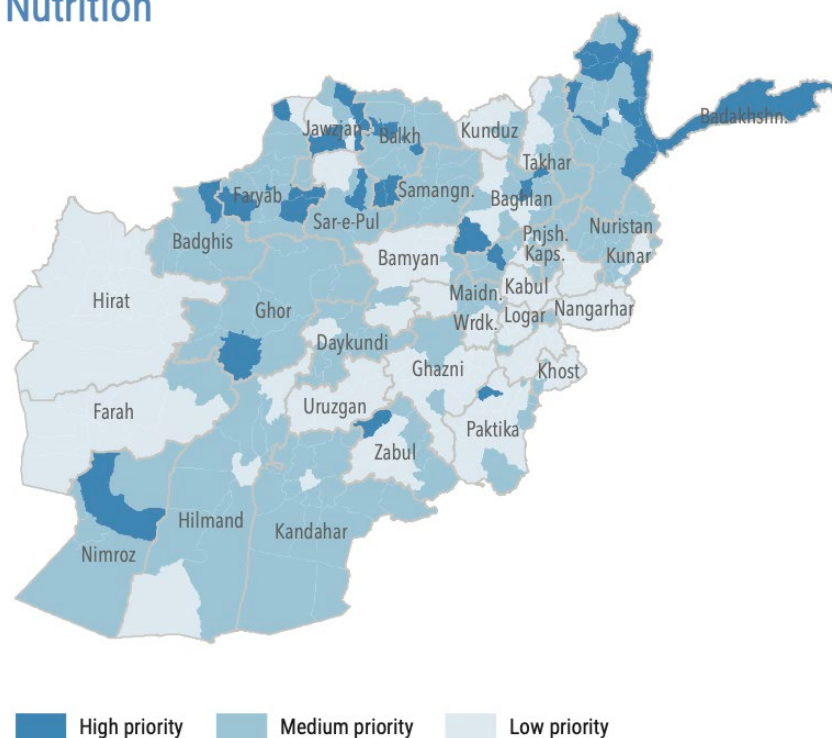
HRP Key Figures (2022) – Nutrition

PEOPLE IN NEED	PLANNED REACH	FUNDING REQUIRED	HRP FUNDING GAP (as of Aug 2022)
7.8M	5.9M	\$287.4M	\$206.4M

Prioritised Winter Gaps (2022) – Nutrition

Number of people prioritised for winter assistance (Oct-Dec)	Immediate winter funding priorities (Oct-Dec 2022)	Early pre-positioning requirements (Q1 2023)
106k	\$18.4M	\$6.4M

Nutrition



Nutrition

Seasonal Risks:

- Malnutrition is one of the top nutrition-related causes of death in children under five. In 2022, the curative and preventative nutrition services are delivered by the Cluster's implementing partners across all 34 provinces. Any discontinuation of those services will contribute to further deterioration of the nutritional status of children and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) to severe condition, increased morbidities, and mortalities.
- During the winter season, physical access to some locations of the country is blocked due to snow or muddy roads. Hence, both continued service delivery to hard-to-reach locations and service uptake by people in need will be challenging. Prepositioning of supplies, adaptation of space for service delivery, e.g., functioning space for breast feeding and mother group discussion sessions, as well as equipment and tools that enhance displacement capacity are required for a continued and timely provision of nutrition services.

Priority Geographic Locations:

- Under the winter prioritisation, 37 districts across five provinces are prioritised for service delivery, by using a risk profiling and analysis. Moreover, drought and food insecurity, sanitation and hygiene, diarrheal diseases, proxy Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate from screening information, snow and temperature risks were all factors which were considered as part of the analysis. In the prioritised areas, all districts with 2022 treatment coverage below 75 per cent were prioritised. Treatment coverage was calculated as total number of admissions out of the total Cluster target.
- Compared to the spring period, the districts prioritised for assistance for the winter period are completely different from spring with the exception of one district (Qarqin).

Cluster Priority Activities:

- The key priority activities for the Nutrition Cluster during the period between October and November will include prepositioning of supplies and continued service delivery. The latter will include: identification and treatment services to children under five and PLW affected by acute malnutrition; micronutrient supplementation to children under five; Maternal, Infant, and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) counselling to primary caregivers of children aged 0-23 months; and blanket supplementary feeding to children under five and PLWs.

Cluster Summaries

Targets & Financial Requirements:

- Across the 37 high prioritized districts, 106,258 people will be targeted for nutrition activities at a cost of \$18.4 million.
- Malnutrition is one of the top nutrition-related causes of death in children under five. To continue the uninterrupted nutrition programme, the prepositioning of some key commodities such as RUTF, RUSF, F-100 and F-75 are essential. Budget gaps for the procurement of prepositioning nutrition stock during the first months of 2023 is estimated around \$6.4 million across priority 3 districts.

Cluster Capacity and Gaps:

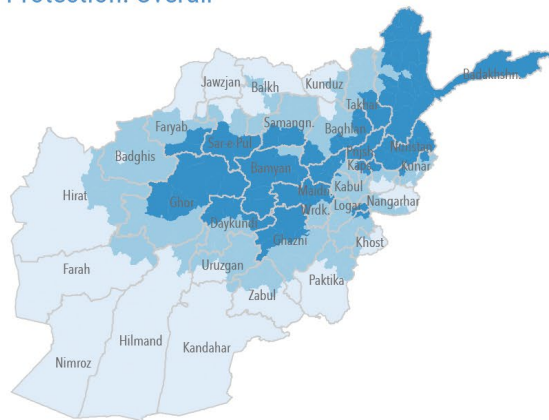
- In 2022, the nutrition response across the 34 provinces continues to be largely delivered through the health system, while complemented by mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNT) deployed to hard-to-reach places. In total, there are 1,891 static nutrition sites embedded into health facilities run by 14 Cluster partners. Additionally, 304 MHNT are run by 25 implementing partners. Across the high priority winter district, 92 static health facility sites are run by 13 Cluster partners. However, there remain basic and comprehensive health centres in the selected 23 districts that need capacity strengthening for improved coverage and quality of nutrition services, as well as nutrition programs alignment. Furthermore, support for enhancing community platforms for service delivery is required.

Key Enablers and Operational Risks:

- The health system, being the main platform for nutrition service delivery, represents the major enabler for the Nutrition Cluster. The Nutrition Cluster promotes system strengthening as part of the response strategy. Inaccessibility of some locations due to difficult terrain will be compensated by deployment of MHNTs.
- The prepositioning of key items may be limited by a weak storage capacity at service delivery points. Such operational risk will be mitigated through improved transport capacity for a regular supply delivery to those facilities, as well as the use of mobile storage units.

