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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update Afghanistan: Drought and 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° 4 ; 19 February 2020	Timeframe covered by this update: 13 March - 31 December 2019
Operation start date: 13 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 actively involved in the operation: The 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) or from outside Afghanistan (Red Cross Society of China). The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is the lead agency in Afghanistan.	
Partners who have, so far, contributed to the IFRC Emergency Appeal are: American Red Cross, 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, Red Cross of Monaco, Swedish Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government) and the Netherland Red Cross (from Netherlands Government).	
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.	

Summary of operation update:

This operation update informs operation progress covering the period until 31 December 2019. The operation has reached over 169,000 people from multiple sectors - 28,000 in Shelter; 45,500 in Livelihoods and basic needs; 94,428 in Health and 1,185 in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

However, the Emergency Appeal (EA) is only **48 per cent funded** which has left some key sectoral areas of activities with significant funding gaps due to budget limitations - Livelihoods and basic needs; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); DRR and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI). As such, planned activities may reach less number of people than targeted, resulting in unmet humanitarian needs.

“The IFRC kindly encourages increased donor support to this EA that will enable the National Society to continue to contribute to the humanitarian needs of the affected people”.

Note: This progress report issued on 19 February 2020 has been republished again on 10 June 2020 with updated/corrected information on the number of Mobile Health Teams deployed – from six corrected to five only.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Afghanistan experienced the worst drought in a decade in 2018-2019 with about 13.5 million people severely food insecure, which was 6 million more than in 2017¹.



The dry and cracked land is a testament to Afghanistan's devastating drought, the worst in a decade (Source: Al Jazeera)



Residents inspecting houses damaged by the floods (Photo: ARCS)

Several droughts affected provinces were also hit by flash floods in March and April 2019, further exacerbating the humanitarian situation. The flash floods destroyed homes, damaged infrastructure and agricultural land in several

¹ IPC report – 2019.

districts affecting more than 350,000 people in the country. According to the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Agency, the most affected provinces were Farah, Helmand, Kandahar, Zabul, Herat, Nangarhar and Badghis.

As of December 2019, millions of people are still struggling to recover from the devastating effects of the drought and flash floods. Hunger and malnutrition remain at dangerously high levels despite the passing of the drought with **14.3 million people** forecast to be in crisis or emergency food insecurity in the first months of 2020². As temperature continues to drop, responding to the humanitarian needs will be critical to helping vulnerable people survive through the coming winter as it is also the peak hunger period as food production and income generation opportunities become more limited.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

As auxiliary to the government, ARCS is a primary national partner to respond to disasters across the country and facilitate disaster preparedness activities with its 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 and hard-to-reach areas.

ARCS has vast expertise with different types of programming through multilateral projects supported by IFRC, as well as through bilateral programmes with Red Cross Red Crescent partners. This includes youth development, disaster risk management, Community-based Health and First Aid (CBHFA), 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. 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. Through a nation-wide coverage through 34 provincial branches and a network of 20,000 volunteers, ARCS can implement large-scale and long-term preparedness and response programmes in coordination with public authorities and across lines of conflict. Applying principled humanitarian action, ARCS enjoys a high level of acceptance and has access to communities across the whole country. The branches in targeted areas have teams of trained volunteers in disaster preparedness and response through established National and Branch Disaster Response Teams, Mobile Health Teams and community mobilisers as part of the CBHFA programme.

ARCS started the response activities in October 2018, assisting families affected by the protracted drought with the support of partners including IFRC, ICRC, Turkish Red Crescent, Qatar Red Crescent, China Red Cross and Saudi Government. It was later expanded to include floods response beginning March 2019. The life-saving assistance included emergency shelter (ES), various household items, food and basic health services based on the rapid need assessments conducted in the affected areas. Ongoing response focus on increasing coverage, integration with food assistance, shelter and basic health services for affected population. ARCS prepositioned stock from national, regional and provincial level has been utilized. Post distribution monitoring has been conducted and during these distributions, beneficiary satisfaction survey was held at the distribution points using the disaster response management toolkit and open data kit (ODK).

ARCS has been in coordination with Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) and participating in cluster meetings in provinces and at national level. A close coordination is established with the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH), National Statistics & Information Department and national disaster management commission at provincial level. ARCS national headquarters regularly received information reports on operation activities from their respective provincial branches. ARCS has organised the emergency needs assessment trainings for branch level staff and volunteers in 12 floods and drought affected provinces with the technical support from the national headquarters. ARCS has also conducted further need assessments in six floods and drought affected provinces from in December 2019. The following tables summarize overall ARCS response for drought and floods as of 31 December 2019:

Table 1: ARCS response by sector

Sector	Intervention	Overall ARCS response ³	Contribution from IFRC EA	Remarks
Shelter	Distribution of emergency shelter and household items	16,520 HHs	4,000 HHs	The EA target is to assist 3,000 families with emergency shelter and non-food household items. Through the EA, 4,000 most vulnerable families were reached out in 10 provinces.
	Orientation of HHs	16,520 HHs	4,000 HHs	Orientations sessions conducted - 4,000 families.

² [UNOCHA report, 20 Dec 2019](#)

³ ARCS overall response including support from IFRC EA (multilateral), bilateral (PNS), and others

Sector	Intervention	Overall ARCS response ³	Contribution from IFRC EA	Remarks
Livelihoods and Food Assistance	Food assistance (9,000 HHs)	33,080 HHs	6,000 HHs	The overall EA target is 9,000 families in 13 provinces for people affected by floods and drought; 6,000 families already assisted with food assistance in 8 provinces. Due to funding gap, 3,000 households are yet to be reached.
	Cash assistance (4,500 HHs)	448 HHs	448 HHs	Cash piloting done and 498 households assisted with multipurpose cash grant, 1,500 more households will be reached out with the available funds; remaining 2,500 households will be assisted once the funding gap covered.
Health	Deployment of Mobile Health Teams (MHTs)	94,428 people	94,428 people	The overall target for emergency operation was 405,159 people to reach out through MHTs; MHTs have been deployed in 5 provinces (Herat, Jawzjan, Helmand, Badghis and Kandahar) reaching 94,428 people. The reach gap is still significant due to funding gap.
Disaster Risk Reduction	Capacity building trainings & community based DRR/CCA & EWEA sessions	1,185 people	1,185 people	DRR activities have started in 8 provinces - Herat, Badghis, Nimroz, Kandahar, Helmand, Nangarhar, Kunar and Balkh. Branch staff are trained in the 8 provinces, and community based DRR or Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), and Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) sessions conducted in Herat province where 1,000 people participated. DRR sector is also with significant funding gap.

Note: One household - one family of average seven people.

