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# DREF Final Report

## Afghanistan: Earthquake



<b>DREF operation n° MDRAF003</b>	<b>Glide n° <a href="#">EQ-2015-000147-AFG</a></b>
<b>Date of Issue: 26 May 2016</b>	<b>Date of disaster: 26 October 2015</b>
<b>Operation start date: 3 November 2015</b>	<b>Operation end date: 2 March 2016</b>
<b>Operation budget: CHF 465,684</b>	<b>Current expenditure: CHF 379,353</b>
<b>Number of people affected: 65,653<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number of people assisted: 14,000 people (2,000 families)</b>
<b>Host National Society(ies) present (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> The Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) has at least 1,800 staff, 25,000 volunteers and 34 provincial branches and seven regional offices nationwide. A total of 13 branches of ARCS are involved in the earthquake response, with some 700 volunteers mobilized to support activities to the benefit of affected people.	
<b>N° of National Societies involved in the operation:</b> The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) with the Movement partner actively involved in supporting the ARCS response. IFRC and ARCS also maintained good coordination with other movement partners, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), partners with present in Afghanistan that include the Canadian Red Cross Society, Danish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, and Qatar Red Crescent Society. However, Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Red Cross Society of China and Turkish Red Crescent Society do not have offices in Afghanistan but have supported the earthquake response through bilateral arrangements with ARCS.	
<b>N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation:</b> Afghanistan National and provincial Disaster Management Authorities, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), UN agencies (WFP, UNICEF, WHO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Rescue Committee (IRC), People in Need (PIN), Care International and Oxfam.	

Partners who have contributed to the replenishment of this DREF include Canadian Red Cross Society/ Canadian Government (DFATD), DG ECHO, and Netherland Red Cross/ Netherlands Government (SEF). The unspent balance of CHF 86,331 will be returned to the DREF pot.

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Around 13:40 local time (UTC +4:30) on 26 October 2015, a magnitude 7.5 earthquake struck Badakhshan province in the north-east region of Afghanistan. Badakhshan, Nangarhar, Baghlan and Kunar provinces were ranked the most affected provinces. The Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) coordinated the initial assessments in partnership with in-country humanitarian partners.

Assessment reports indicated 117 deaths, 544 people injured, 12,794 homes damaged and 7,384 houses destroyed. In Badakhshan province alone, more than 51,000 people were affected. The province also reported to have the most extensive damages to properties. Kunar and Nangarhar provinces were recorded to have the highest number of deaths and casualties as a result of the earthquake. Food and non-food items (NFIs), emergency shelter, and psychosocial support services were identified to be among the immediate needs. As the country moved into winter season, winterization materials were being prioritized in the response plan. Access to the affected population

<sup>1</sup> Afghanistan Earthquake, OCHA Situation Report No. 3 (as of 12 November 2015)

remained the most significant challenge in delivering humanitarian assistance in a timely and effective manner. With the support of the government, roads were cleared to pave way for humanitarian actors to reach the earthquake affected communities with search and rescue, first aid and emergency assistance.

## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society

ARCS initiated its response immediately after the earthquake struck to address the immediate needs. The National Society (NS) regional branches were at the forefront of the response and worked with Disaster Response Units (DRU). ARCS staff and volunteers were deployed promptly to support rescue efforts, provide first aid to the injured and distribute immediate relief supplies to affected people alongside undertaking initial assessments. A total of 900 volunteers were mobilised to support this response operation. ARCS also supported to transport critically injured people to hospital and mobilized community members for voluntary non-remunerated blood donations.

A DREF allocation of CHF 465,684 was approved on 3 November 2015. The DREF operation was originally aimed to meet the immediate needs of 2,000 families (14,000 people) most affected by the earthquake for a period of 3 months, through provision of NFIs, winter clothing, emergency shelter and psychosocial support services. It also covered support for mobilizing DRU, staff and volunteers for assessments, distributions and monitoring. Thus far, ARCS with support from Movement partners have distributed NFIs to 1,824 families. This operation focused on the geographical areas of Badakhshan, Baghlan, Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, Nuristan and Takhar.

