

## AFGHANISTAN: 2024 ICCT WINTER PRIORITISATION

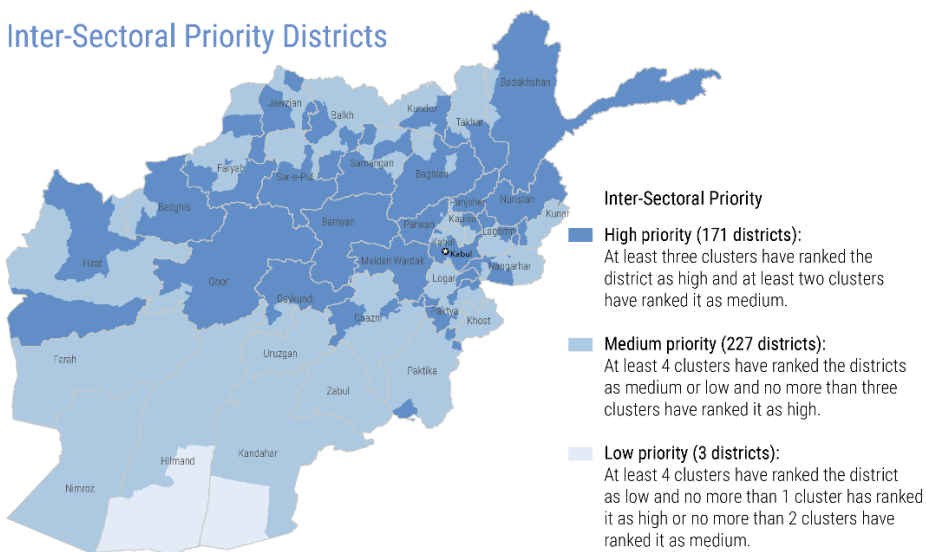
### HNRP Key Figures (2024)

PEOPLE IN NEED	PLANNED REACH	FUNDING REQUIRED
23.7M	17.3M	\$3.06B

### Key Funding Gaps (in USD)

Overall HRP Funding Gaps (as of Sept 2024)	Immediate winter funding priorities (Oct-Dec 2024)	Early pre-positioning requirements (Q1 2025)
\$2.3B	\$603.5M	\$104M

### Inter-Sectoral Priority Districts



The Inter-Sector Winter Prioritisation for 2024 represents 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 2024 Inter-Sector Winter Prioritisation follows suit from previous winter 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 throughout the winter period.

The Prioritisation was based on a collective analysis of winter scenarios and assumed risks, an analysis of each Cluster's priorities at the district level (details are available in subsequent 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 decreases, and snow cover persists (relying on analysis from the past five years); winter season risks are high; sector-specific vulnerabilities are acute; and people are underserved.

Cluster-specific prioritisations highlight where sector-specific needs are concentrated, whereas the inter-sector prioritisation highlights areas where needs are overlapping and multi-sector activities can have the maximum impact. The inter-sector prioritisation outlines **171 high priority, 227 medium priority and three low priority districts**.

Similar to last year's winter prioritisation exercise, the 2024 ICCT 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 2024 ICCT Winter Prioritisation are a subset of the [2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan](#) (HNRP).

At the beginning of June 2024, the ICCT undertook a [critical funding gap analysis exercise](#), focusing on the funding gaps to date for each sector and cross-cutting areas, as well as the anticipated impact of continued underfunding for the current quarter (June to August 2024). At the time, the HNRP faced a funding shortfall of US \$2.45 billion, with critical funding gaps of \$238.3 million.

Currently, the HNRP has a **gap of \$2.3 billion**. The process of cleaning up erroneous [Financial Tracking Service \(FTS\)](#) funding streams will continue over the coming weeks. This also includes unpacking the sector not specified and multi-sectoral funding which currently stands at \$62.6 million. As of September 2024, Clusters have identified \$193.9 million in the pipeline. Some **\$603.5 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, **\$104 million is needed to pre-position supplies**, including food and livelihoods assistance, before areas get cut off by the weather.

- **Overall HNRP Funding Gaps – \$2.3 billion**
- **2024 Immediate Winter Funding Priorities (Oct-Dec) – \$603.5 million**
- **Early Pre-Positioning Requirements (Q1 2025) – \$104 million**

Food and livelihoods assistance accounts for more than 75 per cent of the \$603.5 million required for immediate winter preparedness activities in the last quarter of 2024, and more than 40 per cent of the \$104 million needed for prepositioning in early 2025.

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 four and six 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 omnipresent, and people’s vulnerabilities are compounded by emerging threats – such as atypical summer floods, forced evictions, drought-like conditions in some areas, and a worsened situation in terms of limitations on women and girls to access assistance and services, especially tailored assistance. While the Prioritisation points to the most immediate gaps, the reality is that the differences in needs between the high priority areas and beyond are only marginal.

In terms of response, humanitarian partners reached 12.1 million people with at least one form of humanitarian assistance in the first half of 2024 – 1.9 million of which were reached with three different types of sectoral support. Although this represents a broad reach in absolute terms, 75 per cent of the 12.1 people reached overall received food assistance, overshadowing the millions of people who will require multiple rounds of assistance to ensure their needs are adequately met. 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 availed, and access allows.

Despite the broad reach of assistance, the operating environment remains extremely complex, with restrictions targeting Afghan female aid workers, ongoing bureaucratic impediments, and continued interferences by the de facto authorities (DfA). Ever-more restrictive policies on women and girls’ rights and basic freedoms have hindered their access to services, as well as their involvement in public life.

## 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 **171 top priority, 227 medium priority and three 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 Winter 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 2024 Winter Planning approach is based on the best available data and historical patterns. An analysis of the past five years of temperature data and five years of snow cover data was used to identify areas more prone to Afghanistan’s harsh winters.

## Planning scenario

**Climate and Disasters:** Afghanistan is prone to earthquakes, flooding, drought, landslides, and avalanches. Over four decades of conflict, coupled with the effects of climate change, environmental degradation and insufficient investment in disaster risk reduction strategies, have increased the populations susceptibility to natural disasters. On average such disasters affect approximately 200,000 people every year. To date in 2024, they have affected more than 170,700 people across Afghanistan, the majority of whom have been affected by flooding. Between January and September, floods adversely affected nearly 163,900 people across all regions of Afghanistan, with the highest number of people affected in the eastern, northeastern, northern, and western regions.

While the 2024 HNRP planned for more than 180,000 people to be affected by sudden-onset natural disasters, flood-affected communities are still in need of multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance, including shelter, non-food items (NFIs), food, or livelihoods support, and will have decreased resilience in the winter months. Moreover, women are at more risk of disasters due to their lack of awareness on preparedness; insufficient access to awareness-raising activities

due to restrictions on these types of activities; and decreased access to assistance following disasters.

Despite the onset of El Niño in late 2023, Afghanistan experienced unexpectedly dry and warm winter conditions between October and January, with record-low precipitation levels ranging between 10 and 55 per cent below average across different regions in the country. While precipitation levels increased to average and above-average in the spring, and no declaration of drought has occurred so far in 2024, the risk of potential drought persists, particularly with the expected onset of La Niña in the coming months. La Niña conditions are likely to become more prevalent from August-October 2024 and are expected to continue through January-March 2025 with a 70-80 percent likelihood. It is anticipated that the upcoming winter will be colder, as La Niña tends to result in colder winters.

The combination of these spring disasters and emerging risks is expected to compound early onset winter needs and were factored into the prioritisation. The most affected districts have been considered in the 2024 winter prioritisation exercise – categorised as a top priority in the inter-sectoral prioritisation as well as for most Cluster-specific priorities.

**Shelter and Heating:** The 2023 Whole of Afghanistan Assessment (WoAA) found that 30 per cent of households have inadequate shelters, facing issues such as minor roof damage, leaking during rain, wall damage, and lack of insulation. Further, between January and September, heavy rainfall and flash flooding has damaged or destroyed more than 19,100 homes to date in 2024. While affected households received emergency relief items to cope with the immediate aftermath of the floods, many families remain in inadequate and damaged shelters prior to the onset of winter. Shelter needs also remain high among the 679,000 Afghans who have returned from Pakistan since September 2023, with 83 per cent reporting shelter as the top priority needs in place of return. Moreover, 23,500 families affected by last October's devastating earthquakes in Herat Province remain in sub-standard housing. Overall, some 664,000 people live in districts with a mean average of -5 degrees Celsius and below and who lack resources for fuel and heaters during the winter. 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. Women staying inside homes will be disproportionately affected by inadequate shelters, and more exposed to the cold winter, as well as protection risks if shelters are not safe.

**Food Insecurity and Malnutrition:** Acute food insecurity and malnutrition conditions are expected to remain. Currently, 12.4 million people continue to be in crisis or emergency levels of food insecurity [Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 3+]. The marginal improvements in acute food insecurity are in part linked to the scaled-up humanitarian assistance in preventing populations from falling into worse phases. However, due to funding

shortfalls, food rations have been reduced from 75 to 50 per cent for communities experiencing emergency levels of hunger.

Consequences of reduced food assistance include increased levels of malnutrition and food insecurity, increased rural to urban migration, weakening of rural and farming livelihoods, further erosion of productive assets, and increased use of negative coping mechanisms. In food insecure households, women often eat less and last compared to other household members.

It is anticipated that the current food insecurity situation will be exacerbated by recurrent drought-like conditions and heightened water scarcity. Successive years of drought-like conditions combined with high water salinity have exacerbated the already fragile access to safe water whereby only half of the urban population and 60 per cent of rural areas are unable to access safe water.

Persisting 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.

**Agriculture:** In 2024, Afghanistan faces drought-like conditions and water scarcity, impacting agriculture significantly. While the wheat harvest yield is expected to be average to above-average due to favourable soil moisture conditions experienced in March and April, and rangeland vegetative conditions were near or above-average in the spring due to average and above-average precipitation, the rangeland vegetation for the summer months (July to September) is expected to decline due to anticipated above-average temperatures.

Moreover, spring flooding affected thousands of hectares of agricultural land, caused an estimated 95,000 livestock deaths, destroyed crops, fertilizer, agricultural tools, animal feed and shelter and damaged irrigation systems, having an adverse impact on agricultural livelihoods. Women's livelihoods are also impacted, especially for those women in rural areas who rely on their land/livestock as main source of income and main entry economic entry points for their families.

**Income Reduction and Household Coping:** The severity of the food crisis is worsened by economic disruptions experienced since August 2021, when the economy contracted by 20.7 per cent, followed by a further 6.2 per cent in 2022. While the economy has somewhat stabilized since then with decreased inflation, an easing of supply constraints, and wider availability of market goods, the World Bank reports that nearly half of the population—48 per cent—lives in poverty and thus are highly susceptible to shocks. The 2023 WoAA revealed that

65 per cent of households self-reported experiencing economic shocks, a 20 per cent increase compared to 2022.

Unemployment rates remain high, particularly among Afghan women, with 58 per cent of women household members lacking employment opportunities. Moreover, women-headed households are more reliant on unstable sources of income – such as daily labour, loans, and donations – to make ends meet and are more likely to resort to emergency coping strategies. In 2023, 31 per cent of women-headed households and 34 per cent of recent returnees utilised emergency coping strategies to meet their basic needs, compared to the national household average of 22 per cent.

