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| DREF Operation n° | MDRAF008 | Glide n°: | FL-2021-000050-AFG |
| For DREF; Date of issue: | 16/05/2021 | Expected timeframe: | 6 months |
| | | Expected end date: | 30/11/2021 |
| Category allocated to the disaster or crisis: Yellow | | | |
| EPoA Appeal / One International Appeal Funding Requirements: - | | | |
| DREF allocated: CHF 497,700 | | | |
| Total number of people affected: | 30,800 (4,400 households) | Number of people to be assisted: | 14,000 (2,000 households) |
| Provinces affected: | 16 provinces ¹ | Provinces targeted: | 6 provinces (Bamyan, Herat, Panjshir, Sar-i-Pul, Takhar, Wardak) |
| Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) has around 2,027 staff and 30,000 volunteers, 34 provincial branches and seven regional offices all over the country. There will be four regional Offices and six provincial branches involved in this operation. | | | |
| Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: ARCS is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) with presence in Afghanistan. | | | |
| Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: | | | |
| (i) Government ministries and agencies, Afghan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), Provincial Disaster Management Committees (PDMCs), Department of Refugees and Repatriation, and Department for Rural Rehabilitation and Development. | | | |
| (ii) UN agencies; OCHA, UNICEF, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Organization for Migration (IOM) and World Food Programme (WFP). | | | |
| (iii) International NGOs: some of the international NGOs, which have been active in the affected areas are including, Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees (DACAAR), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), International Rescue Committee, and Care International. | | | |

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

A total of 16 provinces in five regions across the country were affected by consecutive flash floods on 3 May 2021 following heavy rains since 2 May 2021. According to initial reports obtained from Afghan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) and other sources, the death toll has reached to 61 persons while 33 persons sustained injuries. The flood also impacted roads, sub-roads, irrigation system and 100 acres of agriculture land in 16 provinces. Click [here](#) to see the map of affected areas.

Samangan and Herat provinces were the worst affected by devastating floods. Provincial Disaster Management Committees (PDMC) and OCT meetings convened to coordinate assessment and response. Per the initial reports, approx. 4,400 families were affected currently being assessed by joint teams.

¹ Herat, Ghor, Baghlan, Badakhshan, Wardak, Bamyan, Takhar, Samangan, Panjshir, Badghis, Sar-i-Pul, Kunar, Kabul, Parwan, Kapisa, and Kunduz.

Assessments are still underway in the affected provinces to ascertain the extent of damage and the needs of affected populations. As such, numbers are likely to increase in the coming days.

The following is snapshot of the situation in the provinces targeted under this DREF. The figures and statistics are based on the PDMC and OCT report as of 11 May 2021.

| Province | Impact |
|----------|---|
| Bamyan | 81 families were reportedly affected by flood in Saigham, Waras, Punjab, Yakawalng, Kahmard and central Bamyan. The flood also impacted agriculture land/corps, roads, sub-roads. A joint assessment team led by IOM initiated assessment on 6 May. The assessment is ongoing and expected to conclude by 12 May. |
| Herat | Per the initial report by ANDMA, at least 200 families (1,463 individuals) were affected by flood in Guzara, Kurukh, Obe, Chest Sharif, Pashtun Zarghoon, Rubat Sangi, Injil and Adraskan districts of Herat province. |
| Wardak | Some 63 households have been severely affected with more than 342 livestock killed and about 500 missing. The districts of Maidan Shahr and Nirkh are most impacted. |
| Sa-i-Pul | Per initial reports, 225 families (1,576 individuals) were affected by flash flood in Balkhab and Kohistanat districts of Sar-i-Pul province. |
| Takhar | About 90 families were reportedly affected by flooding in Farkhar, Taluqan and Rustaq districts of Takhar province. |
| Panjshir | As per the initial information of ANDMA 4 May 2021, 71 families were affected by flooding in Bazarak, Rukha and Unaba district of Panjshir province. The flooding also damaged agriculture land/corps, roads, and other small infrastructure. |

Disasters brought on by natural hazards affecting around 250,000 people a year, causing many to flee their homes, including some already displaced by conflict and violence in Afghanistan. Seasonal rains, floods and landslides regularly affect the northern and north-eastern regions, destroying homes and infrastructure. A lack of services and social protection has forced many people to move from rural to urban areas, fueling the rapid expansion of informal settlements in the country's main cities.

Summary of the current response

Overview of host National Society response action

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 have 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 have vast expertise with different types of programming through multilateral projects supported by IFRC, as well as through bilateral programs with Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners and with ICRC. This includes youth development, disaster risk management, Community-based Health and First Aid, restoring family links, community resilience (including WASH and Livelihoods, etc.), dissemination of IHL, humanitarian values and Red Cross/Red Crescent principles, and rehabilitation for physically disabled people for IDPs.

ARCS volunteers play a critical role at all stages of ARCS's programmes. This includes assessment, identification and registration of target communities and internally displaced populations. In addition, volunteers carry out hygiene promotion and community mobilization. Through a nation-wide coverage through 34 provincial branches and a network of 30,000 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 Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) programme.

In support from IFRC, ARCS has been on the ground since the onset of disaster delivering humanitarian assistance to affected families. Summary of ARCS's interventions to date, not limited to the support provided through this DREF, is outlined in the table below:

| Sector | Intervention | People reached |
|-----------------|---|---|
| Shelter and NFI | Distribution of household items to 403 households and tents to 11 households. | A total of 414 households in Badakhshan, Ghor, and Herat provinces. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Total people reached by ARCS | 414 households (approx. 2,898 people) |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

In addition, ARCS and IFRC recently launched an Emergency Appeal to provide humanitarian relief and early recovery assistance to households in provinces severely affected by current drought in the country. Details of the target provinces are as follow: Badghis, Badakhshan, Baghlan, Daikundi, Faryab, Ghor, Kandahar, Nuristan, Samangan and Urozgan. Already, under a DREF operation, ARCS has been providing emergency food security assistance to 3,500 drought affected households in Badghis, Baghlan and Faryab provinces. The Emergency Appeal enables ARCS to scale up the response initiated using the amount advanced from the IFRC DREF. Livelihood recovery activities form the bulk of the planned activities under this Emergency Appeal. With implementing the activities planned under Emergency Appeal, ARCS has been targeting the most vulnerable people, including female-headed households, landless agricultural laborers, herders and food insecure smallholder farming households, among others. The current DREF request is addressing different areas from the ongoing drought emergency appeal, therefore there is no overlapping in the efforts.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement actions in country

The IFRC Afghanistan country delegation has setup a technical support platform for ARCS in addressing emergencies and longer-terms programmes while support ARCS organization 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, IFRC Asia-Pacific Regional Office (APRO) and IFRC Headquarters in Geneva. With regards to longer terms programmes, IFRC is supporting community resilience building as well as the immunization initiatives for children and implementation of community-health services through the support to Mobile Health Teams (MHTs) and the CBHFA in North, Northeast, Central North, Central South and West of Afghanistan.