Overall ARCS responded to the humanitarian needs of 5,535 earthquake affected households in 11 provinces. ARCS mobilized its prepositioned stocks to respond to the earthquake affected households as well as its emergency fund to procure food and NFIs.

**Table 1: Summary of the overall emergency response provided by ARCS for the earthquake affected people**

Provinces	Districts	No. of village	No. of household
Badakhshan	Jurm, Kishim, Arghintij Khawa and Yamgaan	20	3,491
Takhar	Namak Aab, Farkhar and Taliqaan	6	198
Baghlan	Borka, Nahrin and Daina Ghori	8	239
Nooristan	Wanet Waigal, Kaamdish and Bargmataal	7	173
Nengarhar	Roydad, Besod, Khogyani and Sherzad	4	246
Laghman	Alingar	1	60
Kunar	Naaray, Ghaziabad and Dangaam	3	250
Parwan	Centre Parwan province center Charikar	1	492
Kabul	Centre Kabul province Center Kabul	1	31
Panjshir	Centre Panjshir province Center Panjshir	1	155
Kapisa	Centre Kaposia Center Mahmood Raqi.	1	200
<b>Total</b>		<b>53</b>	<b>5,535</b>

The IFRC team also supported coordination of managing partner expectations including media. In addition to monitoring, gathering and disseminating media messages on ARCS' response to the earthquake, the IFRC communications delegate, together with ARCS Communications Department conducted a sensitization on basic skills to handle the media expectation during emergencies. Experiences gained by those interviewed by various national and international media were shared with ARCS, IFRC and ICRC participants.

The communications delegate from IFRC country cluster support team (CCST) in Delhi together with the PMER delegate in IFRC country office in Kabul supported in documenting story on ARCS response efforts to the earthquake victims in affected regions. The story can be access [here](#).

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

In addition to IFRC and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), other Movement partners with presence in Afghanistan are Canadian Red Cross Society (CRCS), Danish Red Cross (DRC) and Norwegian Red Cross (NRC). The IFRC maintains a country office located in the same compound as the ARCS headquarters in Kabul, with three field offices in Mazar-e- Sharif, Herat and Jalalabad. The IFRC country office staff and support services were mobilized to support ARCS during earthquake response.

The IFRC senior management liaised with the leadership of ARCS in providing overall direction to the response. The disaster management (DM) delegate closely supported the DM department of the National Society in operational planning and coordination. The delegation's technical staff supported their respective ARCS counterparts, including in translating EOC reports to English. In line with the role of the Secretariat to the IFRC membership, support provided

by the Delegation to ARCS extended to coordination with Movement and external partners, including attending inter-agency coordination meetings.

The IFRC CCST in Delhi, the IFRC Asia Pacific regional office in Kuala Lumpur, the Delegation to the UN in New York and the Head Office in Geneva supported ARCS in sharing information about the disaster and its response, coordinating with partners based outside Afghanistan and profiling the work of the National Society internationally. The IFRC offices at different levels shared information with various stakeholders and responded to queries on behalf of the National Society, thus contributing to minimizing disruptions to ARCS leadership in directing the National Society's response.

Considering the complex context of Afghanistan (see 'Risk Assessment' section for more details), ICRC took the lead in providing security guidance to ARCS, IFRC and Partner National Societies within the country. This was done in accordance with the security management framework for the Movement which was agreed in 2014. The support by ICRC extended to coordination with state security forces and liaising with non-state armed actors for access by Movement partners to vulnerable people with the purpose of delivering neutral and impartial humanitarian assistance. Furthermore, ICRC worked with ARCS in delivering humanitarian assistance to people displaced by the internal conflict which has been going on for years. However, ICRC worked alone in the fields of protection and detention in accordance with the International Humanitarian Law.

### **Movement Coordination**

ANDMA plays a coordination role between all humanitarian organizations in the country. ARCS has the role for implementation and improvement of coordination on the earthquake response in north and northeast, with the Movement partners and other humanitarian organizations.

ARCS, IFRC and ICRC worked in close coordination through regular meetings held at Kabul and field levels as per need. ARCS Secretary General has chaired four emergency coordination meeting and attended by the IFRC and Movement partners (including Iranian Red Crescent and Qatar Red Crescent).