**Protection:** While active conflict has significantly reduced since August 2021, Afghanistan remains a protection crisis. Increased protection risks to women and girls, associated with a highly restrictive rights environment and reduced ability to access services – particularly given the continued DfA ban on Afghan women working for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) – livelihood opportunities, and markets, as well as justice and access to civil documentation, are expected to continue. Moreover, families lacking access to basic services may feel more stress on their already meagre resources during winter; the stressful environment may impact protection outcomes for women, with risks of increased gender-based violence (GBV). Additionally, families with scarce resources may not be able to provide adequate shelter and clothing for children, elderly and other vulnerable people, impacting their wellbeing and increasing their exposure to health risks. The scenario also anticipates persistent and increasing protection challenges including targeted killings, forced migration, family separation and increasing repression of rights, particularly for women and minorities. Poorer families also risk adopting negative coping mechanisms including sale of assets. 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. These movements may also lead to family separation or children on the move who face the harsh winter without appropriate care and support. 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 widespread contamination (at the height of the conflict in 2021). Almost 4 million Afghans live within 1km of contaminated land, with children making up some 86 per cent of casualties from explosive ordnance—the bulk of child casualties are from explosive remnants of war and result from playing or collecting scrap metal.

**Displacement:** Natural disasters have become the most prevalent driver of displacement and cyclical population movements, shifting from conflict. While this is the case, the prioritisation anticipates a potential for large-scale forced evictions across the country – particularly from informal settlements – with a potential to drive a new set of acute vulnerabilities. Additionally, the arrival of 679,000 Afghan returnees from Pakistan since the last quarter of 2023, including

188,000 since January 2024, has placed additional strain on services. These families continue to live in inadequate and undignified shelter conditions, struggling to access basic services and facing the risk of secondary and tertiary displacement as host families run out of resources to provide extended support to returnee families.

**Health Risks and Diseases:** During the coming winter period, acute respiratory illnesses (including whooping cough for children) are expected to increase, especially in young children, the elderly, and those with underlying health conditions. Women are also at higher risk due to increased exposure to fumes and related health hazards. Infectious diseases such as measles, pertussis, COVID-19 and tuberculosis can spread due to overcrowding and less ventilation during winter. Other winter health risks include increased probability of road traffic accidents, hypothermia, frostbite, carbon monoxide poisoning, and physical injuries from slips and falls. Winter conditions will make it even more challenging for remote households to access health services. More than 20 per cent of the population residing in underserved areas – more than 10 million people – are experiencing limited or no access to basic life-saving health services.

**Disruptions to Education:** Complex and strict directives by the Ministry of Education (MoEd) regarding community-based education (CBE) have disrupted education for thousands of children. The learning of 300,000 school children is on hold due to the transition of CBE classes to provincial educational departments, which lack the technical capacity, funds, and donor buy-in to continue. More recent instructions by the MoEd have halted some 3,800 CBE classes in several provinces. These come as 1.4 million secondary school girls remain affected by the continued closure of schools for girls beyond sixth grade. During the coming winter, the absence of heating and winter clothing poses additional risks of school disruptions. If CBEs and schools close completely during the winter months, many children will fall even further behind in their learning, with some children unable to return to education at all.

**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 to aid workers, detention of humanitarian staff, entering humanitarian premises, and demands for humanitarian data. In addition to interference, physical access challenges are coming to the fore due to flash floods, while the presence of mines and Unexploded Explosive Ordnance (UXO) persist across different parts of the country.

The continued bans on Afghan women working for I/NGOs and the UN have added complexity to the challenging operating and protection environment. It is anticipated that the operating environment will continue to see increased bureaucratic impediments including, but not limited to, memorandum of understanding (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 budgets; requests to hire enumerators, contractors, transporters or other operational enabling systems; or other forms of interference.

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.

**Basic Services and Economic Outlook:** While some support to basic services has occurred through the basic human needs (BHN) funding stream, it remains significantly less than the large-scale international development support provided before mid-August 2021. The combination of increased poverty, rapid population growth, and climate change poses significant risks not only to Afghans but also to the region and the world. These risks include: i) further poverty and humanitarian crises, requiring frequent and costly humanitarian interventions to address basic needs; ii) internal and external displacement risks due to limited economic opportunities and heightened vulnerability to natural disasters; iii) increased risks of conflict, fragility, and extremism due to intensified competition over natural resources, unemployment, and declining access to services, leading to perceptions of exclusion.

## Cluster Summaries

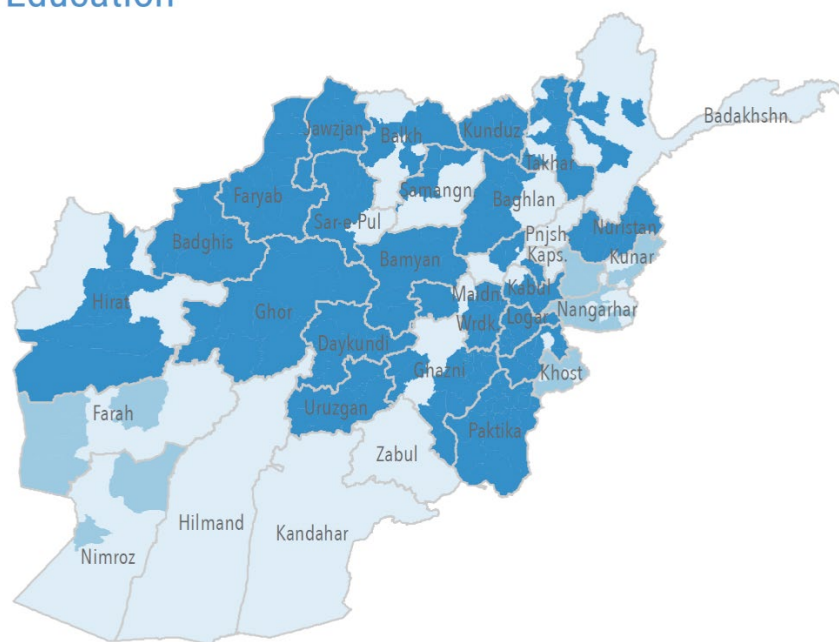
### HRP Key Figures (2024) - Education

PEOPLE IN NEED	PLANNED REACH	FUNDING REQUIRED	HNRP FUNDING GAP (as of Sept 2024)
8M	1.4M	\$140M	\$94.3M

### Prioritised Winter Gaps (2024) - Education

Number of people prioritised for winter assistance (Oct-Dec)	Immediate winter funding priorities (Oct-Dec 2024)	Early pre-positioning requirements (Q1 2025)
259k	\$1.75M	\$1M

## Education



■ High priority  
 ■ Medium priority  
 ■ Low priority

## Education

### Seasonal Risks:

- School closures due to the ban on secondary education for girls, the abrupt transition of some 3,800 CBEs to Provincial Education Departments (PEDs) and other partners, ongoing instructions for closure of CBEs in certain provinces, and the lack of continuity of funds for some 4,300 CBEs will result in learning loss, which children will have to compensate for during the cold climate months. Winter support will be required to ensure learning continues during the cold months, enabling children to catch up and continue their education.
- Traditionally, CBEs and hub schools are not equipped or well-insulated to facilitate learning during the colder months, yet this is essential to ensure learning continuity.
- If CBEs and schools close completely during the winter months, many children will fall even further behind in their learning, with some children unable to return to education at all.

### Priority Geographic Locations:

- Of 401 districts, 202 districts are considered category 3 (the highest priority), 48 are considered category 2 (medium priority) and 151 are categorized as category 1 (low priority).
- For the winter response, the Education Cluster will only consider the 250 districts where there are partners with active Education in Emergency (EiE) projects to complement their current work, with a planned reach of approximately 259,000 children. Districts where there are no active EiE projects will not be considered a priority under this plan.
- 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. There will also be consideration of the ongoing conversation of the CBE transition plans as part of the learning continuity task force, as well the recent instruction from the DfA to discontinue CBEs in several provinces.

### Cluster Priority Activities:

- Classroom heating facilities, including heat stove (bhukhari) and fuel/wood for community-based classes.
- Distribution of winterization kits including winter coats, hats, socks, and shoes to CBE students [Note: This will be prioritised should these activities not be covered by Child Protection AoR, ES-NFI or other clusters.]

## Cluster Summaries

### Targets & Financial Requirements:

- The total number of children who will require winter-specific assistance are 258,965 school-aged children across 250 high and medium-priority districts.
- To respond to the winter-specific needs of the 258,965 children across the 250 prioritized districts, the Education Cluster will need \$1.75M for classroom heating. If no other cluster can provide winter clothes, then the Education Cluster requires an additional US\$ 2 million will be required to purchase winter clothes for children.

### Cluster Capacity and Gaps:

- The Education Cluster has more than 200 cluster partners, of which 32 are active organisations with professional backgrounds in EiE and report to the HNRP. As of 31 July 2024, these 32 partners have been delivering programming across 320 districts in 33 provinces across Afghanistan.
- Key operational challenges include funding constraints, the complex and strict directives from the MoEd to transition all INGO-led CBE programs to NNGOs and for discontinuation of CBEs in certain provinces, eligibility of local NGO partners, and bureaucratic impediments to apply for pooled funding mechanisms.
- Current INGO partners have capacity to absorb more funding but are facing challenges due to the ongoing conversation regarding the MoEd's new INGO guidelines, specifically on the expected role of INGOs in CBE implementation and monitoring. The Cluster has been advocating for the new version of the MoEd's INGO guidelines to include some operating space for INGOs, including that of capacity building, teacher training, and monitoring and supervision activities amidst the transition phase and CBE closures.
- NNGO partners have reasonable capacity given that the proposed activities are in areas where they are already implementing, as well as upcoming capacity-building initiatives planned by INGOs and the Cluster.

### Key Enablers and Operational Risks:

- In terms of key enablers, strengthened collaboration and capacity-building of NNGOs will help ease partners' reach to previously underserved areas.
- Increased accessibility to the areas previously considered hard-to-reach is considered a key enabler by the Cluster, particularly as the MoEd is drawing its plans for the implementation of INGO guidelines.

- Another enabler is increased partner presence and interest (particularly NNGOs) for serving as cluster members and addressing humanitarian needs, including education in emergencies.
- Delays in procurement of bhukhari may affect project implementation time. Local procurement could help to reduce this risk.
- Reduced freedom of movement for female staff, who are not allowed to monitor field activities and CBEs 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.
- Different forms of interference persist, including demands for project-based 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.
- Gaining the necessary approvals from the MoEd to implement winterisation activities in cold climate regions to enable children to enjoy their right to education remains a challenge.