Table 2: ARCS response by province – food item and ES/NFIs

No	Province	Food item distribution (HHs)	ES/NFIs distribution (HHs)
1	Kabul	7,770	6
2	Parwan	313	126
3	Kapisa	180	164
4	Panjsher	180	271
5	Bamyan	477	238
6	Daykundi	575	321
7	Khost	180	120
8	Logar	780	1
9	Ghazni	780	320
10	Wardak	727	0
11	Paktia	180	366
12	Paktika	180	4
13	Kandahar	2,539	215
14	Helmand	2710	2,455
15	Zabul	29	255
16	Uruzgan	0	192
17	Balkh	1,000	1,583
18	Sar-e-pole	250	1,045

No	Province	Food item distribution (HHs)	ES/NFIs distribution (HHs)
19	Samangan	500	15
20	Jawzjan	1,450	531
21	Faryab	1,000	0
22	Badakhshan	180	742
23	Takhar	180	1,623
24	Kunduz	180	551
25	Baghlan	160	407
26	Herat	1,904	1,286
27	Ghor	0	340
28	Badghis	1,562	250
29	Nimroz	500	495
30	Farah	2,500	750
31	Nangahar	2,919	795
32	Kunar	835	771
33	Laghman	180	193
34	Nooristan	180	89
Total		33,080	16,520

As of December 2019, ARCS has reached more than 16,000 households through the provision of emergency shelter, and 33,000 households with food parcels in 34 provinces. With support from ICRC, ARCS has also distributed 9,000 food packages and household items to families displaced by conflict and affected by drought in the country covering the provinces; Helmand, Samangan, Faryab, Jawzjan, Nimroz, Zabul, Kandahar, Paktika, Paktia, Daykundi, Logar, Ghazni and Balkh.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC country office has setup a technical support platform for ARCS in addressing emergencies and longer terms programmes while support ARCS organisation development at large. Across the emergency response, IFRC has supported ARCS disaster management teams and volunteers for needs assessment, resource mobilization and for the design and implementation of the emergency operation, in close coordination with other Red Cross Red Crescent partners and IFRC Asia-Pacific Regional Office (APRO) and IFRC Headquarters in Geneva. With regards to longer terms programmes, IFRC is supporting immunization initiatives for children and implementation of community-health services through the support to Mobile Health Teams (MHT) and the CBHFA in North, Northeast, Central North, Central South and West.

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 ARCS, as its primary partner in its development and operations with focus on the “Safer Access” approach that promotes safer access to persons affected by conflict and other situations of violence, whilst minimising risks for staff and volunteers.

Other partner National Societies:

- The Norwegian Red Cross has in-country presence and strongly support ARCS network of 45 clinics with health interventions, WASH and CBHFA activities across the country.
- The Canadian Red Cross has played a critical role over the past year to develop ARCS disaster management capabilities, including through Branch Disaster Management Teams.
- The Danish Red Cross extends their support to the ARCS in psychosocial support (PSS) together with ICRC, volunteers management and youth mobilization activities in Afghanistan.
- Qatar Red Crescent and Turkish Red Crescent have been working in Afghanistan on health project and supported ARCS in the immediate response to drought and floods.
- Red Cross Red Crescent partners have established coordination and cooperation mechanisms via the Tripartite meetings where ARCS, ICRC and IFRC leads address strategic issues, the Movement Operational Coordination meetings which look into operational issues and various technical coordination groups.

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

ANDMA coordinates all interventions by humanitarian agencies with support from UNOCHA and through the Command and Control Centre under the supervision of the Minister of State for Disaster Management. From the onset of 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 the 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.

The United Nations Clusters are established as sectoral coordination mechanisms at national and regional levels to clarify the roles and responsibilities of each partner, including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), United Nations agencies (UN), public authorities and other stakeholders. Cluster meetings occur monthly at the national level, coordinated by the respective cluster lead agencies coordinated through UNOCHA and covering shelter, food security and agriculture, health, WASH, protection, and nutrition. Meetings are attended by cluster partners, members and observers to share information, coordinate humanitarian interventions at cluster or multi-cluster levels, address operational challenges and feed into funding instruments such as the Afghan Humanitarian Fund. 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 of all heads of International and National humanitarian NGOs and feeds into the HCT.

IFRC, together with ARCS, participate to coordination meetings through the clusters as well as technical working groups such as the CASH Working Group. Other implementing agencies include WFP, UNDP, FAO, WHO, UNICEF, IOM as well as INGOs including Save the Children, OXFAM, ACF, ACTED, Norwegian and Danish Refugee Councils.

Cash-Based Interventions (CBI) in Afghanistan is a well-established response modality for the delivery of humanitarian aid with experienced humanitarian actors and a 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 ‘Hawala’ 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 and other services such as salary payments. There are two delivery mechanisms 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; The other is ‘Direct Cash’; where the company creates an account for beneficiaries based on available data 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.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Millions of people are still reeling from the crippling effects of the 2018-19 drought and floods and struggling to recover. The cumulative impact of decades of war, combined with recurrent natural disasters and chronic poverty, have resulted in crippling debt and depleted people's capacity to cope with repeated shocks. Malnutrition is soaring, with over 3 million children and women acutely malnourished, requiring specialized nutrition supplies and medicines⁴. Reports state that humanitarian food assistance will be necessary through the upcoming winter to mitigate food consumption gaps and prevent malnutrition in Afghanistan, especially as up to 85 per cent of the country's food comes from irrigated farming. It is predicted that, because of the drought, the number of people experiencing crisis and emergency levels of food insecurity will rise to 14.3 million people between the period of November 2019 and March 2020. This is an increase by 113 per cent over the same period a year previous, as per Flow minder 2020 population projections⁵.

The situation continues to deteriorate across the country, and the needs of communities are increasing while actors struggle to meet the basic needs of the drought and floods affected population. Repeats shocks from natural disaster in these conflicts affected areas has made it difficult for most people in Badghis, Helmand, Nangarhar and Farah to cope with the crises. Influx of migrants into these provinces puts pressure on the limited resources increasing the vulnerability of these floods and drought affected population. There is a need to continue to support the communities with access to food, Shelter, health services among other basic needs.

The Movement partners including the ARCS will continue to do regular needs assessments and targeted assessment to monitor the situation and improve the modality of assistance depending on the situation. Afghanistan is now the scene of the deadliest conflict in the world. Fighting continues to rage, exposing civilians, particularly women and children, to daily deadly risks, prompting mass displacement and choking the country's unstable economy. Years of shocks have left an acutely vulnerable population with few economic resources, an eroded capacity to cope with the unfolding crisis and little hope of recovery if the current conditions persist.

From the assessments conducted by ARCS, it is indicative that the situation has not improved from the past 10 months (March- December 2019) as the affected population are still living in the harsh conditions because of drought and floods effects and the on-going conflict, and now is worsened by the heavy snow in some provinces. There are still huge needs on the ground, and this has resulted in population movement in which floods and drought affected people seek better places in order to get assistance and become displaced due to the ongoing conflict.

Based on ARCS field report and latest assessment, it is estimated that at least **217,581 people (31,083 households)** in six provinces (Kunar, Nimroz, Herat, Faryab, Badghis and Jawzjan) are still struggling to cope from the effect of 2018/2019 drought and floods. ARCS will target the assessed households struggling to cope from recurrent shocks of natural disasters compounded by conflict. The assessment indicates that the affected population are still in need of shelter, food, cash, health services, safe water and education. These affected population did not receive emergency assistance from the 2018/2019 drought response as they are at hard-to reach areas where humanitarian actors are limited and does not have much presence.