At the end of the relief phase, the Qatar Red Crescent's DM officials provided in-country support to ARCS in the earthquake recovery programme for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), health, nutrition and shelter.

There were extensive consultations between ARCS, IFRC and ICRC in the development of this plan. ICRC has pledged to provide at least 320 tents. ARCS, IFRC, ICRC and Pakistan Red Crescent also issued a joint statement on 30 October re-affirming the Movement working mechanism to address the humanitarian needs brought by the earthquake in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

As majority of areas covered by this operation were also affected by conflict situations, ARCS undertook distributions through its grassroots branch network where IFRC staff undertook field monitoring and provided needed technical support. ICRC provided lead to monitor and update about security situation in the country and operation areas.

The ARCS, IFRC and ICRC worked in close coordination during the response operation, through regular and need based coordination meetings.

Aside from the contribution to the DREF replenishment, ARCS also received bilateral contributions from Danish Red Cross, the Red Cross Society of China, Turkish Red Crescent and Qatar Red Crescent, for supporting in the earthquake recovery activities for WASH, health, nutrition and shelter. Other supports received included 500 tents, 500 tarpaulins and 1,000 blankets from Iranian Red Crescent and USD 50,000 cash pledge from Turkish Red Crescent.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

In the immediate aftermath of the quake, the authorities mobilized their disaster response mechanisms at national and provincial levels. The National Security Council convened a meeting on 27 October 2015 – a day after the earthquake – to discuss the response and to ensure that government resources were allocated appropriately. On the same day, the ARCS president attended a meeting with the government during which the National Society was requested to address a range of needs in security-sensitive areas due to its wide grassroots network and acceptance.

ANDMA and Provincial Disaster Management Committees (PMDC) coordinated the overall response to delivery assistance to earthquake affected communities with in-country humanitarian partners, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and Ministry of Public Works have since worked to restore the road section which was blocked including the road from Kabul to Jalalabad and Taliqan to Kunduz.

Together with IFRC, ARCS also participated in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings convened by UN OCHA. The HCT is composed of heads of UN humanitarian agencies, six INGOs, observers from three donor agencies, the

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office. The recent HCT meeting focusing on the earthquake was held on Thursday, 29 October in which ARCS and IFRC also participated. HCT member agencies supported ongoing response and assessment efforts at the national and provincial levels in coordination with the ANDMA and PMDCs. As well as the ARCS and other humanitarian agencies have conducted assessment in closed coordination with ANDMA and PMDCs the situation reported by OCHA.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Needs analysis

ARCS conducted rapid needs assessments alongside emergency and relief interventions in majority of the targeted areas except for one section in Badakhshan and two areas in Nuristan due to access and security challenges. The assessments were conducted in close coordination with ANDMA and PMDCs. The needs in affected areas were determined based on ARCS assessment reports, secondary data, situation reports by OCHA and media reports which helped in analysis of needs as below:

**Emergency shelter:** Emergency shelter was the top priority especially winterization. In view of the widespread damage to people's homes, there was a need for emergency shelter solutions, including tents and tarpaulins. Guidance and technical support was provided to affected people including installation of tents, usage of tarpaulins, waterproofing and insulation. The heavy snowfall predicted in northeast Afghanistan underscored the urgency of emergency shelter and winterization response activities.

**Food:** Food items were also identified as an immediate need. Some stocks were buried with the destruction of houses, while displaced people were staying with host families or outside their damaged homes.

**Table 2: Summary of distribution food for affected people in east and north east**

Geographical Area	Food distributed (in kilograms)						Total
	Rice	Bean	Cooking oil	Sugar	Green tea	Flour	
Nangarhar	7,200	1,440	720	720	288		10,368
Kunar	5,000	1,000	500	500	200		7,200
Nuristan	4,500	900	450	450	180		6,480
Laghman	3,000	600	300	300	120		4,320
Badakhshan	22,197	9,060	4,530	4,530	1,812	54,300	96,429
Takhar	22,785	930	465	465	186	4,650	29,481
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,682</b>	<b>13,930</b>	<b>6,965</b>	<b>6,965</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>58,950</b>	<b>154,278</b>

**Non-food relief (including hygiene supplies):** Supplies of essential household items were needed in the short-term to allow people to meet immediate needs. Many lost their homes and needed replacement goods while they awaited more permanent shelter solutions. The normal supply chain of some goods was disrupted and with the approaching winter, the supply routes were expected to be blocked. It was recommended that essential relief in-kind items, including hygiene supplies, are provided in the most affected communities.

