Intersectionality in Humanitarian Response: Just added empty words or the way for an impactful action?

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June 2023

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Abstract

We are facing a continuous increase in humanitarian crises. All humanitarian emergencies affect People in Need differently. The wish for a more inclusive picture of the affected people suitable for humanitarian response is becoming more significant. The concept of intersectionality, in the sense of Crenshaw, promises to add precisely this perspective to humanitarian response.

With the help of methods of content analyses, this thesis visualizes the main adaptation steps of intersectionality in humanitarian response: the definition phase within a base policy and the planning and utilizing phase of humanitarian activities. Due to this, the thesis aims to to outline the adaptation of intersectionality throughout humanitarian response processes using the lens of traveling theory. This is rounded up by allowing humanitarian practitioners, through semi-structured interviews, to reflect on the status quo and see first-hand experiences of how intersectionality is adapted in humanitarian response, a perspective missing so far in academic discussions.

The data illustrates that one of the main difficulties is defining intersectionality in humanitarian response and its distinction from gender mainstreaming. The lack of a clear definition of the concept is consequently leading to a lack of clarity in humanitarian response planning. The aim of a holistic, intersectional approach, as being able to disclose power struggles and oppression, still needs to be achieved. However, a strong wish to transform humanitarian response practice is visible.

Keywords:

Intersectionality, Humanitarian Response, Traveling Theory, Humanitarian Project Cycle

Word Count:

19,999

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List of Abbreviations

CERF   -   Central Emergency and Response Fund

CHS   -   Core Humanitarian Standard

ERC   -   Emergency Relief Coordinator

FA   -   Flash Appeals

GBV   -   Gender Based Violence

HNO   -   Humanitarian Needs Overview

HPC   -   Humanitarian Project Cycle

HRP   -   Humanitarian Response Plan

IASC   -   Inter-Agency Standing Committee

LGTBQIA+   -   Lesbian, Gay, Transgender, Bisexual, Queer, Intersex, Asexual, plus

MEAL   -   Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning

NGO   -   Non-governmental Organization

OCHA   -   Office of Coordination and Humanitarian Affairs

PIN   -   People in Need

SADD   -   Sex and Age Disaggregated Data

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1. Introduction

"Are we risking an 'add intersectionality and stir' approach",

This quotation demonstrates how Terrell (2021, para. 7) criticizes the adaptation of intersectionality in the specific contexts of humanitarian response. According to her, humanitarian response practitioners are changing their response narrative by adding intersectional language, using intersectional vocabulary as buzzwords when introducing their Humanitarian Action Plans and the policies on which programming is based.

Debates have recently started recognizing that natural disasters, conflicts, or other humanitarian emergencies have different impacts on different societal groups (Barwin, 2017). It has been seen that the number of people who need humanitarian assistance and protection is rapidly increasing, reaching 235 million in 2021, a figure representing almost a 40% increase compared to the number of People in Need (PIN) in 2020. This development has made 1 in 33 people dependent on international aid response. (GHO 2021) We reached "the code red for humanity," as UN Secretary-General António Guterres stated (UN News, 2021). While writing this introduction, we know that the needs of 2022 and 2023 will exceed those from 2021, with an ascending trend in the upcoming years.

These developments show that we are facing a continuous increase in humanitarian crises. All humanitarian emergencies affect PINs differently, as the humanitarian community agrees. The old model of "one size fits all" (Davis, 2018) is claimed to be increasingly outdated. The wish for a more inclusive picture of the affected people needing humanitarian response is becoming more significant. Slim (2018) was one of the first to discuss issues faced when combining intersectionality with humanitarian response. He discussed the assumption that intersectionality could be seen as not aligning with the humanitarian dogma of 'leave no one behind'. Therefore, Slim (2018) states that players in humanitarian response planning seemed scared of being accused of choosing some people in need over others when considering and distinguishing various vulnerable groups.

1.1 Aim

These discussions show that humanitarian practitioners seemingly struggle to find a meaningful way to an inclusive response.

Therefore, this thesis explores the adaptation of intersectionality as a concept used in humanitarian response. I chose to define the scope by focusing on one specific base definition of intersectionality, even though there are many definitions in various contexts out there. This thesis, therefore, explores the adaptation of intersectionality in the humanitarian context by having the concept of intersectionality as it is defined within one of its original forms by K.W. Crenshaw in 1991 as a base concept. Intersectionality, in this definition, aims to reveal underlying power relations and oppressions and is one of the earliest official mentions of intersectionality as a concept. Therefore, it has the advantage of having not yet changed by traveling and various adaptations to other contexts. In this definition, intersectionality explains how different categories, such as class, race, or ethnicity, are not separate but "intersect", leading to intercorrelations and disadvantages depending on one's specific reality, where intersectionality aims to analyze the outcomes of this occurrence (Bastia, 2014).

As the leading actor, the Office of Coordination and Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) plans and defines humanitarian response through the Humanitarian Project Cycle (HPC). Therefore, this thesis focuses on various steps of the HPC planning process to examine the adaptation of intersectionality in humanitarian response. The thesis' aim can be divided into four sub-themes of analysis: the IASC policy, the HRP narratives, the HRP Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEAL) data, and the input of humanitarian practitioners. Three of these sub-themes are explored through the first analytical concept. All objectives are hierarchically based on each other to show the traveling of the concept along the timeline of adaptation, whereby the historical origin of the concept of intersectionality is used as the frame and base of comparison.

The objective bundle in summary: This thesis explores the adaptation of intersectionality in humanitarian response planning. Thereby, the level of adaptation is determined in reflection of Crenshaw's definition. To do so, the various implementation steps are studied, from the first adoption of the idea in humanitarian action policies to the translation into specific action plans and its implementation progress in humanitarian action. The primary source of interest is OCHA, the

leading actor in global humanitarian action. Therefore, OCHA is primarily responsible for formulating and setting the tone of international humanitarian concepts and their context-specific implementation. The following paragraphs describe the exact structure of the various steps:

In the primary step, this thesis aims to understand how the intersectional approach is adopted in the overall global structure of the humanitarian response. Therefore, with the help of extensive content analysis, it seeks to explore how intersectional language is implemented in international humanitarian action by investigating the used intersectional language of the central policy on which global planning processes are based. This aims to disclose the first changes that intersectionality as a concept has undergone when it has been "traveling" to a new discipline and context.

As a second step, the content analysis focuses on how humanitarian country operations adopt an intersectional approach to align with the global initiative of intersectionality for improving humanitarian response, as explored in the previous step. To achieve the aim of the content analysis, the adopted language of humanitarian response practitioners in each country-specific Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is explored to investigate the similarities and differences of the global concept of intersectionality in various contexts.

The question of the use of language is crucial in both steps since language forms the basis of our perception of the concept (Maden, n.d.) and therefore is directly responsible for how the intersectional approach is implemented in humanitarian response. Additionally, as a third step, the thesis aims to explore the adaptations of intersectionality in the next step of humanitarian response, the activities. This is done by analyzing datasets of reached subjects in relation to the PIN figure of each HRP. This is highly related to the question of whether intersectionality is holistically adopted in the planning and action of humanitarian response. The aim here is to analyze the actions with the help of Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning data and again to see similarities and differences between the traveling concept.

Moreover, my research has also shown that academic considerations up until now have yet to interact with humanitarian practitioners in their discussions and motivation of intersectionality in humanitarian response. This, however, is one crucial step to understanding the adaptation of intersectionality as a humanitarian concept and discovering which discrepancies might lead to

eventually failing to fulfill what intersectionality wants to achieve. Leading to the final aim and step, this thesis intends to disclose how humanitarian practitioners think of the inclusion of intersectionality, the translation of a global initiative in various contexts, its values, strengths, and weaknesses, and eventually discuss the findings of the previous steps. This last step aims to close the gap between academia and humanitarian practice using semi-structured interviews.

Together with these concepts and methodologies, this thesis answers the following Research Question:

To what extent is the concept of intersectionality adapted in the context of humanitarian response?

Sub Questions:

> *1.1 Looking into the various steps of humanitarian response: the central global policy, the various country-specific Humanitarian Response Plans, and their Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning data collection - To what extent are the adaptations of intersectional language changing on the way and re-shape understanding of intersectionality?*

> *2.1 What are humanitarian practitioners' views on and knowledge about adapting intersectionality in humanitarian response?*

1.1 Outline

To understand the context of humanitarian response and, with that, the arena into which the concept of intersectionality is adapted, chapter 2 starts by outlining the history and current state of humanitarian response. After this, chapter 3 explores our concept of interest intersectionality in the sense of Crenshaw. Besides that, chapter 3 illuminates the central theoretical lens, "Traveling Theory", which supports this thesis in understanding the adaptation of intersectionality in various steps of humanitarian response. Besides that, the analysis is supported by gender mainstreaming as an additional controlling concept. I have chosen to first dive into concepts and theories to define the main concept of intersectionality before exploring how other researchers have tackled the subject of intersectionality and humanitarian response. Therefore, chapter 4 dives into previous research on intersectionality in humanitarian response and discusses the research gaps this thesis is closing in chapter 5. The methods, two concept analyses, and semi-structured interviews, and

my ethical reflections on them are described in chapter 6. Chapter 7 outlines the limitations this thesis faces before the analysis starts in chapter 8, and concluding remarks are drawn in chapter 9.

2. Background and Context

This section aims to support the understanding of the humanitarian system and its actors and how it operates globally. By delving into the most crucial concepts forming the humanitarian reality and contemporary architecture, I aim to give an understanding of the given frame in which the subject of interest, the use, and the adaptation of the intersectional concept in the humanitarian context, operates.

2.1 Defining Humanitarian Response

History shapes the reality we face daily. Therefore, looking into the earliest known humanitarian work is the best way to understand the system, its values, and its principles that are in place in 2023. Humanitarian assistance has been around for thousands of years, taking influence from Christian and Islamic laws and values (Rysaback-Smith, 2016). However, the modern, regulated use started in the late 20th century with aid-response to military conflicts during World War I (ibid.). Out of these humanitarian aid missions, the first "Declaration by the United Nations" was born on January 1, 1942, signed by twenty-six nations agreeing to continue the efforts to acquire "just" peace (Hanhimäki, 2015).

Humanitarian aid was kick-started by the end of the Cold War when the volume of actors in humanitarian response increased rapidly (GSDRC, 2013). A new global governance system evolved, where numerous different actors and agencies are included alongside sovereign national states in the political and economic sphere, according to Biermann and Pattberg (2008).

With the Cold War, the focus of humanitarian assistance shifted towards the so-called "Third World countries". This is also the starting point of a more complex modern view of humanitarian work, away from military conflict response only (Rysaback-Smith, 2016). The Humanitarian Principles were formulated to regulate the emerging actors and purposes guiding statements. Their importance is evident since they are the primary construct of the Humanitarian Charter. The General Assembly asks every actor of the United Nations to always follow these (Heintze and

Zwitter, 201) by being implemented into International Humanitarian Law (Rysaback-Smith, 2016).

Humanitarian response must be lifesaving and clearly distinguished from other purposes, like economic, religious, or political ones (Holandesa, n.d.). It must follow the humanitarian principles[1] of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence. Additionally, it must respect the sub-values of sovereignty and territorial integrity (Heintze & Zwitter, 2011). With the help of these Humanitarian Principles, it is clearly defined what humanitarian aid should look like: Humanitarian response is the delivery of assistance to affected populations in need without distinction.

It is crucial to notice that the principles combined with the so-called *sphere standards* are building the minimum requirements for accountable and effective humanitarian response to assure PIN live in dignity (*see Figure 1*). One can find both in a published document: *"The Sphere Handbook"*[2]. Due to its nature as a collaborative document, this handbook is one of the most significant internationally recognized collections of humanitarian standards and is utilized in inter-agency communication and coordination processes. The primary focus of the *sphere project* is to improve the overall quality of humanitarian response and strengthen the system's accountability towards the affected population.

This embedded *sphere* approach in humanitarian response is built on the epistemological considerations that everyone has the right to a life in dignity and a right to assistance. This requires humanitarian actors to do everything possible to achieve this objective for the affected population. To translate this philosophy into practice, the *sphere standards* provide the main technical clusters with a minimum standard to follow within their response actions. For this thesis, it is crucial to know that *sphere standards* stress the importance of cross-cutting or intersecting themes when

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[1] The Humanitarian Principles are as follows:

"Humanity means that human suffering must be addressed wherever it is found, with particular attention to the most vulnerable.
Neutrality means that humanitarian aid must not favour any side in an armed conflict or other dispute.
Impartiality means that humanitarian aid must be provided solely on the basis of need, without discrimination.
Independence means the autonomy of humanitarian objectives from political, economic, military or other objectives."
(Holandesa, n.d.)

[2] currently in the 4th edition

Figure 1: What is sphere? (Illustration based on Sphere Association, 2018 p. 2)

addressing an individual, group, or general vulnerability issue. Therefore, it is a primary step or attempt to utilize intersectional thoughts in humanitarian response. The focus on the intersecting matters of children, disaster risk reduction, gender, environment, HIV and AIDS, the Elderly, and people with health conditions or impairments are seen as especially important in humanitarian response when one wants to achieve the minimum standards for an accountable and structured humanitarian response to all PIN (Sphere Association, 2018).

2.2 Humanitarian Global Architecture

The developments concerning a more structured system of human assistance have led to an overall improved humanitarian action, including more rapid response and funding, growing professionalism, and enhanced international coordination, which has affected the global architecture of involved actors, especially in the last decades (Holmes, 2011).

The leading humanitarian stakeholders are state, non-state, and supranational actors. Whereby non-state actors take the most diverse role, of which Non-governmental Organizations (NGO), public organizations, businesses, scientists, and even private households can be part of this group (Biermann & Patberg, 2008).

For this thesis, the most crucial actors are the supranational participators, including the United Nations System and the European Union. However, this thesis takes a deeper look at the developments of the UN System since it's primarily OCHA that defines the language and goals in

the HRPs and directly impacts humanitarian programming globally. However, it is essential to remember that, as Holmes (2011) points out, both UN agencies and international and local NGOs execute these planning objectives.

2.2.1 The UN System

With the end of the Cold War, the system of the United Nations changed to strengthen its capacity to operate during disasters and emergencies. Part of this new system has been the birth of a new body, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) (Heintze & Zwitter, 2011).

The IASC operates as its main body for humanitarian coordination. The IASC comprises representatives of major players, including UN agencies and several international NGOs, in humanitarian response and develops guidelines and policies to achieve a streamlined global humanitarian response (Heintze & Zwitter, 2011; Sharma *et al*., 2022).

2.2.2 The Cluster Approach

One of the main points criticizing the UN System has been that the emergency response was too slow and not regulated enough. A change was needed, and the cluster approach emerged. The IASC introduced this new approach in 2005 as part of the reform of humanitarian assistance. The main goal has been to improve future responses and to address its failure to deliver timely assistance to Darfur, Sudan (Heintze & Zwitter, 2011; WHO, 2009). It aims to give a more predictable, efficient, and effective response by commanding greater accountability to one responsible so-called Sector- or Clusterlead. (Bijleveld, 2006) Even though the primary responsibility is given to one agency by cluster, this approach also aims to strengthen collaborative practices within the system of agencies (ibid.). It is essential to recognize that the cluster approach does not mean that only some of the effort and actions within one cluster must be done by the agency responsible for this sector. Instead, it is expected that the coordination of different actors, non-state actors in particular, and funding is done more precisely (ibid.).

As seen in *Figure 2*, eleven main clusters have been developed to cover the primary identified needs of a crisis-affected population. Every cluster has at least one main responsible Clusterlead,

Health
WHO

Food Security
WFP & FAO

Logistics
WFP

Emergency
Telecommunication
WFP

Nutrition
UNICEF

Education
UNICEF &
Save the Children

Protection
UNHCR

Early Recovery
UNDP

Humanitarian
and Emergency
Relief
Coordinator

Shelter
IFRC/UNHCR

Camp Coordination
and Camp Management
IOM/UNICEF

Water, Sanitation
and Hygiene (WASH)
UNICEF

DISASTER

Figure 2: The eleven clusters presented in the cluster approach (Illustration based on OCHA Services, 2020)

represented mainly through one leading United Nations agency. These are, as mentioned, the main ones responsible for coordinating the actions and responses of partners in the field when a disaster hits. In the hierarchy above, the United Nations Secretary represented by OCHA takes the overall role of the humanitarian and emergency relief coordinator to ensure a certain level of mainstreamed accountability by monitoring global humanitarian needs as well as sharing information with primary stakeholders, building a connection with donors and the public and work closely with IASC (Weiss quoted in Hall, 2016).

2.2.3   Humanitarian Response Plan

It is essential to streamline the country-specific strategies of these eleven clusters, the operating humanitarian actors, and the UN as the leading figure. To do so, different documents are created as part of the HPC, which are publicly accessible to practitioners, donors, the affected population, and the public.

The Humanitarian Project Cycle is the main tool to bring all the needed data together by acting as "*a coordinated series of actions undertaken to help prepare for, manage and deliver humanitarian response*" (OCHA Services, 2022, para. 3).

One primary document from the HPC highlighting humanitarian response actions after an emergency is the so-called HRPs. The HRP "*articulates the shared vision of how to respond to the assessed and expressed needs of the affected population*". (Humanitarian Response, n.d., para. 1) In the HRP, cluster plans are prepared after the country strategy and specify how clusters plan to contribute to achieving the plan's targets. OCHA is responsible for creating these annual documents by consulting the different country operation offices, their partners, and the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO).

In addition to the HRP documents, OCHA's so-called Flash Appeals (FA) are published to support a government in responding to an acute emergency. The main goal is to encourage the international donor community of governments and the private sector to invest in funds (OCHA, n.d.).

3. Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

Given the research question of how intersectionality is adapted throughout the steps of humanitarian response planning and its influence and impact on implementing humanitarian response in action. I intended to create a theoretical framework to master exploring this duality of reality-creation, from policy-set agendas to their performance in specific humanitarian contexts. This chapter presents the theoretical and conceptual framework elements the thesis relies on to answer the research questions. Moreover, the chapter highlights why each is relevant and how they transform from theoretical and conceptual lenses to work together as analytical lenses (Parpart, 2013).

My considerations result in a theoretical and conceptual framework consisting of two main components: the conceptual element of intersectionality[3] and the theoretical component of traveling theory[4]. Within this framework, intersectionality is interrelated with two different theoretical lenses: a critical Marxist feminist perspective explaining its critical potential and some theoretical considerations of implementing intersectional theory and the concepts of gender mainstreaming, which supports the analysis by giving conceptual knowledge.

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[3] at whose adaptation we are looking
[4] the one we judge this adaptation with

3.1 Intersectionality

The primary conceptual lens of this thesis relies on the scope of the chosen definition of intersectionality. With its origin in critical feminist theory and drawing influences from race theory, the main original goal of intersectionality is to enclose and oppose power imbalances in society (Bastia, 2014). Although its spirit has been around for years, this concept was officially named by K.W. Crenshaw in 1991. Crenshaw pointed out how different categories such as class, race, or ethnicity are not separate but "intersect", leading to intercorrelations and disadvantages depending on one's specific reality, where intersectionality aims to analyze the outcomes of this occurrence (ibid.).

The definition given by Crenshaw (quoted in Bhardwaj et al., 2018, p. 8) for intersectionality is:

> *"Intersectionality is an analytic sensibility, a way of thinking about identity and its relationship to power. Originally articulated on behalf of black women, the term brought to light the invisibility of many constituents within groups that claim them as members but often fail to represent them."*

This definition shows the historical contextualization in critical theory and underlines that *"intersectionality is the brainchild of feminism"* (Bilge, 2013, quoted in Hancock, 2016, p. 10). Intersectionality is a way of showing the underlying structures of oppression by exploring marginalization in a multi-diverse approach (Choo and Ferree, 2010, quoted in Hancock, 2016).

In today's intersectional research and practices, most take the definition of intersectionality more broadly and use it in various contexts by understanding intersectionality to attempt to acknowledge and analyze the complexity of human experiences in social and political life. The baseline of the definition of intersectionality today is the understanding that these living environments and people's power struggles and marginalization within these environments are not shaped by one single but by many diverse, multidimensional, and intercorrelating factors (Hill & Bilge, 2016).

In other words, intersectionality can explain that an individual's life is influenced by different axes of social division, which is crucial for gaining insight into patterns of vulnerability (*see Figure 3*). These axes can be categorized as class, gender, sexuality, disability, and age, which do not operate as discrete and mutually exclusive entities but build on each other and work together (Hill & Bilge, 2016).

Disability **Ethnicity**

Religion **Gender**

Age **Displace ment**

Figure 3: Intersecting Characteristics of one's Vulnerability (Illustration based on Hill & Bilge, 2016, p. 13)

Considering the scope of this thesis, it is interesting to explore how intersectionality is seen as beneficial for humanitarian response. According to Lokot and Vakzan (2020), intersectionality can be a critical lens for understanding multiple factors of oppression and inequality when implementing humanitarian response activities in various contexts. This is important because the concept of intersectionality opens up the possibility to focus on various characteristics forming PIN's reality. Thereby, an intersectional approach can go beyond the process in humanitarian settings of simply identifying differences and disaggregating solely by gender (ibid.).

In summary, using intersectionality as the main conceptual frame in this thesis opens the possibility of acknowledging power hierarchies that are reinforced, shaped, and created by the language used in the humanitarian sector and its response (International Rescue Committee, 2020). However, adopting intersectionality in a broader conceptualization, away from its origin of race struggles, has led to an increasing number of critical views of previous researchers, claiming that intersectionality has lost its right to exist/be called intersectionality (Salem, 2016).

3.1.1 Critical Marxist Feminist Reflections

With the adaptation of intersectionality in a broader conceptualization, the original aim to enclose oppression has, as Bilge (2013 quoted in Salem, 2016) states, shifted in the definition of intersectionality as a synonym of diversity in neoliberal approach to social inclusion. This neoliberal adaptation has led to Carbin and Edenheim claiming that *"[i]ntersectionality is well on its way to becoming institutionalized and included in the ongoing bureaucratization of politics"*

(quoted in Salem, 2016, p. 412). However, how the approach is adopted in the system reinforces old paradigms (Grillo, 1995 quoted in Salem, 2016). Here, intersectionality might be adopted out of the will to improve without achieving the desired end state. This critical reflection on intersectionality used by institutions is significant for this thesis' aim of understanding the adaptation and use of a concept when it travels to new disciplines and is implemented in various contexts.

To explore this more critically, the second theoretical sub-frame I use is a Marxist feminist one to investigate the original intention of intersectionality being a concept with critical potential and as a counterpoint to neoliberal developments. As Ahmed points out, *"claims to be critical should always be probed, as a claim does not replace the act of critique itself"* (2007 quoted in Salem, 2016, p. 405-406). Moreover, the critical adoption of Marxist feminism would bear the opportunity to support intersectionality and to understand why intersections happen (Farris, 2014 in Salem, 2016) and how geographies of colonial history shape these (Vrushali Patil 2013, quoted in Salem, 2016).

However, I want to end the discussion of critical views of intersectionality by agreeing with the statement that we should not spend time debating what intersectionality is but instead focus on what it does (Cho Cho et al., 2013, quoted among others in Hill & Bilge, 2016).