Table 3: Details of assessment carried out by ARCS in December 2019

Province	Disaster	Affected people with needs	IDPs with needs	Target population	Sectoral needs
Kunar	Flood	35,520	5,041	40,561	Food/livelihood/Cash/DRR & health
Nimroz	Flood & Drought	23,736	2,800	26,536	Food/livelihood/Cash/DRR & health
Herat	Flood & Drought	43,802	33,271	77,073	Food/livelihood/Cash/DRR & health
Faryab	Flood & Drought	8,576	1,256	9,832	Shelter/Food/livelihood/Cash, DRR & health
Badghis	Flood & Drought	23,580	19,400	42,980	Food/livelihood/Cash/DRR & health
Jawzjan	Flood & Drought	14,473	6,126	20,599	Food/livelihood/Cash/DRR & health
Total		149,689	67,894	217,581	

The affected population have difficulties in coping with the drought and floods effects, hence the ARCS is proposing to assist them with humanitarian interventions basing on the needs prevailing from these communities. With winter season and possible flooding in the coming months, the targeted provinces will have limited access to markets and services as

⁴ UNOCHA report, 7 Jan 2020

⁵ UNOCHA report, 20 Dec 2019

the snow has started to block the key roads, and this is currently hindering the delivery of humanitarian assistance in these areas. According to UNOCHA, programme Cycle 2020 shows that the humanitarian status quo or conditions will continue to slightly worsen over the year ahead. This scenario would see a continuation of the highest levels of violence, protection risks for civilians and setbacks created by drought and floods.⁶

Targeting

ARCS teams carried out a need assessment of drought and flood affected areas in 13 provinces⁷, which showed mass destructions of house and shelters, loss of lives, public facilities and displacements of people from their homes and IDPs camps due to the protracted drought and flash floods. The ARCS response focuses on emergency shelter, food distribution and cash transfers to meet basic needs, health, WASH, DRR and PGI interventions in thirteen provinces. In total, up to **674,686 people**, approx **96,000 households** affected by the recent floods and protracted drought, are targeted. ARCS focus is on hard-to-reach areas, considering high population mobility and access restrictions for many humanitarian partners. ARCS through its regional and provincial branches, provides shared understanding of the protracted crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian needs and the estimated number of people who need assistance, and represents a consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint response planning. ARCS is working closely with the government, stakeholders and other agencies to ensure that there will be no duplication of intervention activities.

Scenario planning

The humanitarian consequences of the crisis now affect every aspect of life in all corners of the country. Constant exposure to high-stress, conflict situations and repeated loss of human lives are taking their toll on the mental health of people living in the country. The cumulative impacts of decades of war, combined with repeated displacement, grinding poverty, disasters have eroded people's resilience and capacity to cope with recurrent shocks. A large proportion of the population now lacks the emotional strength or resources to support their own recovery, perpetuating a cycle of aid dependency. The crisis in Afghanistan is now affecting every province in the country with shock-affected households facing multiple humanitarian needs simultaneously, undermining their capacity to cope and recover.

Following initial findings from the latest assessment done in December 2019, ARCS will continue operation activities to assist affected households, those struggling to cope from recurrent shocks of natural disasters compounded by conflict. As explained earlier, the assessment report indicates that the affected population in the six provinces are still in need of food, cash, health services, disaster risk reduction and resilience activities. Hence, ARCS is planning to extend the timeframe of emergency operation for the next **9-months**, from April to December 2020, to assist the families with unmet needs.

Operation Risk Assessment

Funding gaps

After ten months into the operation, the Emergency Appeal covered 49 per cent which resulted in some key sectoral areas of activities (DRR, Health, PGI) being partially covered and WASH sector completely uncovered due to budget limitations. In December 2019, a partners call was organised to present the overall of progress of operation activities and sectors those still need to be addressed, according to the latest need assessment findings and critical need at communities level. Further to cover the funding gaps, IFRC CO will call for renewed resource mobilization engagement with a focus on continued emergency needs and recovery efforts.

Security risks

Keeping in view the complex situation in Afghanistan, steps are taken to avoid any possible noise issues. All stages of planning is done in close collaboration and consultation with the various stakeholders including government line departments and humanitarian actors through regular exchanges, the establishment of community management structures and meetings at provincial level. The need assessments are conducted by ARCS at community level. 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. A risk assessment done by the country office in January 2019 noted that security issues restrict field access by international staff – a situation that has been made even more restrictive as of 15 April 2019 by the Taliban's ban on ICRC, which was finally lifted mid-September. In anticipating potential security risks, especially in conflict-related areas, further risk assessments will be carried out in provinces and districts where the operational response will take place. Security assessments will form a more substantive part of upcoming operational updates.

⁶Humanitarian Programme Cycle 2020 – issued December 2019

⁷ Nangahar, Kunar, Farha, Herat, Nimroz, Badghis, Helmand, Kandahar, Jowzjan, Sar-e-Pul, Faryab, Balkh Kabul

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective

The overall objective of this Emergency Appeal has been 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 end of March 2020.

Proposed strategy

Across the overall protracted crisis Afghanistan has faced over the past decades, the emergency response operation aimed to address immediate needs relating to shelter/household items, food insecurity, deteriorating health and poor access to safe water and adequate sanitation, and help affected people self-recover in a way that contributes to building longer-term resilience in the affected communities.

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. The operational strategy also aims at mitigating the combined impact of drought, floods and ongoing conflicts. The operation management team and movement partners will ensure that discussions and advocacy for linking emergency response to engagement in longer-term resilience programming with affected communities is carried out through tighter coordination mechanisms and articulated efforts in liaison with public authorities and involved parties.

In preparing the first Cash pilot operation in Jawzjan province – the first in ARCS's history – an in-depth and consistent effort had been made to put in place robust systems and procedures. 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 have been assessed to inform the tendering process and the provision of necessary documents, with a view to enabling a level of flexibility in utilizing the services of any FSPs depending on the location, services and coverage. ARCS successfully implemented first cash distribution pilot in Jawzjan province, 498 households were provided with multi-purpose cash grant to allow households to prioritize basic needs and prevent them from falling below survival threshold. Direct cash was provided to the affected beneficiaries through a local Financial Service Provider (FSP) – Afghan Besim Mobile Money Company (ABMMC) after signing of agreement with the FSP. Fourteen trained branch level staff and volunteers were mobilized for cash piloting activity including, beneficiary's registration, community need analysis and market capacity assessment.

Furthermore, with the support of ECHO, IFRC/ARCS reached 4,500 households with food and emergency shelter and non-food items in three provinces (Nangahar, Helmand and Farah), paving the way for intensified and more integrated activities in these three provinces. ARCS will focus on hard-to-reach areas and IDPs, considering high population mobility and access restrictions for many humanitarian partners. It is often difficult to track movements of internally displaced and returning populations. ARCS through its regional and provincial branches, provides shared understanding of the protracted crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian need and the estimated number of people who need assistance, and represents a consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint response planning.

While pursuing immediate assistance, especially in shelter and non-food household items, food, health and cash activities associated to earmarked funding, the operational strategy is being reviewed through the ARCS/IFRC cross-team task force. Rapid need assessments are being carried out in the provinces to guide renewed resource mobilisation efforts with a further focus on urgent needs and recovery-related activities on cash and livelihoods, disaster risk reduction, PGI and National Society Development in emergencies (including towards improved M&E, reporting and communication).