**Winter clothing:** In view of the approaching winter and heavy snowfall predicted, there was need to provide displaced people with winter clothing. Women and children were most vulnerable to harsh weather over an extended period of time, possibly up to March 2016. Inadequate clothing exposed people to the elements which could in turn increase health risks, including acute respiratory infections, especially in children. In this regard, the operation provided winter cloths including jackets for children, shawls for women and *patas* (a traditional shawl for warmth during winter) for men in areas of Badakhshan where winter is projected to be harsh.

**Psychosocial support:** There was need to provide psychosocial support, especially for children in the most affected communities. Children's psychosocial kits were recommended. Emphasis was also need to be given to the psychosocial support for ARCS staff and volunteers, especially those working in remote and security-sensitive areas.

### Risk analysis

Afghanistan's context is complex and challenging, especially in the region affected by the earthquake. In some affected provinces, there are number of risks ranging from natural disasters to armed opposition groups and armed criminal groups. Although some non-state armed groups have indicated that humanitarian workers will not be directly targeted, there have been incidents recently where humanitarian workers have been injured, mainly by being in the

wrong place at the wrong time therefore security assessments were done in the areas where distributions were planned to ascertain the level of acceptance and threat of militancy to the safety of ARCS staff and volunteers.

While topography and security access constraints in quake-affected areas had resulted in significant response challenges, the projected major snowfall in winter made it difficult to access as roads were blocked. A delay in delivering quick assistance to people in need also had the risk of decreasing credit of the organization in the affected areas.

## **B. Operational strategy and plan**

### **Overall Objective**

This DREF operation aimed to meet the immediate needs of 2,000 families (14,000 people) affected by the earthquake through provision of non-food relief supplies, winter clothing, emergency shelter and psychosocial support.

### **Proposed strategy**

This DREF operation aimed to support community resilience, meet immediate needs, and mitigate the impact of winter on affected people through provision of essential household non-food items, hygiene kits, emergency shelter items (tarpaulins), winter clothing (for children, women and men) and psycho-social support for children. Besides meeting needs in specific areas, the assistance also contributed towards reducing risk of some diseases by protecting the people.

The response utilized ARCS stocks that were available in-country prior to the earthquake as well as items were procured immediately. The DREF allocation helped to ensure that such stocks need to be available through immediate replenishment. Tents were covered by the ICRC through their direct assistance to ARCS and therefore were not included in this plan.

This operation targeted geographical areas of Badakhshan, Baghlan, Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, Nuristan and Takhar and was implemented in four months, completed on 2 March 2016.

### **Operational support services**

#### **Human resources (HR)**

ARCS has branches in Badakhshan, Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, Nuristan and Takhar, which were target areas of this project as well. The provincial branches were supported by regional branches and the national headquarters, in accordance with their varying capacities. IFRC Country Office in Afghanistan and Asia Pacific Regional office has been providing technical support for the compilation and implementation of this DREF Operation.

The IFRC Country Office in Kabul while it has two field offices in Mazar and in Jalalabad. The Country Office has international and national staff specializing in various sectors including health, disaster management, programme coordination and organizational development as well as support services such as logistics, IT, finance and administration, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), and security. Some of these staff provided support to this operation including in procurement and reporting. Three IFRC field offices provided direct support for implementation – In Mazar (covering the northern region of Afghanistan), Jalalabad (covering the eastern region) and Herat (covering the western region). For this operation, the IFRC field offices in Mazar and Jalalabad were closely involved.

The operational costs for 10 personnel (staff and volunteers) per branch were supported through DREF budget, covering travel, accommodation and per-diem. The cost of volunteer insurance was not included, as ARCS already has 10,000 volunteers insured by the IFRC global volunteer insurance. Operational cost for technical support from IFRC AP Regional and Afghanistan Country Office was also covered under DREF budget.