## Cluster Summaries

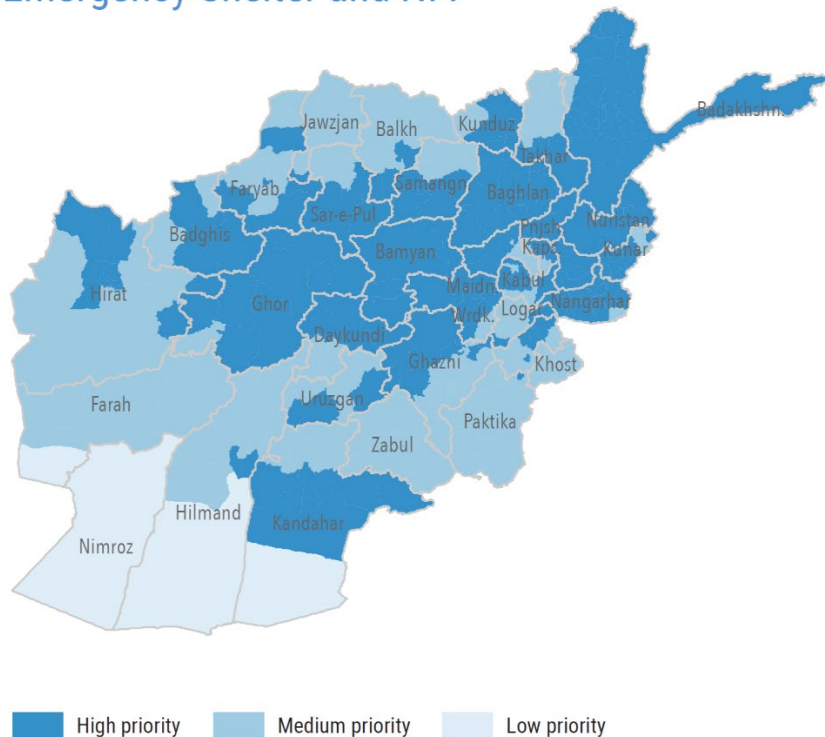
### HNRP Key Figures (2024) – ES-NFI

PEOPLE IN NEED	PLANNED REACH	FUNDING REQUIRED	HNRP FUNDING GAP (as of Sept 2024)
6.6M	1.7M	\$227.1M	\$207.4M

### Prioritised Winter Gaps (2024) – ES-NFI

Number of people prioritised for winter assistance (Oct-Dec)	Immediate winter funding priorities (Oct-Dec 2024)	Early pre-positioning requirements (Q1 2025)
1M	\$59.3M	\$19.8M

## Emergency Shelter and NFI



## ES-NFI

### Seasonal Risks:

- Recent heavy rainfall and flash floods across the country has affected over 19,100 homes, with more than 6,200 homes destroyed and another 12,900 homes damaged. While the Shelter Cluster and its partners have provided emergency relief items to those affected to cope with the immediate aftermath of the floods, the situation remains dire with families remaining in adequate and damaged shelters. With the winter season fast approaching, the window for delivery of repair and rehabilitation activities are closing. Both partners and affected families lack the necessary resources to address the immediate repair and rebuilding needs. Seasonal winter assistance is required to prevent loss of life and mitigate the risk of respiratory infections, hypothermia, and preventable mortality among children and the elderly.
- Nearly 679,000 Afghans have returned from Pakistan since fall 2023, with 188,000 returning in 2024. Eighty-three percent of arriving families report shelter/housing as the top priority need in places of return. Many returnee families continue to live in inadequate and undignified shelter conditions, struggling to access basic services and facing the risk of secondary and tertiary displacement as host families run out of resources to provide extended support to returnee families. These families will require seasonal winter assistance.
- Ten months after the multiple earthquake events in Herat Province, more than 23,500 families remain in makeshift shelters or damaged homes, living in precarious conditions that offer little protection against the elements, lack privacy and dignity. These families will require seasonal winter assistance.
- According to the World Bank, while some macro indicators have improved, more than three-fifths of Afghan families continue to face significant challenges in maintaining their livelihoods. These economic inequalities, exacerbated by poor shelter conditions, drive annual needs for seasonal winter assistance. Consequently, according to the 2023 WoAA, 86 per cent of households in the lowest income group self-reported a lack winter clothes for children.
- There remains a continued push for the return of protracted IDPs and people living in informal settlements, particularly those sitting on government and private land. An estimated 2,100 families in Kabul Informal Settlements have indicated their willingness (and have started) to voluntarily return to their places of origin; an additional 5,800 families are at risk of eviction, while some 7,400 families live in fear of eviction. These families require emergency shelter and seasonal support during the upcoming winter period.
- According to the 2023 WoAA, nearly one-third of Afghan households reside in substandard shelters, with the highest needs observed among rural, recently returned, and female-headed households – where three out of four experience

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housing issues. About 30 per cent of these households face issues such as minor damage to walls and roof, leakage during rain, and insufficient insulation. These challenges intensify during winter, as many families in high-altitude areas struggle financially to afford fuel, heaters, winter clothing, and necessary repairs for the insulation of their homes, often leading to increased debt and the adoption of negative coping strategies.

### Priority Geographic Locations:

- Assistance for winterization is prioritised based on vulnerability, housing conditions, access to heating/fuel, geographic isolation, the severity of winter conditions, including extreme temperature levels and snow accumulation. High priority districts have a mean temperature of -5 degrees Celsius and less, medium priority districts have a mean temperature between -5 and 15 degrees Celsius, while low priority districts have a mean temperature above 15 degrees Celsius.
- The 209 high priority districts include vulnerable households residing in high altitude areas, and lacking access to adequate shelter, heating materials, winter clothing and blankets. Among these high priority districts include households affected by recent flooding events (46 districts) and districts with high rates of intended returns (27 districts), including those expecting voluntary returns of IDPs residing in informal settlements in Kabul.

### Cluster Priority Activities:

- Distribution of winter clothing and blankets: Aimed at preserving core body temperature, and minimizing rain, wind, and heat transfer away from the body. Appropriate winter clothing and blankets should be provided particularly for persons with specific needs, women, children, the elderly and chronically sick or those with limited mobility to keep them warm. The value of a winter clothing kit is \$74, and the value of a blankets /quilt set is \$57 per family of seven.
- Heaters and Fuel Support: All shelter types, including existing structures, will require a heating strategy during the winter period. The provision (in-kind or in cash) of coal, wood, or liquified petroleum gas (LPG) remain a core activity in the winterization response. Each response will 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. Three months heating / fuel assistance is \$200 per family adequate for purchase of a gas cylinder or Bukhari stove, and 180 kgs of wood or LPG.

- Repair/upgrade of shelters in poor conditions: Includes repair, upgrade and insulation of houses that are either in poor condition or have been damaged by the recent floods.
- Rental support provided to very vulnerable at-risk households in extremely high-altitude areas and those in urban centres (evicted or at risk of eviction) under hosting arrangements, intended at ensuring their access to safe shelter and security of tenure during the winter period. The value of cash for rent is \$55 per month, and assistance should run for a period of least 3 months. Extension of assistance from the first instalment for up to 12 months as a transitional shelter solution will be based on individual assessments, and within funding possibilities of the partner.
- Emergency shelter improvements: Where the use of tents or other temporary shelter solutions is considered unavoidable to preserve life, distribution and replacement of damaged tents will be prioritized. Stringent monitoring during the set-up of tents, ground insulation and bedding is key in preventing heat loss to the ground and will help survival through periods of cold. In addition, a tent winterization kit constituting of the following should be provided: insulated sleeping mats (contingent on household size), one heat resistant floor panel (for positioning a solid/liquid fuelled stove); and one heat resistant sleeve (for stove chimney to pass through the tent wall). The later items are provided to allow solid fuel or liquid fuel stoves to be used inside the tent.

### Targets and Financial Requirements:

- The Clusters seeks \$59.3 million to deliver winter-specific activities for 1,012,692 people across 209 high priority districts for the last three months of 2024.
- Additionally, the Cluster seeks \$19.8 million for prepositioning of key items to assist 337,612 individuals during the period between January and March 2025.

### Cluster Capacity and Gaps:

The Cluster has a total of 66 partners across the country – including 43 with operational presence in high-priority districts – available and with the capacity to respond, when resources are made available.

### Key Enablers and Operational Risks:

- The Cluster has partners across the country with the capacity and ability to respond as and when needed. This capacity is, however, linked not only to the permissiveness of the access environment, but also adequate, and predictable funding from donors.
- The Cluster's operational capacities and presence have been established over many years, and partners are well-versed in Cluster standards, emergency response, and the delivery of winter responses. The Cluster has a well-established coordination

## Cluster Summaries

structure in all the regions, enabling coordination and response functions to address emerging seasonal needs.

- Current partners have the capacity to absorb more funding and the operational presence to deliver an immediate response.
- Early and timely funding for Q4 2024 and Q1 2025 is needed ahead of the winter as accessibility and delivery issues are expected to become a challenge throughout the winter period. This is crucial to allow partners to initiate pre-positioning and promptly distribute cash and in-kind assistance ahead of the winter.
- There is a risk of forced displacement of IDPs living in informal settlements across major cities of Afghanistan, which may result in acute vulnerabilities intensified by the harsh winter period.
- Funding constraints, bureaucratic impediments, and eligibility of partners to apply for pooled funding mechanisms remain ongoing challenges.
- Impediments stemming from the current operational context, including heavy bureaucratic processes during project registration, lengthy MoU signing processes (some taking 2-3 months) ideal for projects with longer implementation timelines, have an impact on short-term emergency responses and may delay key activities earmarked for the winter season.
- Augmented restrictions and interferences in some locations during the selection of beneficiaries and distribution of assistance continue to impede meaningful engagement with, and quality assurance of shelter and NFI response. Restrictions on national female staff to work necessitates time-intensive, case-by-case negotiations to enable their continued participation in the response.

## Cluster Summaries

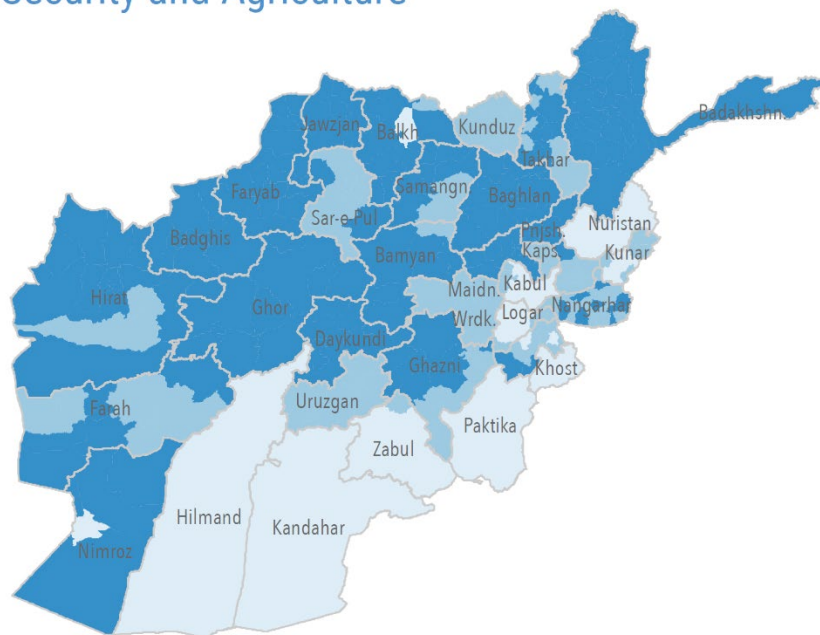
### HNRP Key Figures (2024) – FSAC

PEOPLE IN NEED	PLANNED REACH	FUNDING REQUIRED	HNRP FUNDING GAP (as of Sept 2024)
15.8M	15.8M	\$1.4B	\$1.15B

### Prioritised Winter Gaps (2024) – FSAC

Number of people prioritised for winter assistance (Oct-Dec)	Immediate winter funding priorities (Oct-Dec 2024)	Early pre-positioning requirements (Q1 2025)
15.8M	\$455.9M	\$45M