Since July 2020, IFRC has been supporting ARCS in implementing a 'Red Ready Programme' whose key focus is on enhancing response preparedness at headquarter and branch levels. The ARCS branch in Herat Province – which is among those affected by the latest flooding – is benefitting from the Red Ready Programme and has in stock 1,000 household items that can be released for distribution to affected households if rapid assessments determine the need for that. As part of this programme, the BDRT in Herat was recently trained on various response approaches including delivering Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA). The Red Ready Programme is supported financially by the USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA). In addition, in Samangan Province, IFRC is supporting ARCS in implementing a Community Resilience Building Project (CRBP). The project, supported financially by the Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS), has components on community-based disaster risk reduction and livelihoods. As part of the CRBP, during April 2021, IFRC facilitated training for new project personnel on community based-DRR and livelihoods programming.

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 minimizing risks for staff and volunteers.

Other Participating National Societies

For this current response, only IFRC and ICRC are supporting ARCS directly to date. However, the following participating national societies are also in country and supporting ARCS in general.

- 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 and livelihoods programming 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 other actors' actions in country

The Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (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 mobilized civil and military departments from the country in order to better respond to the needs of the population in affected provinces.

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, United Nations (UN) agencies, 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.

A number of government departments (department of rural rehabilitation and development, department of public health, department of disaster management, department of refugee and repatriations) and international humanitarian organizations (UNWFP, UNICEF, IOM, DRC, DACAAR, Care International, etc.) have been engaged and are responding to the lifesaving needs of the affected population. Several international organizations, including ECHO's funded ERM (Emergency Response Mechanism) programme, are going to provide multipurpose cash grants to the affected provinces other than the ones targeted by this DREF. ARCS has been a member of Provincial Disaster Management Committee in affected provinces and has been participating in coordination meetings organized by this committee. According to the coordination with members of this committee (government departments, UN agencies, INGOs), ARCS was requested to provide food assistance and household items to the affected households in the six provinces including Bamyán, Herat, Panjshir, Sar-i-Pul, Takhar, Wardak.

Considering the learnings and experiences gained from recent emergency operations implemented in Afghanistan, ARCS has ensured close coordination and collaboration with government departments and other humanitarian actors right from first day when the flooding happened. ARCS has been attending the meetings organized on flood issues by Provincial Disaster Management Committees and the technical working groups/clusters such as the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster and the Emergency Shelter and NFI Clusters. ARCS has also been part of the rapid and multisector needs assessment to understand the impacts of floods on lives and livelihoods of people in the affected provinces. The coordination and collaboration with government departments, UN agencies, (inter)national NGOs, and other stakeholders in target / affected provinces will remain progressive during the entire period of this emergency operation.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

The initial report from joint needs assessment (in all 16 provinces), conducted by the Provincial Disaster Management Committees comprised of government departments, UN agencies, ARCS, and international NGOs, have been informing that emergency food security, safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, shelter, and livelihoods recovery are amongst the key and immediate needs of the populations affected by recent floods in target provinces (Bamyán, Herat, Panjshir, Sar-i-Pul, Takhar, and Wardak). Government departments and other humanitarian organizations, which are available in the ground, have mainly committed to provide WASH, shelter, protection, and livelihoods restoration supports to the affected populations. ARCS, using its existing resources such as available household items and hygiene kits in its warehouses, mobile health teams, and basic health clinics, have been distributing the kits as well as providing basic health and treatment services to the people in need in target provinces. As per the assessment report of 11 May 2021 received from 16 provinces a total of 4,400 households (around 30,800 individuals) are affected. The assessment works are still ongoing in some of the provinces and the final assessment report for 16 provinces is expected to be available by third week of May. The PDMC members discussed and coordinated the response plan, so that duplications in geographical locations, beneficiaries, and thematic sectors are avoided to the extent possible. Using this requested DREF, ARCS intends to mainly cover the food and NFI needs of the affected populations by means of providing one-month emergency food assistance to 2,000 households and household items to 2,000 households. ARCS uses the CEA approach which emphasizes a more regular or permanent presence in the communities, and strong community engagement from the outset.

The security situation in Afghanistan continues to deteriorate as the ongoing conflict between NSAG and ANSF, 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. The

humanitarian consequences of the crisis now affect every aspect of life in all corners of the country. People's survival and well-being is threatened by ongoing conflict, inflicting high levels of civilian casualties and life-altering traumatic injuries.

Over the past 5 years, the food security situation in Afghanistan has steadily increasing since November 2020, while the proportion of people in crisis or emergency levels of food insecurity has increased more than five-fold (from 8 per cent to 42 per cent over the same period). The 2020 Seasonal Food Security Assessment, technically led by Food Security Cluster, shows that the current scale of acute food insecurity in the country is now comparable to the situation faced in 2018-2019 – the worst year for food insecurity in recent memory which resulted from a devastating drought.

The country is also highly prone to natural disasters, whose frequency and intensity are exacerbated by the effects of climate change, increasing humanitarian needs. According to the World Meteorological Organization, during the second half of 2020, a moderate to strong La Niña phenomenon was registered that has been causing extreme weather conditions in various parts of the world. In Afghanistan, this has been resulting in below-average rainfall and snowfall across the country. The timing of this La Niña event in Afghanistan has coincided with the main wheat season with harvests in May-July 2021, which are critical following the lean season (January-April). The conditions have affected the winter season snow accumulation, which is critical for water access during the spring and summer agricultural seasons.

The ongoing COVID-19 outbreak has made the already worse situation of the country more deteriorating. The shocks and stresses of the COVID-19 pandemic has been having a much broader impact on the socio-economic of the vulnerable households and has not only diminished the well-being and livelihoods of people, but also undermined the markets and food security on which life depends. In Afghanistan, the COVID-19 outbreak came against the backdrop of the flood season. The shocks of COVID-19 have also impacted the labour markets, purchasing power and lost productivity – all of which are significant factors for Afghanistan, not least because few Afghans have access to productive or sustainable remunerative employment. A quarter of the labour force is unemployed, and 80 percent of employment is 'vulnerable' and insecure, comprising self-employment, day labour, or unpaid work.

The intervention, under this DREF Operation, will be intended to provide short-term, immediate relief to flood-affected households who are unable to recuperate lost incomes. Providing emergency food assistance will enable the target households to meet their household food needs and decrease use of negative coping mechanisms to gain income and increasing their prospects for early recovery. However, it will only be with longer term interventions that a longer term, sustainable solution to communities' vulnerability to the natural disasters, climate change, and reoccurring problem of the disasters will be significantly reduced.