#### **Logistics and supply chain**

The response utilized ARCS stocks that were available in-country prior to the earthquake as well as items that were procured immediately. For items that were released from ARCS preparedness stocks, this DREF allocation covered their replenishment. The blankets, jerry cans, hygiene kits, kitchen sets and tarpaulins, procurement – for distribution or replenishment - were procured via the IFRC regional logistics unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur.

Local procurement in Afghanistan by ARCS was supported by the IFRC logistics team based in Kabul. The items for local procurement were *patus*, shawls, winter jackets and children's toy kits. The local procurement was done

according to IFRC and ARCS procurement guidelines. The IFRC provided logistics support according to its standard procedures to timely and efficiently source, procure and deliver equipment and other materials.

The procurement of NFIs was international procurement through framework agreements. These NFI items include 14,000 blankets; 4,000 jerry cans, 4,000 tarpaulin sheets, 3,600 hygiene kits and 2,000 kitchen sets. IFRC's RLU in AP regional office has provided support for the procurement and delivery of these items.

## Communications

At the outset of the disaster, ARCS appointed two spokespersons one for national media and another for international media. The spokespersons gave interviews in a range of local and international media, and presented up-to-date information on ARCS response. IFRC supported these efforts through direct engagement with international media and provision of immediate access to high quality audio-visual materials for publicity purposes.

To support ARCS in its media relations and communication activities, IFRC deployed a Communications and Advocacy Specialist. The specialist worked closely with ARCS Communications Department to ensure that National Society provides timely and accurate information and donors are informed of the achievements, needs and challenges of the response. Steps were taken to highlight ARCS efforts via social media platforms and through.

ARCS communication department conducted a sensitization basic skill to handle the media expended by those interviewed by various national and international media were shared with ARCS, IFRC and ICRC participants.

## Security

There is a security management framework for the Movement in Afghanistan in place since 2014. Accordingly, ICRC took the lead in providing security guidance to ARCS, IFRC and PNS with in-country presence. The support by ICRC also included negotiating with non-state armed actors for access to vulnerable people to deliver humanitarian assistance. Taking into account the security conditions of Afghanistan, prior security assessments were conducted in the areas where distributions were planned. Field/technical visits by IFRC were undertaken only as stipulated in the security management framework.

## Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The operational implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspect of the present operation in the earthquake affected provinces was managed by ARCS through its country-wide network of branches and volunteers.

IFRC, through its country office in Kabul and field offices in Mazar and Jalalabad city, has worked closely with ARCS and provided technical support in programme management to ensure the programme's objective is met. The day-to-day monitoring of the operation was conducted by ARCS's provincial branches but supervised closely by their regional offices and headquarters to ensure appropriate accountability, transparency and financial management of the operation. Joint ARCS monitoring visits were made to the target provinces on a monthly basis. The monitoring of the DREF operation is further supported by daily EOC reports and monthly progress reports submitted by the field teams.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

### Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

<b>Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.</b>			
<b>Output 1.1: Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan</b>			
<i>Activities planned</i>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
<b>Activity 1.1.1:</b> Ensure that any adjustments to initial plans are informed by continuous assessment of needs and through established feedback mechanisms	x		NA
<b>Output 1.2.: Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to affected people.</b>			
<i>Activities planned</i>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
<b>Activity 1.2.1:</b> Provide appropriate information, including on the scope of assistance, to disaster-affected people	x		100%

<b>Activity 1.2.2:</b> Ensure that affected people can deliver feedback on programme activities and/or report any complaints, in confidence, and that such are actioned by ARCS.		x	
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### Achievements

Output 1.1: ARCS staff and volunteers were deployed in the affected areas to conduct rapid need assessment immediately after the earthquake. ARCS assessment teams worked in close coordination with the Provincial Disaster Management Committees (PDMCs) and other humanitarian actors on ground. The needs were determined largely based on ARCS assessment reports. However secondary data, situation reports by OCHA and media reports were also consulted for analysis of needs. Emergency Plan of Action (EPOA) for DREF was compiled based on the assessment findings and a comprehensive need analysis.

ARCS, through its Disaster Response Units (DRUs) conducted 7 pre-distribution meetings in each affected province with target beneficiaries in Badakhshan, Baghlan, Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, Nuristan and Takhar provinces targeting over 1,800 families. Beneficiaries raised issues of delayed and inadequate relief assistance and the preferred type of winter clothing.