## Food Security and Agriculture



■ High priority  
 ■ Medium priority  
 ■ Low priority

## FSAC

### Seasonal Risks:

- The humanitarian situation in Afghanistan remains dire and is expected to further deteriorate during the upcoming winter period. With the forecasted La Niña likely expected by October 2024 continuing into early 2025, it is anticipated that the upcoming winter will be colder, as La Niña tends to result in colder winters. Economic instability, high residual debts, low levels of remittances, flood-related disasters, lingering effects of successive droughts, along with elevated prices of some key food stuffs and agriculture inputs, and reduced food assistance and livelihood support, will compound the already substantial levels of food insecurity among many Afghans. The impending winter period, which coincides with the lean season in most areas of the country, typically witnesses a worsening of the food security situation. This period is usually marked by severe winters and increased instances of livestock diseases, while diminished pastures may additionally undermine livelihoods for those who primarily rely on agriculture and livestock. Lack of quality inputs (seeds and fertilizers) during the October to December wheat planting season, the main staple crop of Afghanistan, poses an additional serious threat to domestic food production and food availability. Urgent action is imperative to save lives and safeguard livelihoods for the population likely to experience Emergency and Crisis (IPC Phase 3 and 4) levels of food insecurity. Furthermore, to ensure adequate support, prepositioning is also essential, especially in those provinces significantly affected by harsh winters.
- Key risks include widespread severe hunger, morbidity and mortality; reduced funding to support vulnerable households; limited access due to harsh winter in the high elevated areas such as the central highlands, parts of northeast, west, north, east and central regions; livestock diseases with access constraints to provide support; sustained high food commodity prices; limited pasture and limited fodder stored by the most vulnerable smallholder herders; and limited livelihood opportunities during the winter period. Most vulnerable households will consume all their harvest and will not be able to store seeds thereby affecting the next planting season.

### Priority Geographic Locations:

- Of 401 districts, 193 are ranked as a high priority, 102 are medium priority, and 106 are low priority. Districts where the winter conditions are harsh and food insecurity levels are high have been prioritized.

## Cluster Summaries

### Cluster Priority Activities:

- 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, while also contributing to the protection of community resilience and productive capacity.
- 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 functionality of markets, assistance will be provided either in in-kind or in cash); livestock support (livestock feed and poultry support); and home gardening package.

### Targets and Financial Requirements:

- FSAC will target some 15.8 million people under the winter response plan, of which some 9.2 million people will be targeted with food interventions and more than 7.6 million people with livelihoods. Due to limited funding, food assistance is planned for three months, with a 50 per cent ration for people both in IPC Phase 4 and 3.
- Additionally, IPC Phase 4 and 3 people will receive a one-time livelihood support package.
- The total financial requirements for the period between October and December 2024 are \$280.2 million for emergency food assistance over three months and \$175.7 million for livelihoods.
- Additionally, the total financial requirements for prepositioning of food assistance between January and March 2025 is around \$45 million.

### Cluster Capacity and Gaps:

- FSAC is supported by over 214 registered FSAC partners (national and international), of which 81 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. FSAC can also deliver across all provinces.

### Key Enablers and Operational Risks:

- In terms of key enablers, FSAC lists the following as priorities: ability to sign MoUs swiftly; availability of agricultural inputs from the international market; ability to conduct the Seasonal Food Security Assessment (SFSA) and IPC analysis; and availability of resources for early prepositioning of emergency food assistance; ability of female staff to work; and ability to monitor food commodity prices weekly.
- The top three operational risks affecting FSAC include difficulties deploying Afghan women 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

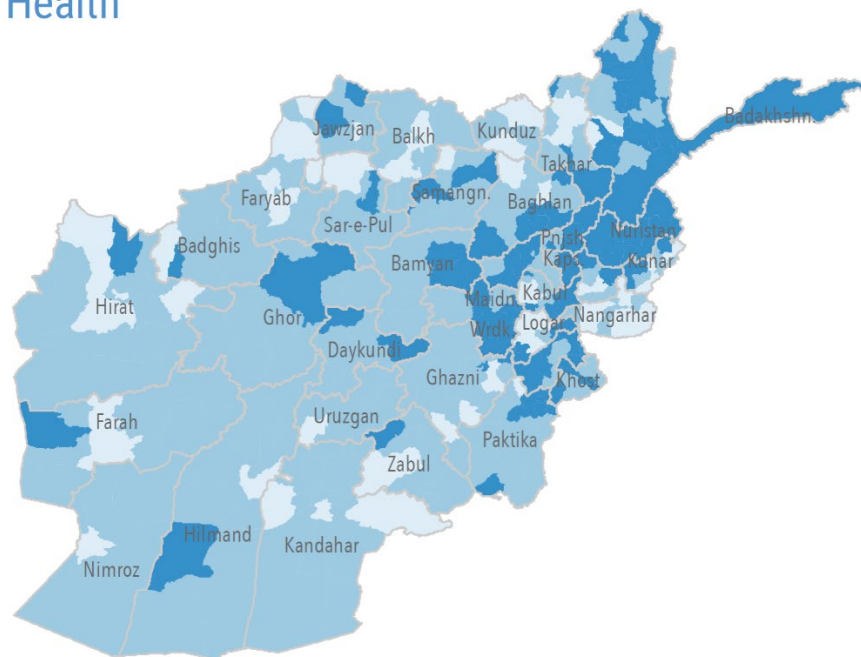
### HRP Key Figures (2024) – Health

PEOPLE IN NEED	PLANNED REACH	FUNDING REQUIRED	HNRP FUNDING GAP (as of Sept 2024)
17.9M	12.8M	\$367M	\$282.6M

### Prioritised Winter Gaps (2024) – Health

Number of people prioritised for winter assistance (Oct-Dec)	Immediate winter funding priorities (Oct-Dec 2024)	Early pre-positioning requirements (Q1 2025)
1.4M	\$23.7M	\$10M

## Health



High priority
  Medium priority
  Low priority

## 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. Avalanches and landslides can lead to increased number of trauma cases, injuries and deaths. The cold weather also impacts the immune system among an already vulnerable population.
- Seasonal influenza virus results in considerable hospital visits, admissions, and deaths and mostly affects children and elderly people. The incidence of acute respiratory infection – including severe pneumonia in children under five – increases, while other chronic respiratory diseases such as asthma are exacerbated during winter. Other infectious diseases such as measles, pertussis, COVID-19, tuberculosis, scabies, etc. spread due to overcrowding and less ventilation during winter months. Finally, there are other risks in winter including physical injuries from slips, trips, and falls.

### Priority Geographic Locations:

- The Health Cluster has identified 103 high priority districts for winter assistance during the period between October and December. Additionally, the Cluster has identified 217 districts as medium priority and 81 districts as low priority.

### Cluster Priority Activities:

- Ensuring access to preventive and curative health services is a critical priority for the Health Cluster. Without proactive preparedness measures, the harsh winter will have a serious negative impact on the health of approximately 1.4 million vulnerable people. It will also strain the response capacity to effectively meet the increased demand for essential health services. The key priority actions for the Health Cluster include:
  - Training health workers in the detection and management of severe cases of acute respiratory infections, pneumonia, and hypothermia.
  - Providing emergency health services – including reproductive health and trauma care – at primary and secondary healthcare facilities, with referral support to higher levels of care and expanding access to primary health services in hard-to-reach areas.
  - Supplying laboratory diagnostic materials to health facilities.

## Cluster Summaries

- Pre-positioning medications, medical supplies, and kits for managing respiratory illnesses, clean deliveries, newborns, and chronic respiratory conditions.
- Strengthening disease surveillance, with a focus on pneumonia, measles, pertussis, COVID-19, and influenza-like illnesses.
- Conducting health education and promotion on prevention and mitigation measures for respiratory infections and other winter-related risks.
- Monitoring the health situation and disease trends for early detection and management of cold weather-related diseases.
- Ensuring effective coordination with other Clusters, such as WASH, FSAC, Nutrition, and ES-NFI, to provide a comprehensive response.

This multifaceted approach, centred on preparedness, service delivery, surveillance, and cross-cluster collaboration, will be essential to safeguarding the health and well-being of vulnerable populations during the winter. Timely and adequate resourcing will be critical to the successful implementation of these priority actions.

### Targets and Financial Requirements:

- The Cluster aims to target close to 1.4 million people with winter-specific assistance across 103 high priority districts at a cost of \$23.7M. This represents approximately 25 per cent of the population in high-priority districts (5.4 million people).
- Budget gaps for the procurement of prepositioning medical stock in Q1 2025 are estimated at around \$10M.

### Cluster Capacity and Gaps:

- As of June 2024, 46 health partners are operationally present and delivering humanitarian health services in all 34 provinces. However, due to a funding shortfall, the number of reporting partners has decreased from 51 in January 2024 to 46 in June 2024.
- From January to June 2024, health partners had an operational presence in 91 out of the 103 high priority districts prioritized for the winter response. However, this presence decreased to 71 districts by June 2024. If additional funding is made available, the Cluster partners are ready and willing to expand their programming to cover all 103 prioritized districts.

### Key Enablers and Operational Risks:

- The Health Cluster's key enabling systems include: a network of functioning health facilities and health care workers, including female healthcare workers; presence

and response capacity of Health Cluster partners, including the deployment of static and Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs) in case of emergencies; effective engagement with all stakeholders and Clusters; and functional coordination mechanisms at both the national and sub-national levels.

- The Health Cluster outlines four 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 healthcare workers, as well as the referral of critical patients requiring secondary healthcare. Thirdly, poor telecommunication infrastructure will affect the reporting of winter-related diseases and limit the information on response in a timely manner. Lastly, delays in DfA approval of projects and signing of MoUs are considered a key operational risk.