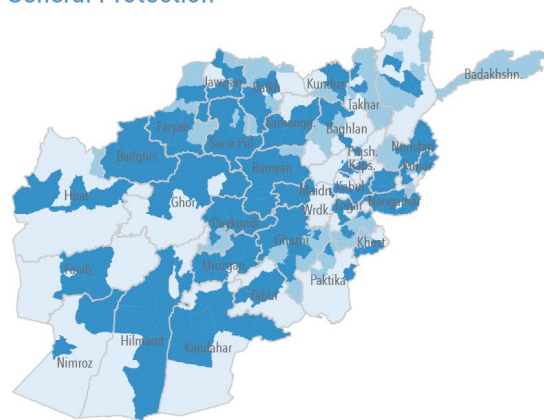
Cluster Summaries

Protection: Overall



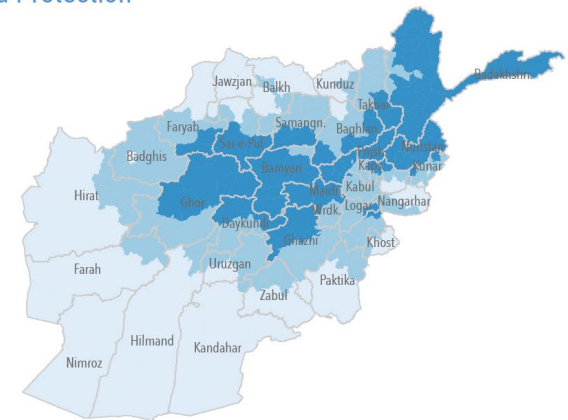
High priority Medium priority Low priority

General Protection



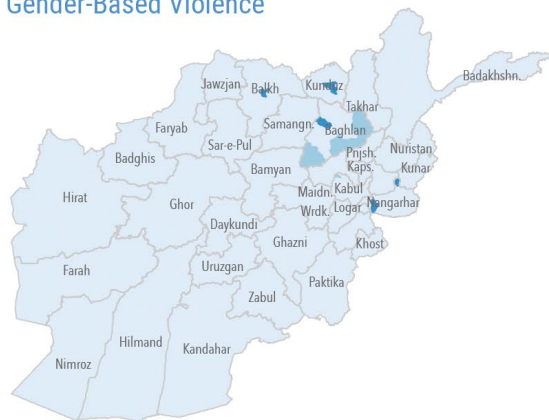
High priority Medium priority Low priority

Child Protection



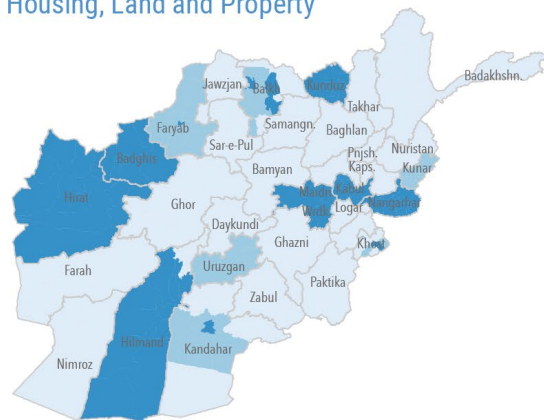
High priority Medium priority Low priority

Gender-Based Violence



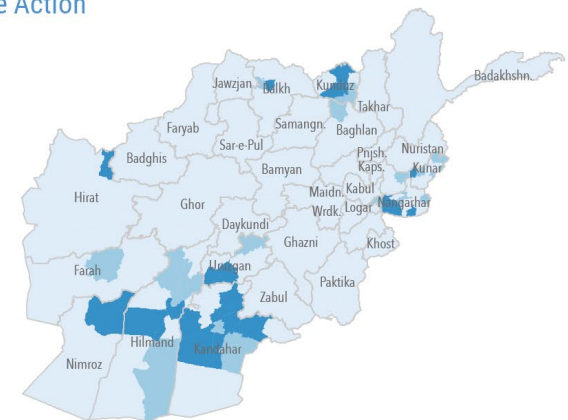
High priority Medium priority Low priority

Housing, Land and Property



High priority Medium priority Low priority

Mine Action



High priority Medium priority Low priority

Cluster Summaries

HRP Key Figures (2022) – Protection

PEOPLE NEED	IN PLANNED REACH	FUNDING REQUIRED	HRP FUNDING GAP (as of Aug 2022)
16.2M	4.5M	\$137.3M	\$75.8M

Prioritised Winter Gaps (2022) – Protection

Number of people prioritised for winter assistance (Oct-Dec)	Immediate winter funding priorities (Oct-Dec 2022)	Early pre-positioning requirements (Q1 2023)
602K	\$15M	\$2.3M

Protection

Seasonal Risks:

- Possibility of fresh conflict, especially in pockets of the country leading to new displacement within the provinces and to neighbouring provinces (e.g., Kabul, Kapisa, Parawan, Bamyan). Possible increase in natural disaster related displacement owing to winter weather conditions as well as other phenomena, including floods and earthquakes.
- Risks are anticipated to be exacerbated owing to the winter conditions and on top of the ongoing economic crisis, owing to which families are struggling to survive, with those engaged in wage-labour particularly likely to find difficult to work and provide for their families. As the current humanitarian crisis is already leading to persons being forced to resort to harmful coping mechanisms, affecting all demographic groups, not least women, children and persons with disabilities, the risk is likely to be even greater. Under these circumstances, families are likely to be hard pressed to meet their basic needs and be exposed to hunger, malnutrition and prone to be affected by seasons diseases and health problems. Children and their families face increased vulnerabilities due to socio-economic hardships in the country—coupled with natural disaster such as earthquake and flood. As a result, families and children tend to adapt negative coping mechanism such as use of child labour, child marriage, school dropouts, child recruitment, and risk of trafficking.
- Increased child protection risk and limited access to services adversely impacts on rights and wellbeing of resulting in psychological distress and other forms of violence. Children and families suffer from severe cold during harsh winters due to

lack of appropriate winter kits such as home heating materials, warm clothing, and footwear.

- There continues to be increased concern on how to scale up services without clear safeguards and risk mitigation measures for staff, clients, and data management requirements to scale up certain GBV services. Access constraints to life saving services (particularly for women and girls), lead to increase in GBV related cases and resulting in a rise in negative coping mechanisms which result in extremes as fatal as death. Continuing restrictions on women and girls are expected.
- As per normal practice of mine action services, most of the resources will be directed/mobilised to warm areas/province (east, southeast, south, northeast and some areas in central region) during winter season.

Priority Geographic Locations:

- The Protection Cluster will target 138 districts in 24 provinces ranked as high and medium priority, covering around 1.1 million people. The highest priority districts are those with high expected precipitation and snow fall, significant presence of the target population groups – IDPs, returnees, refugees and other vulnerable populations and protection partners' presence. Priority 2 was given to the districts with high risk of snow cover but no protection presence. Districts which were prioritised by at least two Areas of Responsibilities (AoRs) were automatically considered as high priority.
- Geographical location of the selected areas where seasonal risks in terms of mine action are perceived to be Baghlan, Balkh and Kunduz provinces. These provinces are with warm weather and mostly suitable for mine action operation during the winter.

Cluster Priority Activities:

- Multi-sectoral rapid assessments and community-based protection monitoring/ protection monitoring to identify key protection and humanitarian needs and risks and refer persons for targeted assistance.
- Evidence-based advocacy to prevent forced returns and evictions.
- Assistance to Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) and MHPSS services.
- Awareness raising and messaging on winter related protection risks, selfcare and referral.
- Provision of integrated case management services (including referral to cash for protection assistance and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)/ psychological first aid (PFA) including remote support through Awaaz).
- Messaging and awareness raising with children and care givers on key topics including on keeping children safe during the winter, prevention of family separation, MHPSS especially tips for selfcare.
- Distribution of dignity kits to women and girls of reproductive age.

Cluster Summaries

- Provision of life saving information, including awareness of available services to affected population.
- Multi-sectoral rapid assessments and community-based protection monitoring to identify key protection and humanitarian needs and risks and refer eligible persons for targeted assistance.
- Provision of assistance to PSN and MHPSS services.
- Survey and EOD response, clearance of high priority legacy hazards and clearance of abandoned improvised mines (AIM) hazards, provision of explosives risk education and victim assistance.
- Providing Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) to those under heightened threat of eviction during winter months and/or with insecure property rights.
- Implementing communal housing, land and property (HLP) investments that strengthen community resilience to winter conditions, both in informal settlements and places of origin.
- Clearance of AIM is still the priority for the Mine Action Sub-Cluster and the mine action programme as majority of the civilian explosive ordnance casualties are from these devices. Funding is needed to deploy manual teams which are ready to be deployed immediately, however the programme is also in need of additional AIM equipment to scale up the AIM clearance.
- Survey and EOD response, clearance of high priority legacy hazards and clearance of AIM hazards, provision of the explosive risk education and victim assistance remain priorities for the Sub-Cluster.

