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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update Afghanistan: Drought & Flash Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal n° MDRAF005	Glide n° FF-2019-000018-AFG DR-2018-000052-AFG
EPoA update n° 2; 31 August 2019	Timeframe covered by this update: 16 June to 31 August 2019
Operation start date: 17 March 2019	Operation timeframe: 12 months End date: 31 March 2020
Overall operation budget: CHF 8 million	DREF allocated: CHF 750,000 (First allocation: CHF 400,000. Second allocation: CHF 350,000) Emergency Appeal Budget: CHF 8 million
N° of people being assisted: 674,686 people (approx. 96,000 families)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and Partner National Societies (PNS) with presence in Afghanistan (Canadian Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent Society and Turkish Red Crescent Society). The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is the lead agency in Afghanistan.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: (i) Government ministries and agencies: Afghan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), Provincial Disaster Management Committees (PDMCs), Department for Rural Rehabilitation and Development etc. (ii) UN agencies: OCHA, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organisation (WHO), UNICEF, UNHCR, UNOPS, UNV, UN-HABITAT, UNFPA, UNEP, UNESCO, ILO, IOM, UNMAS, UN. (iii) International NGOs: Action Against Hunger, Afghan Aid, Community World Service Asia, Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees, Dutch Relief Alliance, Danish Refugee Council - Danish Demining Group, Handicap International, Human Resource Development Agency, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, Norwegian Refugee Council, Organization for Humanitarian and Development, Organization of Human Welfare, Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale, Relief International, Save the Children International, Solidarités International, Shanti Volunteer Association, Welthungerhilfe, Care International, ACTED International, OXFAM, HELVETAS and Mercy Corps etc.	
Partners who have, so far, contributed to the IFRC Emergency Appeal are: British Red Cross, European Commission – DG ECHO, Finnish Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross Society, Norwegian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government) and the Netherland Red Cross (from Netherlands Government).	

Summary of current operation and revision made to emergency plan of action:

This operation update is issued to inform two and half-month progress on operation activities under emergency appeal.

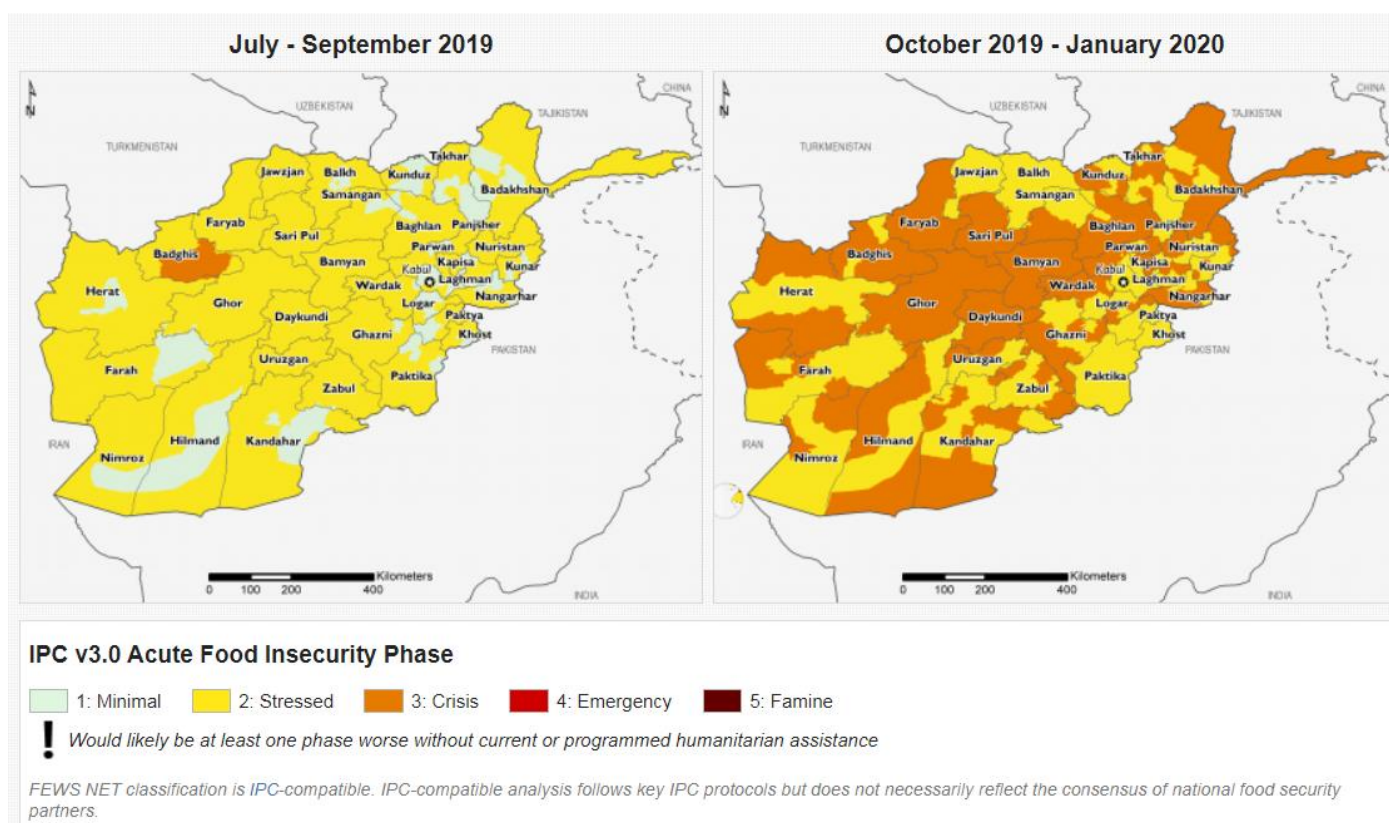
This operations update no. 2 informs on the activities accomplished as per reporting period for the Drought and Flash Floods reporting on the Emergency Appeal Plan of Action (EPoA) issued on 17 March 2019 reflecting the operations. First revision of EPoA was done on 10 May 2019 to extend the operation in four new provinces affected by the floods the timeframe will remain same up to 31 March 2020. The sectors cover under EA are: Shelter and household items, Livelihoods and basic needs, Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) to ensure that the planned programmes are still coherent and relevant to the current situation and for the longer term.

Description of the disaster

Afghanistan's climate can be characterized by hot and dry summers and cold winters. Most of the annual precipitation takes place in the northern region in the form of snow. Afghanistan is highly prone to intense and recurring natural hazards such as flooding, earthquakes, snow avalanches, landslides and droughts due to its geographical location and years of environmental degradation. Climate change is also posing a threat to the country's people and ecosystems. Climate change predictions such as changing temperature and precipitation pattern might lead to extreme weather event such as drought and flash floods. Changing weather is also affecting the productivity of agriculture, of which most Afghans depend on for their livelihoods, causing food security problem. Over the past decade and a half, droughts have become more frequent and more serious. It is likely this trend will continue, creating food crises, prompting large numbers of people to flee their homes, and increasing the risk that water conflict will exacerbate existing ethnic tensions. The worst drought in a decade, prolonged conflict and poverty have pushed families across Afghanistan to the brink. About 13.5 million people are severely food insecure, 6 million more than in 2017 and they are surviving, for the time being, on less than one meal a day¹. Displaced families living in temporary and poorly insulated shelters are facing the risk of harsh weather but also the high risk of flash flooding, especially those residing on dry-river beds.