## Cluster Summaries

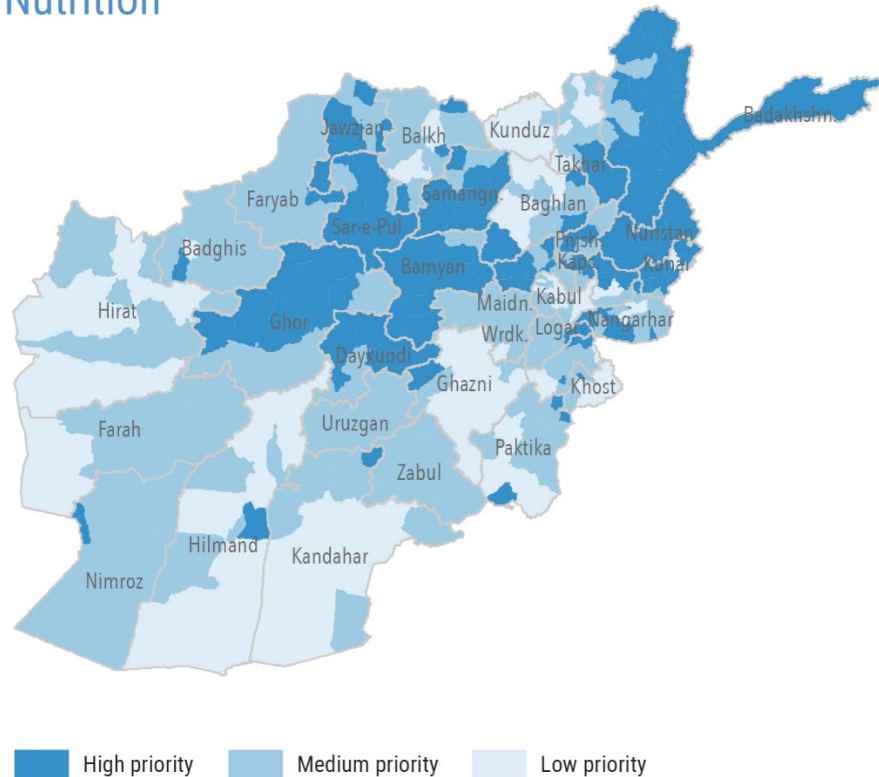
### HNRP Key Figures (2024) – Nutrition

PEOPLE IN NEED	PLANNED REACH	FUNDING REQUIRED	HNRP FUNDING GAP (as of Sept 2024)
7.4M	5.6M	\$299M	\$212.3M

### Prioritised Winter Gaps (2024) – Nutrition

Number of people prioritised for winter assistance (Oct-Dec)	Immediate winter funding priorities (Oct-Dec 2024)	Early pre-positioning requirements (Q1 2025)
237k	\$12.5M	\$10M

## Nutrition



## Nutrition

### Seasonal Risks:

- Malnutrition remains a major challenge impacting the lives of millions of people in Afghanistan, particularly children under five.
- In 2024, Nutrition Cluster partners are providing both curative and preventative nutrition services across all 34 provinces. Any disruption in the provision of these essential nutrition services would have serious consequences including worsening the nutritional status of children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and increasing morbidity and mortality rates. Therefore, it is essential to maintain the consistent delivery of nutrition services to ensure the health and well-being of vulnerable populations, particularly children and women. Moreover, interruptions or reductions in access to critical services such as WASH, health and food security programs can exacerbate existing malnutrition and lead to a surge in urgent needs.
- Many provinces are anticipating a severe winter with heavy snowfall, potential road closures, and limited access to health and nutrition services, which will compound existing burdens of malnutrition, high poverty rates and economic insecurity. During the cold winter season, the importance of a nutrition response becomes critical as increased energy needs can lead to higher rates of acute malnutrition particularly among children. Malnourished children are more vulnerable to hypothermia, which combined with malnutrition becomes fatal. Moreover, prolonged malnutrition during winter can cause long term health impacts including stunted growth. In addition, harsh conditions can isolate communities, make roads impassable, and reduce the capacity of nutrition and health facilities due to staff shortages and heating challenges, further restricting access to essential nutrition services.
- The cold weather also increases the risk of acute respiratory infections like pneumonia and the incidence of waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea. The rise of illnesses will weaken the nutritional status of children under five and mothers and increase the burden of malnutrition, necessitating additional nutrition assistance to prevent further vulnerabilities and deterioration.
- To ensure the timely and continuous delivery of essential nutrition services during the harsh winter, it is crucial to pre-position nutrition supplies in strategic locations in advance to avoid disruptions caused by weather-related barriers and to ensure the most vulnerable populations continue to receive the necessary nutrition treatment and prevention services even under difficult conditions. Additionally, adapting nutrition service delivery spaces to include areas specifically designed for breastfeeding counseling and group discussions is important for addressing the unique needs of mothers and children and to prevent further deterioration of their nutritional status. Investing in equipment and tools that enhance nutrition service capacity especially during times of displacement is also essential.

## Cluster Summaries

### Priority Geographic Locations:

- As part of the winter prioritization plan, a risk profiling and needs analysis was conducted to identify 124 districts in 27 provinces that require urgent nutrition services. Several risk factors were considered, including the proxy GAM rate from screening data, temperature and snow conditions, acute food insecurity, IPC Acute Malnutrition (IPC AMN), WASH conditions, acute watery diarrheal diseases, and acute respiratory infections such as pneumonia.

### Cluster Priority Activities:

- The key priority activities for the Nutrition Cluster during the period between October and November will include prepositioning of supplies, refresher trainings of nutrition staff on acute malnutrition prevention and treatment, and continued service delivery.
- The continued provision of nutrition services will include establishment of temporary nutrition sites/mobile nutrition team in underserved areas with poor nutrition service coverage, identification, referral, and treatment of acutely malnourished children and PLW.
- Activities will also focus on Maternal, Infant, and Young Child Nutrition counselling to primary caregivers of children aged 0-23 months, as well as blanket supplementary feeding to children under five and PLW.

### Targets and Financial Requirements:

- In the 124 districts identified as high priority, a total of 237,266 beneficiaries will be targeted for various nutrition interventions with an overall cost of \$12.5M.
- Prepositioning for high priority districts for Q1 2025 requires around \$10M.

### Cluster Capacity and Gaps:

- In 2024, Nutrition Cluster response activities implemented across the 34 provinces have largely been delivered through the established health system, complemented by additional interventions provided by MHNTs and Family Health Houses in underserved areas.
- The Nutrition Cluster's response is delivered by 65 active partners. Access to critical nutrition services has increased since 2023 from 3,218 to 3,333 in 2024, indicating a growth in operational capacity and coverage. Notably, this occurred despite the decrease in the number of MHNTs from 660 to 317.
- There are 44 active nutrition partners with the local presence and capacity to implement nutrition activities in the prioritized locations, many of whom demonstrate robust operational capacities, including established networks and experienced personnel. However, in the selected 124 high-priority districts, there is a critical need to strengthen the capacity of basic and comprehensive health centres to improve the coverage and quality of nutrition services and enhance community

outreach platforms. Strengthening these health facilities will ensure timely and effective treatment for malnutrition while strengthening the community outreach activities will improve awareness, early detection and access to essential nutrition services.

- The Cluster views partners' experience with similar projects and the current funding gaps for nutrition projects in Afghanistan as factors that enable partners to absorb additional funds. Cluster partners generally demonstrate a strong ability to manage and deploy additional funds effectively due to established systems and processes. However, specific support may still be needed to ensure that new funds are utilized efficiently and aligned with priority needs.

### Key Enablers and Operational Risks:

- The health system, being the main platform for nutrition service delivery, is a crucial enabler for effective nutrition service delivery. There is a nationwide distribution of service delivery points to ensure that Nutrition services are timely and equitably accessible to all populations in need, regardless of their location. To enhance the response strategy further, the Nutrition Cluster is promoting efforts to strengthen the system. This includes deploying sub-national cluster coordinators who offer localized support and guidance to partners, enabling effective and efficient delivery of nutrition services, addressing specific regional needs, and improving coordination among stakeholders.
- Inadequate storage capacity at service delivery points can limit the effectiveness of prepositioning efforts. To mitigate this operational risk, transport capacity will be improved to enable regular supply delivery to these facilities. Additionally, the promotion of mobile storage units can also help to enhance the storage capacity of service delivery points.
- The complex political and bureaucratic environment can lead to delays in MoU approvals and challenges in coordination with local authorities, potentially affecting the timely implementation and effectiveness of the nutrition response.
- The activities of other clusters such as WASH can significantly impact nutrition outcomes and limitations in WASH activities can potentially exacerbate the nutrition needs.

## Cluster Summaries

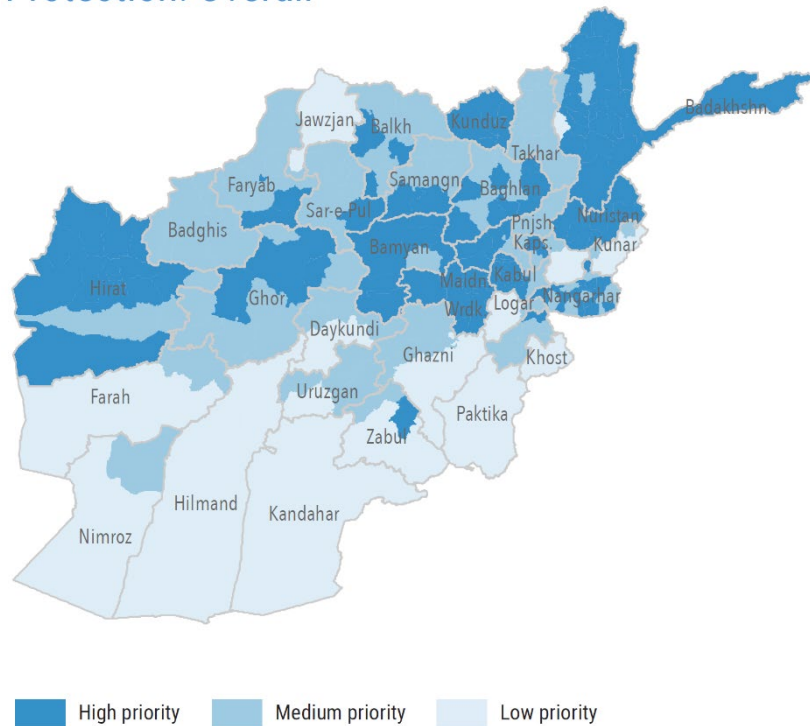
### HNRP Key Figures (2024) – Protection

PEOPLE IN NEED	PLANNED REACH	FUNDING REQUIRED	HRP FUNDING GAP (as of Sept 2024)
20.8M	6M	\$165.8M	\$74.4M

### Prioritised Winter Gaps (2024) – Protection

Number of people prioritised for winter assistance (Oct-Dec)	Immediate winter funding priorities (Oct-Dec 2024)	Early pre-positioning requirements (Q1 2025)
1.12M	\$19.4M	\$14.6M

#### Protection: Overall



## Protection

### Seasonal Risks:

- Freezing winter temperatures drive the need for life-saving winter assistance, disproportionately affecting the most vulnerable, specifically women and girls. It is a precursor to various protection needs, threatening children's lives and disrupting critical infrastructure for the overall well-being of the community, especially the most vulnerable boys, girls, and women who suffer the most from socio-economic issues.
- Limited financial capability fostered by the economic crisis drives families, men, women, boys, and girls into negative coping mechanisms, including increased debt, child labour, self-harming, early marriages, and heightened risk of coerced sexual exploitation. For instance, children and their families face increased vulnerabilities due to socio-economic hardships, coupled with natural disasters such as earthquakes, droughts and floods. Increased child protection risks and limited access to services adversely impact the rights and well-being of individuals, resulting in psychological distress and other forms of violence. Severe cold during harsh winters affects children and families due to a lack of appropriate winter kits, such as home heating materials, warm clothing, and footwear.
- Heavy snowfall and poor road conditions limit access to essential services and can result in road blockages, potentially leading to displacement and heightened vulnerabilities for women and girls. Isolation created by road blockages also limits movement, creating access challenges to services, particularly for people with disabilities.
- The impact of winter hazards can also heighten psychological stress, particularly for the most vulnerable including women and girls, triggering or intimate partner violence and other forms of gender-based violence (GBV).
- The poor economic situation forces children, even youths, to increase scrap metal collection, which can expose them to the risks of explosive ordnance and undesired incidents. Explosive ordnance threatens the safe movement of people and blocks access to basic services, such as healthcare and education. It hinders the delivery of humanitarian aid and safe access to land, roads, water, and livelihood opportunities, directly hindering the economic development of affected communities. Snowfall on contaminated land will also increase mine risks as it will cover unexploded ordnance.
- Reduced income and increased expenditure associated with winter months erode the capacity of vulnerable families to meet housing, land, and property (HLP) costs, including rent and utilities, increasing their risk of eviction, particularly for women and vulnerable groups. Continued risk of forced eviction persists for residents of informal settlements, and inadequate access to land and housing in the place of origin hinders IDP returns.

