



AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SITUATION REPORT

No. 11/ Reporting Period: 16–31 January 2022

Key Figures	People reached with health services	Health facilities supported	Health workers trained	People reached by medical kits deployed	Rapid response teams deployed to outbreak areas
	2,563,560	1,544	106	110,150	170
Ongoing Outbreaks	Total COVID-19 confirmed cases	Acute Watery Diarrhoea cases	Dengue Fever cases	Measles cases	Malaria cases
	162,111	5,023	775	35,609	467



Overview

Afghanistan continues to face an unprecedented humanitarian crisis. The major issue for the health system remains the suspension of funding for health services delivery. Currently, only the health facilities with external support are functional, leaving unfunded health facilities non-operational. Although the overall security situation in the country is good, there were reported security incidents in the eastern region that affected the health service delivery in the relevant districts.

The country is currently facing multiple outbreaks, including COVID-19, measles, acute watery diarrhoea, dengue fever and malaria, which have increased the burden on the already fragile health system. There were a number of natural disasters reported in the last two weeks: earthquake with 5.2 magnitude in the Qadis district of Badghis province that affected around 1,000 families; a landslide in Shahrak district of Ghor province and flooding in Guzara district in Herat province. Moreover, due to recent heavy snowfalls, roads from Ghazni-Nawa and Ghazni-Jaghuri have been blocked and this affected the shipment of medical supplies to the various locations.

The World Health Organization (WHO) continues to work with partners in delivering health services to the people of Afghanistan. The Trauma Care Units (TCUs) in Badghis, Herat and Ghor provinces were fully equipped with necessary equipment and supplies for Mass Casualty Management (MCM). Health services were provided to the people affected by the earthquake in Badghis province, landslide in Ghor province, and magnetic bomb blast in Herat province.

In addition, trauma and post-trauma physical rehabilitation services were provided to 15,199 people through the WHO-supported TCUs and physical rehabilitation centers.

Emergency primary healthcare services were extended to 14,393 people living in underserved and remote areas of Afghanistan through Mobile Health Teams (MHTs) and Sub Health Centers (SHCs). The emergency medical supplies and kits deployed by WHO to various areas in the last two weeks reached 110,150 people in various parts of the country.

WHO Representative to Afghanistan Dr Luo Dapeng and Deputy Head of Mission of the European Union Mr Arnout Pauwels visited the Ata Turk National Children’s Hospital in Kabul on 31 January. WHO has provided a three-month full operational cost to the hospital, including payment of salaries for all staffs, food for patients, fuel for heating and ambulances, and provision of essential drugs, medical supplies and laboratory diagnostics. Additional medicines and medical supplies were also provided to fill in the gaps at the hospital.



WHO representative to Afghanistan Dr Luo Dapeng and Deputy Head of Mission of the EU in Afghanistan Mr. Arnout Pauwels visited the Ata Turk National Children’s Hospital in Kabul on 31 January 2022.



Sustaining the Health Service Delivery

Health Facilities Supported by WHO									
Health Facilities (HF) Type	Regional Hospital (RH)	Provincial Hospital (PH)	District Hospital (DH)	Comprehensive Health Center (CHC)	Basic Health Center (BHC)	Sub Health Center (SHC)	Family Health House (FHH)	Mobile Health Team (MHT)	Others
Number of Supported HF	1	7	50	181	416	505	16	12	14

After the suspension of development funding in August 2021, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (UN CERF) provided US\$ 45 million to WHO and UNICEF to sustain 2,149 primary and secondary health facilities in 31 provinces (previously supported under the Sehatmandi project) from November 2021 – January 2022. Based on agreed geographical split, WHO will provide primary and secondary healthcare services to healthcare facilities located in Baghlan, Balkh, Kabul, Parwan, Faryab,

Jawzjan, Sar-e-Pul, Samangan, Daikundi, Bayman, Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, Nuristan, Takhar, Logar, and Wardak provinces. During the month of December 2021, a total of 2,423,349 people received primary and secondary health care through the health facilities supported by WHO.