Targets & Financial Requirements

- The Cluster aims to target over 602,000 people with winter specific assistance across 93 high priority districts at a cost of \$15 million.
- To ensure timely distribution of dignity kits during the first months of 2023, the Cluster require \$2.3 million for the procurement and prepositioning of dignity kits.

Cluster Capacity and Gaps

- Out of 63 partners across AoRs, nearly 20 partners have presence in prioritised districts. Provided that funding is made available to cover shortfall, at least five partners are ready to step into supporting winterisation protection response. In addition, a significant number of partners are waiting for approval and funding to prolong on-going earthquake responses during the winter as well.
- Out of 23 CPAOR response partners, only four are planning to support CP winterisation activities. However, number of partners may increase with availability of funding. There are concerns about staff capacity gaps on key child protection areas mainly for case management, referral and supervision and to provide MHPSS/

PFA and community or home-based monitoring /follow up. Two national CP partners have expressed existing capacity to absorb funding if available.

- Dedicated sub-national GBV coordinators for better coordination, representation and monitoring in Hirat, Kandahar, Bamyan, Mazar and Jalalabad provinces. Partners are still able to provide GBV services within health facilities (provision of “stand-alone” GBV services is not yet accepted by the de facto authorities and services must continue being provided within health facilities. GBV partners are present in prioritised districts.
- HLP partners are operational in 14 provinces. Activities implemented in these provinces include information, counselling and legal assistance (ICLA) for those at risk of eviction or engaged in land conflicts; providing support to residents of informal settlements through securing communal land rights; providing support to IDPs returning to their place of origin. Current gaps include up-scaling response to residents of informal settlements across the country; up-scaling support to IDPs returning to places of origin to access secure land and housing. There are now nine mine action partners with eight of them having on-going MA projects. With the current security and political context, partners are ready to work in almost all of the priority districts. However, funding shortage is an issue across the full coverage of the affected districts at this time. The mine action partners have adequate capacity to scale up mine action operations particularly clearance of legacy contamination (pre-2001 contamination) and the new common contamination excluding IED/AIM clearance if the funding be available. The implementing partners have now received training for clearance of improvised mines as well and will be able to scale up the clearance of improvised mines. However, there are challenges related to international procurement and funding availability for specialised equipment required for clearance of improvised mines.

Key Enablers and Operational Risks

- Difficult working relationship with the de facto authorities at the provincial levels leading to additional requirement on partners. Administrative bureaucracies and interference in programming, the delays in MoU approval, some have impediments at specific locations where funding is available, especially in districts within the southern regions.
- Fear of forced eviction of the residents living in informal and unplanned settlements such as Kabul informal settlements. Addressing durable solutions for these residents and linking the humanitarian efforts to development is a missing part in the whole response process.
- New restrictions and policies creating major constraints on the ability of humanitarian actors to safely engage with and support women and girls to timely access lifesaving services (e.g., the newly imposed rules by the new administration regarding movement of females without mahram is challenging). GBV data

Cluster Summaries

collection is suspended due to the sensitivity of the data and the need to protect information related to service providers and survivors. Partners also report challenges related to the deployment of female aid workers.

- Funding continues to be challenging for different seasonal plans and interventions e.g., spring and earthquake response. This has limited partners capacity to respond the needs in timely manner. Unlike other seasons, winter pose high risk for survival and development of children and lead to loss of life if life-saving assistance are not provided on time.
- Unavailability of other services creates more barriers in addressing social needs of the children who have been controlled in case management. In addition, blocks of roads leave children, particularly unaccompanied high-risk population without a close supervision from the case workers.
- Access to urban informal settlements may be restricted due to political context. Lack of information on informal settlement needs and IDP places of origin hinders HLP response. HLP laws and regulations are not conducive to securing HLP rights of vulnerable groups, including women and IDPs.
- Lack of adequate Mine Action coordination functions that includes external quality management of MA projects, data management and priority setting.
- Potential escalation in conflicts might restrict access to some priority districts.
- Pressure from communities for employment without consideration of proficiency.
- Expanded field presence compared to 2021. National and international staff are able to physically travel and monitor projects in the field. Partner staff have almost full access across the country.
- Ongoing earthquake responses in Paktika and Khost provinces is an opportunity to prolong activities during the winter.
- Use of integrated approaches with other sectors mainly general protection, GBV and health and social protection services or cash transfers will be essential.
- Availability of operational guidelines and documents (service map, referral pathways, case management standard operating procedures) will improve the efficiency and quality and timeliness of the services delivery. Referral system that will put safe and accessible pathways in place. Referral pathway SOP and the provincial service mapping tools which have been dispatched to operational partners with strict confidentiality clauses. 31 provincial service mappings out of 34 provinces. Additionally, GBV Prevention and Response SOP for a more comprehensive support to partners drafted.
- Multi- sectoral approach i.e., integration with health i.e., GBV services are being offered within health facilities. Provision of life saving GBV service provision of Psychosocial Support and Medical support continues in the safe space of medical facilities that do offer a non-stigmatizing space for survivors to seek for help in structures whose legitimacy is not contested by the de facto authorities.

- Dedicated sub-national GBV coordinators for better coordination, representation and monitoring is needed.
- Engagement with de facto authorities that enables HLP activities to be conducted in informal settlements constitutes an enabling factor. Additionally, integrated HLP programmes that enable up-scaling and cross-sectoral HLP response through engagement with other clusters, particularly WASH, ES-NFI, CCCM working group and GBV sub-cluster. Recourses mobilised to enable HLP partners address growing needs remain essential as well as data showing IDP places of origin and highlighting HLP needs in informal settlements.
- In terms of enabling factors, the Mine Action AoR lists facilitating procurement/import of specialised detectors from international markets required for clearance of improvised mines as a priority. Additionally, Mine Action AoR lists the need for adequate fund for survey and clearance of the planned hazard areas.

Cluster Summaries

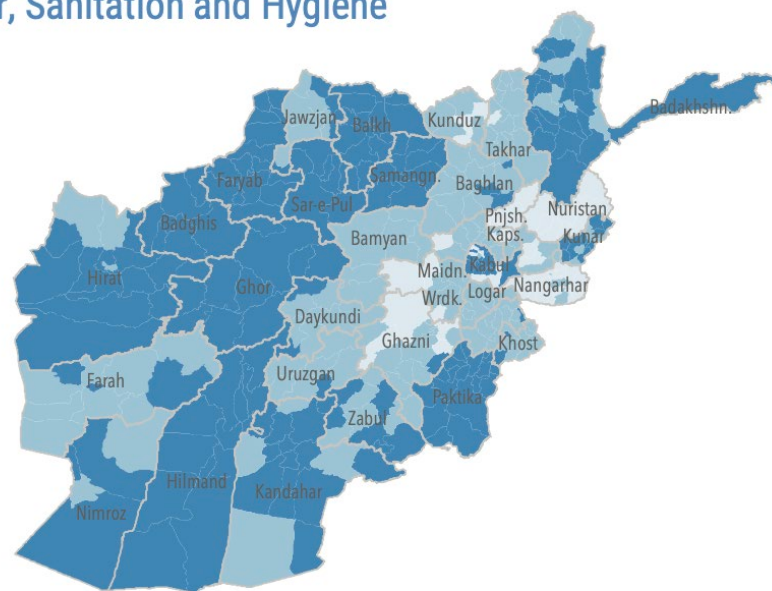
HRP Key Figures (2022) – WASH

PEOPLE NEED	IN PLANNED REACH	FUNDING REQUIRED	HRP FUNDING GAP (as of Aug 2022)
15.1m	10.4m	\$332.8m	\$249.6m

Prioritised Winter Gaps (2022) – WASH

Number of people prioritised for winter assistance (Oct-Dec)	Immediate winter funding priorities (Oct-Dec 2022)	Early pre-positioning requirements (Q1 2023)
189k	\$7.4m	\$7m