ARCS Mazar and Jalalabad regional offices have conducted monitoring visits to all distributions points where volunteers have carried out emergency relief distributions. Reports gathered during the monitoring visits will form basis for replenishing using the DREF stocks.

The initial budget of CHF 39,000 allocated for PSS activity was revised to be used for procuring and replenishing additional items in the provision of hygiene kits. Decision was based on priority of needs (1,600 hygiene kits and 1,870 tubes of tooth paste were included and covered under the PSS budget).

Output 1.2: Six earthquake summary response reports by DRU teams deployed in the field were produced between 27 October and 15 November 2015 and shared with relevant stakeholders within IFRC/ARCS system. ARCS regional offices with support from IFRC field offices continue to provide updated information on the earthquake response. A reporting template in excel sheet has been used by ARCS EOC for updating facts and figures of the earthquake casualties, damages and response status. The distribution and operation update has been shared with stakeholders and movement partners throughout ARCS Disaster Response program.

### Challenges

- Access to the affected areas is challenging due to damaged road infrastructure and physical security concerns. Road blockage resulted in delays in conducting timely assessments in affected areas. Access, management and analysis of the information remains major challenge during the detailed assessment, developing and updating emergency plan of action.
- Regular reporting and information sharing at all levels of the operation needs improvement. This in a way hampers the timely implementation of the planned activities and poses difficulties to identify and determine targeted affected areas for intervention.
- Difficulty to determine the exact beneficiaries for relief distribution and interventions as the detailed field assessment was not carried out and analysed in a proper manner.

### Lessons Learned

- Capacity building on information management, data analysis and the development of emergency plan of action can be strengthened for effective and efficient response operations in the future. Lessons learnt workshop planned as a part of DREF operation was cancelled due to time constraints and other competing priorities of ARCS DM department; however this workshop will be conducted as part of the DM Operational Plan for 2016. The findings of this workshop will guide the ARCS in designing the response capacity building programme.

## Health and Care

### Outcome 2: The immediate mental health risks of affected children and ARCS personnel are reduced.

Output 2.1: Children in most affected communities and ARCS personnel involved in the response are provided with psychosocial support.

Activities planned	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
<b>Activity 2.1.1:</b> Provide select ARCS staff and volunteers with orientation on providing psychosocial support to children.	x		100%
<b>Activity 2.1.2:</b> Procure and distribute locally-adapted psychosocial support kits to 3,000 children.	x		100%

<b>Activity 2.1.3:</b> Conduct plays activities for 3,000 children in affected communities.	x		100%
<b>Activity 2.1.4:</b> Organize "caring for carers interventions for ARCS staff and volunteers.		x	

### Achievements

Output 2.1: A total of 1,800 families with children (3 to 6 years) from seven affected districts of Nangarhar, Kunar, Nuristan and Laghman provinces received 3,600 PSS kits (2 per family). The PSS kit items distributed included education toys and learning materials for children such as coloring book, crayons, stress balls, molding clay, puzzle and toy blocks. PSS kits were distributed together with hygiene kits and winter clothing. The inclusion of hygiene kits and winter clothing provided psychosocial support to affected families in meeting some of their basic needs. The selected beneficiaries were identified as the most vulnerable families affected by the earthquake during the post-earthquake assessment carried out by ARCS provincial branch in October 2015.

Likewise, 162 CBHFA volunteers were mobilized to distribute PSS items together with hygiene kits and winter clothing for two days duration in each district. The volunteers received a one day PSS orientation session by provincial trainers followed by distribution of goods on day two.

The selected families were informed by the volunteers on the place and schedule for distribution. Before the distribution took place, PSS sessions were provided to the head of families by volunteers with the support of provincial trainers. The volunteers also provided a demo on the usage of the PSS kits and hygiene kits. The distribution was jointly supported by DM staff at provincial branches, who facilitated transportation and distribution arrangement in coordination with the community leaders and relevant district authorities.