## Cluster Summaries

### Priority Geographic Locations:

- The Protection Cluster will target 125 districts 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. Districts which were prioritised by at least two Areas of Responsibilities (AoRs) were automatically considered as high priority. High priority was also given to districts that have the lowest temperatures, highest snow cover, high partner presence, and fall within severity four districts as categorised in the 2024 HNRP. Medium priority was given to the districts with high risk of snow cover but no protection presence, to districts with lower temperatures, medium snow cover, average partner presence, and to those districts at risk of or fall within the severity three scale of HNRP priority provinces.
- Mine Action has prioritized districts with high explosive ordnance contamination that are conducive for mine action operations during the winter season. These provinces include Baghlan, Balkh, Farah, Herat, Hilmand, Kandahar, Kunar, Kunduz, Nangarhar, Nimroz, Nuristan and Uruzgan provinces. These regions have warm weather and are mostly suitable for mine action operations during winter.
- In case of limited funding, out of the 125 high-priority districts, targeted intervention areas will be in 29 districts considered highest priority across Badakhshan, Badghis, Baglan, Balkh, Bamyan, Daykundi, Farah, Faryab, Ghor, Helmand, Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, Kapisa, Khost, Kunar, Kunduz, Laghman, Nangarhar, Nimroz, Nuristan, Paktya, Panjshir, Parwan, Samangan, Sarepul, Uruzgan, Wardak, and Zabul provinces.

### Cluster Priority Activities:

- Provision of essential and life-saving protection services including case management i.e., comprehensive, and timely response services to save lives, reduce health impacts, and meet the basic needs of women, girls, boys and men in the affected population.
- 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 self-care.
- Distribution of dignity kits to women and girls of reproductive age.
- Provision of life saving information, including awareness of available services to the 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 Persons with Specific Needs and MHPSS services.
- Clearance of explosive remnants of war and abandoned improvised mines (AIM) is still the priority for the Mine Action Sub-Cluster and the mine action programme as the majority of the civilian explosive ordnance casualties are from these devices. Activities include survey and explosive ordnance disposal response, clearance of high priority legacy hazards and clearance of 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 HLP investments that strengthen community resilience to winter conditions, both in informal settlements and places of origin.

### Targets and Financial Requirements:

- The Cluster aims to target 1,122,443 people in 125 high-priority districts at a cost of \$19.4 million. The Cluster has also ranked 137 districts as medium priority and 139 districts as low priority.

### Cluster Capacity and Gaps:

- Out of 69 partners across AoRs, nearly 23 partners have presence in prioritised districts. Provided that funding is made available to cover shortfall, at least 12 partners are ready to step into supporting winterisation protection response. Most protection partners have just had their MoUs approved which is causing delay in implementation.
- Out of 45 CP AoR response partners, 24 are active. However, number of partners may increase with availability of funding. Most of the CP AoR partners do not have dedicated funding for winter response. The ban on national female staff working for NGOs continues to pose challenges to program implementation. 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. The few partners have been affected by delayed approval of MoUs.
- GBV AoR partners are present in all the provinces targeted for the exercise. Specifically, partners are able to cover the 42 districts in priority 3 districts. The remaining 15 per cent can be reached through alternative delivery methods and community dialogues.
- Similar to the previous quarter, there are four HLP partners operational. The priority districts have partner presence, although capacity to implement wide-reaching

## Cluster Summaries

programmes to reach those in need is constrained by underfunding, HLP partners have significant capacity to absorb additional funds.

- There are currently 10 mine action partners, nine of which are engaged in ongoing mine action projects. It is important to highlight that there has been a decline in the number of operational mine action teams because of diminishing funding, which has forced many national and international organizations to scale back their operations. As a result, critical activities such as demining, explosive ordnance risk education, and victim assistance have been significantly impacted, leaving many communities vulnerable to the persistent threat of explosive hazards.

### Key Enablers and Operational Risks:

- Key enablers for the Protection Cluster include dedicated national and regional coordinators in the north, south, and central highlands to ensure timely, concrete action to mitigate risks, prevent and response to partners and AoRs.
- Service mapping for GBV and child protection referral mechanisms remain another key enabler that supports referrals to ensure service delivery.
- Use of integrated approaches with other sectors mainly general protection, GBV and health and social protection services or cash transfers will be essential.
- Close collaboration with Directorate of Mine Action Coordination and the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority, as well engagement with the DfA to allow activities to be conducted in areas including informal settlements, is also an enabler.
- 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.
- Operational risks include administrative bureaucracies and interference in programming, as well as delays in MoU approvals. Some partners face impediments at specific locations, even when funding is available.
- The ban on Afghan women staff outside of exempted sectors can cause challenges for partners, who also report challenges related to the deployment of female aid workers.
- Unavailability of other basic services creates more barriers in addressing needs of the children who require case management services. In addition, blocks of roads leave children, particularly unaccompanied high-risk population without a close supervision from the case workers.
- 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.
- Potential escalation in conflicts might restrict access to some priority districts.

## Cluster Summaries

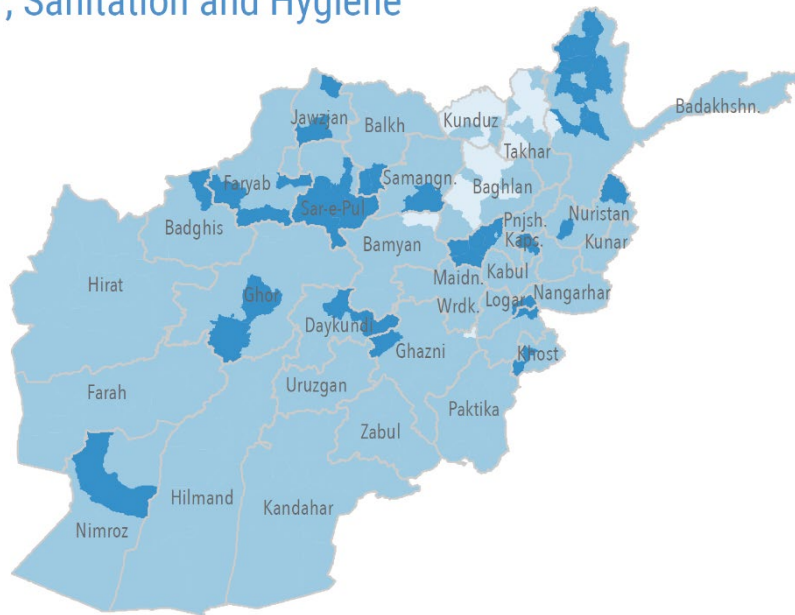
### HRP Key Figures (2024) – WASH

PEOPLE IN NEED	PLANNED REACH	FUNDING REQUIRED	HNRP FUNDING GAP (as of Sept 2024)
21.1M	9.7M	\$327.8M	\$287.9M

### Prioritised Winter Gaps (2024) – WASH

Number of people prioritised for winter assistance (Oct-Dec)	Immediate winter funding priorities (Oct-Dec 2024)	Early pre-positioning requirements (Q1 2025)
334k	\$31M	\$3.6M

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



■ High priority  
 ■ Medium priority  
 ■ Low priority

## WASH

### Seasonal Risks:

- Approximately 70 per cent of water facilities are non-functional across the country, leaving millions of people at a tipping point, resorting to negative coping mechanisms, including potential displacement, and facing risks associated with GBV.
- Outbreaks of AWD/cholera and other diseases continue to be prevalent, creating standalone and aggravating challenges for millions. Major risk factors include poor hygiene practices and lack or limited access to safe water and sanitation.
- A combination of heavy snowfall and avalanches can result in limited or no access in remote areas and potential displacement. These weather-related access challenges can hinder the delivery of WASH supplies and services and expose vulnerable and displaced populations to WASH-related risks and disease outbreaks due to limited supportive WASH services.
- Consecutive years of drought conditions, coupled with high water salinity, continue to drive water insecurity, exacerbating the already fragile access to safe water – with 50 per cent of urban and 60 per cent of rural areas unable to access safe water. Some 25 out of 34 provinces report either severe or catastrophic drought conditions, with over 50 per cent of the population affected.
- In earthquake-prone regions, earthquakes can potentially elevate risks for vulnerable populations during the winter due to displacement and disruption, potentially affecting WASH infrastructure.

### Priority Geographic Locations:

- Under the winterisation prioritisation, the WASH Cluster will target 42 high priority districts across 17 provinces.

### Cluster Priority Activities:

- Pre-positioning of WASH supplies-hygiene kits, waters kits, bathroom and latrine kits, and aqua tabs in key priority locations likely to be affected based on identified seasonal risks.
- 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, water trucking as a last resort in case of mass displacement due to earthquake, avalanches etc.) to affected populations during the winter period, especially focusing on locations that are water scarce and AWD hotspots. The Cluster will prioritise rehabilitation and repair prior to the peak season.

## Cluster Summaries

### Targets and Financial Requirements:

- WASH will target 334,000 people under the winter response plan at a cost of \$31 million.
- Additionally, the total financial requirements for the repositioning of key WASH items between January and March 2025 is around \$3.6 million.

### Cluster Capacity and Gaps:

- Currently, 51 partners have reported the capacity to scale up winter response based on the availability of funds, of which 31 partners are currently reporting active presence across the country and providing a response in areas with high-priority needs. This shows progressive improvement from Q1, when approximately 24 partners were reporting.

### Key Enablers and Operational Risks:

- The timely availability of funds before the winter is essential to allow for repositioning, rehabilitation, and construction before extreme weather access constraints.
- Access constraints on women and girls, in addition to the ban on female workers, will continue to affect their ability to access critical humanitarian services.
- WASH Cluster partners continue to face bureaucratic impediments related to MoUs from the Ministry for Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), including a demand to determine activities and their locations; sometimes MoU delays surpass three months.
- The continued requirement from the Ministry of Economy that each partner's project must have a separate bank account.