Targeting

The targeting process and criteria is designed to include vulnerability and needs based on findings from the joint rapid need assessment report produced by the Provincial Disaster Management Committees. Considering the absolute vulnerability of the poorest households, IFRC and ARCS will focus on mitigating the ongoing risk of the use of destructive coping strategies by ensuring minimum food / income security. The six targeted provinces are not provinces that are currently covered under the Emergency Appeal response and had not received sufficient support from ARCS. Some other provinces such as Badakhshan, Baghlan, Badghis, and Samangan that are affected by recent floods as well as the ongoing drought are not part of the target locations under this DREF. ARCS will extend supports to floods affected people in those provinces under its Drought Emergency Appeal. By means of receiving financial assistance under its Emergency Appeal, ARCS will use it to support both the drought and floods affected people. Other humanitarian organizations and government departments are present in and covering the remainder locations affected by floods. The community engagement including protection, gender and inclusion elements will be facilitated and supported by the pre-established community volunteers (male and female), which will play instrumental roles in facilitating identification of vulnerable individuals and groups, and implementation of the planned activities.

ARCS with technical supports from IFRC will follow three stages for implementing beneficiary assessment and registration activities. 1) Community filtering and identification; as noted above, ARCS will meet the relevant field level stakeholders, for instance, UNOCHA, DoRR, and ANDMA, to receive their support for finalizing the list of communities. 2) Once the communities are selected, ARCS's branch team will meet with the respective community members and will provide them with beneficiary selection criteria, ensuring that the wider community will understand the purpose of food assistance distribution. Following the finalization of the criteria, the community-based committees will provide ARCS with a list of all households meeting the criteria. ARCS will immediately assess all proposed households using its household emergency assessment tool and individual interview approach. 3) All data will then be entered, and household information will be verified. The final lists will then be produced to eligible participants and will be shared and verified with the local authorities (both at provincial and district-level) and the community representatives.

The following mandatory/eligibility criteria are anticipated: 1) Households that have been highly affected by floods; 2) Households that are having unstable and/or no income generation opportunities; and 3) Households with 2 or more

children under the age of 5 unable to meet their basic food needs. Within this, the following vulnerability criteria will be used to prioritize selection: 1) Elderly with responsibility for children in household; 2) Households without productive assets; 3) Households headed by widows or single mothers with young children; 4) Households with chronically ill members; 5) Households with disabled members who are unable to work; 6) Pregnant and lactating women.

Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted

| Category | Estimated % of target group | % female | % male |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|--------|
| Young Children (under 5 years) | 29 % of Total Target | 49 % | 51 % |
| Children (5-17 years) | 29 % of Total Target | 49 % | 51 % |
| Adults (18-49 years) | 29 % of Total Target | 49 % | 51 % |
| Elderly (>50 years) | 13 % of Total Target | 49 % | 51 % |
| People with disabilities | 3 % of Total Target | 49 % | 51 % |

Scenario planning

The situation may worsen in case of more rainfall. However, since ARCS has district branch offices in all six targeted provinces (Bamyan, Herat, Panjshir, Sar-i-Pul, Takhar, Wardak) with trained staff and volunteers, ARCS can deliver timely assistance to the affected population. With the changing situation, the needs of the affected population might also change. Below are some of the most likely scenarios that can be predicted at this stage. To overcome these there are certain risk mitigation efforts in place in ARCS. Specifically in the light of ever deteriorating security and increase in conflicts across provinces, in order to mitigate the risks to IFRC and ARCS programme and staff, IFRC and ARCS is continuing to work on a complex approach of acceptance by engagement with all parties & stakeholders, clear and strict security protocols and procedures as well as to continue to extend its partner's engagement and capacity. This is in combination with continued analysis and a low-profile approach. IFRC and ARCS have dedicated trained security staff regularly visiting ARCS impact areas in order to provide training and support to field staff to enable them to safely deliver project activities. Timely sharing of security information is ensured among all staff. All staff are trained on personal security (Stay Safe and Safer Access) and oriented on RC/RC security management system, and actions in emergency situations. IFRC and ARCS staff are trained on culture sensitivity and staff respect to local norm and culture and build positive relation with community members and beneficiaries.

| Scenario | Humanitarian consequence | Potential Response |
|---|--|---|
| Impacts of livelihoods (Most likely) | The affected community may adapt negative coping mechanisms in case their needs are not met in a timely way. | ARCS will conduct in-depth needs assessment in the target provinces, and if the situation prevails, ARCS will look for support from other partners in the country or ask for a second allocation of the DREF operation. |
| COVID-19 (likely) | COVID-19 may affect implementation of activities. | Cases are on decline and government announced relaxation in all imposed restrictions. ARCS staff will be taking care of the guidelines issued time to time by Ministry of Public Health and WHO including the COVID-19 safe guide for the safety and security of staff, volunteers and targeted people. In this regard, social distancing will be ensured besides using hand sanitizer, masks, gloves and other PPEs. |
| Deterioration of security situations (likely) | Further deterioration of security situations may affect implementation of the planned activities. | IFRC and ARCS will maintain its standard monitoring system for security. IFRC and ARCS will also ensure participation in food distribution and awareness raising initiatives as well as ensuring commitment by all stakeholders from the project's start-up. Government, staff, communities and financial service providers will maintain good relations in local communities and will participate in planning and monitoring activities. |

Operation risk assessment

ARCS has good access in all parts of the country, including the hard-to-reach areas. Good access by ARCS is based on wide acceptance from all stakeholders and organizational structure of ARCS (high number of volunteers from affected communities). This high level of access resulted in numerous operations successfully finished or still ongoing in the country. For providing humanitarian relief in any emergency and/or disaster context:

- ARCS and IFRC will ensure that the design, planning, implementation and monitoring of ARCS programme incorporates acceptance as a core approach to gain safe access in the communities in both emergency humanitarian relief and development contexts.
- All components of IFRC's Principles and Rules for Red Cross Red Crescent Humanitarian Assistance are fully integrated into the programme design and implementation and adopted by all staff.
- Coordination with Red Cross Red Crescent partners, public authorities and UN clusters is ensured on a regular basis at national, regional and provincial levels. This also means, depending on change in context and needs,

that in coordination with partners, ARCS will be willing to address the most lifesaving needs even if that may require a change in implementation plan.

- Community engagement will be conducted in the target areas by having regular consultation meetings, gatherings with key influential stakeholders explaining the impartiality, neutrality, transparency of ARCS, and information about programme goals, timeline, and other relevant programme information before starting the programme.
- Inclusion of a complaints and feedback mechanism, as part of community engagement and accountability (CEA), will give an opportunity to those who receive assistance as well as those who do not receive assistance to provide direct feedback and make complaints about the delivery of programme interventions and receive answers. This can serve as an early warning mechanism for issues that could pose bigger challenges if not addressed.