A total of 2000 PSS leaflets in local languages were distributed in target areas. The IEC material included messaging around coping with stress and crisis, psychological first aid, working in stressful environment, children's stress/coping with stress. The leaflets used during PSS sessions were re-oriented to the ARCS staff and volunteers through a one-day orientation session on how to cope with stress and crisis and working in stressful environment.

**Table 3: Summary of distribution of health and winterized items**

Provinces	Districts	No. of goods distributed per family			No. of volunteers received PSS sessions	Distribution Date
		PSS kits	Hygiene kits	Winter clothing		
Nangarhar	Rodat/Banoo	300	300	300	12	19-22 January
	Hesarshahi	0	0	0	20	
	Behsood	500	500	500	20	
Kunar	Ghazi Abad	90	90	90	30	25-26 January
	Dangam	70	70	70	20	
	MaraMara	240	240	240		
Nuristan	Paroon	300	300	300	30	26-27 January
Laghman	Alingar	300	300	300	30	31 January
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>162</b>	

ARCS used available stocks of prepositioned 1,800 each PSS items for children (toys for 3-6 years old) and hygiene kits which was dispatched to east region from Kabul in December 2015. To support the distribution process PSS leaflets were translated into Dari and Pashto. The plan to procure 3,000 locally-adapted psychosocial support kits for children for replenishment was changed to procure additional 1,600 hygiene kits as requested by ARCS health department.

The distribution plan of PSS kits together with hygiene kits to affected districts in Badakhshan province was cancelled as per advised from ARCS Northeast Regional Head. This was because the region had already distributed existing stocks of hygiene kits with other NFIs to affected areas and therefore decided not to proceed with the distribution of PSS kits.

### Challenges

- Delayed assessment and insufficient information on the specific number of beneficiaries for PSS, from the affected areas.
- Beneficiary feedback on the PSS kits distributed could not be followed up by the teams on ground due to lack of orientation.

### Lessons Learned

- Timely reporting form ARCS regional office and branch offices with comprehensive information from the affected areas is necessary for quick response support from HQ.
- Orientation on beneficiary feedback for the operations team for better response operations in future.

## Shelter and Settlements

### Outcome 3: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of population affected by the earthquake are met.

#### Output 3.1: Essential household items are provided to the target population.

<i>Activities planned</i>	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
<b>Activity 3.1.1:</b> Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiary households for distributions.	x		100%
<b>Activity 3.1.2:</b> Mobilize and transport non-food items, hygiene kits and winter clothing to affected areas.	x		100%
<b>Activity 3.1.3:</b> Distribute non-food items, hygiene kits and winter clothing to beneficiary households	x		100%
<b>Activity 3.1.4:</b> Conduct post-distribution and impact monitoring.		x	

#### Output 3.2: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population.

<i>Activities planned</i>	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
<b>Activity 3.2.1:</b> Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiary households for distributions.	x		100%
<b>Activity 3.2.2:</b> Mobilize and transport emergency shelter items (tarpaulins) to the affected area.	x		100%
<b>Activity 3.2.3:</b> Distribute emergency shelter items (tarpaulins) to beneficiary households.	x		100%
<b>Activity 3.2.4:</b> Provide guidance and technical support (on installation of tarpaulins, water proofing and insulation) to beneficiary households.	x		100%
<b>Activity 3.2.5:</b> Conduct post-distribution and impact monitoring		x	

### Achievements

Following the initial rapid assessments, ARCS DRUs visited the target areas and registered beneficiaries in coordination with government and other NGOs to avoid any duplication. 2000 families were registered in areas following the below criteria;

- 1) Prioritizing the most vulnerable households among the populations who are directly affected by the disaster
- 2) Those provided with assistance were households that didn't have received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations.
- 3) People displaced and staying with host families or in tents
- 4) Those who lack relevant resources to cope with basic humanitarian needs on their own
- 5) Those belonged to socially vulnerable households including families with many dependent children, the sick and elderly

The selection criteria and distribution information (location, date, etc.) were communicated clearly to beneficiaries to ensure understanding of the distribution process and to prevent any potential conflict in the communities. The NFIs and emergency shelter items were mobilised from ARCS prepositioned stocks and distribution took place as planned. The content of NFIs and emergency shelter items for a single family included 7 blankets, 2 jerry cans, 1 kitchen set, 2 winter shawls for women, 3 winter jackets for children, 1 family hygiene kit, and 2 tarpaulin sheets.