Afghanistan is experiencing a major livelihood crisis primarily caused by the severe drought, which limits food production and depletes farmers and livestock keepers of assets and livelihoods. However, the years of civil conflict and instability as well as the severely degraded condition of much of the land have compounded the impacts of the drought, leading to the food security crisis situation. The flood season in Afghanistan primarily runs between March and June due to snow melt and rain. Several factors have combined to increase the severity of potential flooding in 2019, with serious early floods already occurring in March. Following two years of severe drought, the influence of global weather patterns has seen above average precipitation across much of the country in 2019. Given the increased likelihood of above average temperatures, as well as above average rainfall and snow at higher elevations, the risk of flooding is elevated through until the end of the rainy season (April-June) in the western, northern, and central areas of Afghanistan.

Humanitarian needs in flood-affected communities are compounded by the loss of resilience from drought and conflict. With many flood-risk areas already affected by the severe drought in 2017/18 and ongoing conflict, there are serious concerns about increasing food insecurity, malnutrition and the spread of communicable diseases, including acute watery diarrhoea/cholera. Many families are affected by several different types of incidents, with resulting increases in protection concerns and a reduced ability to absorb shocks. Flood response activities will continue to face access constraints in many areas due to ongoing conflict and related displacement, as well as damage to transport infrastructure in remote areas from flooding.



¹ IPC report – 2019.

According to Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, as of September 2018, 9.8 million people (44 per cent of the rural population) were estimated to be in Food Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phase 3 and Phase 4). An estimated 2.6 million are classified in IPC Phase 4 nationwide; these people require urgent action to reduce their food deficits and to protect their livelihoods. The current Phase 3 and 4 estimates correspond to a 17 per cent increase (from 26 to 44 per cent) compared to the previous analysis for the same time period last year (2017). FEWS NET January 2019 projections suggested that from November 2018 to February 2019, the total population in IPC Phase 3 and IPC Phase 4 increased to 10.6 million (47 per cent of the rural population). The results of the IPC analysis show that Afghanistan is experiencing a major food and livelihood crisis. This crisis has been primarily caused by the severe drought, which limits food production and depletes farmers and livestock keepers of assets and livelihoods; however, the years of civil conflict and instability as well as the severely degraded condition of much of the land have compounded the impacts of the drought, leading to the food security crisis situation we are witnessing today. Afghanistan is currently facing one of the world's largest and most complex humanitarian crisis, with alarming increase of food insecurity and loss of livelihoods, as a result of the combined effect of widespread conflict and insecurity, recurrent natural disasters and ensuing mass displacements.

Conflict and insecurity remain widespread, although the number of events is lower compared to the same period in 2018. Although the conflict events have spread in geographic extent, particularly in the north, northeast, west, and south region of the country. This leaves many households frequently adjusting to the changing local conditions that alter daily life including market access, labour opportunities and availability, access to grazing lands, and ability to participated in the ongoing agriculture season. Many IDPs affected by conflict, as well as undocumented returnees are most likely to have a below-average household harvest. The food security and livelihoods situation has significantly deteriorated over the past months, driven mostly by the severe drought in 2018. An estimated 13.5 million people are severely food insecure and require emergency assistance.² The humanitarian response during the first half of the year has been hampered by underfunding and insecurity. Following revisions to the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan, 20 provinces of Afghanistan are food insecure and identified as having acute humanitarian food needs, health and WASH issues and their livelihoods.

Summary of current response context

Floods

While the drought situation has not yet been alleviated, a number of droughts affected provinces were hit by flash floods in March 2019, making them even more vulnerable.

The problem of flash flooding was further exacerbated by the narrow valleys, which caused flood waters to pass through villages destroying many houses. Waters also covered farmland and irrigation facilities, damaging or destroying intakes and structures. Communities in Afghanistan are highly prone to flash flooding and lack support services, making them more vulnerable to impacts from such events. The flood damaged infrastructure, equipment and amenities which led to the disruption of the routine functioning of services in the affected areas. Several of the public buildings which were damaged during the disaster were made inaccessible due to damage to roads and bridges.

ARCS conducted an emergency need assessment in the March and April, which indicated that there were mass destructions of house and shelters, loss of lives, public facilities, and displacements of people from their homes and IDP camps due to the flash floods. The resilience of people in most of the provinces was already weak because of the ongoing and protracted drought. There are significant emergency shelter needs due to continuous movement of people from the rural villages to safe places looking for humanitarian assistance and better basic services.

As the response to the earlier flooding was taking shape, on 25 March a fresh round of heavy rainfall again triggered flooding in seven provinces namely Herat, Jowzjan, Badghis, Sar-e-Pul, Faryab, Balkh and Kabul. This exacerbated humanitarian needs in these provinces and affected several new provinces including Kabul, Balkh, Faryab and Sar-e-Pul. The rapid needs assessment conducted by ARCS on 11 April 2019, indicated that nearly 60,000 people were affected and urgently required food items, shelter and safe drinking water. In view of the humanitarian needs, these affected provinces are now included for this operation and ARCS is providing assistance to these areas. According to the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Agency the most affected provinces are Farah, Helmand, Kandahar, Zabul, Herat, Nangarhar and Badghis, resulting in flash floods that damaged infrastructure and agricultural land in several districts and more than 350,000 people in the country.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The Afghan Red Crescent Society has 34 provincial branches spread across the country. ARCS has a long history of providing life-saving assistance to people in need in Afghanistan. ARCS presence and local networks across the country are exceptionally well established, which enables ARCS to reach vulnerable populations who are not served by other humanitarian actors, for instance in highly remote areas. ARCS has vast expertise with different types of programming through multilateral projects supported by IFRC, as well as through bilateral programs with Red Cross Red Crescent

² FAO – Afghanistan: Situation Report March 2019

Movement partners. This includes youth development, disaster risk management, Community-based Health and First Aid, restoring family links, community resilience (including WASH and Livelihoods, etc.), dissemination of IHL, humanitarian values & Red Cross/Red Crescent principles, and rehabilitation for physically disabled people for IDPs.

ARCS volunteers play a critical role at all stages of ARCS's programmes. This includes assessment, identification and registration of target communities and internally displaced populations. In addition, volunteers carry out hygiene promotion and community mobilisation. ARCS has a long history of providing disaster response and health services, engaging volunteers, community-based disaster risk reduction, organizational development as well as the dissemination of humanitarian values. ARCS Disaster Management having nation-wide coverage through 34 provincial branches and a national network of volunteers, is capable of implementing large-scale and long-term preparedness and response programs. Through all the years of conflict, it has consistently been able to access and provide assistance to a multitude of vulnerable Afghans all over the country. The branches in targeted areas have teams of trained volunteers in disaster preparedness and response as National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), Community Based Health & First Aid (CBHFA), health and hygiene promotion etc. and being involved in operation activities through the provincial branches.