To mitigate the risks to ARCS and IFRC programmes and personnel, ARCS and IFRC are continuing to work on a complex approach of acceptance by engagement with all parties and stakeholders, clear and strict security protocols and procedures as well as to continue to extend its partner's engagement and capacity. This is in combination with continued analysis and a low-profile approach. ARCS and IFRC have dedicated trained security staff regularly visiting affected areas to provide training and support to field staff on safe delivery of project activities. IFRC also coordinates security arrangements with the ICRC, including in sharing of security information. All ARCS and IFRC staff are trained on personal security (Stay Safe and Safer Access) and oriented on Red Cross Red Crescent security management system, and actions in emergency situations.

The table below includes some potential risks anticipated and the mitigation measures ARCS and IFRC will operationalize.

| Potential risk | Mitigation measure |
|--|---|
| Injuries or loss of life of staff or volunteer due to collateral damage from the detonation of an IED (improvised explosive device), or crossfire. | Ensure availability of first aid kit in vehicles, first aid-trained staff, keep distance from potential targets, do not drive on roads where there is IED threat, real-time monitoring of the situation and advising staff and volunteers, communication of activities and movement with all stakeholders, use of protective emblem, Critical Incident Management and Emergency plans in place, movement monitoring. |
| Perception issues related to the conduct of the operation or activities which may impact the access and acceptance of ARCS | Ensuring the dissemination of ARCS operation, the activities, its approach, including the methodology of selecting people to receive assistance to all stakeholders. For community-based distribution activities, proper communication with the communities will be maintained. Sensitisation meetings with community elders and members will be used to manage crowd control. Sensitisation meetings will discuss the nature of the assistance, exact targeted locations, the type of assistance, time, date, and venue of distribution as well as the distribution process with beneficiaries and was duly incorporated their feedback. |
| Staff or volunteers abducted/ kidnapped due to disputes between the stakeholders. | a) Awareness sessions of staff and volunteers, clear communication of neutral, independent, and impartial humanitarian action (NIHA) nature of the organization to all stakeholders, monitoring of the situation, daily communication with all stakeholders, training of the staff and volunteers on actions in critical situations, avoiding of disputed areas, movement monitoring. b) Coordination of Movement and activities with Movement partners, including ICRC who is operating in the same areas or location. |
| Extortion or robbery of staff or volunteers due to the existence of criminal groups or illegal checkpoints. | Advise staff and volunteers not to carry valuables and to comply with requests, use of protective emblem, real-time communication with all stakeholders, monitoring of the situation, and releasing advisories to staff and volunteers accordingly. |
| Risks associated with community-based cash and/or in-kind distribution activities. | ARCS will put in place crowd control mechanisms, including gender-segregated queuing structures outside of the distribution centres, and will mark queues using hazard tape inside the distribution centres. ARCS will invite people to receive assistance to come to the distribution centres in groups, thereby reducing the amount of time they must spend queuing outside. |
| COVID-19 context. | To mitigate the spread of COVID-19 and to ensure the safety of the people receiving assistance and the staff who will be involved in distributions, the COVID-19 SOP will be followed, and physical distance maintained. Moreover, masks, handwashing facilities, and sanitisers will be available in distribution sites. |

B. Operational strategy

Overall operational objective

The overall objective of the planned interventions under this DREF is to provide lifesaving assistance to address immediate food and non-food basic needs of floods affected people in six provinces of Afghanistan. The affected population have difficulties in coping with current situation, hence, ARCS with IFRC supports is proposing to assist them with humanitarian interventions based on the needs prevailing in the affected communities.

Proposed strategy

The proposed strategy and plan of the DREF operation will seek to reduce the vulnerability of 14,000 people (male 7,140, and female 6,860), approximately 2,000 households, affected by the floods. The operation will address their needs relating to food security, shelter / non-food items, and gender, protection and inclusion as well as continuously assessing the needs of the population.

Proposed interventions

- Provision of emergency food security assistance to 2,000 households.
- Distribution of household items to 2,000 households.
- Community-based water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH) assistance.
- Ensure protection, gender and inclusion, and community engagement and accountability are mainstreamed and integrated throughout the operation.

Emergency Food Security Assistance: Emergency food security assistance will be provided to financially poor, IDPs, and most vulnerable households who have been affected by floods in targeted six provinces: Bamyan, Herat, Panjshir, Sar-i-Pul, Takhar, Wardak. In total, 2,000 households that are affected by floods and who have lost their primary means of livelihoods in target provinces will be reached under this component. All target households will be eligible to receive food assistance – sufficient for one month through unconditional cash distributions. Cash Transfer Programming related capacity enhancement sessions are provided to ARCS staff both in headquarter and in regional setups. ARCS has established a long-term framework agreement with Financial Service Provider for its Cash Transfer Programming. These disaster management tools that are established and capacities that are improved will be directly used in implementing the activities under this proposed program. The tools and capacities established for Cash Transfer Programming will be operationalized and used in implementing the cash transfer activities planned in for households in these provinces. The value of the transfer will be CHF 82 and will cover 100 per cent of the cost of a monthly food basket for a family of seven (based on agreed standards of Afghanistan Food Security Cluster). In extremely limited areas, where the target households will have challenges in accessing markets and therefore will prefer in-kind assistance, ARCS will distribute in-kind food packages instead of cash grants. The procurement of food items will be done from local markets. Since April 2021, ARCS, using its internal financial resources, has already commenced the procurement process of food items for 3,500 households. In order to save time and ensuring that the ARCS response teams in six target provinces will have the food packages for timely distribution to floods affected households, ARCS, thanks to the procurement has been progressing, will allocate food items to this DREF operation. Later, when the procurement process for food items is completed under DREF operation, ARCS will replenish its food stock. This way procurement of food items will take less time and distribution of intended assistance to floods affected population will happen timely.

This emergency food security intervention will support flood-affected households not to use destructive food security and livelihoods-related negative coping strategies. The chosen modality to deliver this assistance will be unconditional cash assistance, which will enable target households to purchase essential food items for one month. This modality will also assist in strengthening local markets by increasing demand with local vendors in the target locations. ARCS and IFRC will ensure a gender-sensitive approach so that both men and women have access to humanitarian aid and that socio-cultural barriers limiting access to services are considered: gender-sensitive selection process, accessible accountability mechanism, and gender-balanced field team will ensure easy access by all genders.

Health protection measures will be taken as IFRC and ARCS are considering the latest development (outbreak of COVID-19) in the country in delivering of our humanitarian services. IFRC had supported ARCS in modifying all its SOPs and operations manual for its disaster risk management including food and cash transfer programming. The risks associated with doing food distribution in COVID-19 context will be fully recognized. For implementing the activities planned under this DREF, all protection measures and these modified SOPs will be strictly applied.