These NFI and shelter stocks are replenished and prepositioned through DREF funding, the quantity of replenished stocks is as follows;

- 14,000 medium-thermal blankets
- 4,000 10-ltr collapsible jerry cans
- 2,000 kitchen sets (Type A)
- 3,600 hygiene kits
- 4,000 tarpaulins sheets

Winter clothing items for children: 2,000 shawls, 2,000 patas, and 3,000 jackets have been locally procured and mobilized in Jalalabad and Mazar for distribution.

### Challenges

- Access to affected areas due to security situation and difficult terrain remain one of the major challenges during the beneficiary's registration and distribution of relief.

- Distribution and impact monitoring could not be conducted due to time constraints, and absence of monitoring mechanism within the operations unit.

### Lessons Learned

- Development of formal monitoring mechanism for response operations and capacity building of the operations team on emergency monitoring mechanism and process.

## Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation, please contact:

### Afghan Red Crescent Society:

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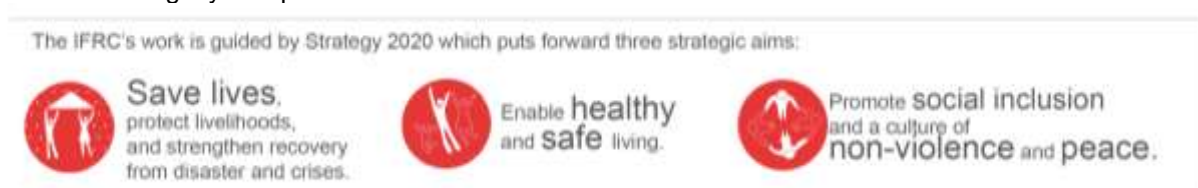
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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.



## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRAF003 - Afghanistan - Earthquake

Timeframe: 03 Nov 15 to 03 Mar 16

Appeal Launch Date: 03 Nov 15

Final Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/11-2016/4	Programme	MDRAF003
Budget Timeframe	2015/11-2016/3	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		465,684				465,684	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Other Income							
DREF Allocations		465,684				465,684	
C4. Other Income		465,684				465,684	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		465,684				465,684	
D. Total Funding = B +C		465,684				465,684	

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

## II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		465,684				465,684	
E. Expenditure		-379,353				-379,353	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		86,331				86,331	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRAF003 - Afghanistan - Earthquake

Timeframe: 03 Nov 15 to 03 Mar 16

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## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/11-2016/4	Programme	MDRAF003
Budget Timeframe	2015/11-2016/3	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>465,684</b>			<b>465,684</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	52,000		49,937			49,937	2,063	
Clothing & Textiles	99,000		77,023			77,023	21,977	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	46,000		51,825			51,825	-5,825	
Utensils & Tools	54,000		46,206			46,206	7,794	
Other Supplies & Services	39,000						39,000	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>290,000</b>		<b>224,991</b>			<b>224,991</b>	<b>65,009</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	3,048		1,361			1,361	1,687	
Distribution & Monitoring	70,000		73,127			73,127	-3,127	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	43,434		20,882			20,882	22,552	
Logistics Services	16,000		28,012			28,012	-12,012	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>132,482</b>		<b>123,382</b>			<b>123,382</b>	<b>9,100</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
National Society Staff			2,485			2,485	-2,485	
Volunteers	5,486						5,486	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>5,486</b>		<b>2,485</b>			<b>2,485</b>	<b>3,001</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training			1,714			1,714	-1,714	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>			<b>1,714</b>			<b>1,714</b>	<b>-1,714</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	5,240		2,969			2,969	2,271	
Office Costs	1,220		98			98	1,122	
Communications	1,828		130			130	1,698	
Financial Charges	1,006		430			430	576	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>9,294</b>		<b>3,627</b>			<b>3,627</b>	<b>5,667</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recove	28,422		23,153			23,153	5,269	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>28,422</b>		<b>23,153</b>			<b>23,153</b>	<b>5,269</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>465,684</b>		<b>379,353</b>			<b>379,353</b>	<b>86,332</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>86,332</b>			<b>86,332</b>		