## Annex 1: District Prioritisation

Province	District	Inter-sectoral priority	Sectoral Priority											
			Education	Emergency Shelter and NFI	Food Security and Agriculture	Health	Nutrition	Protection					Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	
								Overall	Child Protection	General Protection	Gender-Based Violence	Housing, Land and Property		Mine Action
Kabul	Kabul	3	3	3	1	1	2	3	-	3	2	3	2	2
Kabul	Paghman	3	3	3	2	1	2	3	-	3	2	3	3	2
Kabul	Chahar Asyab	3	3	2	1	3	2	3	-	3	2	3	1	2
Kabul	Bagrami	3	3	3	1	2	1	3	-	3	2	3	1	2
Kabul	Deh Sabz	3	3	3	1	2	1	3	-	3	2	3	1	2
Kabul	Shakar Dara	2	1	3	2	1	1	3	-	3	2	3	-	2
Kabul	Musahi	2	3	2	1	2	2	3	-	3	2	3	1	2
Kabul	Mir Bacha Kot	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	-	3	2	3	-	2
Kabul	Khak-e-Jabbar	3	3	2	1	3	2	3	-	3	2	3	1	2
Kabul	Kalakan	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	-	3	2	3	-	2
Kabul	Guldara	2	1	3	2	2	2	3	-	3	2	3	-	2
Kabul	Farza	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	-	3	2	3	-	2
Kabul	Estalef	3	1	3	2	3	2	3	-	3	3	3	-	2
Kabul	Qara Bagh	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	-	3	2	3	-	2
Kabul	Surobi	3	3	3	1	3	1	2	-	2	2	3	3	2
Kapisa	Mahmood-e-Raqi	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	-	2	2	2	1	2
Kapisa	Hisa-e-Duwum-e-Kohistan	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	1	2
Kapisa	Koh Band	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	1	2
Kapisa	Hisa-e-Awal-e-Kohistan	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	-	2
Kapisa	Nijrab	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	-	2	3	2	1	3

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Kapisa	Tagab	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	-	2	2	2	2	2
Kapisa	Alasay	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	-	3	3	2	1	3
Parwan	Charikar	2	1	2	3	2	3	2	-	2	2	1	1	2
Parwan	Bagram	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	2
Parwan	Shinwari	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	-	3	3	1	1	3
Parwan	Sayed Khel	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	-	2
Parwan	Jabal Saraj	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	-	2
Parwan	Salang	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	3
Parwan	Ghorband	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	3
Parwan	Koh-e-Safi	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
Parwan	Surkh-e-Parsa	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	-	3	3	1	1	3
Parwan	Shekh Ali	3	1	3	3	2	3	3	-	3	3	1	1	3
Wardak	Maydan Shahr	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	-	3	1	3	1	2
Wardak	Nerkh	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	-	3	2	3	1	2
Wardak	Jalrez	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	1	2
Wardak	Chak-e-Wardak	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	-	3	1	3	2	2
Wardak	Saydabad	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	-	3	1	3	3	2
Wardak	Daymirdad	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	1	2
Wardak	Hesa-e-Awal-e-Behsud	3	1	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	1	2
Wardak	Jaghatu	3	3	3	2	3	1	3	3	3	1	3	1	2
Wardak	Markaz-e-Behsud	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	-	2
Logar	Pul-e-Alam	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	2	2
Logar	Baraki Barak	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	2	2
Logar	Charkh	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Logar	Khoshi	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	2

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Logar	Mohammad Agha	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	2	2
Logar	Kharwar	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Logar	Azra	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	-	2	2	1	1	3
Nangarhar	Jalalabad	3	2	3	2	1	3	3	-	3	2	3	2	2
Nangarhar	Behsud	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	-	3	2	3	3	2
Nangarhar	Surkh Rod	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	-	2	2	1	2	2
Nangarhar	Chaparhar	2	1	3	2	2	1	3	-	3	2	3	3	2
Nangarhar	Kama	2	1	3	2	1	1	3	-	3	2	3	3	2
Nangarhar	Kuz Kunar	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	-	2	2	2	3	2
Nangarhar	Rodat	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	-	2	2	1	3	2
Nangarhar	Khogyani	3	2	3	2	1	3	3	-	3	2	3	1	2
Nangarhar	Bati Kot	2	1	3	2	1	2	3	-	3	2	3	3	2
Nangarhar	Deh Bala	3	2	3	2	1	3	3	-	3	2	3	3	2
Nangarhar	Pachir Wa Agam	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	-	2	2	2	3	2
Nangarhar	Dara-e-Nur	3	1	3	2	1	3	3	-	3	2	3	3	2
Nangarhar	Kot	2	1	3	2	1	2	3	-	3	2	3	3	2
Nangarhar	Goshta	2	1	3	2	2	2	3	-	3	2	3	3	2
Nangarhar	Achin	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	-	3	2	3	3	2
Nangarhar	Shinwar	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	-	2	2	1	3	2
Nangarhar	Muhmand Dara	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	-	2	2	2	3	2
Nangarhar	Lalpur	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	-	2	2	2	3	2
Nangarhar	Sherzad	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	-	2	2	1	3	2
Nangarhar	Nazyan	2	2	2	3	1	3	2	-	2	2	2	3	2
Nangarhar	Hesarak	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	-	3	2	3	3	2
Nangarhar	Dur Baba	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	-	3	2	3	3	2
Laghman	Mehtarlam	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	3	2
Laghman	Qarghayi	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	2	2
Laghman	Alishang	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	-	1	1	1	3	2

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Laghman	Alingar	3	2	3	2	3	3	1	-	1	1	1	3	2
Laghman	Dawlatshah	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	-	2	2	1	3	2
Panjsher	Bazarak	3	1	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	2
Panjsher	Rukha	3	1	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	1	-	2
Panjsher	Dara	3	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	-	2
Panjsher	Khenj	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	2
Panjsher	Anawa	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	-	3	2	1	1	2
Panjsher	Shutul	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	-	2
Panjsher	Paryan	3	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	2
Baghlan	Pul-e-Khumri	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	3	3	2
Baghlan	Dahana-e-Ghori	3	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	2	3	3	1
Baghlan	Doshi	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	3	1
Baghlan	Nahrin	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	-	3	3	3	3	1
Baghlan	Baghlan-e-Jadid	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	3	2	2	3	3	1
Baghlan	Khinjan	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	-	3	3	3	3	2
Baghlan	Andarab	3	1	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Baghlan	Deh Salah	3	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	-	1
Baghlan	Khwaja Hejran	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	-	2	2	3	-	2
Baghlan	Burka	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	3	1
Baghlan	Tala Wa Barfak	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	3	3	3	3	2
Baghlan	Pul-e-Hisar	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	-	3	3	3	3	2
Baghlan	Khost Wa Fereng	3	1	3	3	2	2	3	-	3	3	3	-	2
Baghlan	Guzargah-e-Nur	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	2
Baghlan	Fereng Wa Gharu	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	2
Bamyan	Bamyan	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	1	2

## Annex 1: District Prioritisation

Bamyan	Shibar	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	-	2
Bamyan	Sayghan	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	-	2
Bamyan	Kahmard	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	1	1
Bamyan	Yakawlang	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	2
Bamyan	Panjab	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	-	2
Bamyan	Waras	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	-	2
Ghazni	Ghazni	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	3	2
Ghazni	Wal-e-Muhammad-e-Shahid	2	3	2	2	3	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	2
Ghazni	Khwaja Umari	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Ghazni	Waghaz	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	2
Ghazni	Deh Yak	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	2
Ghazni	Jaghata	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	-	2	2	1	-	2
Ghazni	Andar	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Ghazni	Zanakhan	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	1
Ghazni	Rashidan	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Ghazni	Nawur	2	1	3	3	2	1	2	-	2	2	1	1	2
Ghazni	Qara Bagh	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	2
Ghazni	Giro	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	2
Ghazni	Ab Band	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Ghazni	Jaghuri	2	1	3	3	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Ghazni	Muqur	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Ghazni	Malistan	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	1	2
Ghazni	Gelan	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Ghazni	Ajristan	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	-	2	2	1	1	3
Ghazni	Nawa	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Paktika	Sharan	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Paktika	Mata Khan	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Paktika	Yosuf Khel	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	2

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Paktika	Yahya Khel	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	2
Paktika	Sar Rawzah	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Paktika	Omna	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Paktika	Zarghun Shahr	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Paktika	Gomal	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Paktika	Jani Khel	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Paktika	Surobi	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Paktika	Urgun	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Paktika	Ziruk	3	3	2	1	3	3	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Paktika	Nika	3	3	3	1	3	3	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Paktika	Barmal	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	2	2
Paktika	Giyan	3	3	2	1	3	3	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Paktika	Dila	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Paktika	Wazakhah	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Paktika	Wormamay	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Paktika	Turwo	3	3	2	1	3	3	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Paktya	Gardez	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	-	2	2	1	1	2
Paktya	Ahmadaba	3	3	3	1	3	2	2	-	2	2	1	1	2
Paktya	Zurmat	3	3	2	3	3	1	2	-	2	2	1	2	2
Paktya	Shawak	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	-	2	2	1	1	2
Paktya	Zadran	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	2	2
Paktya	Sayed Karam	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	1	2
Paktya	Jaji	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	-	3	3	1	3	3
Paktya	Lija Ahmad Khel	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	2	2
Paktya	Jani Khel	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	-	2	2	1	1	2
Paktya	Chamkani	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	-	2	2	1	2	2
Paktya	Dand Wa Patan	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	-	2	2	1	1	2

## Annex 1: District Prioritisation

Khost	Matun	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Khost	Mandozayi	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Khost	Gurbuz	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Khost	Tani	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	2	1	2
Khost	Musa Khel	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Khost	Nadir Shah Kot	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	3
Khost	Sabari	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	2
Khost	Terezayi	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	2
Khost	Bak	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Khost	Qalandar	2	2	2	1	3	3	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Khost	Spera	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	3
Khost	Shamal	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Khost	Jaji Maydan	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Kunar	Asad Abad	2	2	3	1	1	3	1	-	1	1	2	3	2
Kunar	Marawara	2	2	3	1	2	3	1	-	1	1	2	3	2
Kunar	Watapur	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	-	1	1	2	3	2
Kunar	Narang	2	2	3	1	2	3	1	-	1	1	2	3	2
Kunar	Sar Kani	2	2	3	2	1	3	1	-	1	1	2	2	2
Kunar	Shigal	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	-	1	1	2	2	2
Kunar	Dara-e-Pech	2	1	3	1	3	3	1	-	1	1	2	2	2
Kunar	Bar Kunar	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	-	1	1	2	3	2
Kunar	Chawkay	2	2	3	1	2	3	1	-	1	1	2	3	2
Kunar	Khas Kunar	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	2	3	2
Kunar	Ghazi Abad	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	-	2	2	2	3	2
Kunar	Dangam	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	-	1	1	2	3	2
Kunar	Chapa Dara	3	1	3	2	3	3	2	-	2	2	2	3	2
Kunar	Nurgal	3	2	3	1	3	3	1	-	1	1	2	3	2
Kunar	Nari	2	2	3	2	1	3	1	-	1	1	2	3	2
Nuristan	Parun	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	2

## Annex 1: District Prioritisation

Nuristan	Waygal	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	-	2	2	1	3	2
Nuristan	Wama	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	2
Nuristan	Nurgaram	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	2
Nuristan	Duab	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	3
Nuristan	Kamdesh	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	2
Nuristan	Mandol	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	2
Nuristan	Barg-e-Matal	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	3
Badakhshan	Fayzabad	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3
Badakhshan	Argo	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	-	2
Badakhshan	Arghanj Khwah	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	-	3
Badakhshan	Yaftal-e-Sufla	3	1	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	3
Badakhshan	Khash	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	3
Badakhshan	Baharak	3	1	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	2
Badakhshan	Darayem	3	1	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	-	2
Badakhshan	Kohistan	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	-	2
Badakhshan	Yawan	3	1	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	3
Badakhshan	Jorm	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	3
Badakhshan	Teshkan	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	3
Badakhshan	Shuhada	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	2
Badakhshan	Shahr-e-Buzorg	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	-	2
Badakhshan	Raghestan	3	1	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	-	3
Badakhshan	Keshem	2	1	3	3	1	2	1	3	3	2	3	-	1
Badakhshan	Warduj	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	2
Badakhshan	Tagab	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	2
Badakhshan	Yamgan	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	2
Badakhshan	Shighnan	3	1	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	2
Badakhshan	Khwahan	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	3