Emergency Shelter/Distribution of Household Items: Under this component, ARCS will address the immediate needs of 2,000 floods affected households with household items, which include emergency shelter kits (tarps, blankets, etc.), and kitchen set. The distribution activities will be selective and targeted, based on needs and rapid-field analyses. Furthermore, ARCS's emergency distributions have always been carried out in coordination with other humanitarian organizations available in country. The content of household items is listed in the table below.

| No | Items | Quantity Per Kit | Remarks |
|----|---------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Blankets | 5 | Blanket |
| 2 | Cooking pot | 1 | Kitchen Set |
| 3 | Pressure Cooker | 1 | |
| 4 | Tea Pot/Kettle | 1 | |
| 5 | Kitchen Knife | 1 | |
| 6 | Serving spoon | 1 | |
| 7 | Stainless Steel Mugs | 5 | |
| 8 | Plates | 5 | |
| 9 | Table size spoon | 5 | |
| 10 | Food cover | 1 | |
| 11 | Steel Bowl | 5 | |
| 12 | Metallic/Stainless Bucket | 1 | |
| 13 | Tarpaulin | 2 | Tarpaulin |

IFRC will support ARCS procure the kits using its procurement policy and procedures. The kits will be procured locally (Kabul level) and will then be transferred to target provinces. In order to mitigate the risks to IFRC and ARCS program and staff, IFRC and ARCS is continuing to work on a complex approach of acceptance by engagement with all parties & stakeholders, clear and strict security protocols and procedures as well as to continue to extend its partner's engagement and capacity. On this, the following specific measures will be considered and strictly applied: **a)** one of the key mitigation measures will be that all the items will be moved by ARCS trucks and ARCS drivers; **b)** first aid kit in vehicles and first aid trained staff; **c)** keep distance from potential targets; **d)** ARCS drivers will not drive on roads where there is IED threat; **e)** communication of activities and movement with all stakeholders; **f)** use of protective emblem; **g)** training of the staff and volunteers on actions in critical situations; and **h)** advise to staff and volunteers to not carry valuables and to comply with requests.

WASH Assistance: ARCS will aim to reach affected communities with community-based WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) interventions. WASH can have a profound effect on health and nutrition situation of a population. Since hygiene is closely linked with personal nutritional outcomes, poor WASH practices lead to an increase in morbidities, especially among children under five. Good sanitation and hygiene practices will also increase coping with and mitigating compounding risks of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Hence, community-based hygiene promotion activities under this operation will mainly focus on community hygiene promotion education to inspire and empower community members to improve their hygiene knowledge and practices. ARCS volunteers and the community-based committees will be trained on hygiene promotion. Furthermore, given the limited availability of hygiene materials at the district level markets, and low purchasing power of the floods affected households, ARCS will also distribute hygiene kits including Menstruation Hygiene Management (MHM) to 2,000 households in the target provinces.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA): CEA is amongst the core components of IFRC's and ARCS's humanitarian programming. Under this DREF operation, IFRC and ARCS will ensure community engagement and accountability in all aspects of field implementation applying the Movement-wide commitments and minimum actions for community engagement and accountability.

The CEA approach emphasizes a more regular or permanent presence in the communities, and strong community engagement from the outset. It promotes resilience among the affected communities by ensuring they are able to access humanitarian assistance as necessary, have the required information on the services available to them, and are involved in the planning and delivery of assistance, including beneficiary selection, distribution of cash assistance, and implementation of post-distribution monitoring activities.

The main operation activities will regularly be accompanied by community-based information and sensitization sessions in the community. The community engagement will be facilitated and supported by the pre-established community volunteers (male and female), which played instrumental roles in facilitating the identification of vulnerable individuals and groups, and implementation of the planned activities. To ensure meaningful integration of PGI and CEA in this operation, ARCS, at community level, will also select train volunteers from displaced groups who will then be engaged and support implementation of the operation in their respective communities. Community elders/representatives will take an active role in beneficiary assessment and selection along with certain members of the community that are part of CDC/shuras. For instance, once the implementation communities will be mapped-out, the ARCS team will meet with the respective community members and will provide them with beneficiary selection criteria, ensuring that the wider community understands the response, and the criteria is finalized in coordination with the community leaders. The

process will be documented and shared with sector colleagues to impact their activities too. The process will provide with an opportunity to answer questions and share information with communities as well as listen and document their inputs.

Following the finalization of the criteria, the community leaders will provide the ARCS staff with a list of all households meeting the criteria. ARCS staff will then assess all proposed households using ARCS's beneficiary assessment tool and by conducting household level interviews. The community members will also support the implementation of the activities in their respective communities and then in conducting monitoring visits. In group discussions/meetings with diverse groups of community members, normally held at the community level, the community members will also share their thoughts and feedback on the activities that will happen in their villages. ARCS staff, normally PMER team, will share the feedbacks with the Disaster Management team ensuring that immediate and appropriate actions are taken, and the issues (if any) are addressed timely.

Inclusion of a complaints and feedback mechanism, which will develop into a more organised one as a part of activities in this operation, will leverage upon existing face to face as hoc mechanisms. This, as part of CEA, will give an opportunity to those who receive assistance as well as those who do not receive assistance to provide direct feedback and make complaints about the delivery of programme interventions. CEA is recognition of people's dignity, expertise, and abilities. This has ranged from the provision of life-saving information by volunteers in face-to-face interactions to the inclusion of feedback and complaints systems by a hotline that was established during COVID-19 response but was partly useful. It has also involved combining the power of Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers' outreach work with innovative social media and mass communication technology, such as SMS, in few programs in the past, to help foster dialogue with communities. A new stepped up away of accountability will be built thorough CEA combined with feedback and response subgroup (FRM) platforms in these communities. Accountability requires that ARCS, just as any humanitarian agencies listen and take into account people in all humanitarian programming phases and using that feedback to design and adjust programming; to giving account by transparently and effectively communicating with people using, channels, formats and languages they prefer; and to being held to account for aid workers' conduct (particularly regarding PSEA) and for the quality, effectiveness and fairness of resources and programmes. IFRC CD team with technical assistance from IFRC Technical Coordinators (CEA and PGI) in APRO has been planning to provide a training to ARCS DM team in CEA/PGI including FRM and that how to collect and manage sensitive feedback. This training will happen at early June 2021.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI): ARCS is a co-lead of the Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) Working Group's Communications with Communities (CWC) subgroup and the Feedback Response Mechanism (FRM). This role presents a valuable opportunity to contribute to building systems to strengthen participatory information provision with communities and obtaining their feedback in Afghanistan, including discussing of PGI and issues related with SGBV, with a special focus on more vulnerable individuals. This will help develop ARCS in achieving vital minimum standards for protection, gender, and inclusion of (PGI) in emergencies to provide dignity, access, participation and safety for all people affected by disasters and crises.

Operational Support Services

Human resources

As part of the implementation of the operation, the IFRC and ARCS will mobilize the following resources:

IFRC

- The Head of IFRC Afghanistan Country Delegation will be ultimately accountable for timely implementation, compliance, financial management, and reporting of the operation.
- During the operation, IFRC will continue the technical support to ARCS through its staff from Afghanistan Country Delegation with Disaster Risk Management, Health, and Programme Quality and Accountability teams.
- The IFRC Afghanistan Country Delegation will provide technical support through its Logistics, Finance, Admin, HR, and Security departments.
- When and where required, remote surge supports will also be available to assist operationalization of this Emergency Operation. Surge support will mainly be provided under the procurement component of this operation.