3.1.2 Using intersectionality

This brings us to the discussion and question of using intersectionality as a conceptual framework for this thesis' analysis and how different stakeholders use intersectionality. This discussion is crucial since one flaw of intersectional research has been the assumption that intersectionality is ready to be applied to research projects, leading to intersectionality as a mainstream approach in different utilization without a set method (Salem, 2016). The issues of this approach are one focus of the thesis.

Due to this assumption, there needs to be more research (Dy *et al.*, 2020) on implementing intersectionality in a setting. However, it is important to note that one main scholarly work by McCall already discusses different approaches to research intersectionality. McCall discusses three

angles or complexities of how to work with intersectionality: the anticategorical, intracategorical, and intercategorical (McCall, 2005).

The anticategorical approach is based on the conceptual, methodological aim of destroying all analytical categories, resulting in being the most complex of all three angles (ibid.). It is based on the understanding that "types" are too simplistic to explain the complexity of lived experience, aligning with the original sense of intersectionality. The opposite of these assumptions is the starting point of the methodological base of the intercategorical approach. It aims to understand the relationships between oppression and inequality of existing social groups. To do so, this approach falls back onto categories (ibid.). The last angle is somehow between the two approaches of rejecting and strategically utilizing types. The intracategorical complexity is characterized by simultaneously having a critical lens towards categories while also acknowledging the durable interactions of social categories forming these in some way (ibid.). It tries to find a balance between the social reality we are facing. In doing so, it also offers the opportunity for the aforementioned critical views. For this thesis' understanding of intersectionality, the intracategorical approach is used as a main reference scheme. However, analyzing the use of an intersectional approach and its formulated language in the global and local humanitarian context is helpful to understand all three complexities to comprehend which train of thought the implementations have developed. This aims to open the possibility of acknowledging flaws and opportunities of intersectional approaches in humanitarian response.

3.2 Traveling Theory

The main overlaying theoretical lens this thesis relies on is traveling theory. As stated, concepts, metaphors, and narratives traveling across different cultural contexts are adapted to new fields of investigation. This leads to continuous adaptation, re-adaptation, dynamic exchange, re-contextualization, and interpretation. The lens of traveling theory allows me to acknowledge that intersectionality is "on the move" and compare and conceptualize the various intersectional adaptations and their critiques (Baumbach *et al.*, 2012). As Salem (2016, p. 404) says, it enables me to explore *"what has happened to intersectionality as it has crossed time and space"*, but in my case, regarding the adaptation in humanitarian action.

Traveling theory also has the power to disclose *"that as theories travel, they not only lose their radical edges but also may fulfill a more radical potential"* (Carbado, 2013, p. 812, quoted in Salem, 2016, p. 414). Therefore, using this theory as a theoretical lens opens up for possibilities to investigate and understand the risks of oversimplification, loss of precise terminology, consistency, analytical insight, and epistemological thought (Baumbach *et al.*, 2012).

Regarding this thesis, it is crucial to bear in mind that concepts can not only travel between disciplines but also between geographically dispersed cultural contents. It is, therefore, necessary to consider the four axes along which approaches, theories, concepts, metaphors, and narratives can travel between disciplines, cultures, time, and functional subsystems[5] (ibid.).

3.3 Gender Mainstreaming

Intersectionality aims to include various intersecting characteristics to understand a person's reality of inequality. This base definition is essential to always bear in mind since this is what makes it different from the sole focus of including gender in analysis; Otherwise, the analysis lens used could be more described as the concept of *gender mainstreaming*.

Therefore, this concept is used as a controlling factor when analyzing the implementation of intersectionality into a global humanitarian policy and its (linguistic) adaptation in local contexts in HRPs. To understand the divergent point of both approaches, I think it is crucial to include gender mainstreaming as a sub-theoretical approach in this thesis' theoretical discussion. Gender mainstreaming can be defined in alignment with the Council of Europe's 1998 definition:

> *"Gender mainstreaming is the (re) organization, improvement, development and evaluation of policy processes so that a gender equality perspective is incorporated in all policies at all levels and all stages, by the actors normally involved in policy-making." (quoted in Maier, 2005, p. 181)*

One can see that many different humanitarian practitioners internationally use this concept to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment by including a gendered perspective in their actions (EIGE, 2022; Parpart, 2013). The inclusion of this concept is like intersectionality because

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[5]*"(1) travelling between academic disciplines: crossing disciplinary boundaries;*
(2) travelling between academic and national cultures and cultures of research: crossing national borders;
(3) travelling diachronically across time: crossing the boundaries between historical periods;
(4) travelling synchronically between functionally defined subsystems: travelling between academia and society"
 (Baumbach et al., 2012, p.5-6)

it is also seen as a revolutionary approach (Maier, 2005) to reveal underlying power imbalances in societal functioning. The language which has been and continues to be used tends to be optimistic and policy oriented. The language usage has led to a critique of gender mainstreaming being a "buzzword" with little to no outcome (Parpart, 2013). The critique is like the previously discussed critique on intersectionality. Leading to the opening of new approaches in humanitarian response, as the intersectional approach we are focusing on.

4. Previous Research on Humanitarian Intersectionality

This section presents an in-depth literature review of the status quo of previous discussions on intersectionality in the architecture of humanitarian response. I am taking a deeper look into how previous researchers and practitioners have formulated their opinions of the current state and their anticipations toward the further inclusion of intersectionality into the global humanitarian response. Hereby this thesis dives deeper into the deviation from intersectionality adaptations in development approaches, the discussion of the clash with humanitarian principles, and the reality of current humanitarian intersectionality. I decided to investigate 'humanitarian intersectionality' in various themes from the perspective of development as the role model, but also the theoretical issues of humanitarian theory and intersectionality, the current status, and hoped visions of academia. The reason I chose this structure is that it shows the steps of how intersectionality as a concept got increasingly used and intervened with humanitarian discussions. This enables me to see how previous scholars have explored the traveling concept of intersectionality.

4.1 Humanitarian Intersectionality - Role Model: Development Activities

At this point of this thesis, it is crucial to take a step back and look deeper into the differences between development and humanitarian approaches. This is needed since most previous discussions on intersectionality rely solely on the fact that development activities are seen as role models. In contrast to the humanitarian approach, development participants adapted an intersectional lens to their work decades ago (Kramer, 2015).

The role model metaphor may have weaknesses if used as a blueprint. Unlike the humanitarian response, development assistance does not need to be set in immediately after a disaster strikes. It aims to rebuild and strengthen social structure (Humanitarian Coalition, 2021), allowing a planning timeframe for specific projects to achieve long-term development cooperation goals (Hülssiep et al., 2021). Mena and Hillhorst (2022) underline the divergence between these

categories by stating that in contrast to the development setup, the setup and first deliveries of humanitarian responses usually occur within the first 24 hours after a disaster or crisis hit. Here, intersectionality as a conceptual tool is not as accessible to be quickly used to move beyond the identities of the PIN and tackle subjects like gender, sexuality, race, and more in a sustainable, long-lasting way. In other words, it is harder to achieve the advantages, as described by Kramer (2015), of intersectionality in a developmental setup.

Nonetheless, various researchers state the importance of acknowledging that, in reality, humanitarian actors often remain in the field for years and are working with or alongside developmental projects, making the boundaries between the humanitarian and development worlds more and more inseparable in methods and thinking (Holmes, 2011; Hülssiep et al., 2021).

4.2 Humanitarian Intersectionality - A Need: Despite Clash of Principles

Humanitarian response originated to serve everyone without basing the response on identity factors, as the Humanitarian Principles, as previously discussed, show. This brings up their clash with the principle of intersectionality, as it focuses on the variety and complexity of human identities (Slim, 2018).

Slim (2018), as one of the leaders in the academic discussion of intersectionality in humanitarian response, starts by denying the assumption that humanitarian action, if it is accurately based on the humanitarian principles and people's shared humanity, seemingly does not open space to disaggregate people into different groups based on, among others, their gender, race, political beliefs, and ages as the basic wish of humanitarian response is to support all PIN appropriately (Swithern 2019).

Slim (2018) bases his opinion on the argument that intersectionality aims to recognize PINs' various struggles and respond accordingly in a way that supports reducing discrimination and the possibility of receiving aid for different needs, besides just focusing on one specific label. More broadly, this is in line with the principle of Impartiality (ibid.) - to avoid simplicity and bias in response action - and in line with the dogma of "do no harm" (Chaplin *et al.*, 2019).

Recognizing specific needs in humanitarian action is highly interrelated with acknowledging the social-cultural environment, which leads to some identity groups being more vulnerable than others. The definition of a vulnerable population is a

> *"population within a country that has specific characteristics that make it at a higher risk of needing humanitarian assistance than others or being excluded from financial and social services in a crisis; such groups would need extra assistance, which appeals for additional measures, i.e., extra capacity, as a part of the emergency phase of disaster management" (Marin-Ferrer et al., 2017, p. 34).*

Here, it is crucial to understand that factors making one individual vulnerable are, in reality, not simple or separated from each other but intersecting, which increases a person's vulnerability immensely (Bhardwaj *et al.*, 2018; Barwin, 2017). With this, Chaplin et al. (2019) see intersectionality as building the counterpoint to the widely criticized 'one-size-fits-all' approach, opening the humanitarian response to acknowledging social heterogeneity and challenging presumptions of social structures. And consequently, intersectional approaches strengthen the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals (ibid.). In summary, researchers see intersectionality as a worthy goal to make invisible vulnerability and marginalization more present, aiming to avoid simplifications (Chaplin *et al.*, 2019; Michelis, 2020). Since the language used in intersectional approaches reflects these complex social structures and characteristics defining an individual's vulnerability.

However, even though it is recognized that disasters do affect various groups differently, different vulnerability groups, until today, are still overlooked in most humanitarian approaches, as Barwin (2017) criticizes. This contradicts Slim's (2018) observations that intersectionality is increasingly embedded in HRPs. For example, is the process of the separate HNO as a phase of the HPC resulting from this acknowledgment of intersecting responsibility in reaching PIN appropriately with humanitarian aid (Swithern 2019). However, the global processes are still leading to the fact that the humanitarian response today presumably, as Slim (2018) coins it, simplifies human identities in its labeling and, with this, creates a negative reality for vulnerable groups. Bhardwaj *et al.* (2018) bring this discussion one step further and claim that these processes result in inadequate access to humanitarian aid.

Previous research has discussed the reason for simplifying or homogenizing groups instead of adopting a complete intersectional approach (Manjoo, 2011; Nicholas & Agius, 2017 in Michelis, 2020). The available time for humanitarian crisis response, combined with large vulnerable demographics in need, is seemingly one main driver for using single categories and basic disaggregation (Slim, 2018). However, the Sphere Association (2018) states clearly that the earliest possibility must be used to disaggregate data in various, effective ways to get more adequate and accountable assistance.

4.3 Humanitarian Intersectionality - Finding its Focus

While recognizable, increasingly frequent references to intersectionality are made in humanitarian action, which is more than needed in the view of academia and researchers[6], there is also a divergence of understanding of what intersectionality shall be. Feminist scholars, such as Terrell, point out that the focus on gender mainstreaming has been insufficient and has taken away the intersecting vulnerabilities. Gender mainstreaming has led to humanitarian action, which lacked "*substantive recognition of gender's interaction with race, class, ability, sexuality, ethnicity, religion and the multiple identities that affect our everyday lives and experiences*"(2021, para. 4) However, as she points out, the focus on gender stays in the middle of discussions on humanitarian intersectionality.

The humanitarian reform, which has also resulted in the above-presented cluster approach, aimed to improve humanitarian assistance and response, includes parts of intersectional thinking: Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD). SADD is defined as disaggregated information of one person's sex and age cohort and is collected in a mixed methods approach, using quantitative and qualitative approaches to create categories (Benelli *et al.*, 2012). SADD is the intersectional characteristic the humanitarian response has been working with for over three decades since its components are regarded to be the most crucial key factors influencing the vulnerability of individuals after humanitarian disasters. Therefore, the collection of so-called SADD gets more and more relevant in the planning and procedure of humanitarian response (Enarson & Morrow, 1998 and Ormhaug et al., 2009 quoted in Benelli *et al.*, 2012).

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[6] *see f.e.* Terrell 2021

However, Benelli et al. (2012) point out three main disadvantages of SADD. First, even though, in theory, SADD is easy to deal with, in reality, it is often too time-intensive, and humanitarian actors show weakness in all stages of MEAL. Moreover, due to its nature, humanitarian action is still mainly planned in a top-down approach using prior knowledge and a best-case approach. Lastly, even if SADD data is often collected, it seemingly is not shared adequately to make it accessible to all involved parties and, by far, is inaccessible to donors and the public.

Slim (2018) adds to these disadvantages by discussing the angle of response, since many practitioners often see SADD and intersectionality as a focus on just women. This either leads to a vast ignorance of the vulnerability of men and boys or, worse, to the decision to not actively include intersectionality in the actions as they do not see how an intersectional approach could benefit all (Benelli *et al.*, 2012). These issues are often combined with issues of understanding intersectionality and gender, as interviews with GBV practitioners have shown in Michelies' research (Michelis, 2020). These misconceptions lead to practitioners struggling with applying the approach correctly in their work progress, despite a favorable view of the positive theoretical outcome (ibid.).

The main challenges faced in practice are seemingly systematic: limited time for needs and accountability assessment, the lack of comparable basic knowledge across the different clusters, and the need for shared reliable MEAL data (Michelis, 2020; Chaplin *et al.*, 2019). Up until now, there is, according to Swithern (2019), not yet a system that appropriately captures the success of intersectional approaches and their relevance. This is the case despite the introduction of the sphere and their attempt to touch upon intersectional issues by illuminating relevance: the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS). Previous research findings have led to the claim that intersectionality is just a new buzzword for humanitarian response since misappropriation reduced it to added claims instead of having a tangible impact on the humanitarian action reality (Michelis, 2020; Women's Refugee Commission, 2021).

4.4 Humanitarian Intersectionality - Lost Opportunities

The focus on SADD as the primary intersectional approach has led, as discussed, to a widening inclusion for all binary genders. (Slim, 2018) This development, however, is exclusive to others. Certain groups, like LGTBQIA+ (Lesbian, Gay, Transgender, Bisexual, Queer, Intersex, Asexual,

Plus) community members or people with health conditions or impairments, still suffer from exclusion, even though they are among the most vulnerable groups (Barwin, 2017). According to Barwin, *"current policy and practice [does] not reflect the importance of ensuring that the specific needs of these groups are met"* (2017, para. 1).

Barwin (2017) especially outlines the struggles of two communities in more detail: Firstly, the LGTBQIA+ community members and their vulnerable positioning in static pre-existing gender roles are affected and exacerbated by conflict, displacement, and other humanitarian crises. For example, refugees belonging to the transgender and non-binary community often face struggles and violence[7] on top of the effects of a humanitarian crisis. According to Barwin (2017), this is due to binary categorization in settlements as well as response programming. Secondly, being part of the disability community influences a person's reality and vulnerability in specific ways. Due to accessibility issues, many face the danger of being left behind in the action of displacement, an increased vulnerability that leads to an increased risk of experiencing sexual and physical abuse, and more need for medical care in general (ibid.).

Generally, academia acknowledges the importance of intersectionality to have a more inclusive humanitarian response and is seeing some improvements and chances for humanitarian practitioners. Thereby, researchers take a special call for consideration of a more diverse action planning and cultural contextualization (Barwin 2017). This is leading to more and more humanitarian scholarly frameworks combining feminist approaches, human rights, and intersectionality (Collins *et al.*, 2010; Sosa, 2017 quoted in UN Women, 2021). However, Terrell's (2021, para. 7) fear of an *"add intersectionality and stir"* approach presumes that adding intersectionality will not necessarily lead to better outcomes and raises questions about achieving a meaningful intersectional humanitarian approach.

5. Closing Research Gaps

The mapping of previous research opens space to discuss how this thesis can build upon this knowledge and close relevant research gaps. By reviewing previous research, three main research gaps emerged.

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[7] counts towards GBV

The first finding of the literature review is opening up a lack of activities dealing with different mandates - balancing emergency response and durable solutions in an environment where humanitarian and development activities intervene. The voiced wish for an overall intersectional approach in previous research needs to be improved in acknowledging the humanitarian response's various mandates and needs, consequently leading to discussions of clashing principles. Moreover, it is interesting to notice that despite scholarly articles discussing the use of an intersectional approach in a global humanitarian context theoretically, no one has looked into the actual implementation[8] of the humanitarian response, and most of the previous research is seemingly articulating assumptions based on opinions and feelings. Previous research should have been better in including humanitarian workers to discuss and evaluate the status quo of humanitarian response.

Only interdisciplinary humanitarian policy research exploring the use of intersectionality either in specific humanitarian clusters or papers influenced by a sole lens of gender studies could be found, illuminating intersectionality in the light of thematic issues or academic aspirations without contextualization. This lack of interdisciplinary research results in the absence of a holistic view, which is crucial for an overall global approach like the humanitarian response. Reviewing the scope of previous research in the field concludes that this thesis is one of the first attempts to take an overarching look into how the translation of intersectionality in the broad field of humanitarian action is formed in the global humanitarian planning processes by also focusing on other components of the concept of intersectionality besides SADD. It also is starting to close another gap regarding the lack of on-the-ground perspectives by opening up the space for humanitarian workers to make their insights and voices heard.

6. Methodology

To answer the main research questions of this thesis: *To what extent is the concept of intersectionality adapted in the context of humanitarian response?*, I rely on a mixed-method approach described by Mason (2018). This approach is applied as a mixture of two suitable qualitative methods: content analysis and semi-structured interviews.

My content analysis has two sub-components which are part of two different focus areas. These are drawing to some extent on quantitative influences. However, these methods do not occur in

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[8] meaning the outcome within MEAL

parallel or in an integrated manner (Mason, 2018) but build on one another in a hierarchical order to illuminate the various facets of this thesis' aim. The choice to use qualitative methods is based on their nature to acquire information about multiple dimensions of reality. This is achieved through content analysis by exploring the use of words to create an understanding of the lived experience of individuals and institutions in their given sphere (Punch, 2013).

Moreover, qualitative research methods are more suitable for investigating the 'why's' and 'how's' of perceived reality and experience than quantitative research as it allows the study of subjective experiences (Mason, 2018). This led to my decision that qualitative research methods are more relevant, given the aim of this thesis to understand and explore the adaptation of intersectionality in humanitarian response. However, due to the nature of the chosen analysis methods, some findings are quantified to grasp their significance better and enable descriptive statistical results.

6.1 Content Analysis

Texts are often starting points for empirical research (Krippendorff, 2013). Since written documents are the primary way of official statements in humanitarian concepts, this thesis' first method is an in-depth content analysis, whereby a particular focus is set to be on the linguistic content. Since the used language is the central resource to sense a direction of intention and definition of intersectionality as an approach in humanitarian response, the used language of intersectionality in policy and planning documents used by the prominent practitioners, therefore, is the basis of the global understanding of intersectionality and, due to that, crucial to explore the first half of this thesis' sub-research question: *Looking into the various steps of humanitarian response: the central global policy, the various country-specific Humanitarian Response Plans, and their Monitoring and Evaluation data collection - To what extent are the adaptations of intersectional language changing on the way and re-shape understanding of intersectionality.*

Within linguistics, the synonym of indicating or using language in daily life would be "naming" This enables recalling, understanding, and transporting knowledge of intersectionality as humanitarian practitioners want to define it. In other words, analyzing the used language is crucial since it constructs the world of intersectional use in humanitarian contexts (Krippendorff, 2013). However, this simultaneously gives the starting point for country-specific HRP formulations, which adopt the humanitarian definition of internationality again in formulating action plans.

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Therefore, as mentioned, I decided to apply two content analyses, which are building upon each other, to understand how the global context is translated into the specific HRPs and how it changes in the process. Namely, these two steps are: to analyze the global policy document OCHA uses as a base for understanding intersectionality and, subsequently, the narratives of the HRPs of 2021. Remembering that every text is written and read with a specific intent, offering data for particular problems is crucial (ibid.). Due to this, content analyses must look outside the text into the sub-context to understand a text's intent and the conceptions and conclusions the readers will draw to thoroughly understand the world it constructs. (ibid.)

6.1.1   Policy document

Using a content analysis with influences of discourse analysis by focusing on linguistic aspects of the main policy document is a relevant methodological approach as documents are a rich source of data when focusing on the intersectionality in humanitarian response policy and practice (Punch, 2013). Since discourse is defined as "examining the selected lines in detail for rhetorical organization, variability, accountability, and positioning" (Onwuegbuzie et al., 2015, p. 12). In other words, this chosen qualitative method explores how the institution of interest formulates and, therefore, creates reality with language. This is in line with and indicates the basis of the study's epistemically constructivist understanding that

> *"social reality is not something that we uncover, but something that we actively create through meaningful interaction [...and...] that meaning, and hence social reality, arise out of Interrelated bodies of texts – called discourses – that bring new ideas, objects and practices [...]." (Herrera & Braumoeller, 2004, p. 18).*

6.1.1.1 Data generation

As stated, the language used in policies can inform how language constructs the assumed reality in humanitarian response. OCHA is the main secretary organ responsible for bringing humanitarian actors together, encouraging organizations to ensure coherent reactions to emergencies, and formulating/publishing the HRP documents. This makes it especially important to analyze policies on which OCHA is basing its actions and recommendations as it is the basis of the global humanitarian response approach. My research shows that OCHA primarily highlights and promotes IASC guidelines and mainly formulates its HRPs based on the principles of the IASC

Gender Handbook and related contents (OCHA, 2019). Therefore, the IASC Gender Handbook is the primary systematically chosen sample (Krippendorff, 2013) for the analysis in this thesis, aiming to explore the language used to paint the baseline of including/implementing intersectionality in OCHA's reports and action plans. Concentrating solely on the IASC handbook as the central policy and primary sample is justified based on this thesis's ontological and epistemological considerations. Meaning that even though other policies also illuminate the issues of humanitarian response and intersectionality, they are of no or less interest since all of them form a reality for different focal points. For this thesis' research aim, the IASC policy is most significant since OCHA, as the focal point for humanitarian response planning, bases its definition of intersectionality on this handbook's portrayed aims and views.

6.1.1.2 Data analysis

The analysis steps are based on Gee's (2005) building tasks to explore the language intentions of a (policy) text. Thereby, this thesis is going to mainly focus on his ideas of significance[9], activities[10], identity[11] and connections[12]. With the help of these analyzing steps, knowledge about the utilization of intersectional terminology and its themes is acquired. By analyzing the policy document, the broad expertise gained through the academic literature review is, in a deductive way, narrowed down to the specific themes of intersectionality used in its formulation regarding intersectionality and humanitarian response. With this, I am identifying patterns within a structural analysis (Krippendorff, 2013), aiming to disclose the theoretical definition of intersectionality on which the central global policies are based.