Health Partners' Coordination

As a health cluster lead agency, WHO works with various health partners to ensure coordinated response to the health emergencies. A one-day workshop was done last 17 January 2022 to discuss and review the Health Cluster Annual Plan for 2022 with 45 health cluster members participating.

Beneficiaries Disaggregation	In Patient Department	Out Patient Department
	Over 5 Female (1,1230,661) Male (597,864)	Over 5 Female (1,1230,661) Male (597,864)
	Under 5 (702,434)	Under 5 (702,434)

A bi-weekly Health Cluster meeting was conducted last 25 January 2022 with around 70 health cluster partners attending the meeting. Health Cluster strategic review committees also reviewed and provided feedback to the proposals submitted to Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund (AHF) 2021 first standard allocation.



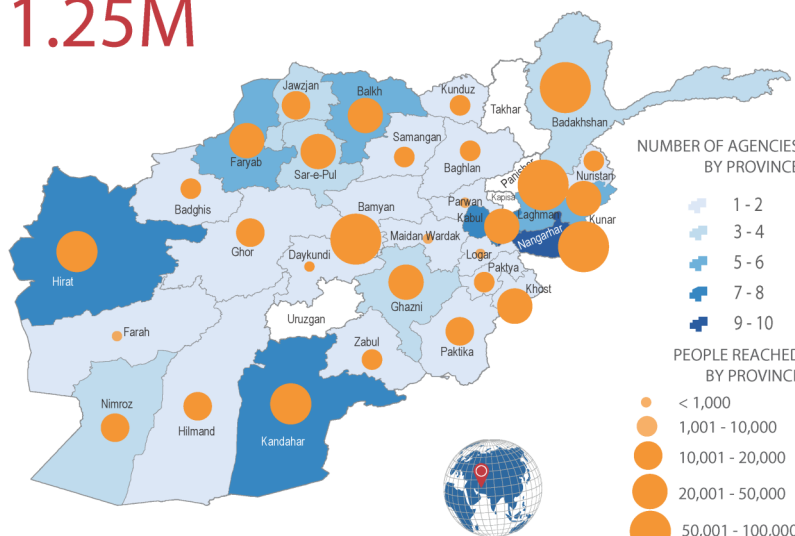
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH CLUSTER DASHBOARD FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE SERVICES (covering December 2021)



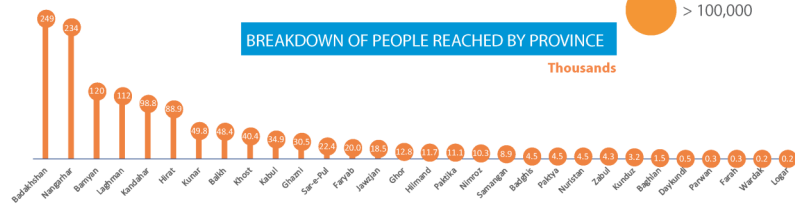
PEOPLE REACHED by 23 ORGANIZATIONS in 30 PROVINCES and 303 LOCATIONS under 35 PROJECTS