Access and acceptance; through its principled mandate and presence in communities, ARCS has enjoyed continued acceptance over the past months. The National Society has been able to operate in all targeted provinces affected by drought and floods, including to hard-to-reach areas. High vigilance and monitoring will be maintained to ensure access is gained through localised negotiation and acceptance by all parties. Through focus groups and interviews, communities in the areas expressed their needs and priorities for intervention, which have been considered for the further design of emergency operation. The local communities are involved through several channel for community engagement and communication which is adopted to promote the participation and to ensure the satisfaction level of beneficiary. During the implementation of operation activities by allowing them a better understanding of ARCS in general and the operation strategy, and to minimize the errors of inclusions and exclusion in targeting, and to eliminate any form of tension during

implementation. Continuous monitoring visits are carried out through the ARCS staff members in implementation areas to support the operation activities and ensure the compliance according to the IFRC standards, as well as beneficiary satisfaction and the management of the available resources.

Prioritised interventions

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

- Emergency shelter and household items assistance to support access to safer living conditions during the initial stages of the emergency by the provision of a family tent, two tarpaulin sheets, seven blankets, two jerry cans and one kitchen set for each household, followed by provision of technical support and awareness;
- Distribution of food packages;
- Basic needs support through the provision of multi-purpose cash grants as a contribution to a Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), which represents the absolute minimum need to survive and keep an individual or family from destitution and poverty. Livelihoods support through conditional cash grants aimed to restore their livelihoods by purchasing agriculture input, tool kits and to increase capacity on crop production while ensuring good practice in agriculture;
- 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 at regional and provincial levels.

Operational support services

Human resources

As part of the implementation of this Appeal, the IFRC and ARCS has mobilized the following resources:

IFRC:

- The IFRC Head of Country Office is ultimately accountable for timely implementation, compliance, financial management and reporting of the operation.
- IFRC is providing technical support to ARCS through its staff from Country Office (CO) with Health/Livelihoods & Cash, Finance, Admin, HR, Logistics and NSD.
- Operations Manager is hired for the entire duration of the operation, with a technical profile in disaster management, livelihoods & cash. He is overall responsible for operation & monitoring according to the IFRC procedures and technical support to the National Society.
- RDRTs surge support for communications, logistics, cash and PMER is deployed for one to two months for technical support to NS.

ARCS:

- ARCS National Headquarters extended support to its provincial branches for implementation of emergency operations by involving NHQ's technical departments.
- At the provincial level, the National Society designated its existing branch staff for the implementation of operation activities.
- At the level of response operations activities in 13 provinces in the country; the National Society mobilized its emergency operation center (EOC) at national level, disaster response unit (DRU) teams and branch disaster response teams (BDRTs) for operation and for the supervision of volunteers.

Logistics and supply chain Procurement

IFRC CO with the support of AP Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) Department in Kuala Lumpur, effectively managed logistics activities i.e. the supply chain, including mobilization, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

Relief items included, such as water filter, jerry can, blanket, tarpaulins, tents, kitchen set, food parcel and medicine procured for this operation. Majority of the NFI's are sourced internationally through OLPSCM by using the existing regional stocks and framework agreements. Food parcel is procured locally by IFRC Afghanistan CO in accordance with IFRC procurement procedures and processes.

To support the first cash pilot activity for this operation, ARCS had carried out the procurement for the Financial Service Providers (FSPs) service with the technical support provided by the IFRC CO and OLPSM in Kuala Lumpur and the Cash Based Programming manager in Geneva. ARCS through its logistics department completed the bidding process to identify potential FSPs for cash piloting under this operation. The capacity analysis was done for three in country present FSPs, one of the FSP qualified the criteria and MOU was signed between ARCS and ABMMC. Multipurpose cash grant was considered for 4,500 households. However, initially multipurpose cash grants (direct cash) was distributed to 498 households on pilot basis in Jawzjan province with the assistance of a contracted FSP in Afghanistan.

Mobilization table for outstanding items has recently been revised and published on GO platform. National Societies are highly encouraged to support the operation based on the needs on the mobilization table.

One RDRT surge support specialized in procurement was deployed to Kabul in review the procurement processes and introduce improvements, coach and train IFRC logistics officer, and coordinate logistics of the Emergency Appeal operation.

Information Technology

IFRC CO through Cash RDRT surge, supported to ARCS NHQ disaster management team members for assessment through mobile phone. ARCS carried out the assessment and beneficiary registration for operations for cash through mobile apps with ODK. As part of this operation, computers and printers are provided to ARCS teams for the areas of operation where needed.

Communication Strategy

ARCS and IFRC collaborated and implemented a communication strategy to:

- Raise awareness of the complex, immediate and long-term recovery needs of communities in Afghanistan, who are currently out of sight, in an under-estimated crisis with limited access by humanitarian agencies or media, out of reach because of conflict and out of scope because this is a large, slow-onset disaster;
- Support the Afghan Red Crescent Society for positioning as a credible humanitarian responder with a network of volunteers and expertise in disaster management, and unique access to people in need;
- Promote the emergency appeal and support a call for the international community to make the funds available for life-saving help;
- Manage reputational risks;
- Provide accountability to donors on the impact of the Red Cross Red Crescent response;
- Maximize opportunities to build ARCS communications capacity.

Material is developed and shared, including high-quality photos, videos, stories, key messages to guide partner communications and social media posts. All communications products are preserved the dignity of people and promote diversity, gender inclusion and respect.

Implementation strategy according to the funding mobilization plan

The implementation of the activities foreseen in this Appeal, subject to the mobilization of the resources, and are followed the following order of prioritization:

- the coverage of immediate needs in terms of emergency shelter/household items, food and nutrition assistance through distribution of food packages;
- the implementation of multi-purpose cash grant;
- the implementation of health activities.

In geographical terms, through on-going coordination with the afore mentioned humanitarian partners, the ARCS prioritised coverage of needs in 13 provinces; Herat, Badghis, Nimroz, Kandahar, Jowzjan, Farha, Helmand, Nangarhar, Kunhar, Sar-e-Pul, Faryab, Balkh and Kabul of Afghanistan.

Community engagement and accountability

Community accountability and feedback/response mechanism is integrated into the operation to ensure that affected populations have access to timely and accurate information on the nature and scope of services provided by ARCS. Feedback mechanism was in place, throughout the entire operation to receive feedback, opinion and complaints. ARCS provincial branches directly addressed the feedback through setting up a complaint box/desk and direct phone call for communities. Best practices are captured, and all efforts made to record case studies as the operation progresses.

Security

Generally, the security situation in the country remains unpredictable and volatile, and in some areas the security risks are extreme. The overall response in floods and drought affected communities have been hampered by the access restrictions caused by security concerns. The shrinking humanitarian space and access to populations in need

remain significant challenges. Humanitarian workers have reported pressure from some authorities not to respond in areas controlled by non-state armed groups. I/NGO staff report harassment and restriction of movement to and from such areas.