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



High priority
 Medium priority
 Low priority

WASH

Seasonal Risks

- Continued effect of water scarcity during the winter period in drought-affected areas with decreased water table will continue to be an issue over the coming months. People residing in these areas will be in need of support for ground water recharge based on natural precipitation. This process takes time and will depend on the 2022/2023 level of precipitation. The Cluster will continue to prioritise 14 high-priority provinces, including Badghis, Balkh, Daykundi, Farah, Faryab, Ghor, Hilmand, Hirat, Jawzjan, Kandahar, Nimroz, Paktika, Samangan and Sar-e-Pul.
- Based on the 2022 WoA mid-year report findings, continued reported AWD cases are expected, especially affecting children under five reported by households across 14 provinces, including Badakhshan, Badghis, Baghlan, Balkh, Faryab, Khost, Kunar, Kunduz, Logar, Maidan Wardak, Nuristan, Paktika, Parwan, Sar-e-Pul. AWD causative agents do well in high temperatures with low precipitations (dry/summer period) coupled with poor hygiene practices and lack/limited access to safe water, it is anticipated reporting of AWD cases will continue albeit in lower numbers.
- Based on the 2022 WoA mid-year report findings, the Cluster has identified seven provinces where women and girls reported feel unsafe to access water points and/or bath-latrines. These provinces include, Badakhshan, Badghis, Hilmand, Kunar, Paktika, Takhar and Zabul.

Priority Geographic Locations

- Under the winterisation prioritisation, the WASH Cluster will target 184 high priority districts across 24 provinces.

Cluster Priority Activities

- Pre-positioning of WASH supplies-hygiene kits, waters kits, bathroom and latrine kits, and aqua tabs in key locations likely to be affected based on above continued seasonal risks.
- Distribution of WASH supplies-hygiene kits/water kits to the affected population based on the assessed needs.
- Hygiene promotion within risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) focusing on the continuity of proper handwashing with soap at critical times in the context of reported increase in AWD cases.
- Water supply (rehabilitations/new constructions, water trucking as a last resort) to affected population during winter period especially focusing on locations that are water scarce and reporting AWD.
- Provision of emergency sanitation facilities to the affected population.

Cluster Summaries

- In locations where AWD cases are reported WASH Cluster will work with the Health Cluster for a targeted response both at community and household level.
- In the event of natural disasters (avalanches/earthquakes etc), WASH partners will partner with the ES-NFI Cluster to provide hygiene and water kits, including jerry cans, buckets, chlorine tablets or sachets, kettles, soaps, *aftaba* as well as gender and culturally appropriate menstrual supplies – including sanitary pads, cloth and underwear - for women and girls. Based on needs water supply will also be considered – rehabilitation, new constructions, or water trucking as a last resort.

Targets & Financial Requirements:

- WASH will target 189,000 people under the winter response plan at a cost of around \$7.4 million.
- Additionally, the total financial requirements for the period between January and March 2023 for preposition of key WASH items is around \$7 million.

Cluster Capacity and Gaps

- WASH Cluster has 47 partners operating in all 34 provinces with confirmed capacity to provide multi-sectoral emergency response in areas with high priority

needs during winter period while additional 8 partners have reported their capacity to support upon receiving additional funding.

- WASH partners also remain available to respond to natural disasters such as sporadic flooding, drought and limited-scale earthquake.

Key Enablers and Operational Risks

- WASH partners continue to face bureaucratic impediments related to MoUs from the WASH Cluster's governmental counterpart, the Ministry for Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), with projects delay for up to four months before being allowed to commence.
- Local suppliers continue to be affected by the banking system crisis and liquidity challenges which in turn is affecting NGOs. This key challenge is faced from local suppliers demanding cash pre-payment upfront as guarantee before agreeing to provide the services.
- Access constraints imposed on women and girls will continue to affect people's ability to access critical humanitarian services.
- With relative peace partners have access across the countries including areas that were not accessible pre-August 2021.

Annex 1: District Prioritisation

Province	District	Overall_Priority	Education	ESNFI	FSAC	Health	Nutrition	Protection	Pro_CP	Pro_GP	Pro_GBV	Pro_HLP	Pro_MA	WASH
Badakhshan	Arghanj Khwah	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	3
Badakhshan	Argo	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Badakhshan	Baharak	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
Badakhshan	Darayem	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	3
Badakhshan	Darwaz-e-Balla	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	2
Badakhshan	Darwaz-e-Payin	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	2
Badakhshan	Eshkashem	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	2
Badakhshan	Fayzabad	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	2
Badakhshan	Jorm	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	3
Badakhshan	Keshem	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3
Badakhshan	Khash	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3
Badakhshan	Khwahan	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3
Badakhshan	Kofab	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	3
Badakhshan	Kohistan	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	3
Badakhshan	Koran Wa Monjan	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	3
Badakhshan	Raghestan	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	2
Badakhshan	Shahr-e-Buzorg	3	2	2	3	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Badakhshan	Shaki	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	2
Badakhshan	Shighnan	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	3
Badakhshan	Shuhada	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	3
Badakhshan	Tagab	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	3
Badakhshan	Teshkan	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	3
Badakhshan	Wakhan	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	3
Badakhshan	Warduj	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	3
Badakhshan	Yaftal-e-Sufla	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	3
Badakhshan	Yamgan	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	3
Badakhshan	Yawan	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	3
Badakhshan	Zebak	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3
Badghis	Ab Kamari	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	3
Badghis	Bala Murghab	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	3
Badghis	Ghormach	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	3	1	3
Badghis	Jawand	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	3
Badghis	Muqur	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	1	3	1	3
Badghis	Qadis	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	3
Badghis	Qala-e-Naw	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	3
Baghlan	Andarab	3	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	2	1	1	2
Baghlan	Baghlan-e-Jadid	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2
Baghlan	Burka	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
Baghlan	Dahana-e-Ghori	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Baghlan	Deh Salah	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Baghlan	Doshi	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2