6.1.2   Humanitarian Action Plans

The second source for the second step of the content analysis are OCHA's formulated action plans[13] for a global humanitarian response. The main aim, thereby, is to acquire an understanding of which themes of intersectionality are used in the actual practical planning progress of humanitarian work. This gives an insight into how and if the used language of intersectionality changes in actual planning practice compared to the previously acquired knowledge of utilization in policy

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[9] identifying how language makes particular ideas significant
[10] noting what action or activities in a piece of language is enacted
[11] addressing how language is used to contextualize identity
[12] addressing how a bit of language connects or disconnects
[13] HRP and FA documents

documents and academia. Additionally, one can see which priorities are set in planning practice. As Bowen defines the concept, content analysis focuses on specific documents and is a methodical process of *"evaluating documents in such a way that empirical knowledge is produced and understanding is developed".* (2009, p. 33)

6.1.2.1 Data generation

The second step of this thesis's methodological framework is understanding the reality that intersectional language in policies constructs through the Humanitarian Response Plan documents and in the next step to their MEAL data collection. Due to their nature of aiming to encourage the international donor community of governments and the private sector to support funds (OCHA, n.d.), all published HRP documents are publicly available as PDF documents on Humanitarian Action[14], a website to visualize all data gathered in a year's HPC by the various clusters. The website offers interactive tables of MEAL data collected by every cluster operating for each country with an HRP.

A content analysis of twenty-four HRPs, reaching from 168 to 8 pages[15], with a significant focus on the introduction, crisis outline as well as strategies and planned response outline, was conducted to disclose recurring themes in the action plans and differences in formulations in country-specific documents. Content analysis is a good fit for analyzing large and numerous documents since it can cope with large amounts of data (Krippendorff, 2013). The sample of the HRP documents is 24 of 30 countries included in global humanitarian action planning. This is due to two main reasons. Firstly, due to personal language barriers, just HRP documents formulated in English or French can be analyzed by the researcher, resulting in the elimination of five HRP documents in the Spanish language from the sample. Additionally, one more country is excluded from this research since its HRP document is missing from the website. All documents are acquired via the open-access platform Humanitarian Action. In addition to these documents, five Flash Appeal documents are analyzed to understand how language indicates intersectionality in fast-formulated emergency response.

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[14] https://humanitarianaction.info/
[15] median 103 pages

The choice of relying on HRP and FA documents for 2021 is based on the fact that the Humanitarian Response Cycle of 2021 has already been concluded by the thesis research's time. This results in the opportunity to access all available documents and MEAL data without either fear of missing released data or basing interpretations on the hope that more MEAL data might be available at one point. This offers the opportunity to widen the document analysis to the collected MEAL data available for each country of interest, to get an insight into how intersectional goals are translated into the next step of the logical and chronological step in humanitarian action, the actual practical implementation.

6.1.2.2 Data analysis

This analytical section is in its first step, mainly utilizing a mixed method approach combining content analysis with thematic analysis processes through different techniques of skimming, scanning, re-evaluating, and interpreting the chosen documents (Bowen, 2009). Important to notice is that through the choice of this method, more and more themes supplementary to themes already acquired through knowledge of the previous research of this thesis will emerge (ibid.). Through this, categories or codes can develop during the analysis process, which help answer this thesis's research questions by quantifying the findings to see trends and differences in country-specific contexts of humanitarian response formulations. In other words, in this step, the method bases its analysis on abductive reasoning, meaning that themes simultaneously emerge theory-driven as well as data-driven. That means that I used the theoretical framework to design themes to look out for when analyzing the material, but at the same time, have been open to adopting new themes as they emerge, which I integrated into the analysis as well. This process is 'abductive' reasoning and allows me to be flexible between the theory and the empirical evidence (Mason, 2018).

With this mixed method approach, it is possible, as Krippendorff (2013) states, to explore differences between similar components of a system, which in this case are the different HRPs and intersectionality in humanitarian response, in general. The second step of this section focuses on the actual reported MEAL data and explores accountability when translating the mentioned themes into data. Here, the issue of accessibility occurred in the analysis. The various datasets have not been provided for download, which made the analysis somewhat more complicated. I created my own data files of the reported data by copying and pasting the data into the analytical tool of my choice, Excel. With these files, I calculated the percentage of change between the target and the

actual numbers reached for each cluster per country - which then is represented by matrixes (*Appendix - Reported Data per HRP Matrix*).

6.2 Semi-Structured Interviews

One of the main findings in my literature review has been that research needs to pay more attention to the positions and insights of human beings working within the humanitarian response. Therefore, the voices of stakeholders of the HPC are represented in this thesis. For this, I consider semi-structured interviews the best method since they give people a space to voice their opinions anonymously and get acknowledgment of their experience and input. Using semi-structured interviews rather than structured ones allows participants to shift the conversation to themes they see as necessary, allowing them more space to share their inputs and set their focus (Mason, 2018). Here, the aim was to find people working within OCHA or other humanitarian organizations involved in the HPC process to get first-hand information on the analyzed data. For this, even though the first part of this thesis focuses on OCHA, it was not crucial to have just participants from OCHA since other humanitarian actors[16] have the same experiences while implementing the planning activities as part of the HPC. This decision also increased the possibility of reaching a bigger sample size to gain empirical significance.

6.2.1 Data generation

I used two main approaches to reach potential participants for this thesis. Firstly, I utilized my professional network of former and current colleagues by contacting the ones I considered relevant. After receiving an informal consent, I followed up with a formal invite with further information and a consent form through email (*Appendix - Interview - Invitation mail*). From there, snowball sampling was used to get hold of more relevant humanitarian staff. The snowballing method can help achieve a greater outreach toward members of the same community (Pernecky, 2016), which in my case, would be their profession. However, due to the context of fast-changing work commitments in the humanitarian field, only some of the interested potential participants were available for interviews, which is one main reason for the outcome of the interview sample. The sampling methods led to four of the potential participants being interviewed whose contributions were highly relevant to this study. With their various relevant experience in different

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[16] like NGOs, etc.

areas of humanitarian response and varied expertise in different parts of intersectional conclusion, I consider the sample size diverse enough to enable me as the researcher to get an overview of the translation of intersectionality into the humanitarian work-reality as reoccurring themes emerged in the conversations with these four experts in the humanitarian field.

The interviewees that participated in the study were one expert for MEAL at the program level, one policy expert involved in HPC tools, one expert on disability inclusion and its implementation, and one leading developer of the global MEAL-collection tool on the HPC level. These experts represented OCHA, a central UN agency and a leading INGO in the humanitarian response.

6.2.2   Data analysis

The basis of the interviews is a loose interview guide (*Appendix - Interview Guide)*, which I have created with 'abductive' reasoning (Mason, 2018) drawing from previous research, and my previously analyzed findings of the two content analyses to design the themes of the interview questions. The interview guide is a loose collection of flexible questions. It aims to allow the interviewee to be reflective and mobile in their answers by simultaneously fitting into the themes and findings of the previous analysis steps (ibid.). With this way of structuring the interview guide, new themes are able to emerge in the semi-structured interviews, which are part of the analysis as well. Most of the interviews were held online via Microsoft Teams. This opened the opportunity to record the sessions and ease the transcription process after the discussions. The interviews that were conducted in person were recorded on my smartphone. The interviews were transcribed as transcripts making it possible to see and develop thematic coding to sort and organize interview materials (ibid.). It is possible to see patterns and similarities after creating the codes and going through the interviews. Grammar was corrected to present relevant information in this thesis' analysis, and filler words were eliminated to ensure coherence. This is to achieve the objective of having an accessible text for readers by simultaneously maintaining the intent of the spoken words.

6.3 Ethics and Positionality

Positionality and ethics are significant to consider in all the stages of the research design. (Mason, 2018). Ethical considerations are defined to be *"questions about risk, harm, privacy, and sensitivity in materials you might access, or methods you might use"* (Mason, 2018, p. 90). Therefore,

reflection is crucial since it allows me to be self-aware of how my background and previous experiences can influence how I perceive and analyze data.

For transparency, it is also crucial to mention how my experience as an intern and a consultant at OCHA during the period in the HPC of setting up the HRP and HNO has led to insight and knowledge about the progress and data behind these documents. Moreover, I had the opportunity to speak with many different practitioners of different levels, from Field Country Teams of the HRP countries to Humanitarian Coordinators, Information Managers, members of partner agencies such as UN Women, and members of the gender division of IASC. These exchanges led to various opinions regarding the effectiveness of intersectionality in humanitarian response and whether it exists in any sense.

These reflections are highly linked with my positionality, which is an essential aspect of ethical, social science research. Positionality is the question of whether the researcher holds an insider or outsider perspective. An insider is defined as the researcher being familiar with or having intimate knowledge of the context of interest (Holmes, 2020). Using Holmes (2020), I identified my positionality by assessing its relation to the subject, the research participants, and the context.

With my past internship as well as a consultant position within one section of OCHA, I had the opportunity to gain some insider perspectives. However, I have not been part of OCHA for an extensive timeframe or in a higher position. Therefore, I lack deep insight into different the structures of OCHA. This leads to me approaching the research as foremost a student approaching professionals. However, out of professional conduct, all the insights I acquired and could take into this research were reflected on, and a conscious effort was put into taking a theory-based approach to the interpretation and setup of the thesis project.

Lastly, using interviews as a method calls for even more ethical and reflective awareness. The direct interaction with other individuals opens up the space for reflecting on how the interviewer and interviewee impact each other since the nature of interviews differs from a neutral dialogue (Kvale 2006). Power relations in my research design are considerably low since the positions are clearly defined as a student interviewer and professional interviewee without a vulnerable dangerous position. Nonetheless, getting the participants' informed consent is crucial to ensure a study's legitimacy and integrity. Therefore, I drafted a consent form (*Appendix - Interview Consent*

Form) and shared it with the participants before the interviews. With this form, the participants acknowledged being part of the research with the aim of a thesis and granted me the right to use the generated data. The consent form also stated that the data is presented in the research anonymously.

7. Limitations

After outlining the research methodology, it is also crucial to reflect on the limitations this thesis faces in both of its different methodological steps. Besides the apparent advantage of documents and policies being available in the public domain (Bowen, 2009), which bears the opportunity to have a stable data source, not influenced by current happenings and public opinions, one has to consider that this choice of data sampling also offers some limitations for the outcome of the content analyses.

Analyzing documents and data from existing sources is "second-hand data". This leads to eventual issues when analyzing these data sources. The visualization of data might cause important information to not be accessible for the researcher's interpretation, without any possibility to re-access sources to investigate another crucial path of knowledge for this thesis. The lack of understanding of the data sources used for acquiring the gathered data in the sources available for this thesis might result in accountability issues. However, the data sources chosen for the analysis of this thesis are the primary sources of or from OCHA, the central organ of the global humanitarian response, which makes the data used reliable.

Additionally, as previously discussed, the personal language barriers of the researcher led to the exclusion of five available HRP documents written in Spanish. This is also the case when analyzing the MEAL data of these plans. Additionally, one more country, Syria, is excluded because no HRP document is available for its case. However, in the case of Syria, MEAL data was available, which has been included in the analysis.

The difficulty of finding relevant interview partners must be mentioned as a last limitation. Due to the rapidly changing working environment[17] of humanitarian response, I could not conduct all scheduled interviews because the experts needed to travel to the countries of emergency. However,

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[17] f.e., conflict in Sudan, earthquake in Türkiye

I see this as not just negative since it clearly shows the time constraints in planning processes, which previous researchers[18] have mentioned.

8. The Traveling of Intersectionality Along Humanitarian Response's Steps

The analysis is divided into three main subsections. The aim of this structure is to visualize the main adaptation steps of intersectionality in humanitarian response: the definition phase within a base policy and the planning and utilizing phase of humanitarian activities. Due to this, the thesis is able to outline the adaptation of intersectionality along the way of humanitarian processes with the lens of traveling theory. Within the main analysis, the following themes have emerged and are part of the discussion: the role of Gender and SADD in defining intersectional focus, Inclusivity, Disability, Migration Status, LTGBQIA+ as well as Donor Funding.

In subsection 8.4 the findings are rounded up by allowing humanitarian practitioners to reflect on the status quo and analyze first-hand experiences of how intersectionality is adapted in humanitarian response. This is one perspective that has been absent so far in academic discussions on this topic. The themes along which the following discussion is structured are the definition of intersectionality, utilization of intersectionality, the relevance of qualitative data, funding flexibility, capacity issues, and the willingness to transform.

8.1 First adaptation of intersectionality - IASC policy

The IASC Gender Handbook (IASC, 2017) is the primary document that actors in the humanitarian sphere refer to when discussing adopting the intersectional concept and adapting it to a humanitarian context. It, therefore, is building the first step of intersectionality in the humanitarian context. the HP, and through this is the basis for all further adaptations. The IASC policy outlines the foundation of how an intersectional approach should be adopted in humanitarian response. It should be done interdisciplinary, overarching various clusters and agencies to a combined goal and country-specific strategy (IASC, 2017).

To explore HRP documents' understanding of intersectionality, the language in policies can explain how language constructs reality. This analysis focuses mainly on the chapters in the

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[18] see Benelli *at al*., 2012; Michelis, 2020 and Chaplin *et al.*, 2019

handbook titled "*Why gender equality is essential to humanitarian actio*n" and "*Integrating gender into the Humanitarian Programme Cycle*", since these build the conceptual background of this policy and therefore are, defining how intersectionality should be adopted into humanitarian response, according to IASC.

Foremost, the main question when defining which policy is the baseline for intersectionality in humanitarian response is why there is no policy talking directly about intersectionality but just implies its effects. This we can see, to begin with, by examining the choice of the name "*Gender Handbook*" as the central policy responsible for OCHA's view of intersectionality. Considering linguistics' use of naming to form an understanding (Krippendorff, 2013), the title of the policy is already a significant indication of how chosen language is creating the reality of humanitarian action and the direction in which intersectionality is defined for humanitarian response. One can sense here that aspects of gender mainstreaming may be the foremost consideration in choosing and implementing intersectionality, losing most of the critical sense.

8.1.1   Intersectional definitions of vulnerability

When moving to the introduction of the policy outline, IASC continues to characterize other crucial categories of a person's reality and oppression as focus themes next to gender in their policy:

> *"Whilst gender is the primary focus of this handbook, a person's standing in any given society is also affected by other diversity factors such as disability, social class, race, caste, ethnic or religious background, nationality, language, economic wealth, level of education, marital status, displacement situation, sexual identity and urban/rural setting"* - **IASC, 2017, p. 17**

Yet, this focus on gender can also be read through an intersectional lens and view. As Lokot and Avakyan (2020) explain, this can open up the possibility of the definition as a critical lens and starting point to understand the multiple factors of inequality. Since the policy points out that it defines the phrase "women, girls, men, and boys" as referring to more different aspects of a person's characteristics:

> *"(a) different ages, understanding that gender roles and responsibilities change across the life cycle;*

(b) diverse backgrounds, understanding that sexuality, ethnicity, nationality, disability, belief, civil or economic status, norms and cultural and traditional practices etc. can be barriers or enablers, depending on context; and

(c) different experiences, understanding that experiences of marginalization are heterogeneous. Marginalization derives from multiple and intersecting factors" **- IASC, 2017, p. 17**

This definition of the language used by the policy opens up the intersectional frame in humanitarian response, showing that different characteristics besides gender are indeed crucial to consider (Chaplin et al., 2019; Michelis, 2020). We can therefore say that using the word intersecting is vital since it speaks out against the widely criticized simplification of a person's identity, as discussed in previous research.

However, the policy continuously circles back to the sole gender context of a person as the primary source of vulnerability by explaining that *"[c]ultural practices regarding gender provide some of the most fundamental sources of inequality and exclusion around the world"* (IASC, 2017, p. 21).

In line with the academic discussion of an intersectional conceptual approach[19] in the context of humanitarian response, this policy chooses inclusive language when stating its purpose and need by acknowledging how crisis-affected populations experience access to services and goods and violence or protection differently. Whereby it is trying to build the scholarly wished-for policy document working as a counterpoint to the 'one-size-fits-all' approach. The phrasing of the policy opens up for the humanitarian response to acknowledging social heterogeneity and challenging presumptions of social structures (Chaplin *et al.,* 2019). At this point, I want to highlight that a slightly critical view of the humanitarian response in its current state is noticeable in the policy. This aligns with the goal of intersectionality, which is to enclose and oppose power imbalances in society (Bastia, 2014). However, it is essential to see how the critical acknowledgment of overlooked issues is further taken action upon when moving to the next step of the utilization of intersectionality in humanitarian response in the next steps of this thesis:

"Often, sexual and gender minorities experience negative consequences for not adopting gender roles and characteristics assigned by society. Risks include discrimination, prejudice and stigma, increased exposure to violence, difficulty accessing humanitarian services and being overlooked

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[19] *see* Slim, 2018; Barwin, 2017

during consultation when the protection and humanitarian needs of a crisis-affected population are identified" - **IASC, 2017, p. 18**

8.1.2 Suggested use of intersectional themes

Here, it is especially noticeable that the IASC Gender Handbook refers to the LGTBQIA+ community, which is the wish of Barwin (2017) regarding intersectionality in humanitarian response. The inclusion also indicates a focus and the demand to seek support on the unique vulnerability within a marginalized group, which lives the spirit of the origin of intersectionality, fighting for the rights of the oppressed:

> *"Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and/or intersex (LGBTI) individuals, for example, often face a wide range of challenges and threats in their everyday lives, which can worsen in crisis settings. Moreover, LGBTI persons who speak out against violence, who do not conform to traditional roles or who speak out against power imbalances also often face increased threats of violence by community members, strangers and people within their own families and become more vulnerable to harm"* - **IASC, 2017, p. 18**

Thereby, Gender Based Violence (GBV) is introduced as a new strategy, which due to its frequent use, has dominant significance in the policy and is worth being looked out for. Being defined as *"[...] an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will, and that is based on power imbalances and socially ascribed"* (IASC, 2017, p. 1), the strategy's aim is highly interrelated with intersectional themes. Its discussion indicates how various intersecting characteristics are highlighted and seen as crucial. An important insight for the ongoing research discussion of this thesis. To sum up, one main finding from analyzing this policy is the inconsistency of language use when discussing the theoretical concept that should be used in humanitarian action. The mix of gender mainstreaming and intersectionality, as the basis of the theoretical outline of humanitarian action, can be seen as very confusing for practitioners in the next steps of the action.

Besides the claim that intersectionality is crucial for an adequate response, the policy thoroughly describes gender programming as part of gender mainstreaming and the importance of SADD as a core component of a gendered program. SADD is considered a valuable tool for formulating HRP documents to identify risk populations and, in the best case, ensures that various categories of identities can be gender-specific; however, this often needs to be more manageable. The policy,

therefore, includes discussions of how to achieve SADD data in emergency response and points out cultural context issues, lack of data, or knowledge of practitioners. This acknowledgment and self-reflection can be considered very powerful in a Marxist feminist reflective sense. However, even though all these points are crucial, the policy needs answers to how to solve these problems and how cultural contexts can be indicated in systematic global analysis documents such as the HRP. This lack of acting on the issue of changing the practice is exactly what, among others, Salem (2016) is criticizing.

The focus on SADD crystallizes when looking into OCHA's response to this policy: promising assured information on SADD by requiring partners and agencies to report these datasets for every planned and ongoing humanitarian program (OCHA, 2019). This development is consequently leading to intersectionality losing its critical origin by being defined more broadly and as a way of attempting to acknowledge and analyze the complexity of human experiences in social and political life.

An evident change in the language used can be observed in the IASC handbook as it shifts away from a wide range of vulnerabilities or even the use of intersectionality as a concept towards a focus on sex and age to consider only binary gender definitions as identities. That simultaneously discloses a shift towards neo-liberalization of the original radical approach of intersectionality to make it fit more into an overarching global one. This might indicate that intersectionality still is more of a buzzword in humanitarian policies but is not yet integrated or fully understood to its fullest in humanitarian practice. This leads to seemingly simplifying human identities by labeling the identities of PIN.[20]

In the narrative of the IASC policy document, intersectionality clearly shows an intracategorical perspective by acknowledging the importance of accounting for the cultural context and environments of every individual affected person to disclose their vulnerability due to durable interactions of social categories forming these vulnerabilities. Yet, in most definitions, the policy circles back to using categories leading to the observation that, in actual humanitarian practice, an intercategorical approach is more likely to be used. (McCall, 2005) To explore this trend further in the following analysis steps of this thesis, the traveling and implementation of intersectionality

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[20] *As previously claimed by:* Slim, 2018; Michelis, 2020; Bhardwaj et al., 2018 and Barwin, 2017

in the various stages of formulated humanitarian response are crucial to investigate further and understand the risks of oversimplification, loss of precise terminology, consistency, analytical insight, and epistemological thought (Baumbach *et al.*, 2012).

Following the "traveling" of the implementation of intersectionality in humanitarian response, the consequent step after investigating the use in the main policy document is to analyze its performance in the actual action strategies to explore this thesis objective to disclose the extent to which the concept of intersectionality is changing away from its critical origin when implemented in various steps in the humanitarian response context.

8.2 Utilizing Intersectional Promises - Humanitarian Response Plan Documents 2021

Looking into the HRP documents is a first step to see how policy discussions translate into practical response strategies and open up the possibility of exploring the adaptation of intersectionality in actual planning and response activities. It is crucial to acknowledge that in 2021 thirty countries[21] had such a document describing strategies and actions to sustain or achieve. Among these strategies are livelihood in dignity, security, and mental and physical well-being for the affected people. The overall contents of the strategies underpin, therefore, Holmes' (2011; and also, Hülssiep *et al.*, 2021) claim of blurred boundaries between humanitarian and developmental approaches. Aswe can see, for example, in Nigeria's HRP:

> *"The action focuses on boosting the transition from life-saving assistance towards more sustainable and long-term development, putting the affected population at the centre of the response."* - **HRP Nigeria, p. 63**

8.2.1   Intersectional definitions of vulnerability

Looking into the sense of intersectional definitions in the planning process, it is visible that every humanitarian response strategy of 2021 includes specific lenses to highlight the influences of Covid-19 on the affected population. Whereby a particular focus is laid on gendered aspects of education and healthcare. These special lenses are pointing towards the continuous focus on a

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[21] *As discusse,:* This thesis' analysis focuses on twenty-four of these documents

gender mainstreaming approach, which was already indicated in the IASC policy when talking about various effects of population.

> *"Particularly women IDPs, women and girls with disabilities, older women, women who head households, and women living in rural and remote areas. The outbreak of COVID-19 has amplified pre-existing gender inequalities driven by harmful gender norms and stereotypes." -* **HRP Afghanistan, p. 39**

Covid-19 seemingly has significantly impacted how strategies value these two main clusters of WASH and Education in their strategic outlines. Seeing that these clusters are usually held by UNICEF and Save the Children (*see Figure 2*) indicates, already again, a particular focus on children and SADD.

Every country's HRP document starts with a contextual or country-specific section explaining the specific humanitarian crisis to ensure that it is acknowledged that different contexts need different approaches. However, this positive example of acknowledging situational struggles[22] could be more impactful when reading further. It is significantly noticeable that every plan is streamlined in the same layout to achieve what the global operating system, the cluster reform, and the humanitarian reform aimed for to be able to respond to emerging needs with a quick overall strategy and with that ease the start of humanitarian action resulting in increased accountability and increased comparability. This layout helps to see the situation in various contexts quickly. However, it also leads to repetitive action descriptions, which take away all the efforts of the specialties of country-specific context descriptions.