1.25M

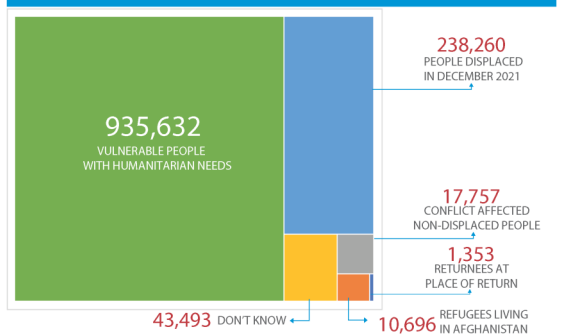


BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE REACHED BY PROVINCE

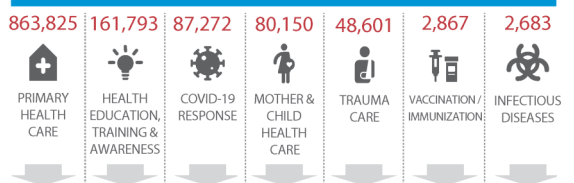
Thousands



PEOPLE REACHED BY HRP BENEFICIARY TYPE



PEOPLE REACHED BY ACTIVITY



NUMBER OF PROJECTS



NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS



The boundaries, denominations, and designations displayed in this product are defined by the data shared with the Afghanistan Health Cluster. The elements and freshness of the data are the responsibilities of the data providers and no endorsement nor acceptance of it by WHO Afghanistan can be assumed.

Trauma and Physical Rehabilitation Care Services

13,320
Trauma Cases Treated

1,879 People Received Post-Trauma Physical Rehabilitation

138 Health Facilities Supported for Trauma and Rehabilitation

57 People Provided Support for Capacity Building

During the month of December 2021, there were 15,199 people (3,886 female and 11,313 male) who received trauma care and post-trauma physical rehabilitation services through the WHO-supported health facilities and physical rehabilitation centres.

WHO is supporting 132 hospitals across the country through provision of trauma medical supplies, kits and equipment, developing mass causality management plans, training staff and upgrading emergency obstetric/new-born care (EmONC) wards. WHO Afghanistan has recently joined the Global Emergency and Trauma Care Initiative (GETI) which aims to save millions of lives.

There are also 67 blood banks across the country that are supported by WHO through provision of medical supplies, equipment, and training. In addition, 57 health workers from health facilities of Daikundi, Kabul, Bamyan, and Logar provinces received ambulance training on 18-20 January 2022. WHO is providing full support to six post-trauma physical rehabilitation centers through contracting out modalities in Nangarhar, Baghlan, Zabul, Kunar, Laghman, and Paktia provinces.

In response to the ongoing emergencies, WHO was able to deliver the following medical supplies and equipment in the last two weeks:

- 4 Oxygen concentrators to Baghlan Provincial hospital
- 69 Trauma Emergency Surgery Kits (TESK) to health facilities of different levels in Badakhshan, Baghlan, Balkh, Faryab, Ghazni, Helmand, Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar, Paktika, Panjshir, Samangan, Sar-e-Pul, and Takhar Provinces.

Beneficiaries Disaggregation	Men		Women	
	7,386		2,312	
	Boys		Girls	
	3,927		1,574	

Services Provided	
8,155	Blood transfusion
12,641	Psychosocial counselling
6,984	Major surgical operations
12,060	Minor surgical operations
132	People received orthoses devices
179	People received prostheses
146	People received assistive devices and walking aids
9,299	People received physiotherapy
681	People received awareness on disability, early identification and prevention of disability, and victim assistance.

- 1 Blood bank refrigerator to each Parwan PH, Lolenj DH, and Barake Barak DH.
- 4 Patient monitors were provided to Parwan PH, and 2 to Lonej DH for responding to the urgent needs.

WHO is supporting 132 hospitals across the country through provision of trauma medical supplies, kits and equipment, developing mass causality management plans, training staff and upgrading emergency obstetric/newborn care (EmONC).



In the last 2 months, WHO has trained 108 ambulance nurses from 90 health facilities across 8 provinces of Afghanistan on first aid and ambulance services. The 3-day series of trainings were conducted in 4 batches for the provinces of Kabul, Kapisa, Parwan, Panjshir, Logar, Wardak, Bamyan and Daikundi.

Emergency Primary Health Care Services in Hard-to-Reach Areas

During the month of December 2021, there were 14,393 people living in underserved and remote areas of Afghanistan who received emergency primary health care services through WHO-supported Mobile Health Teams (MHTs) and Sub Health Centers (SHCs).