ARCS has actively engaged with the communities and closely worked with government in all six regions of Afghanistan. It has well-trained community and branch volunteers who are capable of implementing emergency response interventions and well-structured 34 provincial branch offices.

ARCS drought response

Since the Afghanistan government declared a drought situation in mid-2018, the emergency operations center (EOC) at headquarter level has been activated to coordinate with relevant stakeholders and to provide regular updates on the situation. ARCS conducted the needs assessment in October 2018. In this process the NS engaged with the communities, regional and provincial concerned branches, local authorities and carried out inception meetings on the implementation of response activities using DREF support. Utilizing funds advanced from the Disaster Response Relief Fund (DREF) on 1 November 2018, ARCS provided food assistance to 14,000 drought affected people (approximately 2,000 families) in Herat and Badghis provinces. However, the support was only able to cater for immediate needs of a small portion of the affected population.

A detailed needs assessment was also conducted under DREF operation from December 2018 to January 2019. The findings indicated that the priority needs of the affected population, who are staying in rural areas and IDP camps, are food, water, health care and livelihoods. During the assessment, it was found that almost 60 to 70 per cent of the water points, respectively, are now dry. Poor hygiene practices, including consumption of unsafe water, low latrine coverage and poor health seeking behaviour have been cited as some of the underlying factors for the high levels of malnutrition in the country. In addition, most of the affected communities in provinces of the country have very low latrine coverage. The water treatment is equally low, at less than 10 per cent and hand washing practices are also poor. ARCS has reached more than 14,000 people through the provision of family tents, food parcels and dignity kits³ to displaced people in Herat and Badghis provinces. One mobile health team was also deployed to provide medical treatment in Herat province. With support from ICRC ARCS has also distributed 5,000 food packages and household items to families displaced by conflict and affected by drought in the northern region covering the provinces of Samangan, Faryab, Jowzjan, and Balkh. This support included emergency food distribution, 'food for work' projects, and support for agriculture and livestock programmes.

ARCS flood response

The National Society has been in coordination with Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), Command and Control Centre for Flood Emergency and participating in cluster meetings in provinces and at national level. National Statistics and Information Department. ARCS national headquarters regularly receive the information reports of operations activities from their respective provinces. ARCS provincial branches mobilized their branch trained staff and volunteers to conduct the needs assessment in flood affected provinces with the support of national headquarters technical capacity. ARCS conducted rapid assessments in thirteen flood affected provinces from 1 March to 10 April. The assessment reports revealed that nearly 200 people were killed many thousands of houses as well as public infrastructure and agriculture were damaged or destroyed by flood waters.

ARCS has been supporting 250 families with household packages in Pesht Qala District, Aka pada, Khair Abaad, Koh Jahr, Orbala, Paien, Anjiran and Dozdan and a further 2,000 vulnerable households in Zabul, Farah, Helmand, Nangarhar and Kandahar provinces, with food packages. These 2,000 food packages were replenished through the drought operation under the DREF. Turkish Red Crescent has also distributed 1,000 food packages and household items in Herat and Farah provinces respectively. The Qatar Red Crescent also supported 4,000 families with Food packages in Kandahar, Mazar e Sharif, Samangan and Jawzjan provinces.

³ Dignity kit comprises of 1 sheet of blanket, 1 piece of toothbrush, 1 tube of toothpaste, 2 pieces of soap, 1 scarf for women, 3 pairs of underwear for women, and 30 pieces of sanitary pads.

Table: Overall flood response summary of ARCS supported by IFRC, ICRC and partner national societies:

Provinces	No. of families surveyed	Families assisted with FIs/NFIs (shelter & HHs Items)	Families assisted with food package
Herat	2,799	2,110	1,404
Badghis	1,239	-	462
Sar-e-Pul	760	482	-
Balkh	750	557	2,000
Nimroz	589	245	-
Farah	9,247	250	1,000
Kandahar	3,027	410	2,000
Laghman	330	121	180
Helmand	2,500	1,000	1,500
Zabul	135	-	-
Nangarhar	2,200	539	1,400
Uruzgan	500	100	-
Kunar	1,440	250	180
Bamyan	7	-	-
Nimroz	570	245	-
Faryab	1,238	-	-
Parwan	250	50	-
Logar	1,180	-	780
Ghazni	1,050	320	780
Kabul	5,780	-	5,500
Mazar e Sharif	1,800	1,000	1,000
Samangan	6,75	15	500
Jawzjan	1,500	-	500
Ghor	570	336	-
Badakhshan	120	42	42
Baghlan	400	-	160
Paktia	45	4	-
Takhar	500	384	-
Paktika	50	10	-
Khost	55	36	-
Kunduz	250	-	180
Wardak	300	48	228
Nuristan	250	-	180
Total	41,431	8,554	19,976

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC is having regular coordination and communication with the ARCS. The ARCS disaster management teams and volunteers are in field for assessment and based on the completion of assessment ARCS organise monthly and need base meeting within country Movement partners, IFRC and ICRC regarding the EA operation activities updates. The IFRC Afghanistan country office is supporting ARCS in disseminating updates to the Asia Pacific Regional Office through communications support.

The IFRC's Country Office is supporting to Afghan Red Crescent Society in implementing health programmes including Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) in North, Northeast, Central North, Central South and West. Similarly, WASH activities are also being carried out in five provinces; Parwan, Nangarhar, Balkh, Samangan and Baghlan. The Health in Emergencies, MHTs in 11 provinces including Youth Health and Routine immunisation in Paktika, Kunduz, Kandahar, Kunhar, Nooristan, Nangarhar and Laghman. The Norwegian Red Cross has in-country presence supporting the ARCS with health interventions, WASH and CBHFA activities in the provinces. The Danish Red Cross extend their support to the ARCS in psychosocial support together with the ICRC (PSS), volunteers management and youth mobilization activities in Afghanistan.

The ICRC, in its role of lead agency, is present in Afghanistan since 1986 and engages in dialogue with all parties to the conflict having a direct or indirect influence on the humanitarian situation in the country. The key operating areas in responding to the Afghanistan protracted conflict include the promotion and respect of IHL, health services, in particular

for the wounded and sick, ensuring physical rehabilitation and social reintegration, monitoring the treatment of detainees across the country and maintaining contact with their families, as well as their health and water sanitation conditions. They provide support to the civilian population in improving livelihood and water and sanitation, health, Restoring Family Links (RFL) and tracing activities. The ICRC supports the ARCS, as its primary partner in its development and operations with focus on “Safer Access” approach that promotes safer access to persons affected by conflict and other situations of violence, whilst minimising risks for staff and volunteers.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Afghan Government through its Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) coordinates all interventions by humanitarian agencies with support from UNOCHA. The government of Afghanistan through its command and control centre under the supervision of Minister of State for Disaster Management, for coordination and to assist affected communities. In this response, the government has mobilised civil and military departments from the country in order to better respond to the needs of the population in affected provinces. The Ministry of Public Health is leading the health cluster with the support of World Health Organisation (WHO) in Afghanistan. The Government of Afghanistan and WHO are working together to effectively improve the public health situation in the country with special emphasis on; (i) health security and prevention and control of communicable diseases; (ii) non-communicable diseases, mental health, violence and injuries, and nutrition; (iii) promoting health through the life-course; (iv) health systems strengthening; and (v) preparedness, surveillance and response. UNICEF supports the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development’s rural water supply and sanitation programme. Developing the government’s capacity on the construction of local water supply systems is an intrinsic part any long-term solution for the country.⁴ Partner organizations are also engaged to help supervise the construction of the water supply systems, ensuring their quality and sustainability. The Afghanistan National Guidelines for WASH in Emergency (ANGWE) was developed to strengthen the overall emergency response mechanism by harmonizing the provision of WASH services in disaster situation in Afghanistan. The WASH Cluster coordination mechanism at national and sub-national level works to clarify the roles and responsibilities of each partner, including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), United Nations agencies (UN), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development and Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority of the Government of Afghanistan and other stakeholders at national and sub-national levels.