One primary goal in this section is to find themes indicating how these documents adopt the concept of intersectionality. Intersectionality is addressed in the plans by mentioning various vulnerability groups[23], which need to be discussed in the response outlined in the strategy:

> *"The assistance will continue to address specific severe and extreme needs of women, girls, men, and boys, and specific vulnerable groups such as elderly, children under five, and people with disabilities who have been displaced, are living in host communities, or are at various stages of return." -* **HRP Nigeria, p. 10**

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[22] As Lokot and Avakyan (2020) state as the main possible achievement for an intersectional lens in humanitarian response planning
[23] among others women, girls, men, boys, the elderly, children under five, people with disabilities, displaced persons

These mentioned vulnerability groups of PIN might already show clear signs of a simplified categorization approach instead of intersecting vulnerable characteristics, since they, as we can see, are mentioned as units and not as intersecting characteristics. This first finding/impression of simplification is in line with the critique Slim (2018) has voiced as one significant deficiency in the traveling process of intersectionality in the implementation of humanitarian response. This phenomenon gets clearer when, for example, the country team of Pakistan admits that they are aware of the intersecting nature of vulnerability but have no means actually to disaggregate their usual categories:

> *"Due to the complexity and overlap of shocks across different areas of the country, it is challenging to disaggregate people in need into distinct groups. Even among officially-recognized groups of concern, there is a wide variety of conditions and coping strategies, and the impact of COVID-19, drought, floods, and other shocks has been uneven."* - **HRP Pakistan, p. 15**

Here we can, therefore, conclude that the adaptation of intersectionality is less critical in disclosing intersecting characteristics and resulting oppression in the sense of the original concept since it is falling back to an intercategorical approach (McCall, 2005) utilizing clear, distinguished labels to describe PINs reality.

8.2.2   *Intersectional Themes in the Planning Process*

The first scan of the documents ended up with 25 different themes describing vulnerabilities and oppressions to focus on. However, redundant categories have been excluded from the list of relevant themes to narrow down the number of categories (*see Appendix - Table 1 - List of relevant themes and their frequency in IASC policy*). The exclusion is based on two main reasons, the lack of significance in the global response system and the overlap of themes into theme-categories.

Firstly, some identified categories used to describe an intersectional identity are just used by one to a maximum of two plans or had less impact on the aim of this thesis to explore the implementation of intersectionality in humanitarian response. This indicates the redundant significance of adaptation as a conceptual approach to the global humanitarian response. Secondly, less significant themes were often overlapping with more widely and more relevant categories of themes, such as Gender and SADD. These excluded themes were Protection, Gender, AAP, Baby, Women, IDP in or out of camp, HIV, ethnicity, boys/ young man, poverty, farmers,

communities/settlements, unemployed, and pregnant. This leaves the analysis with eleven final themes. *Table 1* additionally shows the percentile of how much of the twenty-four plans have used each theme. This indicates which themes are the most crucial in global humanitarian response action.

The most usage of language describing vulnerable characteristics of PIN is shown to be around SADD. This shows that the focus of the IASC policy on SADD is also translating into the actual formulation of action plans. This conclusion can be drawn since language and naming form an understanding of reality (Krippendorff, 2013). It is essential to point out that all twenty-four plans have *"yielded sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) for all population groups included in the 2021 HNO and HRP, [...]"* (HRP Afghanistan), or at least attempted to do so. This indeed is not surprising, seeing the focus on gender in the approach of the IASC policy. But as mentioned, it takes the focus away from the multi-variety of the intersectional concept and rather takes the direction to a gender mainstreaming lens of action instead of the wished intersectional approach. As the focus on SADD can be described as a minimum standard of disaggregated data, with the wish of being intersectionality, adopting an intersectional approach with SADD indeed can be seen as taking away the original "spice" of the concept of intersectionality. With this, intersectionality might indeed just be reduced to a buzzword, making "gender mainstreaming" sound more inclusive and more adaptable to the wishes of external pressure as donors wish for intersectional inclusion.

The second most mentioned theme is "children", which states the importance of age aggregation once more. It can be argued that the inclusion theme is redundant since it is also part of SADD. However, the inclusion stresses the importance HRPs give to an age-specific intersection, which is again probably ascribable to the leading clusters in the 2021 responses. As well as frames back to the IASC policy, focusing on cluster-leading agencies/NGOs specialized in the vulnerabilities of children[24].

> *"Vulnerable children enrolled in schools are at continued risk of dropping out due to the impact of emergencies. [...] Children in adversity face a number of specific risks. These range from recruitment into armed groups to physical and sexual violence [...]"* - **HRP Somalia, p. 18**

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[24] Save the Children, UNICEF

As the 5th most mentioned category, I want to focus on the opposite spectrum of age, the elderly.

> *"Older persons and persons with minority clan affiliations are also marginalized groups. Protection monitoring data indicates that these groups face barriers to accessing assistance involving, but not limited to, the distribution of physical resources such as cash, food and NFIs. In Somalia, the humanitarian community must strengthen the analysis of risks posed to older people and persons with minority clan affiliation recognising that these groups face a combination of significant risk of discrimination in the allocation of scarce resources, and pre-existing and systematic barriers accessing information, services and assistance provided through the humanitarian system"* - **HRP Somalia, p. 18**

By being also a part of SADD, it may be redundant to list it as a different theme for intersectional focus in the country-specific humanitarian responses. However, in the strategies, the elderly was mentioned as a specifically discriminated and vulnerable group, formulating one's individual vulnerability in combination with other characteristics. Due to this reflection on intersecting traits, the focus on the elderly fully aligns with the definition of intersectionality, wanting to make the most oppressed visible (Crenshaw quoted in Bhardwaj *et al.*, 2018) and, therefore, deserves to be mentioned here - as this means that intersectionality's intention to make the oppressed visible partly traveled up to the second step of humanitarian action planning - even though we went from an intra- to an intercategorical approach (McCall, 2005).

Within the groups of higher oppression risk, the country offices and OCHA are also mentioning in a significant amount of specific HRPS, various groups of "people on the move", such as IDPs, returnees, refugees, or migrants:

> *"Several groups have been identified as at higher risk of being left behind in the Somalia context, and require prioritized assistance. It is important to address the negative barriers that exist for these groups across affected IDP and non-IDP population groups. Apart from the stigma women and girls face, more broadly they experience inequalities due to gender and cultural beliefs, which leave them facing increased health and protection concerns. Women and girls require careful and specific consideration when it comes to planning and programming in the humanitarian response, and the response of each cluster toward women and girls must factor in these vulnerabilities."* - **HRP Somalia, p. 18**

The focus on gender-based violence as a strategy, as outlined in the IASC policy, also clearly indicates how important the gender perspective is for country-specific humanitarian response

planning. Here the plans are primarily focusing on the vulnerabilities of girls and women, which clearly is in line with the concept of gender mainstreaming:

> *"At the same time, GBV responders continue to report that women and girls often do not feel safe or comfortable seeking GBV services, whether due to stigma around being a GBV survivor, fear of retaliation, concerns over a lack of confidentiality, fear of contracting COVID-19 at fixed facilities or other reasons."* - **HRP Afghanistan, p. 39**

> *"Gender-based violence (GBV) including sexual violence as well as forced and child marriages continue to be reported and are attributed to the conflict, insecurity and poor living conditions in IDP camps and informal settlements"* - **HRP Nigeria, p. 8**

However, the focus in which the strategies are talking about vulnerabilities towards violence is overlooking many significant characteristics, which would have been important to explore when the strategies really want to adopt a critical intersectional approach. Only binary perspectives of gender are noticeable in all twenty-four plans, which is clearly against the wishes for an improved humanitarian response voiced by the IASC policy and academic research. Considering the fact that LGTBQIA+ terms were not included in any of the investigated documents, one main finding of this thesis is that there is not yet holistic intersectional and inclusive programming as part of humanitarian response.

The third most mentioned theme is "disability". This indeed brings again more light into issues discussed through an intersectional lens since members of the disabled community often suffer from discrimination and oppression (Barwin, 2017). However, unlike SADD, the mention of "disability" is not backed up with actual data on how many PINs are to count in this vulnerability group. The lack of data shows clear favoritism of SADD in comparison.

> *"While some progress has been made regarding inclusive education and the economic empowerment of persons with disabilities since Somalia ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the positive impacts of this are largely yet to be seen. Persons with disabilities face extreme barriers and stigma in being recognized, accessing resources and feeling valued in their community. Women and girls with disabilities often experience 'double stigma' due to their gender, putting them at additional risk of GBV. Adequate enablers need to be identified and planned for in the humanitarian response, specific to each cluster, in addressing the barriers faced by persons with disabilities."* - **HRP Somalia, p. 18**

Overall, the strategic narratives of the different HRPs, however, show signs of an intersectional approach by adopting parts of an intersectional language as well as by reflecting on connections and correlations between aspects of one individual's characteristics.

However, besides this positive narrative outline, the figures presented underlining the narrative show only simple figures of distinct categories. This might be traced back to a lack of funding and time, as mentioned by Slim (2018). It is also reflected in some of the HRPs. In a reflective sense, this must be seen as positive since it indicates an understanding of lacking accountability and also an understanding of why intersectionality is not adopted in an encompassing way.

8.2.3   Excurse - Intersectionality in Flash Appeals

Besides the HRP documents, FAs are essential to complement humanitarian action in emergency responses. Therefore, it is crucial also to explore how intersectionality is integrated into the five FA documents of 2021 to see how discussions of policies are translating into practical responses.

The FA documents are mainly dealing with the same gender dynamics as their country's HRP does, which again lays a focus on gender mainstreaming, SADD, and a traditional binary gender definition. Additionally, it is noticeable that some FA, especially the one of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, is going into more detail about how different population parts are composed. However, this is mostly just a short excursus before returning to the sole themes of identity and gender mainstreaming are mentioned as the main conceptual frame.

8.3 Lack of Accountability - MEAL data

As a second step to explore how intersectional language is implemented in humanitarian planning, it is crucial to see how the planned programming is transformed into reality. The Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning data's primary goal is precisely to disclose how effectively planned actions have been transferred into practice, who of the PIN have been reached, and with that what is highly relevant, for this thesis the practical implementation of a humanitarian intersectional approach. The MEAL data of all HRPs focuses mainly on the data collected by the different clusters of the plan to show how the different focus points have dealt with various vulnerabilities. This data is in best practice, including cumulative-reached data of the whole cluster, different disaggregated categories, a timeline of the reached PIN by data collection date, the objectives, and

indicators of different programs and their reached objects of interest. For the scope of this thesis, the focus has been on implementing an intersectional approach. Therefore, the analysis focuses mainly on intersectional themes in reached data.

Looking into the central figures of the HRP documents of interest, we can see that approximately 182.9 million people are in need, around 121.7 million people are targeted, and roughly 88.7 million people are estimated to have been reached (this represents *only* 37 percent) in the recorded MEAL data. However, various countries are affected differently, which is highly noticeable, seeing a funding difference of over 95 % from the most funded country Afghanistan (113.3 %) to the least, Zimbabwe (17.7 %). This finding highlights the importance of recognizing the actual context for humanitarian response, which is interrelated with acknowledging the social-cultural environment (Bhardwaj et al., 2018; Barwin, 2017) and resulting in the highly inherent distribution of resources of humanitarian practitioners, depending on the geographical context, leading to different situations of implementation capabilities. The funding issue again highlights why these plans focus on donors as primary recipients.

As is evident in the discussed previous research, exploring the actual MEAL data has, up until now, been an under-researched matter. Therefore, this section is a starting point for discussing adapting intersectionality in the outcome Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning process.

8.3.1 Intersectional Themes in MEAL Process

Despite the focus on the importance of intersectionality in both the IASC policy and the country-specific action plans, their reported MEAL data is not reflecting this. On the one hand, the reported data is quantitative in the form of disaggregated figures, which can just attempt to show intersecting realities on a surface level[25]. On the other hand, it is, in most cases, not reported against the disaggregation agreed on at the plan setup. Less than 50 percent (n=10) of all analyzed HRPs list slightly disaggregated data attempting to have an intersectional spirit. Of these, however, not all are reporting a full range of all general data[26]. This leads to only just a little more than 16 percent (n=5) of the plans having enough public information available to be part of this thesis' analysis of the adaptation of intersectionality in all steps of humanitarian response. The rest of the

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[25] see discussions of intercategorical approach of McCall, 2005
[26] at least the number of targeted and reached persons

plans either show the sum of all PIN, targeted or reached people (n=8) per region or have no information (n=7).

Table 2 (*see Appendix - Table 2 - Operating Clusters with available MEAL data*) shows which clusters operate in the five countries with disaggregated MEAL data. This table illustrates that some clusters are present more widely in humanitarian action planning than others, and it presents an overview of where we can expect MEAL processes. It is crucial to note that some clusters originate from the same sector but are combined to form multi-clusters for some specific context; for example, the cluster "Livelihoods", that is operating alone in the context of Iraq but is combined with "Food Security" in the context of South Sudan and "Early Recovery" for Nigeria. This can be either a positive way of showing flexibility for geographic and context-specific response[27] or the result of a lack of capabilities for each cluster. The latter represents the lack of funding and highlights the humanitarian response's dependency on big donors. This needs to be seen critically since it consequently means donor interest is required to ensure that there are possibilities to adopt the concept in every process step of humanitarian response. Looking at Afghanistan's warning in their HRP, country offices are aware that they cannot report on any disaggregated reach data without adequate means.

This clearly emphasizes that there is a neoliberalist lens through which these strategies are formulated, considering that these documents primarily aim to help donors see the lack of funding and encourage them to support the country-specific response funds. Consequently, it highlights how the critical origin of intersectionality is mainstreamed and more and more transformed into a buzzword, as Salem (2016) has claimed.

After getting an overview of the represented clusters, it is time to look more deeply into the categories of disaggregation and its impact concerning critical intersectionality and the accountability of reached data - Does the actual MEAL of the strategies have characteristics of intersectionality?

It is important to note that in the median, the different country plans are covered to 63.50 %, meaning most humanitarian response actions lack over one-third of the estimated money needed

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[27] *as wished by, among others,* Bhardwaj *et al.,* 2018 and Barwin, 2017

to fulfill their targets in supporting vulnerable populations globally. This can be one explanation for using buzzwords since using impactful, quickly spoken language "sounds good" for the public, donors, and other main funding stakeholders. This consequently leads to more investment, meaning increased humanitarian objectives[28] can be achieved. Seeing this phenomenon from a neoliberalist point of view, and formulated casually, would mean: who cares if intersectionality is meaningfully done if buzzwords facilitate the humanitarian action needed for an immediate response?

8.3.2   The Issue of Funding for Humanitarian Response

Building upon this thought about the importance of including themes in planning but not in reporting, Table 3 (*see Appendix Table 3 - Range and Accountability of Reported Disaggregated Data*) shows the range of reported disaggregated data. In most cases, intersectionality is presented by combining only two categories, adding to another measurable type.

Usually, these categories are built from gender and another descriptive term. Ethiopia has the most disaggregated MEAL data, combining the age factor into the categories. This shows a focus on gender mainstreaming and SADD. We can assume this has three reasons. Either an apparent misunderstanding of what intersectionality is, which can be based on the already existing lack of clear definitions in the IASC policy, or the need for more opportunities to translate intersectional goals into the measurement of humanitarian practice. Thirdly, the harsh competition to get funding and the simultaneous culture of severe lack of funding also might be one reason for a simplification or homogenization of groups (Manjoo, 2011 and Nicholas & Agius, 2017 in Michelis, 2020) instead of a whole intersectional approach and the consequent results in disaggregation done with single categories (Slim, 2018), as the finding of *Table 3* shows. Simplification can, therefore, occur because of a lack of means. However, lack of means is also the reason for ongoing simplification without improvement - the start of a vicious circle.

8.4 Getting the Professional Perspective

One of the main findings of the literature review is that research has ignored the positions and insights of the actual human beings working within the humanitarian response regarding the state

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[28] in the form of reached numbers

of intersectionality in humanitarian response. In this section, the aim is to close this research gap and make the voices of humanitarians heard by exploring the main findings of the analysis of policy documents and data with them. The explored themes structure the following discussion.

8.4.1 Definition Issues

Based on the assumptions from previous steps of this thesis' analysis that the missing statement of a clear definition of intersectionality in humanitarian response might lead to unclear actions and aims within various actors, losing the critical feminist lens of the original concept, the interviewees' knowledge of intersectionality emerged as a relevant topic for the interviews.

Indeed, in most cases, there was some hesitation, and I needed to ensure the interviewees that no wrong answers were possible. I could notice a divide between personal opinion, often strongly in line with Crenshaw's views, as the quote below indicates, and the opinion formed to match and conform with their work environment.

> *"It's multiple factors coming together - Let's say discriminatory factors, coming together to - on particular individuals or groups and maybe worsening the situation or condition those individuals or groups are in. So, in terms of maybe humanitarian assistance, that would be an individual having several humanitarian conditions or factors, and by them being together they're either hindered or enabled to access aid or affected further in a way, in this, in the condition they're experiencing."* -
> **An interviewee's definition of Humanitarian Intersectionality**

This internal conflict between personal opinion and the acknowledgment of oppression and injustice, which aligns with the aim of the core concept of intersectionality, which wants us to understand and dismantle work-related experiences, is one theme that comes up at various times throughout the interviews. It can be described as a clash between conceptual and passion-driven knowledge and the practice of a regular job, which is rather focused on technical competencies than explicit links to intersectional thinking:

> *"It probably is where it is done the best, you know - it is covered [academic programs]. We did talk a lot about the agency, the justice, and the injustices, and relationships and state, and so on. - But then, when you start working in the organizations, this is becoming tricky because a lot of training and capacity development is really focused on job training, software training, and so on, project management training. [...] So I don't think it is fully embedded. [...] And you know, it is implicit only, there's no explicit link to intersectionality - And no explicit link to social justice or injustice*

and, and no explicit links to transformative agenda" - **An interviewee's struggle between personal and work-related understanding of intersectionality**

One positive aspect to notice is that the humanitarian practitioners notice that "*it's [intersectionality] used very little, actually. So, I understand there's a lack of clarity*" (An interviewee). This awareness of their internal conflict and criticism of the lack of clear policy definition on the adaptation of intersectionality, is the first step towards critical change-making. A clear definition needs to be given to humanitarian workers, especially if they are unfamiliar with the term intersectionality; otherwise, it leads to confusion, as seen in this thesis' discussion. This can lead to making sense of the word themselves based on their work environment when asked for an understanding, as it happened during one of the interviews:

> *"And at inter- like let's say. Cluster now, intersectionality. I'm trying just to use the right term because again, if we think of sections [referring to internal working-streams]"* - **An interviewee's misunderstanding of intersectionality**

As has been shown, intersectionality is, as a term, yet to be fully present in daily humanitarian work. Nonetheless, intent can be felt when reading policies and plans and talking to the experts. Intersectionality has, as previous research has already shown, tried to be implemented in strategies like the CHS within the humanitarian sphere. This is also how the interviewees see the attempt at translating an intersectional approach to be adapted in humanitarian practice:

> *"Right. I mean, CHS is a strategic focus, but it doesn't look into the whole issue of injustice relationships. It only touches upon it, like fairly lightly, I would say."* - **An interviewee on intersectionality in strategies**

> *"So, academically, I remember learning about intersectionality, but in daily work, yes, it's embedded within, but we don't use those concepts. Usually, we use different terms like maybe inclusion or leaving no one behind. Those are some of the examples which sort of interrelate with that concept of intersectionality."* - **Interviewee's view on the translation of intersectionality into practice**

More than one interviewee mentioned how different the translation is depending on cluster context. Here, the protection cluster is seen as the primary contributor to an intersectional mindset in humanitarian response. This clearly shows that clusters are not collaborating in the most meaningful sense since various mandates and philosophical viewpoints lead to different activities.

This has little to do with the collaborative global response to one crisis as the cluster approach has had in mind.

> *"[...] [T]hat touches on relationships and kind of, but, but it's definitely not with the full attention. I think some sectors may be better. So maybe the protection sector is where there's more focus on the sensitivities and rights-based approach. And it's where these relationships and justice and injustice and the role of duty barriers are much better recognized."* **- Interviewees see protection cluster as role model**

8.4.2   Utilization of Intersectionality

This embedment of intersectional language and a slight intersectional sense of formulating guidelines can, nonetheless, be seen as a successful translation and travel of intersectional thoughts into humanitarian response since like Cho Cho et al. (2013, quoted in Hill & Bilge, 2016) states that what is most crucial is that intersectionality is utilized and not how it is named. This use can look very different depending on the work description, which the interview partners widely criticized. The interviewees have often seen intersectional thinking as beneficial for their work but themselves too isolated from or in competition with, other clusters, coordinators, sections, etc., to feel able to utilize an impactful and holistic intersectional approach. This trend is visible when looking into how one interviewee outlines their daily work progress:

> *"I encounter [intersectionality] in lots of different ways. I can talk about, maybe firstly, an overview of what my role is and how my role needs to integrate an intersectional approach. So first one, part of my role is to work with the [agency name removed] led clusters, and in that role, I lead an internal working group bringing together what we call various cross-cutting issues.*
>
> *[There are roles working] on disability inclusion, [...] on GBV risk mitigation, someone on localization, accountability, child safeguarding, etc. And I think a lot of the work that we do as a working group is trying to get more reflection of an intersectional approach which requires input from all of us, not just one thematic in isolation.*
>
> *There is also a recognition that there's a need for an intersectional approach, but there's also, it seems, almost like competition between [the different sections/roles]- trying to maintain the space, trying to push for recognition of those specific issues [...]."* - **An interviewee on the practice of isolation instead on holistic intersectional approach**

When talking about the actual use of intersectionality and opening the discussion about whether SADD is intersectionality or still gender mainstreaming, the interview partners mostly agreed that, in practice, the humanitarian response often falls back to other theories and concepts. This consequently often results in the attempt to include intersectionality to dismantle power relations and oppression, as one report of the International Rescue Committee (2020) has stated its potential for humanitarian action fails. At this point, the topic of political interventions in what humanitarian workers can or cannot do in their activities was an emerging theme in my interviews. Even though recognizing the importance of including various vulnerable groups might be there, it is only sometimes possible to act upon it. So, for example, for LTGBQIA+ persona to not label and report might, in fact, be the more critical approach to assure a safe humanitarian response[29].