Currently, WHO is supporting 25 MHTs and SHCs in underserved areas of Herat, Badghis, Helmand, Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, and Nuristan provinces. The MHTs and SHCs provide primary healthcare services such as immunization, ante- and post- natal care, family planning, nutrition counselling/screening and referral, skilled birth attendance and other basic primary healthcare in accordance with the standard MHT package of services.

There were 106,700 people living in Badakhshan, Baghlan, Balkh, Faryab, Ghazni, Helmand, Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar, Paktika, Punjsher, Samangan, Sar-e – Pul, and Takhar provinces that benefited from the WHO-provided Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK).

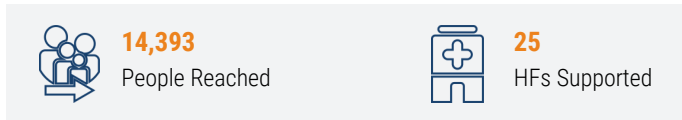
“ There were 106,700 people in 17 provinces benefited from the WHO-provided Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK).

Public Nutrition in Emergencies

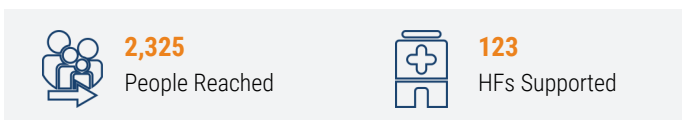
In December 2021, a total of 2,325 malnourished children with medical complication (1,105 boys and 1,220 girls) admitted and treated in WHO-supported In-Patient Department Severe Acute Malnutrition (IPD-SAM) centers across the country.

Meanwhile, 126 bedside chairs, medicine, and medical equipment were distributed to 12 IPD-SAM centers located in Laghman, Khost, Logar, Sar-e-Pul, Balkh, Baghlan, Parwan, and Ghazni provinces.

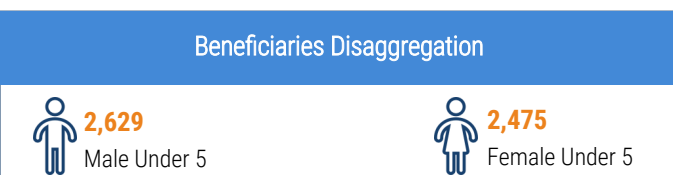
WHO is providing regular support to 123 IPD-SAM centers located across the country in terms of medicine, medical and non- medical supplies and equipment, and staff training. The IPD- SAM centers are for management of SAM cases with medical complications which need hospitalization and specialized medical treatment.



Services Provided	
685	Women received Antenatal Care (ANC)
444	Women received Postnatal Care (PNC)
709	CBA women and under 5 children received TT2+, measles, PENTA-3 Vaccination
12	Institutional deliveries
634	Women received family planning services and awareness
1,705	People living in remote and underserved areas received health education and awareness.
1,265	Pregnant and lactating women received nutrition screening and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling
2,677	Under-5 children received nutrition screening, counselling, and referral services



WHO sends medical supplies and equipment to Ata Turk National Children's Hospital in Kabul.





WHE Infectious Hazard Preparedness/ Surveillance

During the last two weeks, three major outbreaks (acute watery diarrhea, dengue fever, and measles) were investigated and response measures were provided.

In addition to outbreak investigation, reporting and response, WHO also provides medical and non-medical supplies to affected communities, supports the rehabilitation of laboratories, develops technical guidelines and Standard Operation Procedures (SoPs), and facilitates capacity building activities.

Moreover, WHO has deployed 170 Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) across all 34 provinces for outbreak investigation, data line listing, sample collection and sample management of COVID-19 and other epidemic-prone diseases in the country.

WHO is also providing support to the National Infectious Disease Hospital in Kabul (main referral hospital for all infectious diseases across Afghanistan) through provision of food for patients, heating system, maintenance of ambulances, waste management, including provision of essential drugs and supplies.