Cluster meetings occur monthly at the national level and are coordinated by the respective cluster lead agencies through Cluster Coordinators. Meetings are attended by cluster partners, members and observers aim to strategize and coordinate humanitarian activities at the cluster or sector level, as well as to share information on challenges and bottlenecks faced at the operational level. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) serves as a strategic, policy level and decision-making forum that guides principled humanitarian action in Afghanistan. The Afghan Humanitarian Forum (AHF) is composed all heads of International and National humanitarian NGOs and feeds into the HCT. The AHF meets monthly and focuses on the coordination of NGO activities at the national and sub-national levels, advocacy on issues affecting the work of NGOs, representation/communication on the interests of NGOs to other humanitarian stakeholders and the government, and promotion of high ethical and professional standards amongst the NGO community.

IFRC with ARCS participate in all coordination meetings in clusters, technical working groups Health, WASH, Shelter & NFIs and Cash Working Group etc. including in government led or other humanitarian organisations meetings. Other agencies implementing humanitarian activities related to the drought response includes UN Agencies: WFP, UNDP, UNOCHA, FAO, WHO, UNICEF, IOM and other INGOs implementing water and sanitation activities while Save the Children, OXFAM, ACF, ACTED, Norwegian and Danish Refugee Councils are implementing nutritional support projects through health centres and food assistance through Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA).

Cash transfers in Afghanistan is a well-established response modality for the delivery of humanitarian aid with experienced humanitarian actors, FSPs, and good policy environment. In Afghanistan, there are three major tele-communication companies (AWCC, Roshan, Etisalat), which are offering ‘Mobile banking’ services in the country. Those includes ‘My Money’ by AWCC, ‘M-paisa’ by Roshan tele-com, and ‘mHawala’ by Etisalat. Based on discussion with different stakeholders and analysis of data, it has observed that Cash transfer through mobile money (Sim based/direct cash) is not something new in Afghanistan. Government organizations, Humanitarian actors and other institution are actively engaging the tele-communication companies for Cash transfer to the beneficiaries including salary payments. There are two-delivery mechanism offered by the telecommunication companies in the country, one is ‘Sim-based Transfer’; where beneficiary is being register and paid with authentication of biometric, NFC, SIM card, and 6-digit code, while the other is ‘Direct Cash’; where the company creates an account for beneficiaries base on provided data from organization and generating token for each disbursement cycle. The tele-communication companies have rich experience in cash transfer while working with government departments, UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs. They have coverage in most part of the country with good number of registered agents.

In order to make this piloting a success, system and procedure must need to be in place in ARCS prior to Cash disbursement. One of the pre-requisites for Cash based intervention is to assess the capacity of Financial Service Providers (FSPs) to make it sure that they have the capacity to deliver Cash within agreed timeframe and methodology. Three of the most prominent mobile companies of Afghanistan who are offering ‘Mobile Money’ services in the country namely, Afghan Wireless & Communication Company (AWCC), Roshan telecom, and Etisalat has assessed during this assessment and analysis process. Based on the findings, it has recommended that ARCS/IFRC should considered

⁴ Afghanistan National Guidelines for WASH in Emergency (ANGWE)-2018.

signing of agreement with more than one financial service provider based on further tendering and provision of necessary documents. This will enable ARCS/IFRC to utilize the services of any FSPs depending on the location, services and coverage. The agreement may be signed initially for one year with possibility of extension.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

ARCS conducted an emergency needs assessment in thirteen⁵ provinces affected by drought and flash floods in December 2018 and March 2019. The findings on the emergency needs assessment indicated that the priority needs of the affected population, who are staying in rural areas and IDP camps, are food, water, health care and livelihood. Large number of affected community dependent on agriculture, livestock and seasonal daily labour which are heavily affected by the drought in 2018. Flood shocks contributing to the increase in the food insecurity of vulnerable families. This can be observed in extremely poor food consumption, adopting of negative and harmful coping mechanisms. Majority of households lost their harvest and income sources. Around half of the interviewed households did not have food stock available to meet their food needs. Women, girls, disabled are the most vulnerable groups given their lack or limited access to markets, income generation activities and assistance.

ARCS teams carried out a need assessment of flood-affected areas on 1-9 March, and 10-14 April respectively which showed mass destructions of house and shelters, loss of lives, public facilities, mosques and displacements of people from their homes and IDPs camps due to the floods. There is a huge need in emergency shelter, food, basic health and WASH on the ground. Besides, there is continuous population movement from the rural villages to safer places with available humanitarian assistance and better basic services. The rapid need assessment for floods and emergency need assessment involves field data collection through trained staff and volunteers in 13 drought and floods affected provinces. The needs analysis for this response is prepared based on interviews, surveys, focus groups discussion and market updates in the areas affected by the recent floods and protracted drought. Considering the multisector emergency response, in addition to emergency shelter and food, health and WASH is also their priority needs. ARCS to coordinate with other actors, projects for complementing its piloting and log-term multipurpose cash grant and cash for livelihoods restoration. Strong gender and protection mainstreaming in emergency operation is recommended to promote safe, adequate access, participation of affected population.