> *"The sector uses a lot - things like gender mainstreaming or age, gender diversity mainstreaming. But this is, this does not equal, does not mean unpacking the relationship power relationship and does not equal addressing injustices within these relationships.*
>
> *The emerging topics on, for example, LGBTQ rights it's quite new on the trend, and it will take quite some time to penetrate into the humanitarian sector. Not forgetting the context we are working in."*
> - **An interviewee on failing to dismantle power relations but acknowledging difficulties in shortcomings**

As we have seen when exploring the MEAL data of the HRPs, humanitarian clusters are attempting to make their work visible by displaying disaggregated data, which is their answer towards APP (Accountability for Affected Population) and recent humanitarian actions idea of taking intersectional ideas into their activities and accountability, as also humanitarian actors are analyzing the situation:

> *"[...] understanding that an individual group may be affected because of their different multiple characteristics and how we are looking at it from the monitoring point of view is through disaggregated data"* - **An interviewee on the current attempt of monitoring of intersectionality**

However, voices are getting louder, questioning whether disaggregated data is the best practice to visualize humanitarian response and showing the adaptation of an intersectional approach. Since these data cannot show the prioritization and answer crucial questions of access and actual

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[29] taking into account that the actual activities have indeed recognized the vulnerability of this community

response, the humanitarian community needs to start asking the right questions of access, concrete action taken, and intersecting vulnerability:

> *"I'm going beyond just sex and age disaggregation and going beyond just disaggregation, but really focusing on reporting on how you are reaching? How are you firstly determining who's most at risk? Secondly, how are you reaching them, not just saying, you know, we will prioritize these groups, that that's not enough. What are you concretely doing to target these furthest left behind?"*
> - **An interviewee's reflection on disaggregated data**

8.4.3 Qualitative Data Relevance

The consequent question is, which kind of data assures better implementation of an intersectional approach and is more adequate in indicating intersecting issues? The answer might be qualitative data in various forms. This can enable humanitarian practitioners to understand the impact of who they reach, who they do not reach, and especially opens up the possibility of understanding the limits of their response. Here, how accountability is talked about might need to change to achieve these voiced goals. Often the goal is to "measure", but as language is directing our thinking, this often leads to generating quantitative, measurable data, *"[b]ut numbers don't talk numbers - Is only numbers"* (An interviewee). The quality of monitoring and the power of open communication between various stakeholders of humanitarian action were the themes the humanitarian practitioners voiced. These wishes were often summarized in the call for a more transformative and non-traditional view on humanitarian response and monitoring thereof, as the example below shows.

> *"If you say measurable, it may suggest that there is a, a measure or a figure. So, disaggregation is one thing to maybe understand the scale and distribution of the different people who are benefiting or are receiving some assistance. But, I think what is more important is kind of [...] more of an evidence [...] coming from different perspectives, non-traditional perspectives. And through methods that are not traditional."* - **An interviewee's reflection on transformational data collection**

However, communication with the affected population itself might be, in theory, one step toward achieving a better understanding of the quality, impact, and influence of humanitarian response activities. Still, in practice, this can, due to access issues, also reinforce power struggles for the vulnerable PIN:

"Because if you run key informants' interviews with community leaders, it's a classic perspective that you have, right?. And in many cultures, or circumstances, this would be men, old men representing communities. And that they might have some reflection on relevance, and they even have, might have reflections on the intersectionality, but this is not the point. - The point is actually to seek the perspective of a lot of the actual people." - **An interviewee on the issues of access**

Therefore, this method is often inadequate to uncover the power struggles and oppressions intersectional theory wants to dismantle. However, including more qualitative data and some key informant interviews in the humanitarian monitoring practice would be a first step to having a more inclusive approach and, with that, might smooth the way for a more embedded holistic humanitarian intersectional point of view, including nontraditional, critical thinking and development of new methods for an intersectional humanitarian approach.

8.4.4   Funding Flexibility/Targeted

According to my interviewees, thinking in humanitarian response is formed mainly from the demands coming from the top. This can be either donors or leadership, leading to again stress and confusion about the meaningfulness of intersectional approaches:

"I think it's not so easy because you know donors. For example, there's a strong push to reach the biggest number rather than reaching the most at risk, which requires more investment of resources, more time-consuming, etc." - **An interviewee on donor's push to quantitative numbers**

"It's the most country teams, for example, now in their perspective are just following what the donors are asking. Or what headquarter is asking, headquarter asking based on, um, what they think the donors will need." - **An interviewee on top-down relationships**

With this, we see that donors can have a deciding influence on how humanitarian organizations are and can carry out their activities. Here, the theme of flexible funding came up in the discussions. The general consensus was that this might bear the opportunity to open up the utilization of funds to where it is most needed. If funding is not tied to one project, as in the example given in the quote below, the pressure to finish and hurry to the next one, so the hope could open up the possibilities to go in more depth into questions of qualitative monitoring.

"In some cases, it is a funding problem. Last year when I was part of the Responding Poland, we had funding for evaluation, and we were actually explicitly, we didn't call it intersection. But we

really wanted to collect the feedback. Different groups at particular risks and groups, people, families, and individuals. And collect their perspective. So that would be a, you know, that was an attempt, and we had money. But it was just impossible with the pressure of project delivery." - **An interviewee on the issue of project deadlines**

However, in the last years, more flexibility has already become noticeable, and with the right will implement a more transformative and more intersectional approach, from the side of the organizations and clusters themselves, this could, according to my interviewees, be possible with the intelligent investigation and if there is the will to *"establish a communication channel"* (An interviewee). These views are almost dystopian since the strategy wish often comes from the petitioners themselves but has not yet translated into knowledge-building procedures and policies in every section of humanitarian response, leading to an unwillingness to implement a holistic implementation of selecting meaningful intersectional data. This can be seen in the critique voiced below, regarding meaningless data requests and wrong investment decisions from the leadership:

> *"[ ] And then when it's reported, is it used in the end? Yes. Or it's, it's just pumped into reports just to fill the tables."* - **An interviewee on the question if meaningful data is collected**

> *"Yeah, because, because would you really want to find the money for it? That is possible, right?. But I mean, you need to be able to, you know, focus on that. And how do we get there to have that focus on awareness raising and education? I. Yeah, I mean, that goes back to the leadership in the humanitarian sector."* - **An interviewee on the issue of the willingness of humanitarian leadership**

8.4.5   Capacity Issues

These various issues of including an intersectional approach are combined, significantly impacting the working reality in practical humanitarian response. The effects are leading to one of the main criticisms by my interviewees: the lack of coordinated response and communication between the various steps, levels, and requests. We can, therefore, say that in practice, sadly, the will to improve by being critical and trying to implement intersectional lenses in practice clashes with the capacities of the actors in the field, resulting in an exposed top-down leadership toward humanitarian colleagues in the field. These, as mentioned in the interviews, consequently, are dealing with an increased stress level, less time for various tasks, and an increasing lack of

understanding of the importance of multiple requests. At this point, the humanitarian practice needs to reconsider if the wish for increased critical thinking really has had the desired effect.

> *"And the country teams who are under-resourced are put under the pressure to produce that are on disability, that are on gender, that are on affected accountability, that are on this. Like these multiple requests coming from different angles in an uncoordinated way without a clear purpose for it, without showcasing the relevance of having this."* - **An interviewee on the evolving top-down requests.**

The most critical step to achieving an intersectional approach that can be considered impactful is to build up capacities on all levels to withstand increased workload. Increased capabilities also mean that the sensitivity and knowledge of why data is required and why an intersectional approach can be positive for one's humanitarian effort are growing, which consequently might lead to more transformative action towards a more holistic approach.

> *"Building these, you know, massively massive capacities of people, capacities, I mean skills and attitudes of people in terms of how to approach people of concern, how to understand these relationships. I think, I mean that would be, you know, that potentially could be the biggest change. If, you know, if people. Get more sensitive and basically use that and are able to apply that sensitivity lens in everything they do. And that will be probably more important than any, you know, donor funding."* - **An interviewee on the impact of capacity building**

8.4.6 Willingness for transformation

In conclusion, building capabilities and sensitives is a way to coordinate approaches to humanitarian response globally in a more impactful way. At this moment, humanitarian practitioners still see their own "working world" as segmented from including intersectionality. They perceive pressure in their working reality because of the emergence of competition between different sections and inclusion initiatives to gain recognition and resulting funding. This phenomenon, mainly felt at the headquarters level, can be restricting according to the interviewees. This divide is a huge obstacle to reaching a holistic, intersectional approach. The call for humanitarian leadership to get started with intersectionality is high. As well as the call for a more coordinated intersectional approach, the lack of a streamlined policy that really focuses on intersectionality was highly criticized. However, even though some change is seen and are slowly implemented, here the "*Bridge Tool*" for easing the process of HPC is mentioned frequently; the

outlook of achieving an intersectional approach can be summarized by the need to dismantle and reorganize the humanitarian system:

> *"So if the leadership in the humanitarian sector is primarily old white men, you know, that, you know, that will be difficult to overcome."* - **An interviewee on the need to dismantle the system**

> *"You are climbing a mountain, you start very strong, and then you know in few weeks' time you start becoming a bit slower and then with it comes to mid-year or so people start becoming exhausted [...]"* - **An interviewee's metaphor on the humanitarian project year**

9. Conclusion and Further Research

This thesis provided an overview of how intersectionality is adapted to humanitarian response by following the various steps from policy, planning, and implementation. Moreover, this thesis can be seen as a starting point for opening discussions about an inclusive humanitarian response from the academic debate and high-level governance decisions to include the voices of actual practitioners of humanitarian response activities in the initial emergency response. This thesis shows the access point for a humanitarian intersectional approach and its more durable solution strategy.

Analyzing data from humanitarian policies revealed that one of the main difficulties is the struggle to define intersectionality and what it means in humanitarian response. The language used when discussing themes of intersecting vulnerabilities is, for the most part, intervened with the concept of gender mainstreaming. Distinction from the approach of gender mainstreaming, therefore, is an essential step towards a more successful adaptation of intersectionality into humanitarian response. This confusion, already starting within the IASC policy, can be seen through all stages of humanitarian response implementation in the HPC. It is also one main critique voiced by the interviewed practitioners, who are wishing for a more detailed guideline on intersectionality.

The lack of clear definition and, consequently, a lack of explicit planning offensive leads to the fact that there is yet to be an entirely holistically implemented intersectional approach which consequently means that intersectionality's aim of disclosing power struggles and oppression for the most vulnerable PIN is not yet achieved. This resulted in the main finding that there is still a long way to go to fully implement the thought of intersectionality in the critical-feminist way that Crenshaw intended.

Even though some intersectional ideas aiming to disclose oppression in the sense of the original concept can be found in the IASC policy, the critical understanding of intersectionality is diminishing at every step toward implementation. It transforms into a more operational picture in the actual action planning and execution. This can be seen by the fallback to single-category disaggregation when talking about a PIN vulnerability, mainly focusing on SADD, leaving the practitioners hanging between their acknowledgment of oppression and injustice, which aligns with the aim of the core concept of intersectionality, and the practice of their job. Critically speaking, this can be summarized as a neoliberalist development, where intersectionality is included to "sound good" but not for its critical positive impact on APP.

There is a need to build capabilities and understanding of the concept and a willingness to transform the thinking of how humanitarian response is rolled out. There is a need for more internal communication between various clusters, coordinators, and sections to enable an interlinked and time-effective response without internal funding concurrence. Such an internal collaboration has the power to focus on intersectional themes and with that will improve how the humanitarian community is identifying, reaching and supporting the ones most at risk. However, it is positive to note that willingness at the operational level is there, and starting points to a more people-centered humanitarian response are in the discussion. This acknowledgment and self-reflection can be considered very powerful in a Marxist feminist reflective sense.

9.1 Further Research

This thesis has aimed to show how intersectionality is implemented in the humanitarian system we have in place in 2023. However, more research is needed to dive deeper into the impact of the response after coming to understand how the humanitarian response is outlined and implemented. For future research projects that aim to continue the discussion, there is a need to further develop the connection with practitioners. This has the power to catalyze innovative thinking in executing humanitarian response activities. Here, the top governance level of the humanitarian community needs to be part of the discussion as inclusion can avoid ongoing top-down leadership by opening up an inclusive exchange of ideas on all levels.

More focus on transformation hopefully can open doors to a more holistic intersectional approach in the future, enabling the humanitarian community to have better access to support the most vulnerable.

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11. Appendix

Table 1 - List of relevant themes and their frequency in IASC policy

Theme	Percentage of usage
SAAD	100%
Children	96%
IDP	92%
Disability	92%
Elderly	63%
Returnees	58%
Refugees	58%
Host Communities	33%
Migrants	13 %
Strategy - GBV	79 %
Strategy - PSEA (Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse)	25%

Table 2 - Operating Clusters with available MEAL data

Cluster Name	Part in which plans	Disaggregation Status
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	All but Afghanistan	Disaggregated
Coordination and Common Services	All	Never Disaggregated
Education	All	Disaggregated (except Ethiopia)
Livelihoods	All but Ethiopia and Afghanistan	Disaggregated
Food Security	All	Disaggregated
Health	All	Disaggregated
Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance	Just Iraq	Never Disaggregated
Protection - Child Protection - GBV	All	Often just overall Protection disaggregated
Shelter and Non-Food Items	All	Disaggregated
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	All	Disaggregated
Nutrition	All but Iraq	Disaggregated
Logistics	Just Nigeria and South Sudan	Never Disaggregated
Mine Action	Just South Sudan and Afghanistan	Never Disaggregated
Housing, land and property (HLP)	Just South Sudan and Afghanistan	Never Disaggregated
Refugee Response	Just South Sudan	Never Disaggregated
Early Recovery	Just Nigeria	Disaggregated

Table 3 - Range and Accountability of Reported Disaggregated Data

Category	Used by # of plans	Did not reach the target/ or none reached in X percent of the cases
Elderly - Men	1 (Ethiopia)	ca. 65 % of the cases
Elderly - Women	1 (Ethiopia)	ca. 68 % of the cases
Idps in-camp	1 (Iraq)	ca. 39 % of the cases
Idps out-of-camp	1 (Iraq)	ca. 34 % of the cases
Combination-idp-<1-Girls	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 75 % of the cases
Combination-idp-<1-Boys	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 71 % of the cases
Combination-idp-1-5-Girls	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 75 % of the cases
Combination-idp-1-5-Boys	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 75 % of the cases
Combination-idp-6-17-Girls	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 84 % of the cases
Combination-idp-6-17-Boys	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 83 % of the cases
Combination-idp-18-59-Men	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 83 % of the cases
Combination-idp-18-59-Women	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 77 % of the cases
Combination-idp-+60-Men	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 78 % of the cases
Combination-idp-+60-Women	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 69 % of the cases
Combination-returnees-<1-Girls	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 78 % of the cases
Combination-returnees-<1-Boys	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 80 % of the cases
Combination-returnees-1-5-Girls	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 87 % of the cases
Combination-returnees-1-5-Boys	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 87 % of the cases
Combination-returnees-6-17-Girls	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 93 % of the cases
Combination-returnees-6-17-Boys	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 93 % of the cases

Combination-returnees-18-59-Men	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 93 % of the cases
Combination-returnees-18-59-Women	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 86 % of the cases
Combination-returnees-+60-Men	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 91 % of the cases
Combination-returnees-+60-Women	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 82 % of the cases
Combination-hostCommunities-<1-Girls	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 82 % of the cases
Combination-hostCommunities-<1-Boys	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 82 % of the cases
Combination-hostCommunities-1-5-Girls	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 94 % of the cases
Combination-hostCommunities-1-5-Boys	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 92 % of the cases
Combination-hostCommunities-6-17-Girls	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 94 % of the cases
Combination-hostCommunities-6-17-Boys	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 94 % of the cases
Combination-hostCommunities-18-59-Men	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 97 % of the cases
Combination-hostCommunities-18-59-Women	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 94 % of the cases
Combination-hostCommunities-+60-Men	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 79 % of the cases
Combination-hostCommunities-+60-Women	1 (Nigeria)	ca. 79 % of the cases
People displaced in 2021 - Male	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 47 % of the cases

People displaced in 2021 - Female	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 50 % of the cases
People displaced in 2021 - Boys	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 65 % of the cases
People displaced in 2021 - Girls	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 61 % of the cases
Returnees at place of return - Male	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 93 % of the cases
Returnees at place of return - Female	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 93 % of the cases
Returnees at place of return - Boys	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 90 % of the cases
Returnees at place of return - Girls	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 94 % of the cases
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Male	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 96 % of the cases
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Female	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 93 % of the cases
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Boys	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 98 % of the cases
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Girls	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 98 % of the cases
Natural disaster-affected non-displaced people - Male	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 90 % of the cases
Natural disaster-affected non-displaced people - Female	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 91 % of the cases
Natural disaster-affected non-displaced people - Boys	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 91 % of the cases
Natural disaster-affected non-displaced people - Girls	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 92 % of the cases
COVID-19 Hospitalisations - Male	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 99 % of the cases

COVID-19 Hospitalisations - Female	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 99 % of the cases
COVID-19 Hospitalisations - Boys	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 99 % of the cases
COVID-19 Hospitalisations - Girls	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 99 % of the cases
Conflict-affected non-displaced people - Male	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 56 % of the cases
Conflict-affected non-displaced people - Female	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 61 % of the cases
Conflict-affected non-displaced people - Boys	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 50 % of the cases
Conflict-affected non-displaced people - Girls	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 50 % of the cases
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Male	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 86 % of the cases
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Female	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 86 % of the cases
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Boys	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 98 % of the cases
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Girls	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 98 % of the cases
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Male	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 53 % of the cases
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Female	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 50 % of the cases
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Boys	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 59 % of the cases

Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Girls	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 58 % of the cases
Severely Disabled - Male	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 99 % of the cases
Severely Disabled - Female	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 99 % of the cases
Severely Disabled - Boys	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 99 % of the cases
Severely Disabled - Girls	1 (Afghanistan)	ca. 96 % of the cases

Interview - Invitation e-mail

Dear XX,
Thanks again for your interest in supporting me by being part of my master's thesis.
With this mail, I would love to fill you in with further information about the aim and topic of my thesis as well as the anticipated course of the interview.
I anticipate having interviews in the first weeks of April; please let me know if this suits you. So we can find a time which is most convenient for you.
Please let me know if you have any idea who of your colleagues would be interested in participating in such research so I can further develop my interview data.

Thank you so much again,
 Julia

Background of the thesis:
Organizations and agencies are slowly becoming aware of the differences in vulnerabilities of their beneficiaries and changing the way action plans and programming of humanitarian responses are presented during the Humanitarian Project Cycle (HPC).

Intersectionality and its promised increased effectiveness, transparency, and accountability toward the affected population are increasingly important when actors discuss and present humanitarian action. Voices of critique, as Terrell (2021) claims, that the attempt to adopt intersectionality has changed only the language partitioners are using in their policies and planning documents but that nothing of this change is translated into outcomes and actual programming of humanitarian action in a country-specific context. The claim here is that the adaptation of intersectionality in humanitarian action has nothing to do with the original critical sense of the concept. Therefore, the question is whether intersectionality is yet again one overused "buzzword".

Therefore, this thesis aims to investigate the change of intersectionality when adopted in the different steps of humanitarian action context.
Interviews:
One of the main findings in my literature review has been that research has ignored the positions and insights of the actual human beings working within the humanitarian response. I had the vision to include exactly these stakeholders of the HPC in my own study. For this, I consider semi-structured interviews the best method since they give people a space to anonymously voice their opinions and get their experience and input acknowledged.
What does that mean for you as participants in my interviews:
- Agreeing to take part in a 20-30 minute interview via teams (or another platform of your choosing) - I attached a consent form in this mail summarizing the main points.
- Your data will be protected. Meaning, that responses to the interview questions will be anonymized, and the data will be used for the thesis only
- The thesis will be publicly available at LUP Student Papers
- The interview will aim to cover some main relevant themes. However, the way of our conversation and focus is free to choose

Preliminary Themes, which will be further backed up with specific questions during the interview:
- Intersectionality - What does it mean to you
- Utilization - Focus on SADD
- Accountability - Monitoring intersectionality
- Future of Intersectionality

Interview Guide

Intersectionality

- What does intersectionality mean to you?
- How do you encounter intersectionality in your work life?
- Do you see an organizational effort to include intersectionality?
- Funding is crucial for humanitarian activities - Do you see the inclusion of more and more intersectional language as a result of donor wishes?
- Do you see a difference between the visions of HQ and Field Colleagues regarding intersectionality?

- **Utilization**
  - Which difficulties do you/your team encounter when implementing intersectionality?
  - Where do you see difficulties in taking geographical/situational contextualization into account when planning humanitarian response?
  - In practice, there is a focus on SADD - What advantages do you see in this approach?
  - Is this not excluding other realities and intersecting categories of identities, such as for example: LGBTQIA+? (which is mentioned in policy but not in plans)
  - Humanitarian and Development Activities are increasingly intervening - is this an issue when discussing intersectionality?
    - Would it be helpful to exclude the initial emergency response from the discussion since it is hard to oversee the intersectional issues at the initial phase?

- **Accountability - Monitoring intersectionality**
  - With the available resources: do you think the implementation intersectionality is measurable?
  - What needs to change so that reporting on response activities is more present? - Less than 35 percent of humanitarian response plans are reporting on MEAL data in 2021
  - When reporting on humanitarian response, the data is mostly represented on simple labels and categories - Do you have an idea how these could be more inclusive, not to simplify a person's identity?
    - This seems like a clash between talk and reality, do you agree?

- **Future of Intersectionality**
  - The future of intersectionality - Where would you like to see development in humanitarian practice?

Interview Consent Form

I consent to my data in the form of

Answers, opinions, ideas and other personal insights to the interview questions

being processed by Julia Mühlhauser for the following purpose:

of the researcher's master thesis investigating the change of intersectionality when adopted in the different steps of humanitarian action context. With it chances and challenges. The thesis will be,after passing, public available on LUP Student Papers

Information

The personal data will be processed in the following way:

The interview will be recorded so that I can transcribe and analyse it. The file will not be shared with anyone. I am the only person who will have access to it.

The participant's data will be protected. I will be the only person having access to this data and the data will not be shared with third parties. The responses to the interview questions will be anonymized and the data will be used for the thesis only. The recording will be deleted after the passing of the thesis.

You have the right to withdraw your consent at any time. You do this by contacting the researcher directly (ju6021mu-s@student.lu.se). However, data included in results that have already been obtained will not be affected by the withdrawal of your consent.

I consent to Julia Mühlhauser processing personal data about me in accordance with the above stated utilization.