Cumulative Number of Cases	Disaggregation of Cases	
	Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)	
5,023	2,571 Male	2,452 Female
	Dengue Fever	
775	473 Male	302 Female
	Measles	
35,609	28,571 Under 5	7,038 Over 5

WHO has deployed 170 Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) across all 34 provinces for outbreak investigation

Technical guidelines for event-based surveillance and laboratory surveillance of AWD, and SoPs for RRTs have been recently developed.

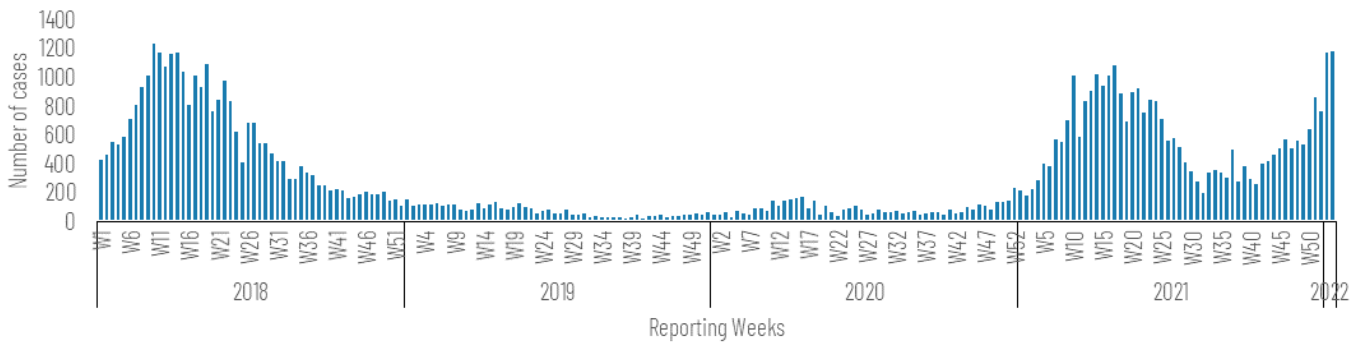


Figure 1. Weekly epidemiological curve of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan, 2018-2022 (n=35,609)

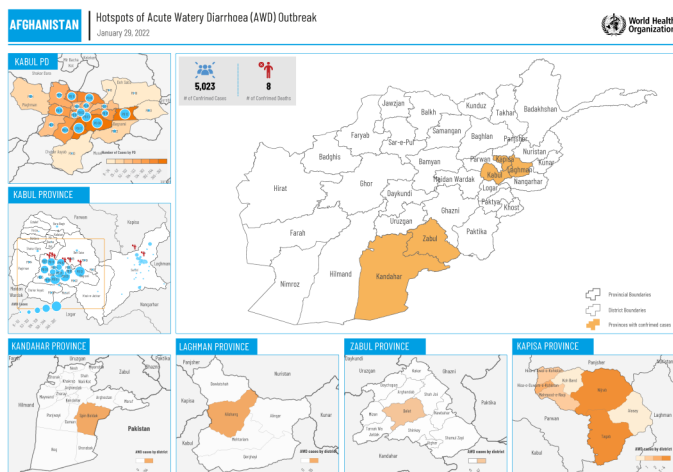


Figure 2. Hotspot areas of acute watery diarrhoea cases, Sep 2021 - Jan 2022 (n=5,023)

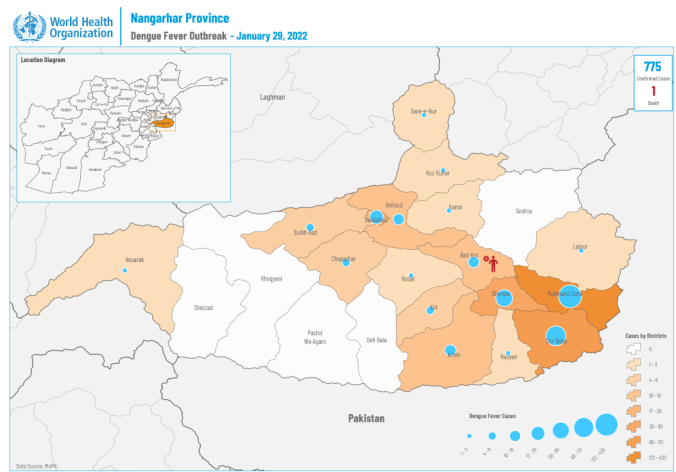


Figure 3. Hotspot areas of dengue cases in Nangrahar province, Sep 2021 - Jan 2022 (n=775)