Annex 1: District Prioritisation

Baghlan	Fereng Wa Gharu	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	3
Baghlan	Guzargah-e-Nur	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	2
Baghlan	Khinjan	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	2
Baghlan	Khost Wa Fereng	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	2
Baghlan	Khwaja Hejran	2	2	2	3	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Baghlan	Nahrin	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Baghlan	Pul-e-Hisar	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	3
Baghlan	Pul-e-Khumri	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	2
Baghlan	Tala Wa Barfak	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	2
Balkh	Balkh	3	2	2	3	1	3	2	2	3	1	2	3	3
Balkh	Char Bolak	3	2	2	3	1	3	2	2	2	1	3	2	3
Balkh	Charkent	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	3
Balkh	Chemtal	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	3
Balkh	Dawlat Abad	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	3
Balkh	Dehdadi	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	3
Balkh	Kaldar	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	3
Balkh	Keshendeh	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	3
Balkh	Khulm	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Balkh	Marmul	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Balkh	Mazar-e-Sharif	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	3
Balkh	Nahr-e-Shahi	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	1	3	1	3
Balkh	Sharak-e-Hayratan	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Balkh	Sholgareh	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	3
Balkh	Shortepa	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	3
Balkh	Zari	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	3
Bamyan	Bamyan	3	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	2
Bamyan	Kahmard	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Bamyan	Panjab	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	2
Bamyan	Sayghan	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	2
Bamyan	Shibar	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	2
Bamyan	Waras	3	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	2
Bamyan	Yakawlang	3	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	2
Daykundi	Ashtarlay	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	2
Daykundi	Kajran	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3
Daykundi	Khadir	3	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	2
Daykundi	Kiti	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
Daykundi	Miramor	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	2
Daykundi	Nili	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
Daykundi	Patoo	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Daykundi	Sang-e-Takht	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	3
Daykundi	Shahrestan	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
Farah	Anar Dara	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3

Annex 1: District Prioritisation

Farah	Bakwa	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Farah	Bala Buluk	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2
Farah	Farah	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Farah	Gulistan	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Farah	Khak-e-Safed	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Farah	Lash-e-Juwayn	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Farah	Pur Chaman	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Farah	Pushrod	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Farah	Qala-e-Kah	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Farah	Shibkoh	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Faryab	Almar	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	3
Faryab	Andkhoy	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3
Faryab	Bilcheragh	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	3
Faryab	Dawlat Abad	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	3
Faryab	Garzewan	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	3
Faryab	Khan-e-Char Bagh	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3
Faryab	Khwaja Sabz Posh	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	3
Faryab	Kohistan	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	2	1	3
Faryab	Maymana	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	3	1	3
Faryab	Pashtun Kot	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	3
Faryab	Qaram Qul	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	3
Faryab	Qaysar	3	2	2	3	1	3	2	2	3	1	2	1	3
Faryab	Qurghan	2	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	3
Faryab	Shirin Tagab	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	3
Ghazni	Ab Band	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Ghazni	Ajristan	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	2
Ghazni	Andar	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Ghazni	Deh Yak	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Ghazni	Gelan	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
Ghazni	Ghazni	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1
Ghazni	Giro	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	3
Ghazni	Jaghata	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	2
Ghazni	Jaghuri	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Ghazni	Khwaja Umari	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Ghazni	Malistan	3	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
Ghazni	Muqur	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
Ghazni	Nawa	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
Ghazni	Nawur	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
Ghazni	Qara Bagh	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
Ghazni	Rashidan	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Ghazni	Waghaz	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Ghazni	Wal-e-Muhammad-e-Shahid	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2

Annex 1: District Prioritisation

Ghazni	Zanakhan	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Ghor	Charsadra	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	3
Ghor	Dawlatyar	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	3
Ghor	DoLayna	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	3
Ghor	Feroz Koh	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	3
Ghor	Lal Wa Sarjanganl	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	3
Ghor	Pasaband	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Ghor	Saghar	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Ghor	Shahrak	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	3
Ghor	Taywarah	3	2	2	3	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Ghor	Tolak	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Hilmand	Baghran	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Hilmand	Deh-e-Shu	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3
Hilmand	Garmser	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	3	2	3
Hilmand	Kajaki	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	3	2	3
Hilmand	Lashkargah	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	3	1	3
Hilmand	Musa Qala	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	3
Hilmand	Nad-e-Ali	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	3	3	3
Hilmand	Nahr-e-Saraj	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	3
Hilmand	Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	3	3	3
Hilmand	Nawzad	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	3	2	3
Hilmand	Reg-i-Khan Nishin	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	3
Hilmand	Sangin	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	3	1	3
Hilmand	Washer	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	3	1	3
Hirat	Adraskan	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3
Hirat	Chisht-e-Sharif	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	3
Hirat	Farsi	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	3
Hirat	Ghoryan	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	3
Hirat	Gulran	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2
Hirat	Guzara	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	3
Hirat	Hirat	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	2
Hirat	Injil	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	3
Hirat	Karukh	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	3
Hirat	Kohsan	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3
Hirat	Kushk	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2
Hirat	Kushk-e-Kuhna	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	3
Hirat	Obe	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	3
Hirat	Pashtun Zarghun	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	3
Hirat	Shindand	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3
Hirat	Zindajan	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3
Jawzjan	Aqcha	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Jawzjan	Darzab	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	3

Annex 1: District Prioritisation

Jawzjan	Fayzabad	2	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Jawzjan	Khamyab	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Jawzjan	Khanaqa	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
Jawzjan	Khwaia Dukoh	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Jawzjan	Mardyan	2	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Jawzjan	Mingajik	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Jawzjan	Qarqin	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	3
Jawzjan	Qush Tepa	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Jawzjan	Shiberghan	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Kabul	Bagrami	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	3
Kabul	Chahar Asyab	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	1
Kabul	Deh Sabz	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	3
Kabul	Estalef	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	1	2	3	1	1
Kabul	Farza	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	3
Kabul	Guldara	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	1
Kabul	Kabul	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	3
Kabul	Kalakan	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	1
Kabul	Khak-e-Jabbar	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	1
Kabul	Mir Bacha Kot	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	2
Kabul	Musahi	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	1
Kabul	Paghman	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	3
Kabul	Qara Bagh	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	3
Kabul	Shakar Dara	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	3
Kabul	Surobi	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	3
Kandahar	Arghandab	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	3
Kandahar	Arghestan	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	2
Kandahar	Daman	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	2	3	3
Kandahar	Ghorak	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Kandahar	Kandahar	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	3	2	3
Kandahar	Khakrez	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Kandahar	Maruf	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Kandahar	Maywand	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	3	2
Kandahar	Miyanshin	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Kandahar	Nesh	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Kandahar	Panjwayi	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	2	3	3
Kandahar	Reg	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Kandahar	Shah Wali Kot	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	3
Kandahar	Shorabak	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Kandahar	Spin Boldak	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
Kandahar	Zheray	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	3
Kapisa	Alasay	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	2
Kapisa	Hisa-e-Awal-e-Kohistan	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2

Annex 1: District Prioritisation

Kapisa	Hisa-e-Duwum-e-Kohistan	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Kapisa	Koh Band	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Kapisa	Mahmood-e-Raqi	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1
Kapisa	Nijrab	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
Kapisa	Tagab	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Khost	Bak	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Khost	Gurbuz	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Khost	Jaji Maydan	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Khost	Mandozayi	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Khost	Matun	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	2
Khost	Musa Khel	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Khost	Nadir Shah Kot	2	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
Khost	Qalandar	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	3
Khost	Sabari	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Khost	Shamal	3	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Khost	Spera	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	3
Khost	Tani	2	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2
Khost	Terezayi	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Kunar	Asad Abad	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	3
Kunar	Bar Kunar	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	1	3
Kunar	Chapa Dara	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	2	3	3
Kunar	Chawkay	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	3
Kunar	Dangam	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2
Kunar	Dara-e-Pech	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3
Kunar	Ghazi Abad	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	2	2	3
Kunar	Khas Kunar	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
Kunar	Marawara	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3
Kunar	Narang	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2
Kunar	Nari	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	3
Kunar	Nurgal	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	3
Kunar	Sar Kani	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	3
Kunar	Shigal	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	1	2
Kunar	Watapur	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	3
Kunduz	Ali Abad	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	1
Kunduz	Chahar Darah	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	2
Kunduz	Dasht-e-Archi	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	1
Kunduz	Imam Sahib	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	2
Kunduz	Khan Abad	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	2	2
Kunduz	Kunduz	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	1
Kunduz	Qala-e-Zal	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2
Laghman	Alingar	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	2
Laghman	Alishang	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1