ARCS

- At the provincial level, the National Society will mobilize a project staff designated for the implementation of the planned activities.
- At the level of the implementation areas, the National Society will commit National Disaster Response Team (NDRTs) for operation and for the supervision of volunteers.

Logistics and supply chain procurement

Internal

ARCS logistics team is leading the logistics support for this operation with the support of IFRC Country Delegation Logistics Officer. The overall goal of logistics is to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, customs clearance, fleet, warehousing and transportation to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

IFRC will support ARCS in procurement of the planned household items locally from Afghanistan. The recent shared experience of IFRC Country Office and ARCS with procurement of household items from local markets (under Red Ready programme and for 1,000 households) has confirmed that the requisite items are available in local markets. Part of the procurement of the Household items is also to replenish to the released stocks of Red Ready which were distributed. Hygiene Kit will also be part of the procurement plan.

Information Technology

Internet connectivity is available in the IFRC Afghanistan Delegation Office. ARCS staff members and volunteers in the field operation will be supported by high-quality internet facility and internet data packages on their smartphones which will enable them to communicate electronically with the provincial office to send reports and pictures.

Communications and advocacy

Communications are a key component of this operation. The principal aim is to ensure that this humanitarian response is professionally communicated, understood, and supported by internal and external stakeholders. Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate public information focused on the humanitarian needs and the ARCS response will be done to support humanitarian diplomacy and effective resource mobilization efforts. Communications measures will also aim at enhancing collaboration with key partners and stakeholders and mitigating reputational risks. ARCS will deploy a photographer/videographer to ensure the production of high-quality audio-visual materials for use in publicity efforts of this operation.

Materials will be developed and shared, including high-quality photos and key messages to guide partner communications and social media posts. Spokespeople will be identified, supported, and pitched to the media. Coverage will be monitored. Where possible, journalists and others will be supported to visit Red Crescent activities.

All communications products will preserve the dignity of people and promote diversity, gender inclusion and respect.

IFRC will support the ARCS communications team to communicate with external audiences with a focus on the floods and the Red Cross and Red Crescent humanitarian actions assisting the affected people. The communications will generate visibility and support for the humanitarian needs and the Red Cross Red Crescent response. Close collaboration will be maintained between the Asia Pacific IFRC regional communications unit, IFRC Country Delegation and the National Society to ensure a coherent and coordinated communications approach.

Communications content will be promoted on national, regional and global IFRC channels and shared with National Societies in the IFRC network. Media and social media scanning will aim to increase effectiveness and contribute to assessing and managing risks.

Security

Rapid security assessments and analyses are carried out to ensure that the security risk register is current as well as mitigating measures implemented and updated in security plans across the operational areas. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses. Staff and volunteers to be aware of the security status and briefed on reactions in an emergency before deployment to area of operations.

The National Society's security framework will be applicable throughout the duration of the operation to its staff and volunteers. For personnel under IFRC security's responsibility, the existing IFRC Afghanistan Delegation security plan is applicable.

IFRC Afghanistan Delegation Senior Security Officer continues to actively support Afghanistan Delegation as well as National Society Security Managers and Focal Point through information gathering/sharing, providing security guidelines, security coordination, and cooperation within the RC Movement as well as with external partners and the humanitarian community. ARCS and IFRC country delegation have dedicated trained security staff who will also regularly visit the target provinces to provide training and support to field staff.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER)

ARCS with IFRC supports has progressively innovated, streamlined, and enriched its PMER system to improve quality of any emergency operation delivery. In addition to regular monitoring and evaluation, the PMER system of ARCS promotes accountability by ensuring access of target communities to detailed information on the quality standards of

programme activities. ARCS implements the Community Engagement and Accountability approach in its all-humanitarian programme which ensures the participation of project beneficiaries and wider communities in programme.

For the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) data collection, planned under this emergency operation, ARCS will use the PDM tool created in collaboration with IFRC DRM technical staff. The PDM data will be collected by ARCS PMER staff and if required by external enumerators but will not be collected by ARCS project staff involved in the distribution of cash assistance to project beneficiaries. PDM visits will be conducted two weeks after the distribution. During the course of implementation, in addition to submitting the progress status reports, PDM reports will be developed and shared with relevant and concerned parties with successes and challenges shared based on the response experiences regularly. PDM activities will enable ARCS to review key aspects of response quality and effectiveness, including the accessibility of the assistance to all target groups (irrespective of gender, age, disability), satisfaction with the distribution process, timeliness of assistance provided, use of the cash assistance provided, to what extent assistance was adequate in meeting needs, perceptions on appropriateness and relevance of the assistance and record perceptions on treatment by transfer agents and staff.

A lesson learned workshop shall also be conducted at the end of the operation to allow ARCS and IFRC country teams to deeply look into the response operational and service delivery rationality and what could be further enhanced into the quality implementation.

Administration and finance

A Project Grant Agreement will be signed between the IFRC Afghanistan Delegation and the ARCS. The operation will rely on existing financial management and administration systems in ARCS and IFRC. The IFRC, through the finance department, provides the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to the National Society on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 14,000 individuals

Male: 7,140

Female: 6,860

Requirements (CHF): 186,588

Needs analysis: The flood damaged the infrastructure including equipment and amenities which led to the disruption of the routine functioning of schools, health facilities, community shelters/ public buildings that could otherwise have served for shelter and respite for people in the affected areas. Several of the public buildings which were damaged during the disaster, have also lost connectivity and are inaccessible due to damages to roads and bridges. Most of the provinces already affected by the protracted and recently floods affected and live-in poor shelter without sufficient basic service. Together with many public buildings, hundreds of houses in the flood affected areas have been completely or partially damaged and leaving people homeless.