COVID-19



162,111
COVID-19 Cases



7,408
Deaths



39.8%
Positivity rate



4.5%
Fatality rate

Testing and Surveillance

During the reporting period, there were 162,111 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the country, including 7,408 deaths. The daily testing capacity in WHO-supported laboratories all over the country remains at 40.

WHO and partners continue to scale up national capacity for effective response. WHO, with support from the European Union, is strengthening the skills of health workers to test and detect cases. On 30 January, a new batch of trainers composed of 13 laboratory technicians from 11 provinces were trained on RT-PCR testing for COVID-19. The training was held at Ghazanfar Institute of Health Sciences and will continue until 10th of February 2022.

Vaccination

WHO and UNICEF continue to support vaccination for COVID-19. As of 29 January 2022, there were 5,120,920 people who have received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine. Of this, 3,891,067 (27.1%) are fully vaccinated and 1,229,853 (8.6%) are partially vaccinated.



WHO Afghanistan trained 13 laboratory technicians from 11 provinces on RT-PCR testing for COVID-19.



Afghanistan

COVID-19 Laboratories Functionality and Capacity (January 2022)



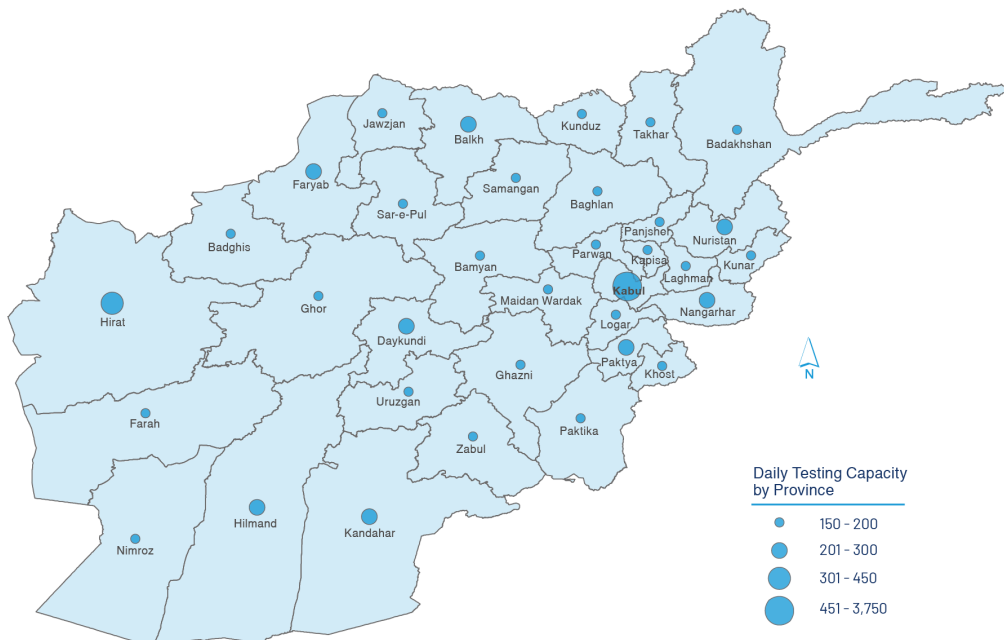
10,250
COVID-19 DAILY TESTING CAPACITY



40
FUNCTIONAL COVID-19 LABORATORIES



34 (FULL COVERAGE)
PROVINCES COVERED



Daily Testing Capacity by Province

- 150 - 200
- 201 - 300
- 301 - 450
- 451 - 3,750

Province	# of Labs	Testing Capacity
Kabul	5	3,750
Herat	2	450
Faryab	2	300
Balkh	1	300
Daykundi	1	300
Helmand	1	300
Kandhar	1	300
Nangarhar	1	300
Nuristan	1	300
Paktia	1	300
Panjsher	1	200
Badakhshan	1	150
Badghis	1	150
Baghlan	1	150
Bamyan	1	150
Farah	1	150
Ghazni	1	150
Ghor	1	150
Jawzjan	1	150
Kapisa	1	150
Khost	1	150
Kunar	1	150
Kunduz	1	150
Laghman	1	150
Logar	1	150
Maidan Wardak	1	150
Nimroz	1	150
Paktika	1	150
Parwan	1	150
Samangan	1	150
Sar-e-Pul	1	150
Takhar	1	150
Urozgan	1	150
Zabul	1	150

Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the World Health Organization (WHO). | Contact: Dr. Hamayoon Gardiwal, Technical Officer (HIM), gardiwalh@who.int | Dr. Shamsullah Momand, Laboratory Focal Point, momands@who.int.



Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) at Health Facilities

As a normative agency for WASH, and as part of its global mandate, WHO supports the implementation of WASH services, including medical waste management system in health facilities to ensure safe and hygienic environment. During the last two-weeks, some of the WASH-related activities at the health facilities supported by WHO are:

- Construction and rehabilitation of WASH facilities in four health facilities (2 BHCs, 2 CHCs) located in Kunar, Paktia, and Laghman provinces.