The IFRC Afghanistan country office will continue to provide regular security briefings that indicate the accurate security level, as well as the required prevention and mitigation measures in case the situation deteriorates. The fragile context reinforces that adaptability of this operation to changes in the context is a key operational principle underpinning the planning and delivery. As such, flexibility of funding must accompany the adaptability of the operation.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER)


ARCS continuous monitoring visits are carried out through the NHQ and provincial staff members in the areas of implementation to support the floods and drought intervention and ensured that there is compliance with the minimum international humanitarian standards, as well as beneficiary satisfaction and the management of the available resources. The IFRC Afghanistan Country Office also carry out monitoring visits in collaboration with the ARCS and following the ICRC security protocol to support the effective implementation of the Emergency Appeal. Steps are taken to strengthen the National Society approaches to PMER. IFRC CO organised 3-days PMER workshop with the support APRO PMER unit for ARCS NHQ, regional and provincial branch staff in Kabul. Volunteers and staff are also trained on emergency need assessment, data collection and basic analysis in the provincial branches. Data collected include registration of people to be assisted, baseline data on cash and voucher assistance (CVA), ODK, KOBO collect/toolbox, market capacity analysis, community need assessments for multi-purpose cash grant, price monitoring data, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and lesson learned workshops.

Through the plan of action, IFRC Afghanistan CO as part of PMER development efforts of the National Society extend its PMER support. The plan has been developed with PMER unit at the National Society that is responsible for implementing a monitoring, evaluation and reporting system. ARCS monitoring and reporting system is agreed according to the reporting framework. Whereby the provincial branch staff and volunteers are submitting reports to respective branch focal person monthly and IFRC CO is receiving field activities reports through NHQ PMER department on monthly basis.

Administration and Finance

A Project Agreement was signed between the IFRC Afghanistan country office and the ARCS, which outlined the parties' responsibilities to implement the activities planned within the Emergency Appeal. IFRC has also ensured that the appropriate guidelines are complied with in terms of the use of the funding allocations by NS. ARCS has a permanent administrative and financial department, which ensures the proper use of financial resources in accordance with the terms of the Project Grant Agreement for Emergency Appeal. IFRC CO regularly receiving the monthly financial/expense report from ARCS for screening/verification and booking to ensure that the activities are reported in accordance with the IFRC Standard Financial Management procedures.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <p>Shelter People targeted: 21,000 People reached: 28,000 Male: 14,196 Female: 13,804</p>		
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	28,000
Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	3,000	4,000
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	4,000
# of staff and volunteer trained on safer shelter techniques	240	160

Progress towards outcomes

Identification of people to be assisted

ARCS provincial teams carried out assessments in the affected areas to identify the most vulnerable people in need of humanitarian assistance. Broader selection criteria were used in selecting, registering and verification of the affected people:

- Floods affected displaced families, needs emergency shelter assistance, not living with host families, rental houses or government properties.
- Families with non-livable (fully or partially damaged) house.
- Families headed by women and / or with disable family members.
- Have not received shelter assistance from other humanitarian organizations.
- Socially marginalized (minorities and socially disadvantaged) families.
- Households that are residents of the local village/district or internally displaced people recognized by the host community.
- Vulnerable households that have lost a considerable amount of assets due to flooding.

A complete package of emergency shelter and non-food items intended for one household consists the following items:

Table 4: Standard package contents

No	Shelter and 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	Family tent	1	pieces

Procurement of items

The procurement of shelter items was done following IFRC standards. This was facilitated by IFRC standard procurement guidelines and the procurement was done outside the country. Logistics and supply chain activities aimed to effectively and efficiently manage the supply chain, including mobilization, procurement, fleet, storage, custom clearance and transportation to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. Due to the unavailability of some items in the country, international procurement took some time.

Distribution of emergency shelter and household items

ARCS conducted the distribution in 10 targeted provinces and the distribution was held in different locations in Nangarhar, Helmand, Farah, Kunar, Balkh, Badghis, Sar-e-Pole, Nimroz, Herat and Jawzjan provinces. As of reporting period, some 4,000 families have been assisted with emergency shelter and non-food household items, well beyond the initial target of 3,000 outlined in the emergency plan of action (EPoA). The identified and selected households were informed through branch staff and local volunteers prior to the distribution and communicated the distribution date and location.

Table 5: Emergency shelter and household items distribution details

No	Distribution date	Provinces	Emergency Shelter & Household Items	Target	
				Male	Female
1	24-26 Aug 2019	Nangarhar	500 standard package	1,774	1,726
2	27-28 Aug 2019	Helmand	500 standard package	1,774	1,726
3	27-28 Aug 2019	Farah	500 standard package	1,774	1,726
4	12-14 Nov 2019	Balkh	500 standard package	1,774	1,726
5	27-28 Aug 2019	Kunar	250 tents	887	863
6	26-27 Oct 2019	Badghis	250 tents	887	863
7	28-29 Oct 2019	Sar-e-Pole	250 tents	887	863
8	30 Oct-2 Nov 2019	Nimroz	250 tents		

				887	863
9	13 Oct 2019	Herat	500 tents	1,774	1,726
10	28-30 Oct 2019	Jawzjan	500 tents	1,774	1,726
Total			4,000	28,000	

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 eligible 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 comes, he/she proceeds 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 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.



Two beneficiaries taking a rest after collecting the emergency shelter and household items at the distribution point (Photo: ARCS)

The post distribution monitoring was conducted by ARCS from 17 – 30 October 2019 for Nangarhar, Farah and Helmand, to assess and describe beneficiary satisfaction with respect to emergency shelter and non-food household items assistance in IDPs settlements affected by the floods. The objective of the activity was to assess whether the emergency shelter and non-food household items distributed were the most appropriate type of assistance, and therefore whether NFI packages should be adjusted or whether alternative assistance should be provided. How the distribution of emergency shelter assistance addressed the presented priority needs of the targeted people; understand how the community was engaged, any gaps identified during implementation as well as suggest any possible recommendations for future interventions. All respondents reported that the provision of emergency shelter assistance was appropriate in responding to their main urgent shelter need. All respondents reported to be satisfied with the quality of the emergency shelter package received.

Challenges

The procurement process was started by IFRC Country Office Afghanistan for emergency shelter and non-food items for floods and drought affected families following the standard procurement process of IFRC. The IFRC Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) unit in Kuala Lumpur was involved for procurement of ES/NFIs for emergency operation. The average time to import goods to Afghanistan is about 67 days, and this process heavily depends on the responsiveness of the MoFA in Afghanistan, Kabul Main Customs Authority, Kabul Customs Authority, Afghanistan Ministry of Commerce and the Afghan Consulate in Pakistan and Pakistan Custom Authorities. However, it took more than 4-months for supply chain, including procurement, customs clearance, storage and transportation to Kabul in accordance with the project requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. The distribution schedule was changed many times and repeatedly communicated to the donor.

In order to urgently serve the needs of beneficiaries under the emergency response, the National Society utilized its in-country pre-positioned stocks for a smaller number of floods affected families in west region. So, the operation covered the replenishment of ES/NFIs stocks for 500 families.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 105,000

People reached: 45,486

Male: 23,061

Female: 22,425

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	45,486

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	6,000

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	75
# of households reached with multipurpose cash grants for (basic needs)	4,500	498

Progress towards outcomes

ARCS local branches have completed the assessment for flood and drought affected families. In total 9,000 families will be assisted in the target 13 provinces. So far, 6,000 families have been assisted through food parcels in 8 provinces. The procurement of food parcels, sourced locally, has been completed by the IFRC CO for additional 6,000 families. The quality assurance of the food quality and lab test has been done following IFRC standard procedures. After the completion of process, food parcels have been transported to target provinces and deliver safe products to the affected families.