Population to be assisted: 2,000 households (14,000 people) affected by floods will be provided with the essential household items.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The shelter intervention endeavours to meet the minimum standards (planning, covered living space and environmental impact) as set out in the Sphere standards for Shelter and Settlements.

| P&B Output Code | Shelter 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 | # of people targeted/reached with safe, appropriate and adequate shelter and settlements assistance (Target: 14,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | Shelter Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households | # of households are provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance (Target: 2,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned | Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| AP005 | Identification, registering and verification of people to be assisted | | | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP005 | Procurement of emergency shelter and household items | | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP005 | Mobilization of volunteers and provide orientation on distribution protocols | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP005 | Transportation of emergency shelter and household items | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | |
| AP005 | Distribution of emergency shelter and household items to 2,000 households | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | |



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 14,000 individuals

Male: 7,140

Female: 6,860

Requirements (CHF): 201,498

Emergency Food Security Assistance: ARCS intends to provide life-saving assistance to address immediate food needs of 2,000 households in 6 target provinces. In most locations, the modality to deliver this assistance will be unconditional cash grants which will enable target households to purchase essential food items for one month. This modality will contribute to supporting local markets by increasing demand with local vendors in the target locations. In very limited areas, where the target households will have challenges in accessing markets and therefore will prefer in-kind assistance, ARCS will distribute in-kind food packages. Target households will be eligible to receive one-month of food assistance. The value of each transfer/food package will be CHF 82 (90 USD) per month and will cover 100 per cent of the cost of a monthly food basket for a family of seven (based on agreed Food Security Cluster standards). Households will be encouraged through nutrition messaging to purchase vegetables, meat and eggs which will have a positive impact on household and child diet diversification, in addition to staple foods. The targeting process and criteria will be designed to include vulnerability and floods specific indicators. In addition to the mandatory criteria, noted under the targeting section on page 5, the following vulnerability criteria will be used to prioritize selection: 1) Elderly with responsibility for children in household. 2) Households without productive assets. 3) Households headed by widows or single mothers with young children. 4) Households with chronically ill members. 5) Households with members with a disability who are unable to work. 6) Pregnant and lactating women.

Population to be assisted: ARCS will provide one-month emergency food assistance to 2,000 households (14,000 individuals) that are severely affected by recent floods in Bamyan, Herat, Panjshir, Sar-i-Pul, Takhar, Wardak provinces.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The standard/benchmark of food assistance, which means a full basket equivalent to 2,100 kcal per day and per person, will be considered and applied for distributing the planned assistance.

| P&B Output Code | Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods | % of households reporting meeting their monthly food needs. (Target: 80 % of 2,000 households) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities | # of flood affected women, men and children of all ages who receive one-month food responses in a timely manner. (Target: 14,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned | Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| AP008 | Provide orientation to ARCS branch staff, BDRT (Branch District Response Team) and volunteers in its CVA standard operating procedures. | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP008 | Map implementation villages and communities. | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP008 | Finalize criteria for selecting households to receive assistance in coordination with other actors. | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP008 | Community engagement and socialization activities | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | |
| AP008 | Beneficiary assessment and registration | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| AP008 | Distribute unconditional cash for food assistance, to 2,000 flood-affected households. | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | |
| AP008 | Process monitoring: visits to cash/food distribution sites to ensure that adequate process is adhered including, COVID 19 social distancing measure/ duty of care | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | |



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 14,000

Male: 7,140

Female: 6,860

Requirements (CHF): 61,770

Needs analysis: Floods have significant negative impacts on water access, sanitation, and hygiene. In order to provide complete response to the needs of affected population in this impacted area, WASH activities will be part of the response package. The targeted communities will benefit from WASH software activities, which will include activities of training to community volunteers on household water treatment, hygiene promotion including hand washing, conducting awareness raising campaigns, and distribution of hygiene kits.

Poor hygiene exposes people to germs that cause communicable diseases and prevent their bodies from putting their diets to the best possible use. Since hygiene is closely linked with personal nutritional outcomes, poor WASH practices lead to an increase in morbidities, especially among children under five years. Hence, community-based hygiene promotion activities under this emergency operation will mainly focus on hygiene promotion education to inspire and empower community members to improve their hygiene knowledge and practices.

Population to be assisted: A total of 14,000 individuals (female 6,860) will directly be reached under WASH component in 6 target provinces i.e., Bamyan, Herat, Panjshir, Sar-i-Pul, Takhar, Wardak. Under this WASH component, ARCS is targeting the same 2,000 households that are targeted under the livelihoods and basic needs component of this emergency operation.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The aim of WASH interventions is to promote good personal and environmental hygiene in order to protect health, with protecting the environment, promoting health and hygiene access to resources. The activities included in this operation will be implemented in floods affected locations in collaboration with other humanitarian actors in accordance with the Sphere Standards. In addition, the IFRC WASH guidelines for hygiene promotion in emergency operations will be considered and applied for implementing all activities planned under this emergency operation.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| P&B Output Code | WASH Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities | % of target population that has increased knowledge of hygiene practices (target: 70%). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population | # of people reached by hygiene promotion activities (target: 14,000). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned | Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| AP030 | Development / modification of training material / packages and IEC material | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP030 | Develop a hygiene communication plan. Train ARCS staff and volunteers to implement activities from communication plan. | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP030 | Development and implementation of hygiene promotion activities in target communities. | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | |
| AP030 | Implementation of process monitoring / household visit activities to collect data re quality and progress of the implementation. | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | |
| P&B Output Code | WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population. | # of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items (target: 2,000 households) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned | Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| AP030 | Implementation of community mobilization and sensitization activities (CEA). | | | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP030 | Beneficiary assessment and registration activities. | | | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP030 | Procurement and distribution of hygiene kits to target households. | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | |



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 14,000 individuals

Male: 7,140

Female: 6,860

Requirements (CHF): 10,863

Needs analysis: Emergencies exacerbate existing gender inequalities, and the incidence of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), violence against children and trafficking in human beings often increase during and after emergencies. Multiple forms of gender-based violence, particularly, early and forced marriage, domestic, psychological and sexual abuse are reported, affecting individuals in hosting and displaced communities alike. Holistic approaches aimed at improving the resilience and self-reliance of affected households, as well as enhancing positive engagement of governance structures are needed 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 will 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.

Risk analysis: During disasters, affected people are made more vulnerable by housing and economic insecurity. Vulnerable groups in Afghanistan such as children, elderly, persons with disabilities, women, IDPs, and returnees are at higher risk of exploitation. There is a need to protect these groups and incorporate their different needs into the programming. Protection needs in the complex emergency such as the current floods superimposed with poverty issues and Covid-19 socio and economic impact in Afghanistan are mainly related to the deteriorating security situation, involuntarily population movements and current flooding situations affected most of the population in country. This includes evidence-based advocacy, protection specific service delivery, and community-based mobilization, mitigation, and prevention activities creating a protection-conducive environment.

Population to be assisted: ARCS aims to reach 2,000 households (14,000 individuals) who are severely impacted by floods, in 6 target provinces. ARCS will target the most vulnerable people, including female-headed households and children from socially and economically disadvantaged households. ARCS will seek support from IFRC along with its members in technical and coordination support to promote the integration of community engagement, based on IFRC and AAP standards, and develop the two-way communication/feedback response mechanism loop between people and program responsible in all phases of programming.