Date:	Signature:
City :	Name in Block letters:

Reported Data per HRP Matrix

How to read the Matrix:

not aimed to reach
none reached
less reached than aimed for
exact target reached
reached without target
percentage of reached

HRP Afghanistan 2021 / Education in Emergencies-Cluster

	Badakhshan	Badghis	Baghlan	Balkh	Bamyan	Daykundi	Farah	Faryab	Ghazni	Ghor	Hilmand	Hirat	Jawzjan	Kabul	Kandahar	Kapisa	Khost	Kunar	Kunduz	Laghman	Logar	Nangarhar	Nimroz	Nuristan	Paktika	Paktya	Panjsher	Parwan	Samangan	Sar-e-Pul	Takhar	Uruzgan	Wardak	Zabul
Total	-80.7	-70.3	-61.0	-89.5	-98.4	none reach	-53.6	-45.7	-79.4	-66.0	-87.0	-81.6	-90.9	-90.8	-55.3	-69.8	-85.4	-39.9	-56.3	-90.5	-32.3	-47.5	none reach	none reach	none reach	-82.3	none reach	-83.8	-88.3	-98.4	-95.8	-63.4	-56.4	-45.2
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boys	-57.4	-47.4	-58.1	-85.1	-99.8	none reach	-16.7	-29.6	-81.3	-5.5	-74.3	-76.8	-89.6	-85.1	13.2	-79.9	-90.9	-21.8	-38.5	-80.0	-11.2	-15.5	none reach	none reach	none reach	-94.9	none reach	-86.0	-89.7	-98.4	-94.0	13.7	-55.6	65.3
Girls	-60.7	-47.1	-24.1	-71.9	-92.3	none reach	-39.2	27.5	-10.0	-60.2	-58.7	-55.4	-71.3	-65.3	-13.3	12.6	-59.6	31.7	-25.6	-74.6	151.6	43.0	none reach	none reach	none reach	-16.8	none reach	-29.7	-52.5	-96.3	-94.0	-37.5	94.7	-14.3
People displaced in 2021 - Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
People displaced in 2021 - Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
People displaced in 2021 - Boys	-85.2	-24.1	-85.7	-94.8	-98.0	none reach	-92.7	-80.2	196.5	-55.3	-49.4	-74.7	-91.7	none reach	30.1	-85.4	-28.1	-70.3	-27.6	-41.2	33.7	-52.4	none reach	none reach	none reach	-51.9	none reach	none reach	-22.0	none reach	-92.2	-2.0	72.6	-88.1
People displaced in 2021 - Girls	-79.9	3.1	-80.6	-93.0	3.4	none reach	-93.5	-73.1	1420.4	-39.4	-31.4	-9.8	-89.3	none reach	16.2	-9.3	-2.5	-59.7	-1.7	9.7	80.9	-14.1	none reach	none reach	none reach	735.0	none reach	none reach	284.3	none reach	-91.6	-42.6	708.0	-83.8
Returnees at place of return - Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returnees at place of return - Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returnees at place of return - Boys	-69.1	-44.1	-64.1	-83.5	none reach	none reach	-65.9	-63.4	none reach	4.8	-48.8	78.1	-44.0	28.0	none reach	-92.8	none reach	none reach	-79.3	-74.3	4.9	-87.3	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	33.3	none reach	-92.6	-96.7	51.8	none reach	-85.4
Returnees at place of return - Girls	-58.1	-24.2	-51.3	-65.4	none reach	none reach	-53.7	-50.3	none reach	42.3	-30.5	351.7	-23.7	191.4	none reach	-54.6	none reach	none reach	-72.6	-74.9	42.2	-77.1	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	837.9	none reach	-82.2	-96.4	-35.4	none reach	-80.1
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural disaster-affected non-displaced people - Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural disaster-affected non-displaced people - Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural disaster-affected non-displaced people - Boys	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach
Natural disaster-affected non-displaced people - Girls	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach
COVID-19 Hospitalisations - Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COVID-19 Hospitalisations - Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COVID-19 Hospitalisations - Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COVID-19 Hospitalisations - Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conflict-affected non-displaced people - Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conflict-affected non-displaced people - Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conflict-affected non-displaced people - Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conflict-affected non-displaced people - Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Boys	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Girls	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Severely Disabled - Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Severely Disabled - Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Severely Disabled - Boys	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach
Severely Disabled - Girls	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach	none reach

HRP Afghanistan 2021 / Emergency Shelter and NFI Cluster

	Badakhshan	Badghis	Baghlan	Balkh	Bamyan	Daykundi	Farah	Faryab	Ghazni	Ghor	Hilmand	Hirat	Jawzjan	Kabul	Kandahar	Kapisa	Khost	Kunar	Kunduz	Laghman	Logar	Nangarhar	Nimroz	Nuristan	Paktika	Paktya	Panjsher	Parwan	Samangan	Sar-e-Pul	Takhar	Uruzgan	Wardak	Zabul
Total Reached	-6.0	100.1	-16.0	-70.3	-0.6	74.8	-28.4	-21.1	41.8	68.3	71.2	-58.4	-42.8	82.9	303.0	30.0	-59.4	-6.4	115.5	-63.7	-83.0	45.3	-91.2	-79.6	-75.2	-44.4	-75.9	-78.8	-22.4	-85.7	-36.5	88.2	207.6	54.4
Male	-18.7	20.0	-27.4	-82.4	-34.8	20.5	-67.0	-46.6	-29.8	-23.8	21.5	-88.2	-57.5	29.6	270.8	-7.9	-58.9	-6.7	22.0	-68.7	-84.1	31.2	-97.7	-79.7	-79.4	-56.5	-84.0	-85.7	-32.6	-90.4	-59.6	41.2	133.4	9.7
Female	4.0	111.9	-12.0	-71.7	6.0	133.4	-18.6	-5.6	23.0	77.3	100.3	-32.2	-40.4	102.4	264.3	37.9	-55.7	7.0	188.3	-59.1	-81.1	38.6	-83.6	-79.4	-78.7	-54.3	-80.5	-76.8	-16.2	-83.2	12.4	67.5	236.1	13.1
Boys	-10.2	130.9	-6.3	-60.4	9.0	77.1	-8.0	-17.2	81.9	125.3	77.8	-28.7	-41.5	93.1	320.7	47.4	-61.9	-23.5	138.9	-65.0	-81.9	38.5	-82.4	-80.5	-74.1	-41.3	-72.1	-77.4	-22.3	-84.8	-48.3	105.9	228.1	85.5
Girls	3.6	160.2	1.5	-67.2	21.2	104.8	12.7	-2.0	115.9	166.9	91.2	11.4	-30.0	118.8	336.8	56.5	-60.0	2.1	175.8	-61.0	-82.4	67.9	-66.0	-78.7	-70.0	-29.3	-68.2	-73.5	-17.1	-82.4	-29.9	129.1	250.5	91.2
People displaced in 2021 -	30.5	476.7	20.9	-76.6	496.1	1570.1	-27.8	39.5	654.5	36.7	none reached	38.1	none reached	none reached	104.5	693.6	157.7	67.0	430.7	328.0	545.0	40.3	none reached	-87.0	none reached	296.9	-80.5	512.2	451.3	-64.3	43.2	none reached	1530.8	none reached
People displaced in 2021 - Male	12.3	492.4	4.6	-66.3	646.2	2097.9	-19.8	26.2	618.3	32.3	390.0	170.7	-89.6	none reached	158.5	492.4	208.9	84.8	513.0	286.9	473.3	36.8	none reached	-82.1	none reached	268.2	-81.6	469.0	380.4	-67.8	124.0	none reached	1439.7	none reached
People displaced in 2021 - Female	-16.0	504.6	21.7	-36.9	494.3	1308.0	70.6	-0.5	875.5	292.3	661.6	360.2	-31.3	none reached	848.4	564.3	80.7	15.6	327.3	151.5	294.4	53.1	none reached	-53.1	none reached	302.7	-85.6	351.9	264.3	-72.0	-14.7	-28.3	1162.7	87.4
People displaced in 2021 - Boys	0.6	537.0	25.0	-61.2	521.6	1483.5	85.6	11.6	990.0	293.5	509.3	378.8	-6.3	-93.2	866.8	526.8	93.6	16.5	352.3	169.9	317.9	111.0	5.1	-44.4	none reached	403.1	-87.8	636.0	278.6	-70.0	7.8	12.7	1165.9	72.3
Returnees at place of return -	-97.9	-94.2	-99.2	none reached	-98.7	-98.4	-99.7	-99.6	-97.5	-99.2	none reached	-99.8	none reached	-89.7	-71.4	-98.6	-86.1	-60.6	-99.6	-95.1	-97.3	-80.0	-99.7	5100.0	none reached	-91.5	none reached	-98.6	-97.3	-99.3	-99.5	none reached	-95.6	-70.2
Returnees at place of return - Male	-83.5	-54.2	-96.7	none reached	-91.4	-88.0	-97.8	-96.7	-83.0	-94.0	none reached	-98.9	none reached	-61.2	-42.4	-90.0	-75.7	-57.6	-96.0	-81.7	-93.8	-71.5	-97.9	5100.0	none reached	-90.7	none reached	-90.1	-80.9	-96.1	-96.0	none reached	-71.2	-48.3
Returnees at place of return - Boys	-90.2	-73.1	-96.7	none reached	-94.6	-92.8	-98.7	-98.0	-89.5	-96.2	none reached	-99.2	none reached	-70.0	-61.1	-94.0	-81.9	-70.9	-97.5	-87.8	-95.3	-72.9	-98.8	2700.0	none reached	-92.9	none reached	-94.6	-88.2	-97.5	-97.6	none reached	-82.0	-62.5
Returnees at place of return - Girls	-79.5	-43.5	-94.0	none reached	-90.0	-85.4	-97.3	-96.0	-80.2	-92.1	none reached	-98.6	none reached	-60.0	-55.6	-88.1	-79.9	-69.3	-95.7	-83.6	-94.5	-70.9	-97.5	2700.0	none reached	-92.6	none reached	-90.1	-77.6	-95.9	-95.1	none reached	-66.9	-58.2
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none reached	-	none reached	none reached	-	-	-	-	-	-	none reached	none reached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none reached	-	none reached	none reached	-	-	-	-	-	-	none reached	none reached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none reached	-	none reached	none reached	-	-	-	-	-	-	none reached	none reached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none reached	-	none reached	none reached	-	-	-	-	-	-	none reached	none reached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural disaster-affected non-displaced people -	-83.1	-69.5	-91.7	-98.8	-86.1	none reached	none reached	none reached	-63.7	none reached		-97.1	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	-89.0	-49.8	-63.2	-45.8	none reached	-58.0	none reached	-74.6	none reached	-98.8	-91.1	none reached	-88.2	-92.7	-96.9	none reached	-50.9	none reached
Natural disaster-affected non-displaced people -	-83.6	-69.4	-91.8	-98.8	-86.0	none reached	none reached	none reached	-43.7	none reached		-96.4	none reached		-95.5	none reached	none reached	-88.9	-52.0	-63.2	-45.5	none reached	-56.8	none reached	-74.5	none reached	-99.0	-92.4	none reached	-88.2	-92.8	-96.9	none reached	-50.8	none reached
Natural disaster-affected non-displaced people -	-85.4	-73.0	-91.7	-98.8	-87.6	none reached	none reached	none reached	-85.6	none reached		-93.5	none reached		-96.3	none reached	none reached	-91.0	-46.6	-69.9	-50.3	none reached	-58.5	none reached	-77.4	none reached	-99.2	-79.2	none reached	-89.5	-94.1	-97.5	none reached	-60.0	none reached
Natural disaster-affected non-displaced people -	-85.3	-71.1	-91.8	-98.9	-86.7	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	-94.5		-97.6	none reached		-96.1	none reached	none reached	-90.1	-39.3	-67.8	-46.7	none reached	-55.4	none reached	-75.8	none reached	-99.1	-75.4	none reached	-88.7	-91.7	-97.5	none reached	-57.0	none reached
COVID-19 Hospitalisations - Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COVID-19 Hospitalisations - Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COVID-19 Hospitalisations - Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conflict-affected non-displaced people -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conflict-affected non-displaced people -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conflict-affected non-displaced people -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none reached	-	-	-	none reached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none reached	-	-	-	none reached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none reached	-	-	-	none reached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none reached	-	-	-	none reached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Male	27.7	30.6	90.6	-51.9	-43.2	102.9	190.8	145.8	-54.1	275.6	158.7	104.5	36.8	231.9	623.9	5.9	-35.0	-86.7	56.0	-97.3	-94.1	108.0	462.6	-81.8	-70.9	-80.8	-78.3	-93.8	-54.3	-93.6	-77.6	258.5	22.3	129.8
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Female	29.7	31.8	91.0	-49.8	-33.4	98.5	195.7	146.2	-54.7	276.4	188.6	118.8	39.7	265.2	629.4	7.3	-32.2	-86.3	68.9	-94.9	-94.5	120.5	451.6	-81.8	-68.8	-79.1	-76.3	-93.6	-51.6	-93.6	-77.4	282.6	22.4	136.9
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Boys	16.9	14.7	55.8	-46.8	-25.9	61.0	151.0	154.1	-32.3	237.3	102.4	145.6	13.8	273.6	506.2	-4.4	-27.3	-86.6	96.8	-92.4	-94.7	112.8	545.3	-85.1	-61.8	-75.5	-65.6	-90.4	-53.6	-94.6	-78.3	350.5	13.8	209.8
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Girls	22.7	24.6	67.1	-43.9	-18.1	67.5	168.4	172.3	-26.5	270.0	142.6	170.7	22.1	307.6	551.7	5.6	-21.9	-95.9	104.9	-92.3	-94.6	125.5	597.1	-84.1	-55.7	-73.3	-60.8	-93.6	-52.3	-94.2	-73.9	370.4	19.6	230.8
Severely Disabled - Male	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached
Severely Disabled - Female	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached
Severely Disabled - Boys	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached
Severely Disabled - Girls	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached

HRP Afghanistan 2021 /Food Security and Agriculture-Cluster

	Badakhshan	Badghis	Baghlan	Balkh	Bamyan	Daykundi	Farah	Faryab	Ghazni	Ghor	Hilmand	Hirat	Jawzjan	Kabul	Kandahar	Kapisa	Khost	Kunar	Kunduz	Laghman	Logar	Nangarhar	Nimroz	Nuristan	Paktika	Paktya	Panjsher	Parwan	Samangan	Sar-e-Pul	Takhar	Uruzgan	Wardak	Zabul
Total Targeted	116.9	16.2	18.8	102.0	31.5	38.2	-0.9	62.2	21.4	-6.9	-34.9	-14.0	31.6	-42.8	62.3	-29.4	65.3	-28.7	44.5	78.0	8.7	-15.9	174.9	232.8	2.8	-16.9	-98.8	10.8	93.5	121.8	26.4	21.2	54.1	-99.9
Male	101.5	7.6	11.7	88.0	22.6	29.2	-13.9	48.2	11.6	-15.5	-39.3	-23.2	21.8	-46.4	52.6	-36.2	73.0	-31.7	35.6	64.0	0.3	-21.5	119.2	198.3	4.5	-23.2	-98.9	2.6	84.3	102.4	18.9	13.7	42.5	#WERT!
Female	95.1	5.3	11.4	83.6	19.5	28.1	-10.9	47.9	9.3	-16.6	-41.9	-22.5	18.5	-48.2	45.8	-37.4	61.8	-35.1	34.9	58.8	-3.3	-24.4	159.8	191.8	-2.9	-27.0	-98.9	1.2	76.1	104.9	18.8	10.3	38.1	-97.4
Boys	128.7	22.2	11.4	112.0	37.4	43.5	7.1	71.0	28.3	-0.6	-31.1	-8.0	38.7	-39.9	70.5	-24.3	61.5	-26.1	48.3	89.3	15.8	-11.2	202.1	258.2	3.9	-11.2	-98.7	15.8	101.1	132.2	29.7	26.4	62.7	-22.2
Girls	136.3	26.7	27.2	119.3	43.1	48.9	10.9	77.2	32.9	2.2	-29.1	-4.7	43.7	-38.0	76.1	-22.0	65.9	-23.5	56.1	94.8	19.0	-8.9	218.6	271.2	5.2	-8.9	-98.7	20.9	108.3	142.0	35.4	31.4	68.7	-20.2
People displaced in 2021 - Male	12.2	329.9	3.0	-57.6	3502.3	2928.6	-13.0	33.3	947.3	165.9	none reached	146.3	-41.0	none reached	413.2	238.2	373.4	60.6	213.9	680.5	none reached	none reached	77.0	none reached	none reached	246.3	none reached	-60.2	632.2	20.6	-64.9	37.5	1549.1	3864.7
People displaced in 2021 - Female	-3.0	271.7	-10.9	-63.4	3020.6	2513.1	-24.7	13.7	805.4	129.6	none reached	113.0	-48.9	none reached	344.2	193.0	309.6	38.9	171.4	574.8	none reached	none reached	53.1	none reached	none reached	199.8	none reached	-65.3	517.6	4.3	-69.6	42.9	1328.4	3320.4
People displaced in 2021 - Boys	-54.3	81.1	-58.0	-82.7	1368.3	1129.4	-64.6	-33.8	326.4	10.9	-98.4	0.3	-76.0	-44.0	108.6	37.9	93.0	-34.6	27.9	218.0	none reached	none reached	-27.9	none reached	none reached	41.1	none reached	-84.1	310.0	-49.7	-85.7	-66.5	572.4	-43.2
People displaced in 2021 - Girls	-53.2	79.5	-57.0	-82.3	1405.3	1161.5	-63.7	-33.0	337.1	13.4	-93.3	2.8	-75.4	-74.9	113.9	41.4	97.7	-33.0	31.0	226.0	none reached	none reached	-26.1	none reached	none reached	44.7	none reached	-83.7	311.8	-48.4	-85.3	-55.1	588.4	-41.8
Returnees at place of return - Male	-90.9	none reached	-99.5	-92.9	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	-99.6	-0.6	none reached	none reached	none reached	-94.5	-98.2	-91.9	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	-99.1	14600.9	368.1
Returnees at place of return - Female	-32.6	none reached	-98.0	-70.1	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	-98.6	97.2	none reached	none reached	none reached	-95.2	-92.8	-85.1	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	-98.4	65286.8	396.8
Returnees at place of return - Boys	-72.3	none reached	-99.1	-86.1	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	-99.3	4.1	none reached	none reached	none reached	-97.7	-86.7	-92.7	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	-99.1	29174.7	18875.0
Returnees at place of return - Girls	-45.0	none reached	-98.7	-80.6	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	-99.2	18.0	none reached	none reached	none reached	-97.8	-95.5	-92.1	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	-97.1	41482.6	18929.7
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Male	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Female	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Boys	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Girls	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached
Natural disaster-affected non-displaced people - Male	-57.4	-19.8	-89.4	-98.5	-84.5	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	-61.9	none reached	232.9	none reached	693.1	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	135.2	2172.3	153.5	none reached	none reached	-69.3	none reached	-49.9	-93.7	none reached	-65.9	none reached	2318.6
Natural disaster-affected non-displaced people - Female	-48.8	-22.8	-89.9	-98.5	-85.2	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	-63.4	none reached	220.5	none reached	663.0	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	128.0	2089.4	143.7	none reached	none reached	-70.1	none reached	-51.8	-93.9	none reached	-67.1	none reached	2219.5
Natural disaster-affected non-displaced people - Boys	-68.7	-48.4	-93.8	-99.1	-90.9	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	-77.5	-96.2	96.7	none reached	368.9	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	45.5	1245.6	49.4	none reached	none reached	-81.7	none reached	-70.4	-96.2	-56.5	-89.2	none reached	none reached
Natural disaster-affected non-displaced people - Girls	-66.4	-48.7	-93.6	-99.1	-90.6	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	-76.8	none reached	102.6	none reached	382.7	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	51.6	1283.3	54.0	none reached	none reached	-81.3	none reached	-69.5	-96.2	-98.7	-84.8	none reached	none reached
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Male	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Female	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Boys	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Girls	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Male	192.4	47.2	76.5	185.1	48.0	74.4	49.0	127.3	56.4	22.8	-12.1	-99.4	-100.0	none reached	-99.5	none reached	none reached	-97.5	none reached	-98.7	none reached	-99.4	-99.8	347.3	-83.9	10.8	none reached	51.4	150.5	229.9	121.3	60.8	none reached	none reached
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Female	181.4	41.6	69.9	174.3	42.5	68.0	42.8	118.5	50.3	17.4	-15.5	-99.4	-100.0	none reached	-99.5	none reached	none reached	-97.6	none reached	-98.8	none reached	-99.5	-99.8	333.2	-84.5	6.3	none reached	45.6	141.0	217.2	113.3	55.0	none reached	none reached
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Boys	68.8	-15.7	1.3	64.8	-16.9	2.9	-16.5	30.1	-11.4	-30.2	-48.4	-99.6	-100.0	none reached	-99.7	none reached	none reached	-98.6	none reached	-99.2	none reached	-99.7	-99.5	146.9	-81.8	-36.9	none reached	-15.6	46.1	86.9	24.9	-6.8	none reached	none reached
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Girls	74.0	-13.1	5.3	70.4	-13.6	8.1	-14.5	34.3	-8.4	-28.0	-47.4	-99.6	-100.0	none reached	-99.7	none reached	none reached	-98.5	none reached	-99.2	none reached	-99.7	-99.9	158.8	-81.3	-35.6	none reached	-12.1	49.4	94.0	29.7	-3.2	none reached	none reached
Severely Disabled - Male	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached
Severely Disabled - Female	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached
Severely Disabled - Boys	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached
Severely Disabled - Girls	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached

HRP Afghanistan 2021 /Nutrition-Cluster

	Badakhshan	Badghis	Baghlan	Balkh	Bamyan	Daykundi	Farah	Faryab	Ghazni	Ghor	Hilmand	Hirat	Jawzjan	Kabul	Kandahar	Kapisa	Khost	Kunar	Kunduz	Laghman	Logar	Nangarhar	Nimroz	Nuristan	Paktika	Paktya	Panjsher	Parwan	Samangan	Sar-e-Pul	Takhar	Urozgan	Wardak	Zabul
Total Reached	25.4	-5.7	none reached	-6.9	-54.1	-6.0	-16.4	none reached	none reached	24.9	132.6	-14.0	-25.6	none reached	none reached	10.0	none reached	65.0	159.5	70.8	none reached	83.0	none reached	244.0	89.9	182.7	none reached	none reached	28.1	34.0	58.1	62.1	57.0	160.5
Male	27.7	-12.7	none reached	-20.9	-80.9	-14.8	2.0	-40.6	none reached	83.3	146.8	47.8	16.5	none reached	none reached	80.8	none reached	121.2	475.4	125.0	none reached	223.4	none reached	247.8	143.2	194.9	none reached	none reached	10.6	-3.6	60.6	52.1	77.5	18.0
Female	6.0	-11.3	none reached	-6.9	-28.8	-6.5	-34.6	-16.5	none reached	-12.7	97.4	-43.8	-49.4	none reached	-20.7	none reached	26.1	47.8	26.7	none reached	10.5	none reached	195.2	48.1	134.6	none reached	none reached	21.4	39.6	33.8	42.7	24.3	277.3
Boys	45.3	15.0	none reached	20.6	-6.4	25.2	-14.4	none reached	none reached	11.8	159.1	-33.0	-33.0	none reached	6.9	none reached	64.7	103.5	67.5	none reached	43.9	none reached	291.5	97.1	223.8	none reached	none reached	64.0	89.9	81.7	93.2	68.1	412.9
Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
People displaced in 2021 - Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
People displaced in 2021 - Female	-70.1	-84.1	none reached	-82.3	-36.1	120.4	-84.6	-85.2	none reached	-27.9	138.0	28.0	-50.3	none reached	none reached	-13.8	none reached	-81.4	-45.3	34.9	none reached	-38.5	none reached	160.9	22.4	136.4	none reached	none reached	-28.7	-82.2	-90.5	-9.8	170.5	-67.6
People displaced in 2021 - Boys	-76.5	-83.5	none reached	-79.6	-26.2	143.9	-90.9	-89.1	none reached	-66.6	80.8	-54.8	-80.0	none reached	-63.5	none reached	-89.4	-86.3	-28.1	none reached	-72.7	none reached	50.0	-30.0	75.3	none reached	none reached	-56.5	-83.9	-94.2	-49.1	32.6	-11.5
People displaced in 2021 - Girls	-79.7	-86.3	none reached	-82.4	-35.1	117.0	-91.9	none reached	none reached	-71.1	57.2	-61.0	-81.5	none reached	none reached	-48.1	none reached	-90.9	-87.2	-16.2	none reached	-76.3	none reached	36.7	-37.7	65.8	none reached	none reached	-59.0	-86.2	-94.9	-56.1	18.2	-22.1
Returnees at place of return - Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returnees at place of return - Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returnees at place of return - Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returnees at place of return - Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
natural disaster-affected non-displaced people - Male	-89.2	-95.1	none reached	-91.3	-94.5	-81.6	-96.3	-80.9	none reached	-77.0	-78.0	-81.9	-94.4	none reached	none reached	-63.7	none reached	-81.5	50.0	-73.1	none reached	-35.1	none reached	-69.5	-33.8	-75.2	none reached	none reached	-93.5	-96.4	-88.2	-88.4	-73.4	-95.8
natural disaster-affected non-displaced people - Female	-55.6	-83.2	none reached	-70.3	-67.4	13.9	-88.2	-91.7	none reached	-39.1	-9.0	-63.7	-87.7	none reached	none reached	-64.3	none reached	-48.8	101.4	-8.4	none reached	23.6	none reached	1.1	99.1	-13.5	none reached	none reached	-45.0	-82.3	-62.8	-48.0	-24.8	-39.7
natural disaster-affected non-displaced people -	-60.8	-85.3	none reached	-71.8	-69.9	-2.9	-89.1	none reached	none reached	-48.8	-19.6	-67.7	-88.2	none reached	none reached	-69.5	none reached	-52.7	89.2	-17.2	none reached	8.7	none reached	-9.8	76.5	-19.6	none reached	none reached	-68.9	-84.8	-66.3	-72.4	-36.6	-45.3
COVID-19 Hospitalizations - Male	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached
COVID-19 Hospitalizations - Female	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached
COVID-19 Hospitalizations - Girls	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached
Conflict-affected non-displaced people - Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conflict-affected non-displaced people - Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conflict-affected non-displaced people - Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conflict-affected non-displaced people - Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Female	-3.4	-45.1	none reached	-38.1	-67.0	-54.1	-6.6	-39.5	none reached	28.0	224.6	-18.5	-14.8	none reached	none reached	102.9	none reached	136.6	271.0	75.6	none reached	73.0	none reached	169.0	168.8	193.5	none reached	none reached	-0.8	18.7	47.7	98.3	35.2	95.5
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Boys	8.1	-7.2	none reached	-4.6	-29.9	-7.1	-30.6	7.9	none reached	-10.0	94.6	-64.4	-48.9	none reached	-30.9	none reached	38.1	58.5	25.2	none reached	11.2	none reached	194.9	46.3	132.4	none reached	none reached	22.6	53.1	66.1	44.9	22.1	291.5
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Girls	95.8	96.4	none reached	59.8	59.2	120.7	4.1	none reached	none reached	61.5	92.2	-6.0	-5.3	none reached	none reached	81.5	none reached	256.5	109.7	none reached	171.6	none reached	400.7	73.4	220.0	none reached	none reached	83.5	76.6	177.9	50.3	112.8	230.4
Severely Disabled - Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Severely Disabled - Female	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	-94.2	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached
Severely Disabled - Boys	-63.5	-88.6	none reached	-87.6	-92.0	-88.9	-88.3	-88.8	none reached	-83.9	-63.4	-90.3	-90.3	none reached	-63.2	none reached	-75.7	-88.6	-77.0	none reached	-79.4	none reached	-53.8	-30.8	-59.1	none reached	none reached	-81.6	-79.1	-78.3	-73.9	-79.0	-55.0
Severely Disabled - Girls	-39.8	-50.9	none reached	-46.6	-65.5	-52.4	-49.5	none reached	none reached	-30.9	61.9	-58.1	-58.3	none reached	none reached	-27.6	none reached	4.6	35.1	-1.0	none reached	-11.3	none reached	98.7	25.6	none reached	none reached	-21.0	-10.0	-6.7	12.2	-9.5	90.8

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	Badakhshan	Badghis	Baghlan	Balkh	Bamyan	Daykundi	Farah	Faryab	Ghazni	Ghor	Hilmand	Hirat	Jawzjan	Kabul	Kandahar	Kapisa	Khost	Kunar	Kunduz	Laghman	Logar	Nangarhar	Nimroz	Nuristan	Paktika	Paktya	Panjsher	Parwan	Samangan	Sar-e-Pul	Takhar	Uruzgan	Wardak	Zabul
Total	17.4	171.7	65.5	873.1	11646.7	152.2	-94.3	-76.7	-94.3	148.5	-96.0	1687.1	-2.9	11843.0	1451.8	311.0	146.3	3204.5	-28.7	-40.9	-98.0	-6.0	7962.9	15526.2	-82.4	-98.5	-78.3	11316.1	-95.1	464.7	-75.9	-31.4	-79.7	-82.4
Male	-16.9	75.3	6.9	1081.1	17554.9	104.4	-92.8	-82.2	-93.9	91.1	-98.0	3213.5	-94.0	13732.2	1663.5	244.9	145.6	4133.9	-45.1	-42.2	-98.0	-9.9	10911.2	11834.3	-82.2	-98.5	-51.1	9250.0	-96.8	442.9	-79.9	-64.0	-86.3	-89.9
Female	90.2	144.5	321.6	1200.5	12652.2	163.3	-89.6	-73.4	-91.8	321.1	-95.1	1194.1	131.3	15802.2	2169.2	380.2	190.2	7544.2	1.8	-18.2	-98.0	6.2	2986.4	12047.1	-81.9	-97.6	-70.2	13386.1	-94.6	1287.9	-72.8	1.7	-42.9	-89.0
Boys	-27.2	247.1	0.2	226.4	8453.6	166.8	-96.6	-74.8	-96.1	113.1	-95.5	711.5	-21.1	8522.1	1121.7	313.3	128.9	899.0	-44.6	-65.7	-97.7	-7.7	4900.4	17565.9	-82.6	-98.5	-95.8	11231.0	-94.2	139.8	-72.1	-29.1	-90.8	-94.5
Girls	35.6	215.7	-26.9	215.7	8599.4	173.9	-97.6	-76.0	-94.9	95.0	-95.2	802.8	-15.1	10199.0	977.4	313.3	127.2	1084.0	-20.7	-68.4	-98.0	-11.2	5381.0	20255.3	-82.8	-98.5	-93.4	11561.3	-94.9	115.1	-78.8	-32.7	-94.1	-95.6
People displaced in 2021 - Male	103.3	1893.5	-78.7	2835.1	19600.0	640.0	-48.1	-92.8	235.3	751.2	50.8	8837.8	147.4	478400.0	17916.0		77.4	1089.8	1473.6	109.5	-1.5	-97.1	-21.6	4314.3		-65.0	-83.4	500.0	-	-94.6	10082.5	-82.5	860.7	1656.3	4.8
People displaced in 2021 - Female	3480.6	2710.9	3292.1	2857.8	101600.0	16327.3	-41.4	90.1	172.1	2873.9	404.1	8863.4	7731.8	531500.0	18589.3	159.3	2698.2	16111.9	442.6	-12.7	-78.1	155.7	4187.5		-68.2	12.1	312.5	-	-29.6	20144.4	-10.7	864.5	11077.8	-6.9
People displaced in 2021 - Boys	-90.7	4398.4	-95.4	2026.5	40400.0	none reache	-98.2	-93.7	-87.9	2542.5	122.4	7168.2	-70.6	29400.0	21725.0	-31.6	none reache	358.5	-58.4	16.9	-98.4	-48.0	3916.7	13500.0	-97.1	-99.1	-88.0	-	-98.6	-73.3	-99.0	860.0	-73.7	29.7
People displaced in 2021 - Girls	1633.7	5529.4	-93.4	2211.3	39300.0	none reache	-99.5	-99.3	-97.0	2607.4	135.0	8793.5	-68.8	25900.0	21461.0	-30.3	none reache	326.1	-20.9	9.4	none reache	-46.1	4572.7	12600.0	-97.0	-98.4	none reache	-	-99.0	-71.4	-88.9	855.3	-88.1	9.6
Returnees at place of return - Male	none reache	none reache	none reache	16.2	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	10344.7	none reache	-16.0	8758.1	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	-79.7	3565.3		none reache	-99.4	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache
Returnees at place of return - Female	none reache	none reache	none reache	275.0	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	2418.2	none reache	71.4	5390.5	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	-95.6	6224.2		none reache	-97.5	none reache	none reache	none reache	-43.5	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache
Returnees at place of return - Boys	58.8	-42.7	-48.2	140.0	750.0	-45.5	-99.3	-72.3	-90.9	-47.4	-99.9	2185.0	57.1	654.5	5932.4	none reache	-81.2	-98.4	-85.7	-93.8	-99.9	-97.2	-94.1	5982.8	none reache	none reache	-85.7	1600.0	-96.7	488.9	-59.0	-90.9	-82.1	-99.2
Returnees at place of return - Girls	none reache	none reache	none reache	237.0	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	3393.0	none reache	none reache	3316.7	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	-99.9	none reache	-93.5	6298.3	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Male							-	-	-	-	-	none reache	-		240.0	none reache	-	-	-	-	-	-86.5	none reache		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Female							-	-	-	-	-	none reache	-		450.0	none reache	-	-	-	-	-	-91.2	none reache		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Boys							-	-	-	-	-	none reache	-		Target Reac	none reache	-	-	-	-	-	-89.9	none reache		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Girls							-	-	-	-	-	none reache	-		Target Reac	none reache	-	-	-	-	-	-90.5	none reache		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural disaster-affected non-displaced people - Male	2764.3	none reache	-48.3	15.9	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	194.7	none reache	4517.9	none reache	3200.0	none reache	none reache	none reache	10133.3	none reache	78.8	none reache	39.4	none reache	-	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	-88.9	none reache	none reache	none reache
Natural disaster-affected non-displaced people - Female	2764.3	none reache	-48.3	15.9	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	194.7	none reache	4517.9	none reache	3200.0	none reache	none reache	none reache	10133.3	none reache	78.8	none reache	39.6	none reache		none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	-88.9	none reache	none reache	none reache
Natural disaster-affected non-displaced people - Boys	158.8	none reache	-47.2	17.0	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	200.0	none reache	4470.8	none reache	1900.0	none reache	none reache	none reache	10081.8	none reache	77.9	none reache	38.4	none reache	2700.0	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	-87.5	none reache	none reache	none reache
Natural disaster-affected non-displaced people - Girls	162.5	none reache	-45.5	16.0	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	195.5	none reache	4529.5	none reache	1750.0	none reache	none reache	none reache	10300.0	none reache	76.8	none reache	37.8	none reache	2200.0	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	-87.8	none reache	none reache	none reache
COVID-19 Hospitalisations - Male	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache		none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache
COVID-19 Hospitalisations - Female	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache		none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	-	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache		none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache
COVID-19 Hospitalisations - Boys	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache		none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	-	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache		none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache
Conflict-affected non-displaced people - Male	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache		none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	-	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache
Conflict-affected non-displaced people - Female	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache		none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	-	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache
Conflict-affected non-displaced people - Boys	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache		none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	-	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache
Conflict-affected non-displaced people - Girls	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache		none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	-	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	-		none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Male							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none reache		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Female							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	834.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none reache		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Boys							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	836.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none reache		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Girls							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	846.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-99.6		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Male	-50.1	56.6	45.5	2282.7	19156.5	136.4	-91.2	-77.4	-94.0	126.4	-98.8	3106.8	-96.8	14203.1	1541.4	321.1	68.6	4602.9	-38.4	-37.0	-98.0	-3.8	83692.7	12643.8	-79.4	-98.5	-93.9	10137.7	-96.5	293.1	-72.6	-72.3	-92.5	-89.7
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Female	-46.2	53.6	47.5	1226.4	12362.6	134.5	-90.6	-77.7	-92.3	289.8	-98.8	1205.6	12.2	15517.3	2124.1	420.6	72.0	7047.6	-26.7	-15.2	-98.0	5.9	4724.3	12475.0	-79.5	-98.5	-73.3	13782.4	-95.6	700.9	-78.6	-3.1	-93.7	-89.3
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Boys	-27.5	23.4	17.1	157.4	8510.0	177.2	-96.0	-72.8	-96.1	57.0	-97.5	623.4	-18.2	8682.2	839.0	341.7	22.6	861.5	-39.7	-67.0	-97.7	-2.8	10100.2	18053.8	-79.9	-98.4	-95.8	11490.5	-94.0	139.0	-66.8	-44.4	-90.9	-97.5
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Girls	-31.0	28.7	-14.9	132.3	8626.8	181.0	-97.3	-73.9	-94.7	33.6	-97.4	655.7	-10.1	10340.5	711.5	334.2	11.8	1071.4	-17.1	-70.0	-97.9	-7.0	8368.3	20394.6	-80.1	-98.5	-93.0	11714.1	-94.7	142.2	-74.2	-50.0	-94.0	-98.3
Severely Disabled - Male	none reache	none reache	none reache	-50.2	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	-58.8	none reache	-100.0	-93.8	none reache	1548.2	-65.2	-98.9	none reache	-27.7	none reache	none reache	none reache	-99.9	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	72.7	none reache	-34.1	none reache	none reache	-99.5	none reache
Severely Disabled - Female	none reache	none reache	none reache	-40.5	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	-99.9	none reache	-100.0	16.4	none reache	305.0	-48.9	-95.5	none reache	-81.8	none reache	none reache	none reache	-99.9	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	-40.0	none reache	-18.9	none reache	none reache	-99.1	none reache
Severely Disabled - Boys	none reache	none reache	none reache	-45.6	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	-100.0	none reache	none reache	1133.3	none reache	-72.4	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	300.0	none reache	none reache	-99.8	none reache
Severely Disabled - Girls	none reache	none reache	none reache	-44.8	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	-99.9	none reache	1234.0	none reache	-76.6	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	660.0	none reache	none reache	-98.7	none reache

HRP Afghanistan 2021 / Water, Sanitation and Hygiene-Cluster

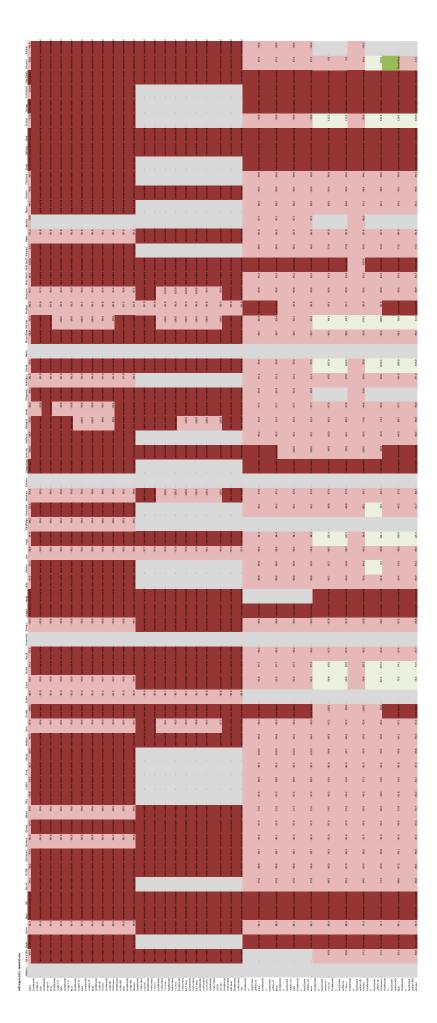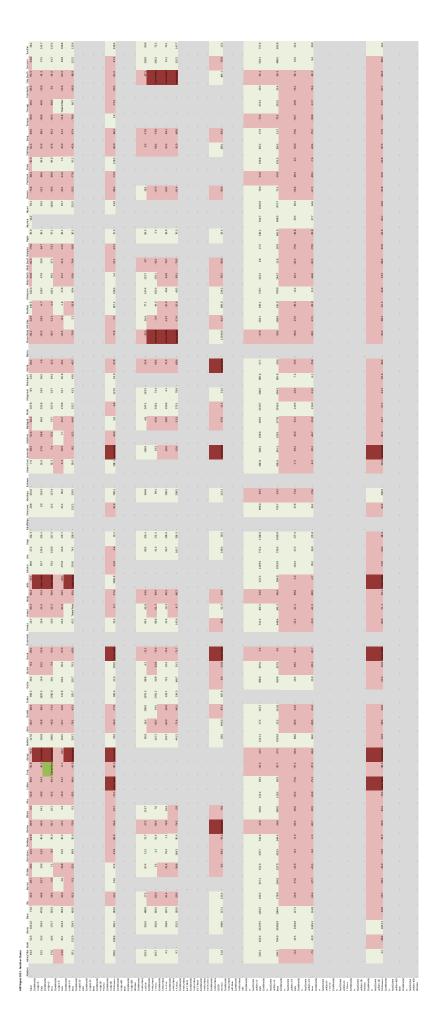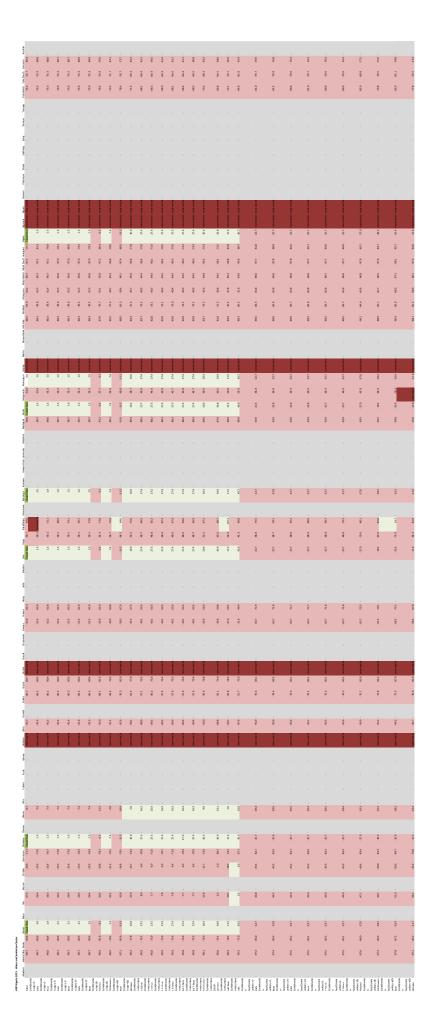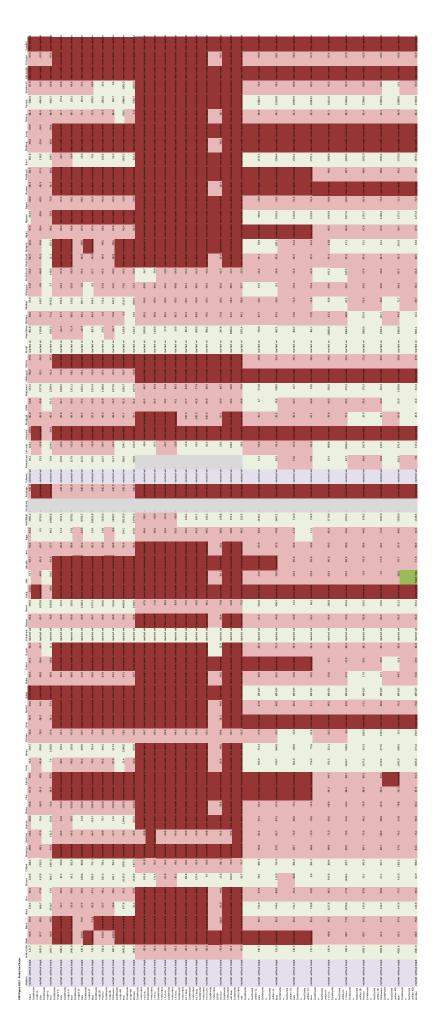|	Badakhshan	Badghis	Baghlan	Balkh	Bamyan	Daykundi	Farah	Faryab	Ghazni	Ghor	Hilmand	Hirat	Jawzjan	Kabul	Kandahar	Kapisa	Khost	Kunar	Kunduz	Laghman	Logar	Nangarhar	Nimroz	Nuristan	Paktika	Paktya	Panjsher	Parwan	Samangan	Sar-e-Pul	Takhar	Uruzgan	Wardak	Zabul
Total	1.7	60.4	-6.2	133.8	-69.4	-56.4	-80.1	-4.9	-81.9	-91.4	-28.8	-12.1	-18.9	206.8	24.0	-79.7	46.2	207.7	17.3	2.1	213.4	332.0	-88.0	104.9	-83.4	455.6	none reache	-38.2	-67.9	-67.7	6.8	9.3	-65.2	-75.4
Male	15.7	16.4	9.6	99.8	-77.1	-65.9	-87.3	-12.9	-86.9	-95.4	-46.6	-56.3	-35.3	76.3	-5.4	-91.6	32.6	307.4	6.1	42.4	91.2	512.7	-95.9	189.3	-89.9	468.1	none reache	-50.9	-72.5	-86.8	2.6	2.1	-72.5	-69.1
Female	16.4	15.5	8.0	109.8	-75.8	-58.8	-84.7	-22.3	-84.0	-92.9	-42.9	49.6	-26.8	311.5	26.0	-90.0	26.0	307.1	11.4	44.3	94.1	545.8	-72.5	190.5	-89.6	493.9	none reache	-46.0	-70.9	-83.0	7.1	15.0	-68.3	-53.8
Boys	-12.3	92.1	-18.4	153.5	-63.5	-52.5	-78.5	12.9	-81.0	-89.4	-21.1	5.6	-14.8	203.9	26.0	-70.9	55.6	116.6	19.7	-36.1	433.3	157.1	-81.0	25.5	-78.4	440.9	none reache	-29.8	-59.6	-58.4	3.9	9.5	-63.1	-87.4
Girls	-9.3	104.2	-19.2	165.7	-62.7	-49.7	-70.9	16.1	-75.8	-88.7	-6.2	45.7	-1.0	263.1	45.6	-67.9	65.0	136.7	30.0	-31.5	212.0	183.1	-62.1	38.2	-77.8	420.5	none reache	-27.5	-69.8	-66.8	13.5	10.6	-57.9	-87.2
People displaced in 2021 - Male	-48.1	-66.4	-40.3	-34.4	none reache	2156.1	-95.6	-42.4	457.4	-90.6	27.6	113.5	21.2	772.1	797.7	264.7	127.0	-40.4	111.1	157.6	192.7	-39.9	-47.7	none reache	none reache	79.9	none reache	290.0	422.8	-54.3	-60.3	-69.7	-36.9	none reached
People displaced in 2021 - Female	-65.5	-62.9	-49.9	-40.0	none reache	1912.7	-93.8	-20.8	468.6	-92.1	36.3	142.2	49.7	777.9	706.3	257.4	103.7	-42.1	65.1	133.4	217.4	-47.0	-50.4	none reache	none reache	51.2	none reache	287.5	372.7	-49.1	-66.6	-72.7	-35.8	none reached
People displaced in 2021 - Boys	-55.6	-67.9	-54.7	-47.8	none reache	2142.8	-93.8	-25.4	358.7	-95.8	65.5	101.4	19.5	662.6	807.8	381.0	240.6	-36.3	59.2	101.6	201.4	-37.0	-52.3	none reache	none reache	3.5	none reache	266.7	291.0	-52.8	-65.0	-77.4	-17.1	none reached
People displaced in 2021 - Girls	-58.0	-67.5	-54.3	-44.7	none reache	2198.0	-93.4	-24.1	395.1	-95.3	89.7	129.9	34.3	717.9	881.4	445.5	260.1	-31.2	49.8	101.9	254.0	-32.7	-46.5	none reache	none reache	8.8	none reache	270.2	292.1	-46.9	-63.0	-77.6	-2.1	none reached
Returnees at place of return - Male	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	-49.7	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reached
Returnees at place of return - Female	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	-52.1	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reached
Returnees at place of return - Boys	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	-45.4	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reached
Returnees at place of return - Girls	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	-41.8	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reached
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-99.0	-	none reache	-	-62.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-80.4	none reache	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-94.2	-	none reache	-	-66.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-84.0	none reache	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-98.2	-	none reache	-	-62.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-84.7	none reache	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returnees at the border or encashment centres - Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-96.8	-	none reache	-	-65.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-84.6	none reache	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural disaster-affected non-displaced people - Male	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reached	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	118.3	none reache	none reache	none reached	879.0	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reached
Natural disaster-affected non-displaced people - Female	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reached	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	118.3	none reache	none reache	none reached	881.4	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reached
Natural disaster-affected non-displaced people - Boys	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reached	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	134.9	none reache	none reache	none reached	953.5	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reached
Natural disaster-affected non-displaced people - Girls	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reached	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	134.7	none reache	none reache	none reached	952.2	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reached
COVID-19 Hospitalisations - Male	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	468.1
COVID-19 Hospitalisations - Female	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	1829.2
COVID-19 Hospitalisations - Boys	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	4947.6
COVID-19 Hospitalisations - Girls	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	4676.2
Conflict-affected non-displaced people - Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conflict-affected non-displaced people - Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conflict-affected non-displaced people - Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conflict-affected non-displaced people - Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none reache	-	-	-60.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none reache	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none reache	-	-	-91.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none reache	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none reache	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none reache	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refugees living in Afghanistan - Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none reache	-	-	none reache	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none reache	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Male	60.9	48.3	50.9	145.3	-73.0	-81.9	-80.2	-18.3	-93.9	-95.1	-43.2	131.1	-20.6	195.2	-2.7	none reache	125.1	433.0	6.8	55.6	155.2	785.6	63.1	217.0	-74.2	1089.0	none reache	-75.0	-94.5	-88.1	60.3	20.7	-70.1	none reached
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Female	53.0	40.6	40.6	143.9	-72.9	-76.2	-80.6	-13.5	-93.0	-92.5	-40.2	139.1	-17.9	477.8	32.1	none reache	128.5	426.0	9.6	51.7	133.7	811.6	67.4	210.2	-74.2	948.6	none reache	-74.1	-94.4	-86.3	56.1	32.0	-67.0	none reached
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Boys	9.6	140.8	3.9	190.7	-60.2	-79.4	-72.6	30.2	-91.0	-88.3	-20.0	93.5	-4.1	271.5	23.8	-87.9	180.2	178.5	15.4	-37.4	518.2	257.2	60.1	27.3	-45.7	764.8	none reache	-62.0	-84.0	-51.2	54.0	24.7	-62.7	none reached
Acutely vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Girls	14.1	155.7	2.2	204.2	-59.4	-77.4	-62.9	33.5	-86.5	-87.6	-4.6	110.3	11.6	347.8	46.1	-87.6	205.5	205.1	30.1	-32.4	257.0	296.5	85.2	41.2	-42.8	734.0	none reache	-59.6	-95.9	-35.7	68.2	26.0	-57.5	none reached
Severely Disabled - Male	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reached	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reached
Severely Disabled - Female	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reached	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reached
Severely Disabled - Boys	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reached	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reached
Severely Disabled - Girls	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reached	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reache	none reached