Regional and provincial details

Region	Province	Disaster	Districts
East Region	Nangahar	Flood	Hesarak, Sorkh-Rod, Aftkamena, Batikot, Haychen, Kama, Khewa, Daray Noor, Chaparhar, Baesot and Moman dara
	Kunar	Flood	Sar-Kani, Marwara, Shegal, Sheltan, Watapor, Dangam, Asmar, Narahy, Ghaziabad and Chapa Dara
West Region	Farha	Flood	Nawahe Shar, Bakwa, Balabolok, Khak Safed, Anar Dara, Sheb Ko, Posht-Rod and Posht-Ko
	Herat	Flood and Drought	Herat city, Zer-ko shendan, Posht ko shendan Zawol, Khush ke Kuhna, Gulran
	Nimroz	Flood & Drought	Chakhansour, Kang, Char Burjak, Khashrood, Damarda and Mirza Azim
	Badghis	Flood & Drought	Abkamry, Moqure, Bala Morghab, Jawand, Nawe - Laman and Badghis city
South West	Helmand	Flood	Nawa, Lashkargah, Nada Ali and Nahri Saraj Malgir
	Kandahar	Flood and Drought	Kandahar city, Dand, Maiwand, Panjwai, Spin Boldak, Zheri, Arghandab, Daman, Takhta Pul and Arghestan
North Region	Jowzjan	Flood & Drought	Khanaqa, Khwaja Dako, Qush tepa, Faizabad and Shiberghan city
	Sar-e-Pul	Flood & Drought	Suzma qala, Ghusfandi, Sayad, and Capital of Sare-e-Pul
	Faryab	Flood & Drought	Shirin Tagaab, Qesar, Pashtoon Kot, Dawlat Abaad, Almar, Khuja Sabz Posh
	Balkh	Flood & Drought	Chamtall, Dehdadi, Sholgara, Doko and Part of Balkh City
North West Central Region	Kabul	Flood	Districts: 17 th , 11 th , 19 th , 9 th , 5 th , 13 th , 18 th and Qarabagh, Shakar Dara and Surabi districts of Kabul City

Scenario planning

The planned response reflects the current situation and information available at this point of the evolving situation and will be adjusted based on further developments and context changes. The EPOA which supports the design of the overall operation, particularly the food, emergency shelter, health, WASH and multipurpose cash grant with disaster risk reduction and preparedness for affected population. This might however change in the event of a new major hazard being created by the floods and prolonged drought situation. The interventions included in this plan have considered risk issues identified. Implementation of food, emergency shelter and health has been started, multi-purpose cash grant piloting will be implemented in Jawzjan province and will extend for eleven more provinces affected by drought and floods. The provision of one grant that covers multiple sectors rather than several sector-specific grants can be more efficient and effective in meeting a wide range of needs. It can also foster greater flexibility and choice in ways that

⁵ Balkh, Nangarhar, Kunar, Kabul, Helmand, Faryab, Jawzjan, Samangan, Sar-e-Pul, Kandahar, Nimroz, Badghis and Herat provinces.

enable people to decide what to prioritize. Multi-purpose cash may also have multiplier effects in local economies and offer opportunities to promote longer-term financial inclusion and social protection.

Operation Risk Assessment

Afghanistan remains a challenging environment for humanitarian operations, though one that is manageable through diligent and active security management and analysis. Armed clashes between, and within, opposition groups and with Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF), criminality, including organized crime, demonstrations and civil unrest have been assessed as key threats across the country. The situation for humanitarian organisations is continuously changing. Over the past many years, humanitarian aid actors have made significant changes in their approaches to providing aid in highly insecure environments in Afghanistan. Through a resilience framework, humanitarian actors are seeing greater potential for shared programming across the humanitarian/development divide to address the needs of the most vulnerable population.

A risk assessment done by the country office in January 2018 noted that security issues restrict field access by international staff at one time or the other, but it is not anticipated that these will hamper the smooth implementation of the operation. Because it is recognized for its neutrality, impartiality and independence, ARCS – as a local agency – with acceptance across Afghanistan has staff and volunteers present in every province across the country, with direct access to communities. The National Society is able to operate and has on-going operations in Afghanistan where they are running the integrated health care programme, WASH, disaster risk reduction; volunteer management and current response and relief activities for floods and drought affected population in different regions that cater for the settled, remote and nomadic communities and people provided with food and non-foods relief items with their available resources. Therefore, the National Society will utilize its capacity and extensive experience in implementing projects in complex emergency, floods and drought affected areas.

B. Operational strategy⁶

Overall Operational objective

The overall objective of this Emergency Appeal is to respond to the immediate humanitarian needs of the population affected by the floods and complex drought emergency in Afghanistan through the provision of emergency shelter, health care and nutritional interventions, the promotion of access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene and supporting food security and livelihood through cash transfers until March 2020.

Proposed strategy

The proposed strategy and plan of this Emergency Appeal will seek to reduce the vulnerability of 674,686 (male: 342,066 and female: 332,620), approximately 96,000 families, affected by the current floods and protracted drought, which has been exacerbated by other factors such as insecurity and economic instability. The operation is addressing their immediate needs relating to emergency shelter/household items, food insecurity, deteriorating health and poor access to safe water and adequate sanitation, whilst contributing to building longer-term resilience in the affected communities. In order to provide lifesaving assistance to affected households, multiple purpose and conditional cash assistance is considered for carefully given accountability and protection of the affected population.

The operational strategy and plan of this Emergency Appeal is the outcome of continuous follow-up, assessments and data analysis, as well as consultation between the IFRC, ARCS and Movement partners on how to respond to this complex emergency in an integrated manner. The standard response package is a set of relief items and access to services that is to be provided at the household level, based on an assessment that a family has been affected by drought and flash floods. In overall operation activities it is ensure that protection concerns resulting both from flood and from the combination of flood, drought and ongoing conflict are mitigated or addressed.

Proposed interventions

Overall, this operation seeks to assist the following within each sector:

- Emergency shelter & NFIs assistance for 3,000 households to support access to safer living conditions during the initial stages of the emergency by the provision of tent, tarpaulin sheets, blankets, jerry cans and kitchen set followed by provision of technical support and awareness;
- Distribution of food packages among 9,000 households;
- Basic needs support through the provision of multi-purpose cash grants to allow 4,500 households to prioritize basic needs and prevent them from falling below survival threshold;
- Livelihoods support through conditional cash grants for 1,500 households, aimed to restore their livelihoods by purchasing agriculture input and tool kits;

⁶ The plan should be prepared by the National Society, with support from the Secretariat technical departments and support services.

- Health interventions focusing on community-based disease prevention and health promotion, psychosocial support, first aid, deployment of medical health teams, and referral services and medical rehabilitation;
- Water, sanitation and hygiene interventions focusing on improving access and storage to safe water as well as meeting emergency and longer-term sanitation needs, as well as provision of hygiene items and support for hygiene promotion activities;
- Integrated community-based risk reduction & climate change, early warning early action and mitigation activities;
- Cross-cutting consideration and support to ensure community engagement and accountability (CEA) as well as protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) at all times;
- Support to National Society development in Afghanistan, to build the capacity of staff and volunteers in disaster preparedness in region and province level;

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People targeted: 21,000

Male: 10,647

Female: 10,353

Requirements (CHF): 1,895,500

Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people targeted/reached with safe, appropriate and adequate shelter and settlements assistance	21,000	10,500

Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households are provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	3,000	1,500

Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter are provided to affected households

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they receive	3,000	1,500
# of staff and volunteer trained on safer shelter techniques	240	60

Progress towards outcomes

ARCS provincial branches carried out the assessment and identified the 3,000 most vulnerable families affected by the floods and to assist them with emergency shelter and household items. One complete package of non-food items intended for one family of average seven people.

Standard package contents

No	Shelter & household Items	Amount per HH package	Unit
1	Blanket	7	pieces
2	Kitchen set	1	set
3	Jerry can	2	pieces
4	Tarpaulin sheet	2	pieces
5	Tent	1	pieces

ARCS conducted the distribution in three provinces and the distribution was held in different locations in Nangarhar, Helmand and Farah provinces. 1,500 families have been assisted with emergency shelter and non-food household items. The identified and selected households were informed through branch staff and local volunteers prior to the distribution and communicated the distribution date and location.