## Annex 1: District Prioritisation

Badakhshan	Kofab	3	1	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	3
Badakhshan	Darwaz-e-Payin	3	1	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	3
Badakhshan	Eshkashem	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	2
Badakhshan	Shaki	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	2
Badakhshan	Zebak	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	2
Badakhshan	Koran Wa Monjan	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	2
Badakhshan	Darwaz-e-Balla	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	2
Badakhshan	Wakhan	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	2
Takhar	Taloqan	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	-	2	2	2	3	2
Takhar	Hazar Sumuch	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	-	2	2	2	-	1
Takhar	Baharak	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	-	2	2	1	-	1
Takhar	Bangi	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	-	1
Takhar	Chal	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	-	1
Takhar	Namak Ab	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	-	2	2	2	-	2
Takhar	Kalafgan	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	-	1
Takhar	Farkhar	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	-	2	2	1	-	2
Takhar	Khwaja Ghar	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	-	2
Takhar	Rostaq	2	3	2	3	1	1	2	-	2	2	2	-	1
Takhar	Eshkmesh	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	-	2	2	1	-	1
Takhar	Dasht-e-Qala	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	-	2	2	1	-	1
Takhar	Warsaj	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	-	2	2	1	-	2
Takhar	Khwaja Bahawuddin	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	-	1
Takhar	Darqad	2	1	2	3	3	2	2	-	2	2	1	-	1
Takhar	Chahab	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	-	2
Takhar	Yangi Qala	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	-	2	2	1	-	1

## Annex 1: District Prioritisation

Kunduz	Kunduz	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	-	3	2	3	3	1
Kunduz	Chahar Darah	3	3	3	2	1	1	3	-	3	3	3	3	2
Kunduz	Ali Abad	2	3	3	2	1	1	3	-	3	2	3	-	1
Kunduz	Khan Abad	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	-	3	2	3	3	2
Kunduz	Imam Sahib	2	3	3	2	1	1	3	-	3	3	3	-	1
Kunduz	Dasht-e-Archi	3	3	3	2	1	2	3	-	3	2	3	3	1
Kunduz	Qala-e-Zal	2	3	2	2	2	1	3	-	3	2	3	-	1
Samangan	Aybak	3	1	2	3	3	3	2	-	2	2	1	3	2
Samangan	Hazrat-e-Sultan	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	-	2
Samangan	Khuram Wa Sarbagh	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	-	2	2	1	-	2
Samangan	Feroz Nakhchir	3	3	2	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	-	2
Samangan	Ruy-e-Duab	3	1	3	2	2	3	3	-	3	3	1	-	3
Samangan	Dara-e-Suf-e-Payin	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	2
Samangan	Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala	3	1	3	3	2	3	3	-	3	3	1	-	2
Balkh	Mazar-e-Sharif	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	3	3	2
Balkh	Nahr-e-Shahi	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	-	2	2	3	3	2
Balkh	Dehdadi	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	-	2	2	2	-	2
Balkh	Charkent	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	-	3	2	3	-	2
Balkh	Marmul	2	1	2	3	2	3	2	-	2	3	1	3	2
Balkh	Balkh	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	3	2
Balkh	Sholgareh	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	-	2	2	2	-	2
Balkh	Chemtal	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	-	3	2	2	-	2
Balkh	Dawlat Abad	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	3	2

## Annex 1: District Prioritisation

Balkh	Khulm	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	-	2
Balkh	Char Bolak	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	-	3	2	3	3	2
Balkh	Shortepa	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	-	2
Balkh	Kaldar	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	-	2	2	1	3	2
Balkh	Keshendeh	3	1	3	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	-	3
Balkh	Zari	3	1	3	3	2	3	3	-	3	3	2	-	3
Balkh	Sharak-e-Hayratan	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	-	2	2	1	3	2
Sar-e-Pul	Sar-e-Pul	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	-	2	2	1	3	2
Sar-e-Pul	Sayad	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	-	2	2	1	-	2
Sar-e-Pul	Kohestanat	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	-	2	2	1	-	3
Sar-e-Pul	Sozmaqala	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	-	2	2	1	-	2
Sar-e-Pul	Sancharak	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	-	2	2	1	-	3
Sar-e-Pul	Gosfandi	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	-	2
Sar-e-Pul	Balkhab	3	1	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	1	-	3
Ghor	Feroz Koh	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	2	2
Ghor	DoLayna	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	3
Ghor	Dawlatyar	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	1	-	2
Ghor	Charsadra	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
Ghor	Pasaband	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	-	2
Ghor	Shahrak	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	-	3	3	1	1	2
Ghor	Lal Wa Sarjantal	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	-	2
Ghor	Taywarah	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	-	3
Ghor	Tolak	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	-	2	2	1	-	2
Ghor	Saghar	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	-	2
Daykundi	Nili	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Daykundi	Shahrestan	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Daykundi	Ashtarlay	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	-	3
Daykundi	Khadir	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	-	2
Daykundi	Kiti	3	3	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	-	2

## Annex 1: District Prioritisation

Daykundi	Miramor	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	-	2	2	1	-	3
Daykundi	Sang-e-Takht	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	-	2	2	1	-	2
Daykundi	Kajran	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2
Daykundi	Patoo	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Uruzgan	Tirinkot	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	3	2
Uruzgan	Dehrawud	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	3	2
Uruzgan	Chora	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	1	2
Uruzgan	Shahid-e-Hassas	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	2	2
Uruzgan	Khas	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	2	2
Uruzgan	Uruzgan	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	-	2
Uruzgan	Chinarto	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	-	2
Uruzgan	Gizab	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	-	2
Zabul	Qalat	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	3	2
Zabul	Tarnak Wa Jaldak	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	2	2
Zabul	Shinkay	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	2	2
Zabul	Mizan	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	3	2
Zabul	Arghandab	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	2	2
Zabul	Shah Joi	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	-	3	2	1	3	2
Zabul	Daychopan	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	-	2	2	1	2	2
Zabul	Atghar	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Zabul	Nawbahar	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Zabul	Shamul Zayi	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Zabul	Kakar	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	1	2
Kandahar	Kandahar	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	-	2	2	1	3	2
Kandahar	Arghandab	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	-	2	2	1	3	2
Kandahar	Daman	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	-	2	2	1	2	2
Kandahar	Panjwayi	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	-	2	2	1	1	2
Kandahar	Zheray	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	-	2	2	1	2	2

## Annex 1: District Prioritisation

Kandahar	Shah Wali Kot	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	-	2	2	1	3	2
Kandahar	Khakrez	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	-	2	2	1	2	2
Kandahar	Arghestan	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	-	2	2	1	3	2
Kandahar	Ghorak	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	-	2	2	1	1	2
Kandahar	Maywand	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	-	2	2	1	1	2
Kandahar	Spin Boldak	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	-	2	2	1	2	2
Kandahar	Nesh	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	-	2	2	1	1	2
Kandahar	Miyanshin	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	-	2	2	1	2	2
Kandahar	Shorabak	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	-	2	2	1	1	2
Kandahar	Maruf	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	-	2	2	1	2	2
Kandahar	Reg	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	2	2	1	-	2
Jawzjan	Shiberghan	3	3	2	3	2	3	1	-	1	1	1	3	3
Jawzjan	Khawaja Dukoh	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	-	1	1	1	3	2
Jawzjan	Khanaqa	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Jawzjan	Mingajik	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Jawzjan	Qush Tepa	3	3	2	3	1	3	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Jawzjan	Khamyab	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Jawzjan	Aqcha	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Jawzjan	Fayzabad	3	3	2	3	2	3	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Jawzjan	Mardyan	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Jawzjan	Qarqin	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	-	1	1	1	-	3
Jawzjan	Darzab	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	-	2	2	1	-	2
Faryab	Maymana	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	-	3	2	3	3	2
Faryab	Pashtun Kot	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	-	2	2	2	3	2
Faryab	Khawaja Sabz Posh	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	3	2
Faryab	Almar	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	-	2
Faryab	Bilcheragh	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	-	2	2	2	-	3

## Annex 1: District Prioritisation

Faryab	Shirin Tagab	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	2
Faryab	Qaysar	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	3	3
Faryab	Garzewan	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	-	3	3	2	-	2
Faryab	Dawlat Abad	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	-	2	2	2	-	2
Faryab	Kohistan	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	-	3	3	2	-	3
Faryab	Qaram Qul	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	-	2	2	2	-	2
Faryab	Qurghan	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	-	2
Faryab	Andkhoy	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	-	2
Faryab	Khan-e-Char Bagh	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	-	2	2	2	-	2
Hilmand	Lashkargah	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	-	1	1	1	3	2
Hilmand	Nad-e-Ali	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	3	2
Hilmand	Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	2	2
Hilmand	Nahr-e-Saraj	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	3	2
Hilmand	Washer	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Hilmand	Garmser	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	2
Hilmand	Nawzad	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Hilmand	Sangin	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	3	2
Hilmand	Musa Qala	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	2	2
Hilmand	Kajaki	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	3	2
Hilmand	Reg-i-Khan Nishin	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Hilmand	Baghran	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	-	2	2	1	1	2
Hilmand	Deh-e-Shu	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Badghis	Qala-e-Naw	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	-	2	2	3	1	2
Badghis	Ab Kamari	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	-	2	2	3	1	2
Badghis	Muqur	2	3	2	3	2	1	2	-	2	2	3	1	2
Badghis	Qadis	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	3	1	2

## Annex 1: District Prioritisation

Badghis	Bala Murghab	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	3	1	2
Badghis	Jawand	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	3	1	2
Badghis	Ghormach	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	3	1	3
Hirat	Hirat	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	-	3	2	3	1	2
Hirat	Injil	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	-	3	2	3	-	2
Hirat	Guzara	3	3	2	3	1	1	3	-	3	2	3	1	2
Hirat	Karukh	3	3	2	3	2	1	3	-	3	2	3	1	2
Hirat	Zindajan	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	-	3	2	3	1	2
Hirat	Pashtun Zarghun	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	-	3	2	3	-	2
Hirat	Kushk	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	-	3	2	3	-	2
Hirat	Gulran	3	1	3	3	1	2	3	-	3	2	3	1	2
Hirat	Adraskan	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	3	-	2
Hirat	Kushk-e-Kuhna	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	-	3	2	3	1	2
Hirat	Ghoryan	2	1	2	3	2	1	3	-	3	2	3	-	2
Hirat	Obe	2	1	2	3	1	1	3	-	3	2	3	-	2
Hirat	Kohsan	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	-	3	2	3	1	2
Hirat	Shindand	3	3	2	3	2	1	3	-	3	2	3	3	2
Hirat	Farsi	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	3	-	2
Hirat	Chisht-e-Sharif	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	3	-	2
Farah	Farah	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	2	2
Farah	Pushtrod	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Farah	Khak-e-Safed	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Farah	Qala-e-Kah	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Farah	Shibkoh	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Farah	Bala Buluk	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	3	2
Farah	Anar Dara	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Farah	Bakwa	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	2

## Annex 1: District Prioritisation

Farah	Lash-e-Juwayn	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Farah	Gulistan	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Farah	Pur Chaman	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	1	2
Nimroz	Zaranj	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Nimroz	Kang	2	1	1	3	2	3	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Nimroz	Chakhansur	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	3
Nimroz	Char Burjak	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Nimroz	Khashrod	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	1	2