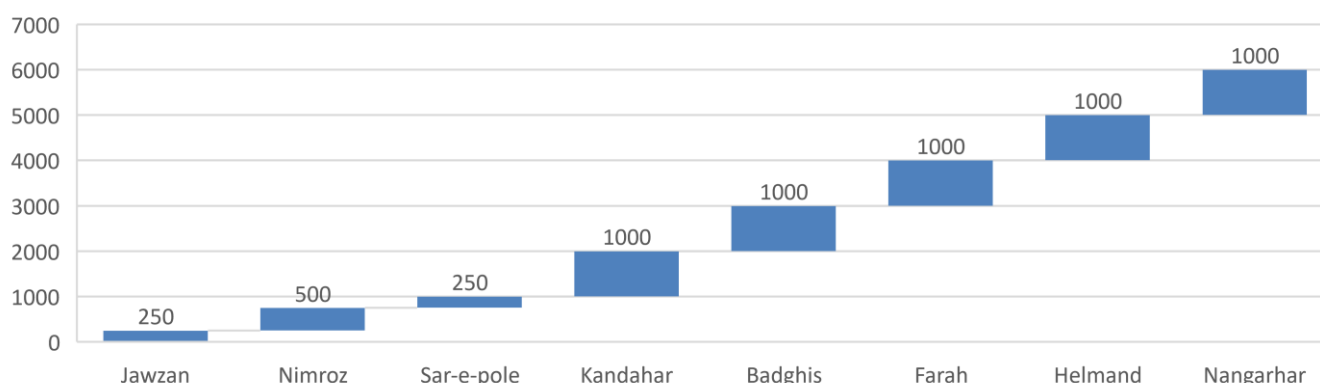


Figure 1: Province-wise food distribution

Cash and Voucher Assistance

ARCS conducted a 4-day Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) training in Jawzjan, Herat and Badghis provinces with branch staff and volunteers - 75 participants (male: 57 and female: 18). The core staff and volunteers of ARCS provincial and district level attended the training. However, most of them were BDRT members and have relevant experience. The aim of this training was to build the capacity of ARCS core staff/volunteers in term of CVA programming in emergencies, in order to effectively respond to any emergency by using cash as a response mechanism.

This training enabled ARCS to have Cash trained personnel available at the provinces and districts level. A CVA 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 CVA trained people to be part of the assessment and implementation teams ensuring CVA related information are systematically collected to inform decision making and the design and implementation of cash-based interventions.

Community needs assessment was conducted in Jawzjan, Herat and Badghis provinces, during assessment of the markets in rural and urban areas, average rates of all consumable and non-consumable items/goods and other services had been quoted by the local shopkeepers. It is a matter of fact that while injecting/circulating money within a specified community and markets, an inflation is expected in general circumstances. However, in this case the authorities in Sheberghan are fully on board and could be utilized for prices/wages stability during the programme phase (as specified by ARCS). The local trade association has also been assigned the responsibility of maintaining prices to their standard level as decided by the authorities.

ARCS Cash piloting

ARCS successfully implemented the first cash distribution pilot in Jawzjan province on 5 December 2019. Out of total 500 targeted beneficiaries, 498 beneficiaries (male: 258 and female: 240) were provided with multi-purpose cash grant of AFN 5,600 (approximately 70 CHF) to allow households to prioritize basic needs and prevent them from falling below survival threshold. Direct cash was provided to the affected beneficiaries through a local FSP – Afghan Besim Mobile Money Company (ABMMC) after signing of agreement with the FSP. Fourteen trained branch level staff and volunteers were mobilized for cash piloting activity, including beneficiary's registration, community need analysis and market assessment.



Left - Market capacity assessment, Right - Cash distribution in Herat Province (Photo: ARCS)

Table 6: Household of Jawzjan province for cash piloting

No	Province/ District	Villages/Communities	Total population	
			HHS	Individual
1	Province Jawzjan; District Sheberghan	Awra Mast	25	175
2		Yaka Bagh Afghanistan	15	105
3		Ashraf	35	245
4		At Chapar	30	210
5		Misar Abad	96	672
6		Eid Mahalla	54	378
7		Ghajari Khana	35	245
8		Yaka Bagh Uzbekia	105	735
9		Yangi Arighe	103	735
Total			498	3,500

Challenges

Food items were locally sourced from Afghanistan and IFRC included an exhaustive quality assurance process to deliver safe products to the families in need. Suppliers were identified through the process and samples were collected for the lab test through certified labs to ensure the quality of food and nutrition. After the completion of quality assurance process, food parcels were transported to target provinces and delivered to the affected families. Overall food distribution was completed in the last week of September 2019. Only two ARCS local branches were with the

prepositioned food items, which was distributed in Helmand and Herat provinces. Later, the operation covered the replenishment of food items for 1,500 families.

Identification of FSPs was an extensive process, since cash is first time piloted in Afghanistan. It was also a challenge to convince NS management for cash-based interventions, which took approximately six-months for approval and finalization of FSPs. Hence, the cash piloting was only completed 5-7 December 2019, months after the appeal launch in March 2019.

Funding gap: 3,000 food packages as well as funding for multipurpose cash grants will be mobilized from the partners and donors; 2,500 families will also be supported for multi-purpose cash grant and 1,500 for restoring their livelihoods.



Health

People targeted: 405,159

People reached: 94,428

Male: 47,875

Female: 46,4553

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	94,428

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of RCRC MHTs deployed to provide health services support	6	5
# of people reached through NS emergency health management programme	405,159	94,428

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	240
# of ARCS RCY volunteers trained on CBHFA modules	90	28
# of PLW received nutritional supplements	4,500	0
# of people reached through health education sessions	405,159	40,466

Progress towards outcomes

Through the MHTs, people will have access to general health care, vaccinations, acute watery diarrhea (AWD) treatment, nutrition screening, hospital referrals and other services that are part of regular medical services through ARCS-managed clinics. Some 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. Some 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 six MHTs⁸ for response to floods and drought affected provinces in Herat, Jawzjan, Helmand, Badghis, Kandahar and Faryab. These MHTs are established under the emergency operation are equipped with mobile teams that focus on providing primary health care services to targeted populations. MHTs teams are providing basic and primary health services including essential medicines, child health and immunization, maternal health and family planning, along with health, nutrition and awareness sessions and WASH education.

Mother and child health

For female outpatient departments (OPD), it is anticipated MHT will ensure that all the required materials are made available to facilitate timely interventions for ante natal and post-natal care. ARCS community acceptance and quality of services resulted in a high turnout at the site of MHTs deployment and this led to high OPD coverage. The population at large is being sensitized on ARCS interventions and people from adjoining villages are also availed with

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

the OPD services. Awareness and health education sessions are also conducted by MHT staff. The mobile teams are designed to assist vulnerable communities including through a reduction of maternal newborn and child mortality and morbidity.