During the registration, the volunteers and chief of the local communities reconfirmed the targeted individuals if he/she met the criteria of registration, then he/she will be legible to be registered. Since, the distribution was targeting the floods affected families, it was agreed that only those who are given token during the registration could come and received the items. In order to minimize the number of unwanted crowds, when the chance of beneficiary come, he/she proceed to the table for signing/thumb impression against their name and after that the token is punched to ensure the beneficiary passes through screening point and finally proceed to receive the items. Beneficiaries were also allowed to check their items before the leaving the distribution point to ensure they have all the items in the kit. ARCS visibility was ensured by all staff and volunteers for easy recognition. The remaining 500 families will be support with emergency shelter in Balkh province in second week of September 2019.



Emergency shelter & non-food household items distribution in Nangarhar province. (Photo: ARCS)

ARCS has also utilized its in-country available pre-positioned stocks i.e. tents and blankets for affected families. These stocks were mobilized to cover initial needs of affected households with the support of other Movement partners and are additional to those that will be distributed under the Appeal.

Funding gap: 1,000 more emergency shelter and household items will be mobilized from Partner National Societies (PNS) and external donors to complete the target for EA.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 105,000
 Male: 53,235
 Female: 51,765
Requirements (CHF): 1,448,000

Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people that have enough food, cash or income to meet their survival threshold	105,000	7,000

Output 1.1: Vocational skills training and/or productive assets to improve income sources are provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households assisted with conditional cash grants	1,500	0
# of training conducted in vegetable gardening	25	0

Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households reached with food assistance	9,000	1,000

Output 1.5: Households are provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of ARCS staff & volunteers trained on CVA	300	25
# of households reached with multipurpose cash grants for (basic needs)	4,500	0

Progress towards outcomes

ARCS conducted the assessments in thirteen flood and drought affected provinces to assist 9,000 families with food packages. IFRC country office has commenced the process of procuring 9,000 food parcels with APRO.

ARCS has utilized available prepositioned stock from Kabul and regional warehouses to support flood affected families in 20 provinces. ARCS rapidly responded to 1,500 affected families with food assistance in Herat, Farah and Helmand during March, these food parcels were replenished under DREF response to drought affected families. Later, in April 1,000 food parcels transported to Helmand for flood affected households. ARCS is also supported by ICRC and other Movement partners for food interventions to assist drought and floods affected families.



Food items distribution in Helmand province. (Photo: ARCS)

In close coordination with the Cash and Voucher Working Group, ARCS has discussed the targeting of the multi-purpose cash grants based on ongoing gaps in coverage of the affected population. Based on these discussions ARCS has identified Jawzjan province, assessment has been done and 500 households are identified. After the signing of MOU with financial service providers the piloting will be done for multi-purpose cash grants.

ARCS Helmand branch has completed the assessment for flood affected families, including Farah and Nangarhar provinces. In total 4,500 families will be assisted in these three provinces with 3,000 food packages and 1,500 emergency shelter and household items. So far, in Helmand province 1,000 households have been assisted with food parcels on 19 May in Nahre Seraj, Khushkaba, Gerish and Nadali affected by floods.

The procurement of additional food parcels has already been commenced. The 6,000 food parcels have been sourced out locally and procurement process has been completed. However, the quality assurance of the food items is in final process, once the lab test will be received accordingly to the quality standard. After the completion of process food parcels will be transported to target provinces and deliver safe products to the affected families.



Participants of the Cash transfer training in Jawzjan province. (Photo: ARCS)

In order to expedite the procurement process IFRC has been working closely with the selected suppliers to shorten the process, without compromising in quality of the delivered goods.

The IFRC oriented ARCS management / key relevant staff about cash component under Emergency Plan of Action and way forward. Since then some of the key developments in cash component have included:

- Meetings with ARCS management/Cash focal person.
- Identification of viable financial service provides (Mobile Money).
- Meetings and capacity assessment of the FSPs.
- Signing of MoU with FSPs for cash pilot project and future cash interventions
- Identification of area for CTP piloting agreed (Jawzjan Province for 500 families).
- Contextualization of CTP formats including, Market Assessment tools and FSPs capacity Assessment tools etc.

ARCS has conducted the 4-days Cash Transfer Programme (CTP) training in Jawzjan provinces with branch staff and volunteers. The aim of this training was to build the capacity of ARCS core staff/volunteers in term of Cash Transfer Programming in Emergencies, in order to effectively responds to any emergency by using cash as a response mechanism.

The core staff and volunteers of ARCS regional and district chapters attended the training. Thirty staff/volunteers participated - the first time, they were involved in Cash training. However, most of them were BDRT members and have relevant experience. This training enabled ARCS to have Cash trained personals available at the regional and district chapters. A CTP database of trained staff and volunteers was created including names, contact details and technical expertise of the participants. This can be used at the time of an emergency to quickly identify and deploy CTP trained people to be part of the assessment and implementation teams ensuring CTP related information were systematically collected to inform decision making and the design and implementation of cash-based interventions.

Funding gap: 3,000 food packages as well as funding for multipurpose cash grants will be mobilised from the partners and donors. Using MPCG 1,500 families will also be supported for restoring their livelihoods.



Health

People reached: 405,159

Male: 205,416

Female: 199,743

Requirements (CHF): 479,000

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	405,159	4,859

Output 1.2: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of RCRC Mobile Health Teams (MHTs) deployed to provide health services support	6	2
# of people reached through NS emergency health management programme	405,159	4,859

Output 1.3: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of community volunteers trained on CBHFA modules	180	0
# of ARCS RCY volunteers trained on CBHFA modules	90	0
# of PLW received nutritional supplements	4,500	0
# of people reached through health education sessions	405,159	8,354