Program standards/benchmarks: The AAP WG, of which IFRC/ARCS are core members, emphasis on localization, and the energy for better accountability offers a significant opportunity for ARCS to play a leading role in AAP even as it, with the support of IFRC, improves its own internal systems. ARCS is a co-lead of the AAP Working Group's Communications with Communities (CWC) subgroup and the feedback and response subgroup (FRM). Other than which standards laid down within Inter-Agency Standing Committee Commitments on Inclusion and Accountability and IFRC Accountability to Affected People and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), will be consulted; Movement Policy on Internal Displacement (2009); IFRC Policy on Migration (2009)

| P&B Output Code | Protection, Gender & Inclusion Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable. | <i>The operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services. (Target: Yes)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors. | <i># of NS that ensure improved equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors. (Target: 1, ARCS)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned | Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| AP031 | Support sectoral teams to include measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors (including people with disabilities) in their planning and implementation | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| AP031 | Sensitization of all staff and volunteers in sector specific minimum standards for PGI in Emergencies | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | |
| AP031 | Ensure collection of sex, age and disability disaggregated data | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | |
| AP031 | Sensitization of response teams on code of conduct, child protection policy and PSEA policy | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | |

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 36,981

| P&B Output Code | 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. | <i># of NS branches that are well functioning in the operation (target: 6)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | Output S1.1.1: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected | <i># of volunteers involved in the operation provided with briefing/orientation (Target: 120)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned | Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| AP048 | Provide complete briefings and orientation to volunteers in disaster response, data collection and information management. | | x | x | qx | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| AP048 | Volunteers working with NS have insurance coverage for accidents and death | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| P&B Output Code | Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured | <i>Does the operation demonstrate evidence of effective and coordinated international disaster response? (Target: Yes)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Output S2.1.2: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards | <i>Procurement is carried as per IFRC standards. (Target: 100% compliance)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned | Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | |
| AP050 | IFRC CD provides support as needed to the National Society's logistics unit for procurement | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| P&B Output Code | Output S2.1.3: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced | <i>ARCS engage with other humanitarian actors for coordinated humanitarian intervention. (Target: Yes - Inter Agency group)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned | Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | |
| | AP049 | IFRC CD supports ARCS in coordinating with other humanitarian actors and relevant clusters on a regular basis | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| P&B Output Code | 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 | <i>IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues. (Target: Yes)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming | <i># of assessment done for needs, capacities and gaps (Target: 1)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned | Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | |
| AP048 | Assessment of needs, capacities and gaps as part of a multi-sectoral assessment | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P&B Output Code | Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved | <i># of lessons learned workshop conducted (Target: 1)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned | Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | |
| | AP048 | Post distribution monitoring | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | |
| AP048 | Lessons learned workshop for DREF operation | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | | |

Funding Requirements

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

DREF OPERATION

MDRAF008 - Afghanistan: Floods

19/5/2021

Budget by Resource

| Budget Group | Budget |
|---|----------------|
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 53,000 |
| Teaching Materials | 2,000 |
| Utensils & Tools | 140,000 |
| Cash Disbursement | 172,000 |
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | 367,000 |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 33,800 |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs | 18,000 |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage | 51,800 |
| National Staff | 12,400 |
| National Society Staff | 22,200 |
| Volunteers | 120 |
| Personnel | 34,720 |
| Consultants | 2,400 |
| Consultants & Professional Fees | 2,400 |
| Workshops & Training | 9,604 |
| Workshops & Training | 9,604 |
| Information & Public Relations | 1,800 |
| General Expenditure | 1,800 |
| DIRECT COSTS | 467,324 |
| INDIRECT COSTS | 30,376 |
| TOTAL BUDGET | 497,700 |

Reference documents



Click here for:



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For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- Audrey See Tho, acting PMER manager; email: audrey.seetho@ifrc.org

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.



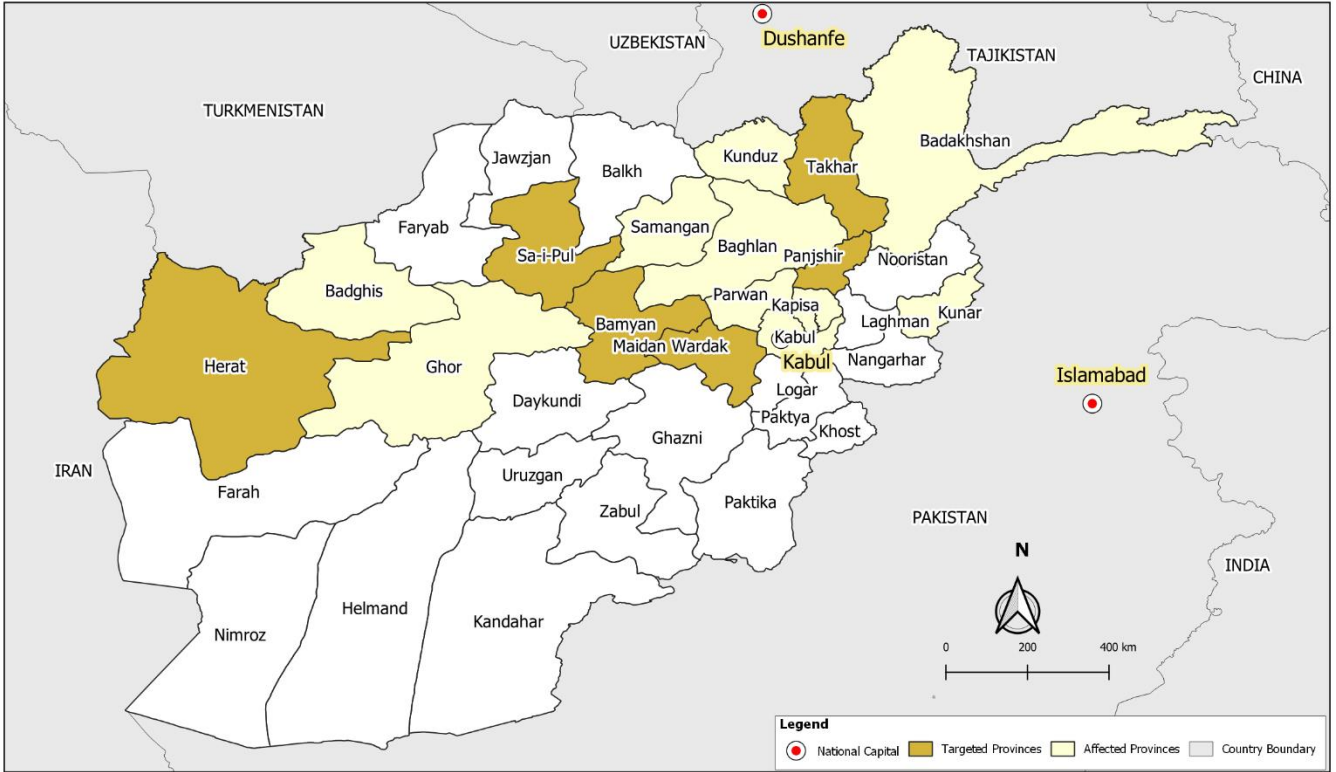
Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



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

**Afghanistan: Floods
Emergency Plan of Action (EPOA)**

14 May 2021



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of territory or its authorities. Map data sources: OCHA, OSM Contributors, ICRC, IFRC.