Table 7: Summary of people reached through MHTs activities in targeted provinces

Activity	Herat	Jawzjan	Helmand	Badghis	Kandahar	Faryab	Total
OPD visits	5,711	5,478	4,783	4,080	1,194	-	21,246
Communicable diseases morbidity	1,975	27,894	1,978	3,707	1,373	-	36,927
Non-communicable disease morbidity	1,290	1,097	1,156	1,235	237	-	5,015
Family Planning	331	345	113	74	21	-	884
MNCH Services	1,378	1,187	970	1,763	781	-	6,079
Child under 5yrs vaccination	379	387	112	162	39	-	1,079
CBA Women vaccination	674	453	213	607	257	-	2,204
Dressing Services	459	378	321	150	76	-	1,384
Health Education	4,159	3,875	3,890	3,751	2,391	-	18,066
Referral	356	321	278	392	197	-	1,544
Grand Total	16,712	41,415	13,814	15,921	6,566	-	94,428

Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)



Medical health services for affected population in target provinces (Photo: ARCS)



CBHFA sessions in target provinces (Photo: ARCS)

ARCS has started community-based integrated approach in first aid and health by engaging communities and their volunteers, who use simple pictures adapted to the local context in order to promote behavioural change in health, first aid and safety practices. The community-based volunteers provide preventative, promotional and first aid services to the community in their catchment areas in Nangarhar, Jawzjan, Kunar and Helmand provinces.

During the fourth quarter of 2019, ARCS with the support of IFRC under emergency operation conducted 12 community level trainings on ECV, PFA and HHWT training for volunteers (males: 120 and female:120). The trained volunteers conducted the sessions on health and hygiene promotion campaigns to reduce the number of vector-borne (malaria), diarrheal outbreaks and hygienic diseases. These volunteers were involved in campaigns and messages have been communicated to 3,200 households (male: 10,250 and female: 12,150) which they are directly benefited, the local communities in each province provided with the relevant brochures and posters.

Community health committees

Three health committees have been established in Jawzjan, Helmand and Herat provinces and 45 participants attended one-day orientation session on CBHFA activities in their communities. The committee members were informed about their role and responsibility and function of the health committees.

Challenges

During the fourth quarter of 2019, three new medical health teams (MHTs) have been deployed in Badghis, Kandahar and Faryab provinces. ARCS faced challenges at field level to deploy the MHTs due to security situation in the target provinces. Another challenge was the long-hiring process for these MHTs, following the national society HR procedures and approval from the management. Medicine kits have also been taking a long-time to arrive in the country and NS utilized their available medicines for MHTs. Later on 15 medicine kits have been replenished under the appeal.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 674,686

People reached: N/A (dependent on funding)

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 ⁹	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

Activities included in the plan of action remains relevant, contingent to additional funding, with a focus on high-risk communities:

1. Flood and drought affected communities.

⁹ This reflects the number of latrines that can be funded with the current Appeal income, actual needs are higher.

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. Provided that resources are made available, these activities will be implemented according to the EPoA.



Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: 674,686

People reached: 1,185

Male: 665

Female: 520

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%	1%
Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of ARCS staff/volunteers trained on DRR/CCA & EWS	225	185
% people have communities risk knowledge	80%	1%
# of sessions conducted in flood & drought communities	200	10
# of provinces with mitigation measures taken in high risk areas	12	0

Progress towards outcomes

Afghanistan is ranked in the top ten countries that are most vulnerable to climate change effects, the country's exposure to natural and human induced hazards and disasters could be ranked between moderate to severe. A range of natural hazards threaten Afghanistan. Addressing Afghanistan's complex humanitarian and environmental crises requires a holistic approach that prioritize 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. Approximately 60 per cent of Afghanistan's population is threatened by natural hazards, and each year recurrent hazards affects. The profile of natural disasters in Afghanistan shows that among all types of natural disasters, Afghanistan experienced floods most frequently with earthquakes causing the most loss of lives. Droughts have also affected widespread areas and a large number of people in the country.

ARCS has conducted 3-day training in eight provinces – Balkh, Kandahar, Helmand, Herat, Nangarhar, Nimroz, Badghis and Kunar. During the training course, participants accessed basic knowledge on community-based disaster risk reduction, climate change and early warning. A total of 185 participants (male: 158 and female: 27) attended the training, including ARCS branch staff, and volunteers from three provinces.

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, 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 minimize risks so that knowledge should be communicated to the entire community.



ARCS staff and volunteers training on disaster risk reduction & climate change adaptation (Photos: ARCS)



ARCS staff and volunteers imparting community level awareness raising sessions on DRR and CCA (Photos: ARCS)

Community DRR and CCA awareness raising sessions

It is a process of mobilizing a group of people in a systematic way towards achieving a safer and resilient individual/community which takes place in a geographically defined living area (or) in sector groups not necessarily living in same location.

The end in view is a dynamic community that equalizes power relations, binds the group cohesively in the process of making decisions, deals with conflicts, resolves issues and manages individual and collective task in addressing and bouncing back from hazard events.

Challenges

Afghanistan is highly prone to intense and recurring natural hazards such as flooding, earthquakes, snow avalanches, landslides, droughts and years of environmental degradation. Afghanistan faces significant impacts of climate change and disasters which impact growth prospects. People in need have become more vulnerable compounding the effects of displacement as many people have exhausted their coping mechanisms as decades of war have eroded people's resilience. DRR activities will build resilience and capacity at community level to be able to identify, address and report on risks and vulnerabilities for early action and raise awareness and strengthen early warning early action with the aim to support the community.

The DRR sector currently has limited coverage under the appeal and also requires additional 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 to minimize adverse impacts.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 674,686

People reached: 169,113¹⁰

Male: 85,740

Female: 83,373

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

The minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) in emergencies in all programs are well ensured. The ARCS PGI focal point is involved to support PGI approaches in the operation which aims to provide access to essential services, dignity, access, participation and safety for all people affected by disasters and crises. It provides practical guidance on how to mainstream these principles in all sectors, based on a consideration of gender, age, disability and other diversity factors. This includes limiting people's exposure to the risks of violence and abuse and ensuring that emergency operations "do no harm". The minimum standards also include guidance on SGBV prevention and response and child protection, women, men, girls and boys in the target areas of floods and drought response in Afghanistan. Protection and community engagement approaches are still to be mainstreamed through all activities under the emergency operation. Contingent to funding, registered households will be provided with dignity kits for women and girls.

PGI focal person in ARCS provided guidance to the operations team and supported the analysis of gender and protection needs of the affected population. PGI team developed some indicators to observe the protection risk and gender analysis during the field visit while implementing the operations activities. When collecting data, the field teams also organized Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with male and female with different ages. Similarly, interviews and FGDs were also conducted with 'persons with disabilities'.

Challenges

Women, girls and children in the country who are often unable to fully participate in civil life, face heightened risks of

¹⁰ Based on highest number of people reached in Shelter, Health, Livelihood and basic needs & DRR sector.

discrimination and abuse if divorced, separated or widowed, including expulsion, forced remarriage and hampered property ownership. Holistic approaches should implement to improve the resilience and self-reliance of affected households, as well as enhance positive engagement of governance structures and need to reduce vulnerabilities and to mitigate short and longer-term protection risks. Timely identification of protection risks and violations through systematic and coordinated protection monitoring and analysis and inform preventative, responsive, and remedial interventions, as well as enhance accountability. This includes evidence-based advocacy, protection specific service delivery and community-based mobilization, mitigation and prevention activities creating a protection-conducive environment.

There is currently a significant funding gap for the undertaking of PGI activities under the operation to address all these issues associated with the local community.