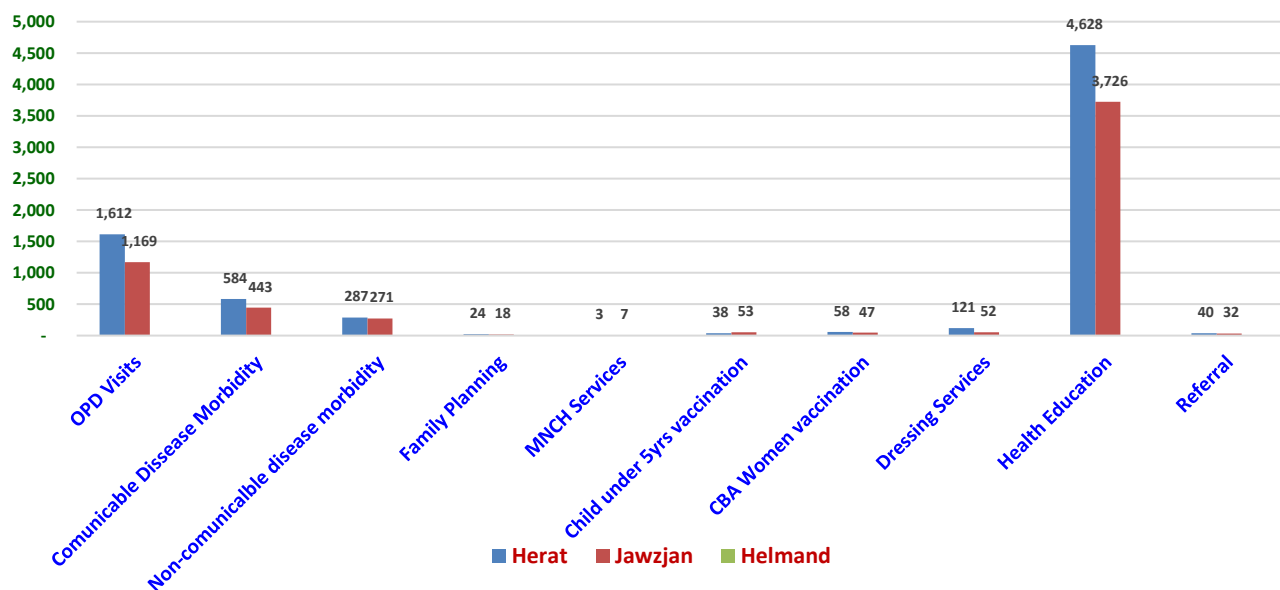
Progress towards outcomes

Through the six Mobile Health Teams (MHT), in the six provinces people will have access to general health care, vaccinations, nutrition screening, hospital referrals and other services that are part of regular medical services at the clinics as well as acute watery diarrhea (AWD) treatment. 4,500 women will be targeted for nutritional supplements. The support will be targeting an estimated 10 per cent of lactating and pregnant women (PLW) in the ARCS MHTs catchment area. Target people will be selected through nutrition screening at the clinics or through community visits by mobile health team staff and volunteers. 4,500 PLW will receive nutritional supplements through the ARCS mobile health teams. Mothers of malnourished children will receive education on health, hygiene and nutrition, including Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) information at the clinic and mobiles, including through mother mentor groups.

ARCS established three MHTs⁷ for response to (floods and drought) affected provinces in (Herat, Jawzjan and Helmand). The new established MHTs are equipped with mobile teams that focus on providing primary health care services to populations in Herat and Jawzjan. All essential medical and non-medical equipment have been procured and transported to the respective provinces. MHT in Helmand will be operationalized from 1st of September, staff has already recruited and MHT has established for the running.

⁷ 1 x Doctor, 1 x Nurse/Vaccinator, 1 x Pharmacist, 1 x Midwife – one MHT staff.

Mobile Health Teams



Since for female OPD, it is anticipated that the cases would be that of mother and child, teams ensured that all the required materials are available to facilitate the staff deployed to timely intervene for ante natal and post-natal care.

There is good community acceptance of ARCS quality of services which resulting to a high turnout at the site of MHTs deployment and this led to high OPD coverage. The population at large is sensitizing on the ARCS interventions and people from adjoining villages are also availed with the OPD services. Awareness and health education sessions are also conducted MHT staff.

Activity	Herat	Jawzjan	Helmand
OPD visits	1,612	1,169	0
Communicable disease morbidity	584	443	0
Non-communicable disease morbidity	287	271	0
Family planning	24	18	0
MNCH services	3	7	0
Child under 5-yrs vaccination	38	53	0
CBA women vaccination	58	47	0
Dressing services	121	52	0
Health education	4,628	3,726	0
Referral	40	32	0
Total	7,395	5,818	00

Established mobile health teams in Herat & Jawzjan province. (Photo: ARCS)



Health services for floods and drought affected population. (Photo: ARCS)

The country office has completed the procurement process with Geneva team for 15 medicines kits for three MHTs support. The goods are currently at the Kabul airport in the customs warehouse under customs clearance process and the goods are expected to be released in coming weeks. Within the same CBHFA activities will also start in first week of September.

Funding gap: Resources are required to scaleup the operations activities and deploy MHTs and CBHFA in the three more provinces (Farah, Kandahar and Faryab) according to the plan for appeal operation.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 674,686
 Male: 342,066
 Female: 332,620
 Requirements (CHF): 969,500

Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted population have access to clean water, sanitation and with increased knowledge of personal hygiene according to Sphere standards	80%	0

Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards)	80%	0
% of target population with access to an improved water source	80%	0
# of water points rehabilitated/repared	50	0
# of new handpumps/boreholes installed	20	0
# of households provided with jerry cans (2 per HH)	3,000	0
# of households provided with water filters	6,000	0

Outcome 2. Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted population have access to sanitation facilities	80%	0

Output 2.2: Improved access to and use of adequate sanitation provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of latrines installed to an improved sanitation facility	60 ⁸	0

Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of ARCS staff/volunteers trained on PHAST modules	300	0
# of teachers/volunteers trained on CHAST modules	250	0
% of the targeted population reached for hygiene promotion activities	80%	0

Progress towards outcomes

The aim of WASH interventions to promote good personal and environmental hygiene in order to protect health, with protecting the environment, promoting health and facilitate access to resources. The activities included in Appeal will be implemented in floods and drought affected provinces.

High-risk communities:

1. Flood and drought affected communities.
2. IDPs living in camps.
3. IDPs and host communities accommodating IDPs.
4. School children in the affected communities.

Funding gap: There is **still a significant funding gap** in terms of the needs for WASH in the affected communities and the income available to conduct activities identified under the Appeal. Once the resources are mobilized activities will be implemented according to the EPOA.



Disaster Risk Reduction

People reached: 674,686
 Male: 342,066
 Female: 332,620
 Requirements (CHF): 593,000

Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of the targeted population increased the resilience level and prepared to respond disaster (Target: 80%)	80%	0

Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters

⁸ This reflects the number of latrines that can be funded with the current Appeal income, actual needs are higher.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of ARCS staff/volunteers trained on DRR/CCA & EWS	225	62
% people have communities risk knowledge	80%	0
# of sessions conducted in flood & drought communities	200	0
# of provinces with mitigation measures taken in high risk areas	12	0

Progress towards outcomes

The underlying vulnerability and poverty of so much of the population in the floods and drought affected areas of Afghanistan cannot be underestimated as key factors increasing disaster risk. Approximately 60 per cent of Afghanistan's population is threatened by natural hazards, and each year recurrent hazards affects. Addressing Afghanistan's complex humanitarian and environmental crises requires a holistic approach that prioritize disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) in order to provide households and communities with the ability to prepare for, withstand, and recover from the shocks of natural hazards and climate change and work with local and national institutions to steer change through innovation and learning.

ARCS has conducted three-day training in three provinces these are; Balkh, Nangarhar and Kunar. During the training course, participants accessed basic knowledge on community-based disaster risk reduction, climate change and early warning.

Approximately, 62 participants (58 male and four female) attended the training course, including ARCS branch staff, and volunteers from three provinces. By providing a platform for discussion and sharing, the training course aimed to enhance the understanding of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation planning processes through capacity building for local staff and volunteer to further conduct the sessions in the community level.