Annex 1: District Prioritisation

Laghman	Dawlatshah	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	2
Laghman	Mehtarlam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
Laghman	Qarghayi	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Logar	Azra	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	2
Logar	Baraki Barak	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Logar	Charkh	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Logar	Kharwar	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Logar	Khoshi	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Logar	Mohammad Agha	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
Logar	Pul-e-Alam	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
Nangarhar	Achin	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	3	3	2
Nangarhar	Bati Kot	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	2
Nangarhar	Behsud	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	1
Nangarhar	Chaparhar	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	1
Nangarhar	Dara-e-Nur	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	1	2
Nangarhar	Deh Bala	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	1
Nangarhar	Dur Baba	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1
Nangarhar	Goshta	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1
Nangarhar	Hesarak	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	3	1	3	2	1
Nangarhar	Jalalabad	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	2
Nangarhar	Kama	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1
Nangarhar	Khogyani	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	3	3	1
Nangarhar	Kot	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
Nangarhar	Kuz Kunar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
Nangarhar	Lalpur	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	1
Nangarhar	Muhmand Dara	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1
Nangarhar	Nazyar	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	1
Nangarhar	Pachir Wa Agam	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	3	3	1
Nangarhar	Rodat	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	2
Nangarhar	Sherzad	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	1
Nangarhar	Shinwar	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1
Nangarhar	Surkh Rod	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1
Nimroz	Chakhansur	2	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Nimroz	Char Burjak	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Nimroz	Kang	2	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Nimroz	Khashrod	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	2
Nimroz	Zaranj	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Nuristan	Barg-e-Matal	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
Nuristan	Duab	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1
Nuristan	Kamdesh	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
Nuristan	Mandol	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1
Nuristan	Nurgaram	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1

Annex 1: District Prioritisation

Nuristan	Parun	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
Nuristan	Wama	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
Nuristan	Waygal	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
Paktika	Barmal	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	3
Paktika	Dila	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Paktika	Giyan	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Paktika	Gomal	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Paktika	Jani Khel	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3
Paktika	Mata Khan	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	3
Paktika	Nika	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Paktika	Omna	3	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	3
Paktika	Sar Rawzah	3	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Paktika	Sharan	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	3
Paktika	Surobi	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Paktika	Turwo	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Paktika	Urgun	3	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Paktika	Wazakhah	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Paktika	Wormamay	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Paktika	Yahya Khel	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3
Paktika	Yosuf Khel	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	3
Paktika	Zarghun Shahr	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Paktika	Ziruk	3	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Paktya	Ahmadaba	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Paktya	Chamkani	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Paktya	Dand Wa Patan	3	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	3
Paktya	Gardez	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
Paktya	Jaji	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	2
Paktya	Jani Khel	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Paktya	Lija Ahmad Khel	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Paktya	Sayed Karam	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Paktya	Shawak	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Paktya	Zadran	3	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Paktya	Zurmat	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Panjsher	Anawa	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Panjsher	Bazarak	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
Panjsher	Dara	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Panjsher	Khenj	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Panjsher	Paryan	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Panjsher	Rukha	3	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Panjsher	Shutul	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Parwan	Bagram	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
Parwan	Charikar	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2

Annex 1: District Prioritisation

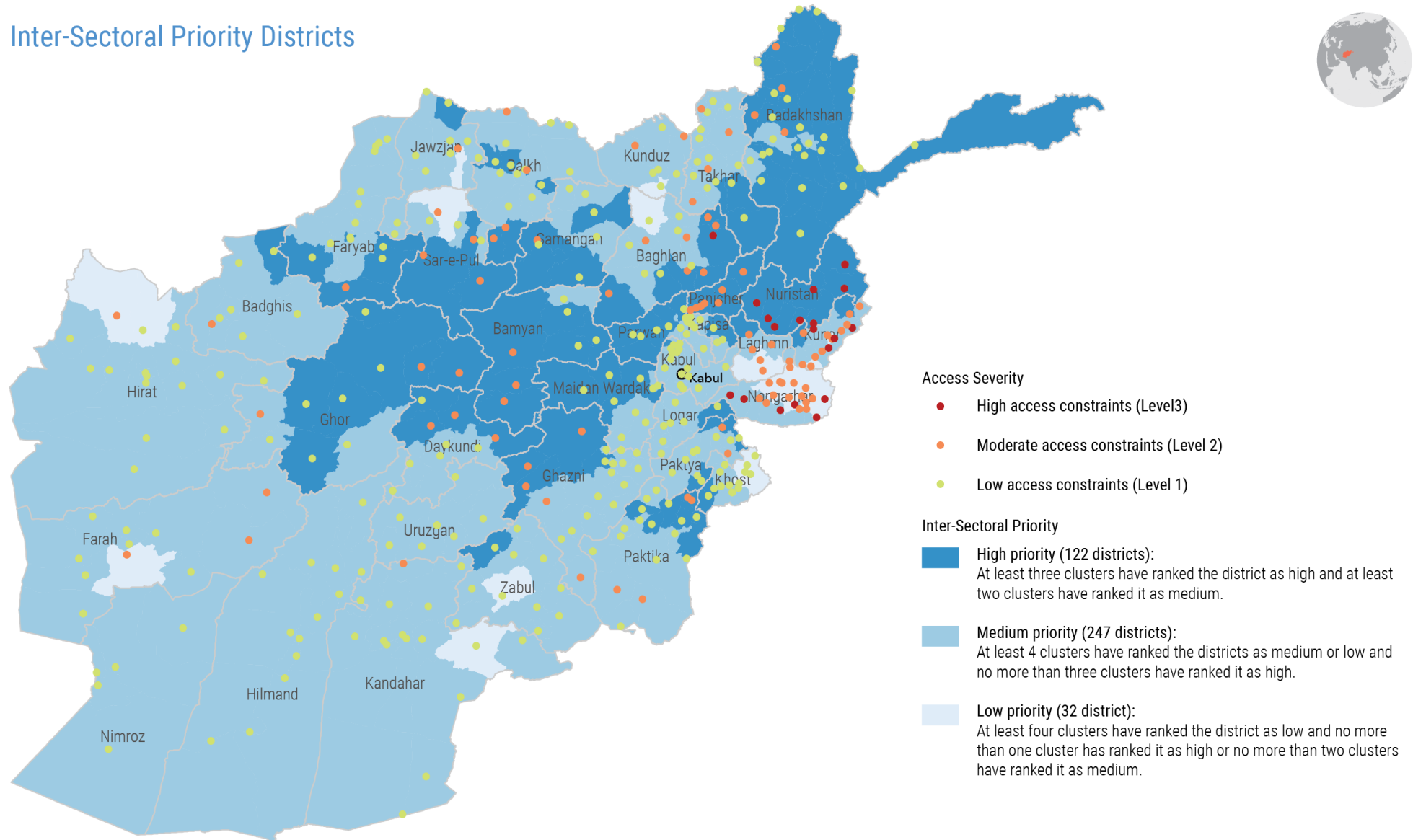
Parwan	Ghorband	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	2
Parwan	Jabal Saraj	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
Parwan	Koh-e-Safi	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Parwan	Salang	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	2
Parwan	Sayed Khel	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
Parwan	Shekh Ali	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Parwan	Shinwari	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	2
Parwan	Surkh-e-Parsa	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	2
Samangan	Aybak	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	3
Samangan	Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	3
Samangan	Dara-e-Suf-e-Payin	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	3
Samangan	Feroz Nakhchir	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Samangan	Hazrat-e-Sultan	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Samangan	Khuram Wa Sarbagh	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	3
Samangan	Ruy-e-Duab	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	3
Sar-e-Pul	Balkhab	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	3
Sar-e-Pul	Gosfandi	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3
Sar-e-Pul	Kohestanat	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	3
Sar-e-Pul	Sancharak	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	3
Sar-e-Pul	Sar-e-Pul	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Sar-e-Pul	Sayad	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	3
Sar-e-Pul	Sozmaqala	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3
Takhar	Baharak	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Takhar	Bangi	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Takhar	Chahab	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Takhar	Chal	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Takhar	Darqad	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Takhar	Dasht-e-Qala	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
Takhar	Eshkmesh	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Takhar	Farkhar	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	2
Takhar	Hazar Sumuch	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Takhar	Kalafgan	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Takhar	Khwaja Bahawuddin	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Takhar	Khwaja Ghar	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
Takhar	Namak Ab	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	2
Takhar	Rostaq	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Takhar	Taloqan	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
Takhar	Warsaj	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	2
Takhar	Yangi Qala	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Uruzgan	Chinarto	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	3
Uruzgan	Chora	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	2	1	2
Uruzgan	Dehrawud	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	2