- Rehabilitation and WASH facilities in Sarobi DH, Kabul in response to acute watery diarrhoea outbreak.
- Establishment of four water well with water supply network and solar power system in Kunar, Paktia, and Laghman provinces.
- Rehabilitation of 10 toilets at the health facilities located in Kunar, Paktia, and Laghman provinces.
- Supply and installation of four incinerators for medical waste management at the health facilities located in Kunar, Paktia, and Laghman provinces.
- Rehabilitation of sanitation facilities in six WHO-supported IPD-SAM centers in Logar and Parwan provinces.



Gender Based Violence / Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (GBV/ PSEA)

During the last two weeks, a total of 23 GBV cases have been reported and received proper and required health services and treatment in national advanced GBV referral center. This includes six physical violence, four emotional violence, three denial of resources, five forced marriage and five sexual violence. Moreover, a follow- up session on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) was conducted for 16 WHO non-government organization partners.



Mental Health and Psychological Support (MHPSS)

Essential drugs and medical supplies were provided by WHO to the national mental hospital in Kabul, the main referral hospital for mental health patients across Afghanistan.

To enhance capacity of health workers in providing mental health services, WHO has conducted:

- 12 -day training on basic mental health and introduction to mental health gap action program (mhGAP) for 49 medical doctors from Kabul, Parwan, Panjshir and Kapisa.
- 2 -day training on psychological first aid and stress management for 220 community health workers (CHWs) and community health supervisors (CHS) across Afghanistan. recently, 55 of them just completed the said training from eastern province of Afghanistan.
- Needs assessment of the national mental hospital in Kabul, the psychiatric unit in Nangahar, the drug addiction center in Nangahar and also the drug addiction hospital in Kabul.
- There were two coordination meetings with mental health department of MOPH that were carried out, and one with national mental hospital directors on mental health situation in Afghanistan.



WHE Information Management

The Health Services Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS) has started implementation to support information needs in responding to outbreaks and emergencies. This online platform will have up to date information on available resources of the health facilities across Afghanistan. During the last two weeks, five monitoring visits were conducted to the health facilities supported by WHO in the north-eastern region.

For more information about WHO's work in emergencies, contact:

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