ARCS staff and volunteers training on disaster risk reduction & climate change adaptation in Balkh province. (Photo: ARCS)

The training course included several group discussions and experience sharing, as well as practical sessions. During the practical sessions, participants learned basic disaster management terminologies, mapping of natural disaster risks and their history in the area, community emergency evacuation and contingency planning at local level.

After the training course, participants were able to build a relatively complete community-based sessions delivery in terms of DRR/CCA and early warning. Through participatory training methods, the training provided both ARCS staff and volunteers with a better understanding of potential disasters and how to minimise risks so that knowledge should be communicated to the entire community.

Funding gap: The DRR sector is **currently has limited coverage under the Appeal** and also requires funding to extend the appropriate disaster risk reduction measures in communities that will enable the people to significantly reduce exposure and vulnerability to various hazards and also to minimize the adverse impacts. More funding available under the Appeal will be reviewed to see how to best meet these needs.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 674,686

Male: 342,066

Female: 332,620

Requirements (CHF): 182,000

Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response</i>	Yes	Yes
Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of staff/volunteers trained on PGI</i>	30	0
<i># of dignity kits distributed to women and girls</i>	5,000	0
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>PGI is another important focus in this operation, which aims to provide access to essential services for women, men, girls and boys in the target areas of floods and drought response in Afghanistan. Protection and community engagement approaches will be mainstreamed through planned activities in WASH, Health, DRR and relief and livelihoods, the approach will also reach those supported through the sectors. Registered households will be provided with dignity kits for women and girls.</p> <p>PGI focal person in ARCS provides necessary technical and strategic support, guidance to the operations team and supported the analysis of gender and protection needs of the floods and drought affected population. PGI team developed some indicators to observe the protection risk and gender analysis during the field visit while implementing the operations activities. During the data collection in the field teams also organizing Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with male, female and adolescences the groups are formed with different ages. Similarly, interviews and FGDs are also conducted with the 'persons with disabilities' during the assessments and data collection.</p> <p>Funding gap: There is currently a significant funding gap for the undertaking of PGI activities under the operation. Dignity kits will be distributed, and trainings will be conducted for branch staff and based on the availability of funding.</p>		

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 2.43 million

Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>ARCS has a self-development plan in follow up to BOCA</i>	Yes	Yes
Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of insured volunteers engaged in the operation</i>	50	50
Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of national/provincial level trainings conducted for staff and volunteers of ARCS</i>	6	2
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>ARCS has undertaken the BOCA exercise in all 34 branches to localize humanitarian action and have adopted this BOCA process as a part of their branch development initiative and branches needs to review the plan and refresher will be conducted with IFRC support.</p> <p>All the volunteers and staff involved with the operation are already insured. There are 50 trained volunteers are engaged in the operation. Furthermore, a capacity building training for staff and volunteers is in process according to the activities including an orientation on 'Fraud & Corruption Prevention', 'Code of Conduct' and 'CEA'.</p>		

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Effective and coordinated international disaster response ensured</i>	Yes	Yes

Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NS surge capacity deployed for the operation	Yes	Yes
# of people deployed using global response tools	Yes	Yes
Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Regular coordination with the government and within the humanitarian system	Yes	Yes
Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of involvement within the humanitarian system on advocacy for the crisis	Yes	Yes
Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of evaluations conducted	2	0
# of paper/report published (for RCRC)	2	0
Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Regular monitoring of safety and security of staff members	Yes	Yes
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>IFRC and the Afghan Red Crescent Society participate in all coordination meetings in clusters, technical working groups Health, WASH, Shelter and NFIs and Cash Working Group etc. including in government led or other humanitarian organizations' meetings. Cluster meetings occur monthly at the national level and are coordinated by the cluster lead agencies through cluster coordinators. Meetings are attended by cluster partners, members and observers and aim to strategize and coordinate humanitarian activities at the cluster or sector level, as well as to share information on challenges and bottlenecks faced at the operational level.</p> <p>Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate public information focusing on the humanitarian needs and the Red Crescent response is vital to support effective resource mobilization efforts and enhance collaboration with key partners and stakeholders. Access constraints have forced Red Crescent and IFRC communicators to collaborate on creative ways to gather content and build capacity. Despite this, communications support has ensured the Red Crescent operation is well profiled through online platforms, media relations, audiovisual production and social media engagement. Primary audiences include regional and international media, partner National Societies and the wider public. Website material includes nine items on www.ifrc.org or Medium. Media pickup includes Voice of America. Strong support on Asia Pacific and global channels including the Climate Centre has resulted in a reach of more than 32,000. Given the access constraints and the lack of media interest, the operation is working on a plan to reach a wider audience through innovative, user-generated content.</p> <p>To provide technical support to ARCS and effective implementation and management of the operation, IFRC deployed the surge technical support such as; logistics, communications and cash.</p>		

D. BUDGET

The total Emergency Appeal budget for this operation is CHF 8 million with first DREF allocated of CHF 400,000 (which has been reimbursed) and second DREF allocation of CHF 350,000. As of August 2019, income including DREF is CHF 3,055,849 and the expenditure is CHF 680,627. Detailed income and expenditure are outlined in the attached financial report at the end of this update.



Click for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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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 (NGO's) 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.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/3-7	Operation	MDRAF005
Budget Timeframe	2019-2020	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 28 Aug 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRAF005 - Afghanistan - Drought and Flash Floods

Operating Timeframe: 13 Mar 2019 to 31 Mar 2020; appeal launch date: 16 Mar 2019

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	593,000
AOF2 - Shelter	1,895,500
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	1,448,000
AOF4 - Health	479,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	969,500
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	182,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	779,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	1,487,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	151,000
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	16,000
Total Funding Requirements	8,000,000
Donor Response* as per 28 Aug 2019	3,662,809
Appeal Coverage	45.79%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0	0	0
AOF2 - Shelter	894,155	436,854	457,301
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	951,221	5,320	945,901
AOF4 - Health	115,282	49,331	65,951
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0	0	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	233,205	57,136	176,069
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	187,502	93,710	93,792
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	77,149	2,119	75,030
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	62,812	36,158	26,654
Grand Total	2,521,325	680,627	1,840,698

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2019/07

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	3,055,849
Expenditure	-680,627
Closing Balance	2,375,223
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	2,375,223

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	750,000	Reimbursed :	400,000	Outstanding :	350,000
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Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/3-7	Operation	MDRAF005
Budget Timeframe	2019-2020	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 28 Aug 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRAF005 - Afghanistan - Drought and Flash Floods

Operating Timeframe: 13 Mar 2019 to 31 Mar 2020; appeal launch date: 16 Mar 2019

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	252,917				252,917		
British Red Cross	229,845				229,845		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	25,497				25,497		
DREF Allocations				350,000	350,000		
European Commission - DG ECHO	1,132,424				1,132,424		
Finnish Red Cross	9,753	152,050			161,803		
Japanese Red Cross Society	89,726				89,726		
Red Cross of Monaco	16,536				16,536		
Swedish Red Cross	109,489				109,489		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	687,612				687,612		
Total Contributions and Other Income	2,553,799	152,050	0	350,000	3,055,849	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					3,055,849	0	