Annex 1: District Prioritisation

Uruzgan	Gizab	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	3	1	2	2	2
Uruzgan	Khas Uruzgan	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	3	1	2	1	2
Uruzgan	Shahid-e-Hassas	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	2	1	2
Uruzgan	Tirinkot	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	2
Wardak	Chak-e-Wardak	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	2
Wardak	Daymirdad	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	3	1	2
Wardak	Hesa-e-Awal-e-Behsud	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	1
Wardak	Jaghathu	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	1
Wardak	Jalrez	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	3	1	2
Wardak	Markaz-e-Behsud	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	3	1	1
Wardak	Maydan Shahr	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	2
Wardak	Nerkh	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	3	1	2
Wardak	Saydabad	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	2
Zabul	Arghandab	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
Zabul	Atghar	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Zabul	Daychopan	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Zabul	Kakar	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Zabul	Mizan	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Zabul	Nawbahar	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Zabul	Qalat	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Zabul	Shah Joi	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	3
Zabul	Shamul Zayi	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Zabul	Shinkay	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Zabul	Tarnak Wa Jaldak	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

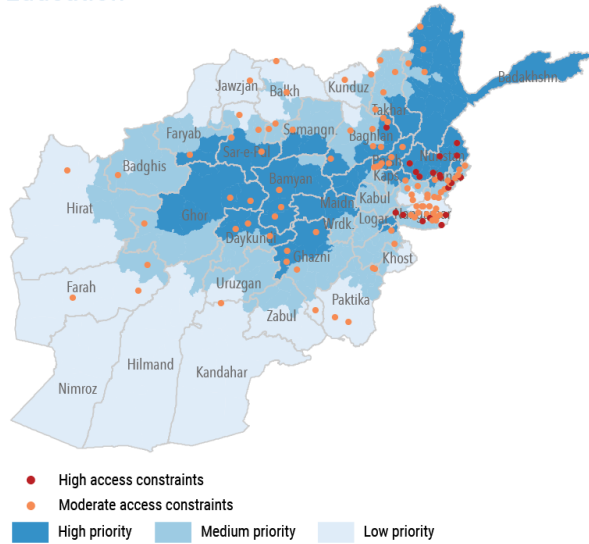
Annex 2: District Prioritisation with Access Severity