HRP Iraq 2021 - Camp Coordination and Camp Management-Cluster

	Al-Anbar	Al-Sulaymani	Baghdad	Diyala	Duhok	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din
Total Targeted	-63.3	reached with		0.9 Target Reached	reached with	reached with	reached with	-26.7	-73.4
Idps in-camp	-29.6	reached with	none reached	-64.0	reached with	reached with	reached with	-25.1	none reached
Idps out-of-camp	-69.6	reached with	8.6	678.0	reached with	reached with	reached with	-31.0	-72.0
Returnees	-	reached with	-	-	reached with	reached with	reached with	-	-

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HRP Iraq 2021 - Education-Cluster

	Al-Anbar	Al-Qadissiya	Al-Sulaymani	Babil	Baghdad	Diyala	Duhok	Erbil	Kerbala	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din	Thi Qar	Wassit
Total	-92.1	none reached	reached with	none reached	none reached	-74.6	reached with	reached with	none reached	-	-32.3	-37.9	none reached	none reached
Idps in-camp	none reached	-	reached with	-	-	none reached	reached with	reached with	none reached	-	-21.7	none reached	-	-
Idps out-of-camp	248.1	none reached	reached with	none reached	none reached	none reached	reached with	reached with	none reached	-	-57.8	-76.8	none reached	none reached
Returnees	none reached	-	reached with	-	none reached	-69.3	reached with	reached with	none reached	-	-28.7	-33.6	-	-

HRP Iraq 2021 - Emergency Livelihoods-Cluster

	Al-Anbar	Al-Basrah	Al-Najaf	Al-Sulaymani	Al-Qadissiya	Babil	Baghdad	Diyala	Duhok	Erbil	Kerbala	Kirkuk	Maysan	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din	Thi Qar	Wassit
Total	7.7	reached with	reached with	reached with	-	-	-60.0	-63.8	-1.1	reached with	-	-6.7	reached with	reached with	-12.3	366.3	reached with
Idps in-camp	none reached	reached with	reached with	reached with	-	-	-	-	reached with	reached with	-	reached with	reached with	reached with	-99.0	reached with	reached with
Idps out-of-camp	-85.9	reached with	reached with	reached with	-	-	-60.0	452.8	reached with	reached with	-	-6.7	reached with	reached with	-68.4	250.0	reached with
Returnees	28.5	reached with	reached with	reached with	-	-	-62.3	-27.3	reached with	reached with	-	reached with	reached with	reached with	12.7	385.4	reached with

HRP Iraq 2021 - Food Security-Cluster

	Al-Anbar	Al-Basrah	Al-Najaf	Al-Sulaymani	Al-Qadissiya	Babil	Baghdad	Diyala	Duhok	Erbil	Kerbala	Kirkuk	Maysan	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din	Thi Qar	Wassit
Total	-91.3	-	-	reached with	-	-	1656.9	-94.7	reached with	-	none reached	-	-	-39.3	-99.8	-	-
Idps in-camp	98.4						none reached	-61.6	reached with	-	-	-	-	-25.4	none reached	-	-
Idps out-of-camp	18.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	none reached	reached with	-	none reached	-	-	none reached	none reached	-	-
Returnees	-99.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	none reached	reached with	-	-	-	-	-84.6	-99.8	-	-

HRP Iraq 2021 - Health-Cluster

	Al-Anbar	Al-Basrah	Al-Najaf	Al-Sulaymani	Al-Qadissiya	Babil	Baghdad	Diyala	Duhok	Erbil	Kerbala	Kirkuk	Maysan	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din	Thi Qar	Wassit
Total	-21.6	-	-	reached with	none reached	none reached	-41.2	-94.9	reached with	reached with	none reached	reached with	-	-12.3	-58.6	-	none reached
Idps in-camp	127.3	-	-	reached with	-	-	none reached	-74.5	reached with	reached with	-	reached with	-	-22.0	none reached	-	-
Idps out-of-camp	277.3	-	-	reached with	none reached	none reached	259.2	-88.7	reached with	reached with	none reached	reached with	-	-55.2	60.2	-	none reached
Returnees	-40.2	-	-	reached with	-	-	none reached	-96.5	reached with	reached with	-	reached with	-	-3.5	-64.3	-	-

HRP Iraq 2021 - Protection-Cluster

	Al-Anbar	Al-Basrah	Al-Muthanna	Al-Najaf	Al-Sulaymani	Al-Qadissiya	Babil	Baghdad	Diyala	Duhok	Erbil	Kerbala	Kirkuk	Maysan	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din	Thi Qar	Wassit
Total	-82.1	reached with	reached with	reached with	reached with	reached with		-61.2	-42.2	reached with	reached with		82.8	reached with	-40.8	-5.6	reached with	
Idps in-camp	-71.3	reached with	reached with	reached with	reached with	reached with	-		-	reached with	reached with	-		reached with	155.7	-	reached with	
Idps out-of-camp	104.5	reached with	reached with	reached with	reached with	reached with		38.2	68.4	reached with	reached with		82.8	reached with	-27.5	-24.6	reached with	
Returnees	-86.7	reached with	reached with	reached with	reached with	reached with		-95.4	-64.9	reached with	reached with	-		reached with	-57.5	-1.3	reached with	

HRP Iraq 2021 - Shelter and Non-Food Items-Cluster

	Al-Anbar	Al-Basrah	Al-Muthanna	Al-Najaf	Al-Sulaymani	Al-Qadissiya	Babil	Baghdad	Diyala	Duhok	Erbil	Kerbala	Kirkuk	Maysan	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din	Thi Qar	Wassit
Total	-84.1	-	-	-	reached with	-	107.0	3.1	50.7	reached with	reached with	reached with	reached with	-	-0.4	-70.9	-	-
Idps in-camp	420.3	-	-	-	reached with	-	-	none reached	-62.6	reached with	reached with	reached with	reached with	-	1.3	none reached	-	-
Idps out-of-camp	-63.3	-	-	-	reached with	-	107.0	72.0	729.7	reached with	reached with	reached with	reached with	-	266.5	5.8	-	-
Returnees	-90.9	-	-	-	reached with	-	-	none reached	-76.4	reached with	reached with	reached with	reached with	-	-67.2	-96.9	-	-

HRP Iraq 2021 - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene-Cluster

	Al-Anbar	Al-Basrah	Al-Muthanna	Al-Najaf	Al-Sulaymani	Al-Qadissiya	Babil	Baghdad	Diyala	Duhok	Erbil	Kerbala	Kirkuk	Maysan	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din	Thi Qar	Wassit
Total	-39.6	-	-	-	reached with	-	-	-46.9	-26.0	reached with	reached with	reached with	reached with	-	-59.0	-69.9	-	-
Idps in-camp	-79.3	-	-	-	reached with	-	-	none reached	-66.4	reached with	reached with	reached with	reached with	-	78.1	none reached	-	-
Idps out-of-camp	88.3	-	-	-	reached with	-	-	1381.9	65.3	reached with	reached with	reached with	reached with	-	-57.4	-77.0	-	-
Returnees	-67.4	-	-	-	reached with	-	-	none reached	-34.3	reached with	reached with	reached with	reached with	-	-79.9	-69.0	-	-

HRP Ethiopia 2021 - Agriculture-Cluster

	Afar	Amhara	Dire Dawa	Oromia	Sidama	SNNP	Somali	Tigray
Total	20.2	-87.0	-	417.5	none reached	-98.2	-91.1	-
Idp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returnees	none reached	none reached	-	2170.4	none reached	-86.1	none reached	-
General non displaced	-44.7	-86.9	-	372.4	none reached	-99.0	-89.1	-
Combination-children-male	-38.3	-88.2	-	-33.1	none reached	-99.6	none reached	-
Combination-children-female	-45.9	-87.9	-	-0.6	none reached	-99.6	none reached	-
Combination-adult-male	140.2	-72.4	-	1082.0	none reached	-96.5	-83.1	-
Combination-adult-female	220.2	-67.5	-	1121.5	none reached	-94.8	-70.2	-
Combination-elderly-male	-92.4	none reached	-	217.3	none reached	none reached	-73.7	-
Combination-elderly-female	none reached	none reached	-	76.5	none reached	none reached	-75.5	-
Disablity	none reached	none reached	-	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	-

HRP Ethiopia 2021 - Emergency Shelter and NFIs-Cluster

	Afar	Amhara	Benishangul	Gambela	Dire Dawa	Oromia	Sidama	SNNP	Somali	Tigray
Total	-38.7	-10.0	-65.9	-	-	1599.2	-	-41.1	-72.8	-
Idp	-2.8	48.6	-50.1	-	-	1491.1	-	-33.6	-70.6	-
Returnees	none reached	none reached	-95.8	-	-	-	-	none reached	-93.0	-
General non displaced	none reached	none reached	none reached	-	-	-	-	none reached	-	-
Combination-children-male	-38.7	-10.0	-65.9	-	-	1599.2	-	-41.1	-72.8	-
Combination-children-female	-38.7	-10.0	-65.9	-	-	1599.1	-	-41.1	-72.8	-
Combination-adult-male	-38.7	-10.0	-65.9	-	-	1599.1	-	-41.1	-72.8	-
Combination-adult-female	-38.7	-10.0	-65.9	-	-	1599.2	-	-41.1	-72.8	-
Combination-elderly-male	-38.7	-10.0	-65.9	-	-	1599.2	-	-41.1	-72.8	-
Combination-elderly-female	-38.7	-10.0	-65.8	-	-	1599.1	-	-41.1	-72.8	-
Disablity	-61.6	-41.0	-69.2	-76.0	-	1377.5	-	-53.5	-85.0	-

HRP Ethiopia 2021 - Food-Cluster

	Addis Ababa	Afar	Amhara	Benishangul	Gambela	Dire Dawa	Harari	Oromia	Sidama	SNNP	Somali	Tigray
Total	none reached	-81.0	-31.0	none reached	none reached	-27.2	none reached	490.5	-83.3	-90.3	-75.3	-
Idp	none reached	-28.3	-24.8	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	-
Returnees	-	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	-		none reached	none reached	none reached	-
General non displaced	-	none reached	-33.5	none reached	none reached	-18.0	none reached	-	-81.1	-86.7	-61.1	-
Combination-children-male	none reached	-82.8	-21.7	none reached	none reached	-29.5	none reached	588.0	-83.2	-90.1	-78.3	-
Combination-children-female	none reached	-80.1	-23.0	none reached	none reached	-31.2	none reached	557.5	-83.8	-90.4	-77.3	-
Combination-adult-male	none reached	-82.5	-37.1	none reached	none reached	-25.4	none reached	421.2	-83.1	-90.4	-72.1	-
Combination-adult-female	none reached	-79.5	-37.3	none reached	none reached	-26.5	none reached	438.7	-83.8	-90.7	-70.7	-
Combination-elderly-male	none reached	-73.4	-49.5	none reached	none reached	6.6	none reached	349.8	-78.5	-88.2	-72.3	-
Combination-elderly-female	none reached	-68.3	-50.7	none reached	none reached	4.2	none reached	321.8	-79.3	-88.6	-71.2	-
Disablity	none reached	-81.0	-31.0	none reached	none reached	-27.2	none reached	490.5	-83.3	-90.3	-75.3	-

HRP Ethiopia 2021 - Health-Cluster

	Addis Ababa	Afar	Amhara	Benishangul Gu	Gambela	Dire Dawa	Harari	Oromia	Sidama	SNNP	Somali	Tigray
Total	-71.1	-65.3	-37.9	-37.0	464.0	-68.4	none reached	16023.5	none reached	-23.6	-80.3	-
Idp	-	-59.7	-4.8	-	346.2	-		1692.2	none reached	-62.3	-79.8	-
Returnees	-		3.6	none reached	341.1	-72.0	none reached	none reached	-	141.6	-90.3	-
General non displaced	-71.1	-73.8	-63.0	-88.9	513.6	none reached	none reached	-	none reached	-17.0	-57.6	-
Combination-children-male	none reached	-82.7	-51.0	-92.4	254.2	-89.0	none reached	7756.3	none reached	-48.4	-85.6	-
Combination-children-female	none reached	-79.4	-42.8	-90.8	469.1	-86.2	none reached	8408.7	none reached	-40.9	-83.3	-
Combination-adult-male	-49.3	-54.1	-36.5	-20.6	428.1	-88.1	none reached	20232.7	none reached	-19.0	-79.0	-
Combination-adult-female	-54.7	-31.3	-3.2	5.8	804.6	-23.0	none reached	31434.3	none reached	8.3	-66.0	-
Combination-elderly-male	none reached	-78.2	-89.9	-91.4	212.7	47.3	none reached	8071.4	none reached	23.0	-84.6	-
Combination-elderly-female	none reached	-67.0	-89.7	-90.9	193.8	81.4	none reached	7815.9	none reached	42.9	-79.9	-
Disablity	none reached	-99.7	-99.9	-99.9	-96.8	-99.7	none reached	1.2	none reached	-99.4	-99.7	-

	Addis Ababa	Afar	Amhara	Benishangul	Gambela	Dire Dawa	Harari	Oromia	Sidama	SNNP	Somali	Tigray
Total	-	91.3	9.1	-57.1	-37.2	-	-	17595.5	380.3	62.7	85.4	-
Idp	-	none reached	none reached	none reached	-	-	-	none reached	-	-	-	-
Returnees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General non displaced	-	29.5	-17.8	-49.6	-37.2	-	-	10757.7	90.2	22.6	28.8	-
Combination-children-male	-	90.8	20.1	-56.9	-42.7	-	-	15107.4	226.3	87.3	103.4	-
Combination-children-female	-	124.0	24.6	-57.4	-31.7	-	-	15512.0	233.4	89.5	123.7	-
Combination-adult-male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combination-adult-female	-	45.4	-30.3	-	-	-	-	30780.4	-	14.3	15.4	-
Combination-elderly-male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combination-elderly-female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disablity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

HRP Ethiopia 2021 - Protection-Cluster

	Addis Ababa	Afar	Amhara	Benishangul	Gambela	Dire Dawa	Harari	Oromia	Sidama	SNNP	Somali	Tigray
Total	-	54.1	-53.9	-85.6	17.7	37.3	none reached	2707.3	-99.7		-92.7	-92.5 reached without target
Idp	-	57.5	-40.5	-68.8	39.3	50.2	none reached	2073.6	-99.8		-82.5	-91.1 reached without target
Returnees	-	none reached	none reached	-99.0	none reached	-	none reached	1889750.0	none reached		-97.9	-99.7 reached without target
General non displaced	-	71.9	-56.4	-81.9	-20.1	-88.2	none reached	2445.1	-99.7		-99.1	-91.9 reached without target
Combination-children-male	-	-63.9	-88.1	-93.7	-56.1	-37.6	none reached	1191.7	none reached		-95.8	-97.2 reached without target
Combination-children-female	-	113.3	-84.0	-94.0	-51.5	-37.6	none reached	1366.0	none reached		-95.4	-96.6 reached without target
Combination-adult-male	-	-66.8	-31.1	-81.3	65.8	128.8	none reached	3930.1	-99.2		-89.3	-88.9 reached without target
Combination-adult-female	-	279.6	-5.4	-72.3	135.9	168.3	none reached	4943.2	-99.6		-88.5	-84.7 reached without target
Combination-elderly-male	-	-93.2	-98.2	-77.1	11.6	-97.3	none reached	2801.0	none reached		-95.1	-95.6 reached without target
Combination-elderly-female	-	-88.6	114.6	-63.0	172.8	none reached	none reached	4122.8	none reached		-90.4	-93.6 reached without target
Disablity	-	-96.9	-96.7	-58.0	-47.7	none reached	none reached	1626.9	none reached		-65.1	-98.9 reached without target

HRP Ethiopia 2021 - Camp Coordination and Camp Management-Cluster

	Addis Ababa	Afar	Amhara	Benishangul	Gambela	Dire Dawa	Harari	Oromia	Sidama	SNNP	Somali	Tigray
Total	-	none reached	-75.7	-95.8	none reached	369.1	none reached	50336.3	none reached	-67.3	-85.0	12860.7
Idp	-	none reached	-66.8	-93.6	none reached	417.0	none reached	61144.1	none reached	-52.2	-79.0	12860.7
Returnees	-	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	-	none reached	-		none reached	none reached	-
General non displaced	-	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	none reached	-
Combination-children-male	-	none reached	-78.3	-96.5	none reached	370.5	none reached	46166.7	none reached	-68.3	-83.4	11520.5
Combination-children-female	-	none reached	-78.1	-96.6	none reached	356.5	none reached	44050.9	none reached	-70.1	-81.0	11139.8
Combination-adult-male	-	none reached	-72.8	-94.6	none reached	385.7	none reached	59161.0	none reached	-64.2	-81.1	16309.2
Combination-adult-female	-	none reached	-70.7	-94.6	none reached	397.3	none reached	59922.0	none reached	-63.6	-81.0	16644.8
Combination-elderly-male	-	none reached	-84.8	-98.6	none reached	324.0	none reached	28066.7	none reached	-77.3	-86.7	117372.5
Combination-elderly-female	-	none reached	-77.4	-97.9	none reached	536.0	none reached	42112.5	none reached	-66.0	-78.9	165084.7
Disablity	-	none reached	-71.8	-94.5	none reached	740.3	none reached	43834.8	none reached	-68.4	-89.5	-

HRP Ethiopia 2021 - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene-Cluster

	Addis Ababa	Afar	Amhara	Benishangul G	Gambela	Dire Dawa	Harari	Oromia	Sidama	SNNP	Somali	Tigray
Total	reached with	153.8	33.0	4839.7	-13.1	305.7	1439.6	13834.9	-27.6	72.6	-70.2	reached without target
Idp	reached with	209.0	103.0	6270.2	none reached	393.6	none reached	3299.8	23.9	32.6	-71.7	reached without target
Returnees	reached with	-83.3	-14.6	1268.8	none reached	none reached	none reached	96645.0	none reached	92.1	-78.9	reached without target
General non displaced	reached with	183.6	-13.3	-	-	-	-	44302.2	-13.9	115.4	-57.8	reached without target
Combination-children-male	reached with	141.5	55.4	5520.0	-23.1	401.0	1890.2	13999.2	-29.7	94.6	-70.6	reached without target
Combination-children-female	reached with	155.6	51.4	5496.5	-12.2	301.8	1754.5	14515.5	-31.4	85.3	-71.5	reached without target
Combination-adult-male	reached with	139.3	17.0	4037.6	-6.7	263.2	1103.5	14089.5	-38.1	54.5	-66.7	reached without target
Combination-adult-female	reached with	153.8	3.8	3793.3	-22.8	229.9	956.1	12160.4	-41.7	41.7	-68.7	reached without target
Combination-elderly-male	reached with	119.2	21.4	8408.8	145.8	484.1	3980.0	16343.8	-12.1	101.5	-76.6	reached without target
Combination-elderly-female	reached with	252.2	38.5	8262.1	324.1	441.2	3980.0	14864.2	-8.0	145.5	-75.3	reached without target
Disablity	reached with	146.5	29.1	7185.1	26.9	494.1	2246.9	17142.6	none reached	67.0	-68.7	reached without target