Strategies for Implementation

Strengthen National Society		
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	6
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>Approximately, 50 volunteers are deployed for operation to provide support to the implementation of the emergency operation. These volunteers are trained on branch disaster response team (BDRT), disaster response unit (DRU), emergency need assessment and data collection tools, cash and voucher assistance (VCA), kobo toolbox, first aid and disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation where they further conducting awareness raising sessions in the communities. They are being involved in thirteen floods and drought affected provinces in emergency operations.</p> <p>All the volunteers and staff involved with the operation are already insured and engaged in the operation. More structured trainings are provided to ARCS regional and provincial branch staff and volunteers to continue implementation of operation activities in target provinces. ARCS volunteers are oriented on Red Cross and Red Crescent Principles and codes of conduct and specialized for emergency shelter, health, mobile data collection, cash and voucher assistance, CEA and other components of the implementation through trainings conducted by ARCS through IFRC technical support. Furthermore, a capacity building training for staff and volunteers is in process according to the activities including training on emergency need assessment, an orientation on 'Fraud & Corruption Prevention.</p>		

International Disaster Response

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
<i>NS surge capacity deployed for the operation</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Global response tools deployed to support the operation</i>	Yes	Yes
<p>The operation has in place local staff and delegates, currently with operation manager, surge operation support, admin and finance, technical support of CO health unit, logistics, field-based staff. The operation was also initially supported by procurement delegate from APRO for short time and RDRTs for Cash and communication.</p> <p>Logistics, supply chain and fleet services Logistics and supply chain activities aim to effectively and efficiently manage the supply chain, including mobilization, procurement, fleet, storage, custom clearance and transportation to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. In order to coordinate the operational needs in the field and to seek for in-kind (IKD) support and contributions offered by donors/partners a mobilization table was created and regularly updated by the AP Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) Department in Kuala Lumpur including the coordination and monitoring the IKD shipments to Afghanistan. The importation of relief items is challenging to Afghanistan due to lengthy importation process and because of the logistical challenges to reach the land-lock country. Procurement files are still being handled by IFRC at country level, supporting the current operation including procurement of medicines kits, procurement of ES/NFIs, non-medical equipment and others through APRO and Geneva.</p> <p>The IFRC Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) unit in Kuala Lumpur has been technically supporting country office and ARCS operation in Afghanistan through remote support. Surge support has been deployed on a short-term basis from APRO to support operation with the implementation of logistics and supply chain related activities. Surge support and RDRTs have been also deployed to support the conduct of the operation in critical technical area; operation, communications and cash from APRO and other countries.</p> <p>IFRC CO through APRO OLPSCM team procured 15 medicine kits from Geneva for new three established Medical Health Units (MHTs) in the country. Procurement process has been completed and medicine kits are arrived in the country to support the ARCS health team to operationalize the MHTs in the fields. Medical and non-medical equipment procurement is also done in country for newly established MHTs.</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. During the initial months, communications efforts have provided visibility to the Red Crescent and the emergency operation through online platforms, media relations, audiovisual production and social media engagement. Online materials included nine items on www.ifrc.org or Medium while media coverage included mainstreamed media outlets such as Voice of America. However, the absence of Communication personnel since July, due to unmet request for surge communication, have prevented from developing more strategic communication initiative to advocate for the needs of the affected communities and further enable visibility and resource mobilization efforts.</p>		

Influence others as leading strategic partner		
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
<i>Regular coordination with the government and within the humanitarian system</i>	Yes	Yes
Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of involvement within the humanitarian system on advocacy for the crisis</i>	Yes	Yes
Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of evaluations conducted</i>	2	0
<i># of paper/report published (for RCRC)</i>	2	1

IFRC and the Afghan Red Crescent Society participate in most of coordination meetings in relevant clusters, technical working groups with, so far, a focus on Health, WASH, Shelter and NFIs and Cash Working Group. IFRC and ARCS team will intensify and better document their involvement in clusters in liaison with the Advisory Body of the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund which IFRC is a member of as observer. IFRC will also support ARCS participation with Government-led coordination and monitoring mechanisms at national and local levels.

Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) successfully implemented its first cash distribution in Jawzjan province on 5 December 2019. ARCS Cash team has presented the Cash piloting experience to Cash, Voucher Working Group (CVWG).

Building humanitarian diplomacy

ARCS and the IFRC CO are establishing stronger humanitarian diplomacy activities with humanitarian actors, donors and government, focusing on resource mobilization and ensuring response efforts adhere to humanitarian standard timely and effectively to address the needs of affected population.

The operation will continue to communicate through social media, a significant platform for sharing information with communities and listening their feedback by involving ARCS local branches. The focus is now on rebuilding communities through restoring their livelihoods of ongoing operation activities.

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability

Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Regular monitoring of safety and security of staff members</i>	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

ARCS and IFRC work together to safeguard an efficient operation. Operational expenses such as volunteer per diems, accommodation, transportation, communication and coordination activities are factored in. Procurement is done following IFRC standard procedures. Finance and administration support to the operation is provided to the operation and staff. As per the IFRC's reporting guidelines for operations, the IFRC will publish the narrative and financial reports with all its operations updates and final report for this emergency.

IFRC CO has also carried out the security risk assessment in the country in 2019. The purpose of this activity was to assist with the improvement of the IFRC security setup for Afghanistan and to know about the security situation in the operation areas where IFRC supported activities are ongoing with ARCS, and to provide security support to the PNS.

D. BUDGET

The appeal budget for this operation is CHF 8 million with total DREF allocation of CHF 750,000 (which has been reimbursed). As of reporting period, the appeal coverage is at CHF 3.77 million (48 per cent). (Click [here](#))

Out of an income of CHF 3.7 million end of December 2019 – including 1.1 million value for in-kind donations from Finnish Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross, approx. CHF 2 million has been spent. The CHF 600,000 balance – is planned to be spent by end of March 2020. CHF 150,000 were in the pipeline end of December 2019. The expenditure as of December 2019 closing is CHF 3,319,688. See attached financial report for more details. (Click [here](#))

Reference documents



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

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/3-12	Operation	MDRAF005
Budget Timeframe	2019-2020	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19 Feb 2020

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 19 Feb 2020	3,808,433
Appeal Coverage	47.61%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0	36,067	-36,067
AOF2 - Shelter	2,240,136	2,146,593	93,543
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	565,256	367,430	197,826
AOF4 - Health	167,192	238,930	-71,738
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0	0	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	458,017	102,730	355,287
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	148,865	307,835	-158,970
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	54,404	25,110	29,293
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	81,834	94,992	-13,158
Grand Total	3,715,703	3,319,688	396,015

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2019/12

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	3,790,294
Expenditure	-3,319,688
Closing Balance	470,606
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	470,606

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	750,000	Reimbursed :	750,000	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

Interim FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/3-12	Operation	MDRAF005
Budget Timeframe	2019-2020	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19 Feb 2020

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		
European Commission - DG ECHO	1,129,481				1,129,481		
Finnish Red Cross	9,753	152,050	0		161,803		
Japanese Red Cross Society	89,726				89,726		
Norwegian Red Cross	13,163	215,860			229,022		
On Line donations	1,189				1,189		
Red Cross of Monaco	16,536				16,536		
Swedish Red Cross	109,489				109,489		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	47,775	809,402			857,177		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	687,612				687,612		
Total Contributions and Other Income	2,612,982	1,177,312	0	0	3,790,294	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					3,790,294	0	