Inter-Sectoral Priority Districts

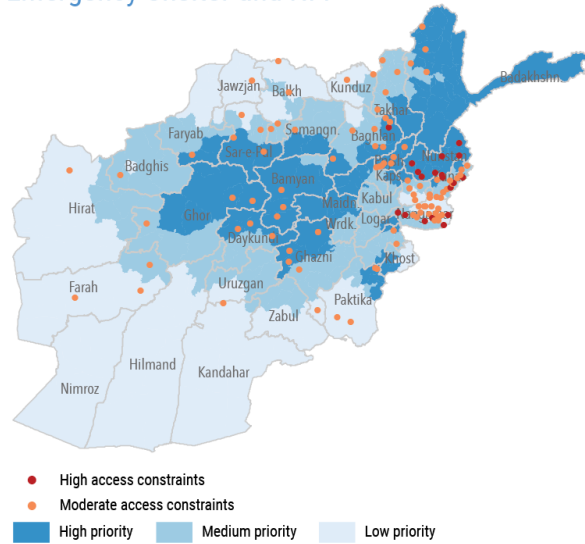


Annex 2: District Prioritisation with Access Severity

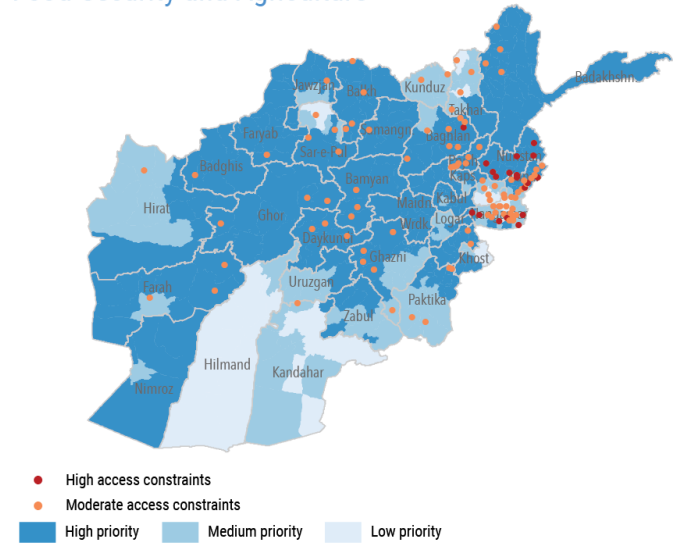
Education



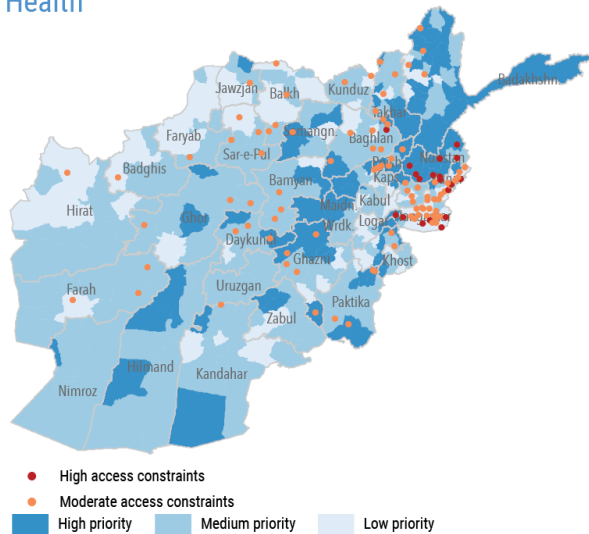
Emergency Shelter and NFI



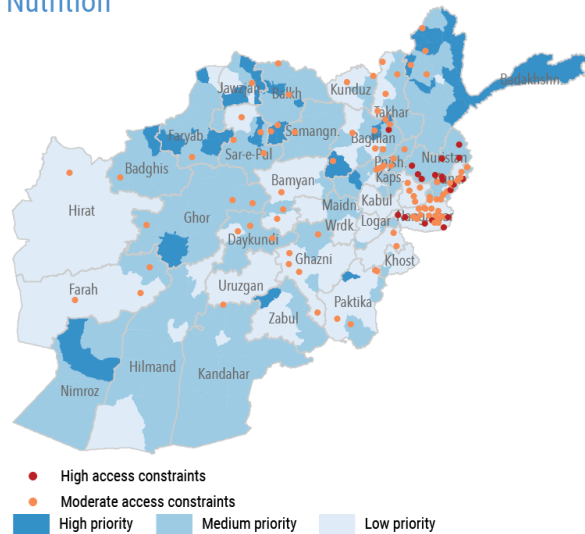
Food Security and Agriculture



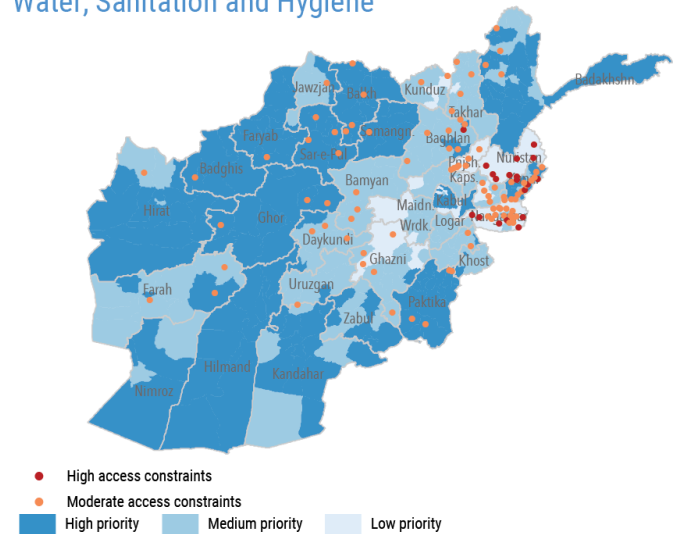
Health



Nutrition

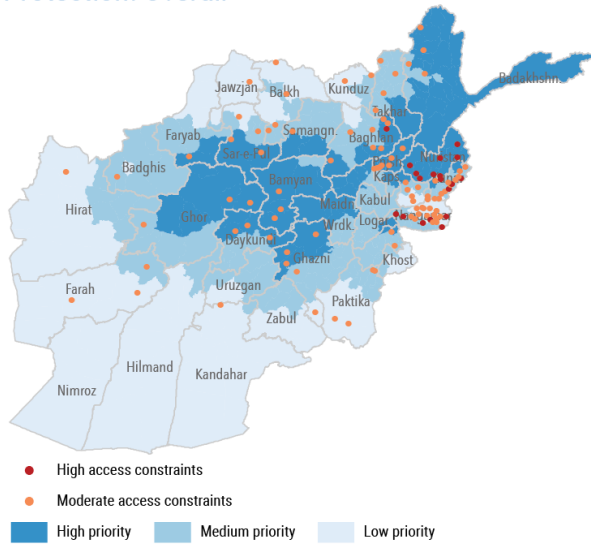


Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

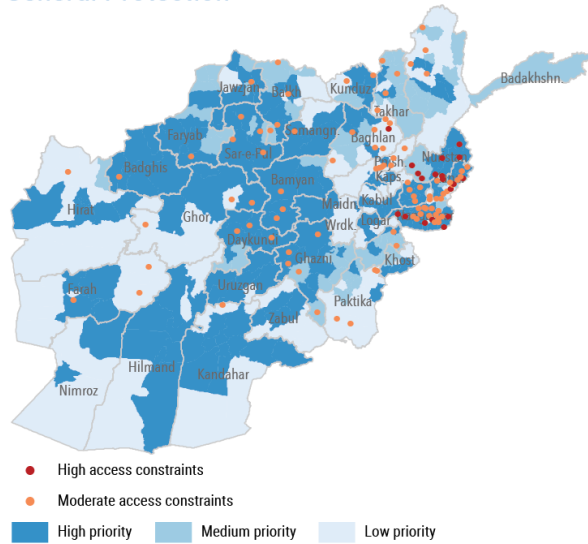


Annex 2: District Prioritisation with Access Severity

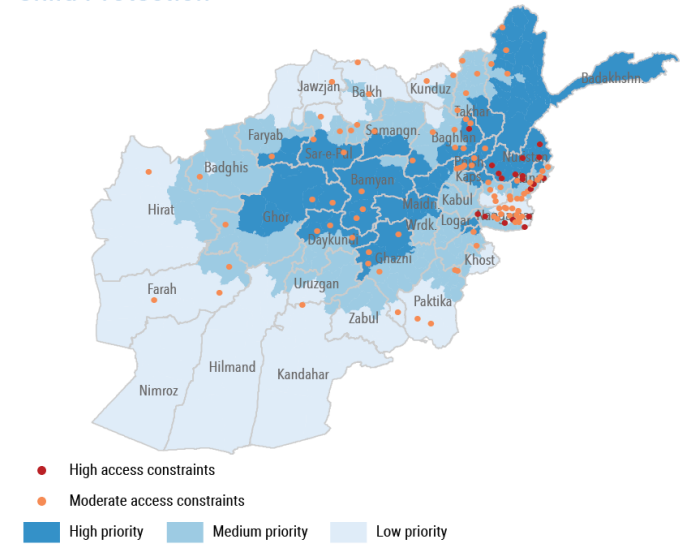
Protection: Overall



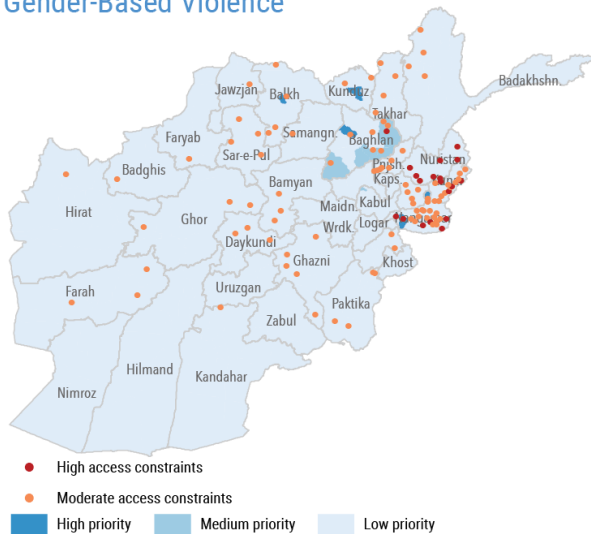
General Protection



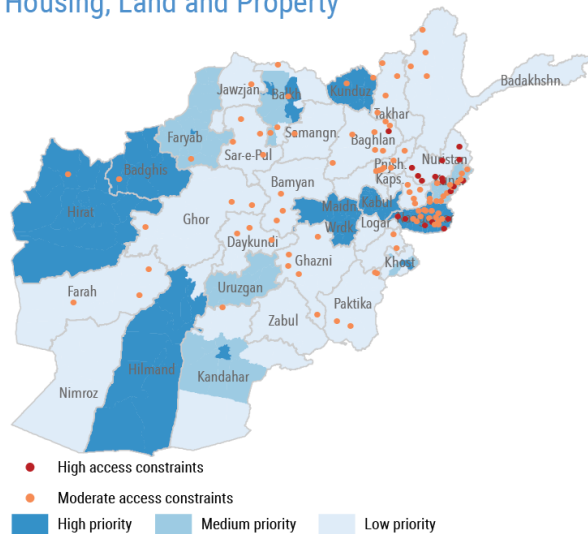
Child Protection



Gender-Based Violence



Housing, Land and Property



Mine Action

