

(Revised) Appeal No:2 MDRAF007	To be assisted: 560,000 people	Appeal launched: 10 April 2021
	DREF allocated: 1 million CHF	Revision n°: 2 issued: 6 September 2021
Glide No: DR-2021-000022-AFG	Funding requirements: CHF 36 million	Appeal ends: 31 March 2023
	Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Red	
	CHF 35,150,000 funding gap	Extended 9 months

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks **36 million Swiss francs**, increased from 15 million Swiss francs, to scale up the **Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS)** humanitarian response for addressing needs wrought by multiple humanitarian crises in Afghanistan. The country is experiencing compounding effects of drought, conflict, displacement and gaps in health services, as well as anticipating a harsh winter. This Emergency Appeal will enable the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to support the ARCS to deliver assistance and support to **560,000 people** over **24 months**. In addition to increasing the number of people to be assisted, this revised Emergency Appeal extends the operation timeframe and expands the geographic scope. With this revision, there is a funding gap of CHF 35,150,000 Swiss francs.

A. EVENTS TO DATE



An Afghan man in a drought-stricken province finds difficulties to access water supply for his household and livestock consumption. (Photo: ARCS)



January 2021: A report by the Afghanistan National Statistics and Information Authority and Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock indicates that 16 provinces are experiencing severe impacts of La Niña events and below average precipitation that causes drought.

20 March 2021: IFRC allocates 500,000 Swiss francs from [Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) to enable the ARCS to initiate a response operation.



10 April 2021: IFRC issues an [Emergency Appeal](#) seeking 7.5 million Swiss francs to support the ARCS to deliver relief and early recovery assistance and support to 210,000 people in 10 provinces for 12 months.

14 April 2021: Deadline for withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan extends from 1 May 2021 to 11 September 2021.

4 May 2021: Armed opposition group (AOG) launches offensive operation in Helmand. The number of displaced people begins to increase, and many seek refuge in larger cities across the country.

22 June 2021: The President of Afghanistan officially declares a state of emergency due to drought.

3 August 2021: IFRC issues a [Revised Emergency Appeal No. 1](#) with the targeted population increased to 280,000 individuals and the funding requirement to 15 million Swiss francs: to enable ARCS to deliver assistance and support to drought affected households over 15 months.

6-14 August 2021: The AOG rapidly gains control of provincial capitals across the country. Number of displaced people increases rapidly, with thousands heading to Kabul.

15 August 2021: Presumptive authorities begin transition measures. Situation on the ground continues to evolve with a certain level of unpredictability.

6 September 2021: IFRC issues Revised Emergency Appeal No. 2, increasing the funding requirement from 15 million Swiss francs to 36 million Swiss francs: to enable the ARCS to deliver assistance and support to 560,000 people over 24 months. A second DREF allocation of additional CHF 500,000 has been approved which brings the total DREF allocation for this operation to CHF 1 million.

Situation overview

Afghanistan is reeling from a complex humanitarian crisis resulting from compounding impacts of conflict, drought, food insecurity and displacement as well as gaps in health services. A recent escalation in the conflict has created additional stress and unpredictability to the country and population, rapidly increasing the number of displaced people. The escalation of conflict occurred in the backdrop of a drought that has affected more than 80 per cent of the country. In a drought declaration by the government on 22 June 2021, the country's wheat crop will be reduced by nearly two million tons. Additionally, more than three million livestock are in danger of perishing due to a lack of fodder and water. The winter season will start in October with a potential for severe impact on drought-affected and displaced people whose coping capacities are already weakened.

The compounding impacts of drought and conflict which escalated in July and the first half of August have exacerbated the hard living conditions in a country that is also grappling with COVID-19 and poverty. Amid several surges in COVID-19 cases, the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic will continue to be felt, with the continued risk of new waves. Affected people are reliant on aid, including food assistance, lifesaving health care, and means to restore and protect their livelihoods. As of early August, around 11 million people are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity due to the combination of conflict, COVID-19, high food prices, and rampant unemployment¹. These numbers are likely to increase due to developments of recent weeks though data is yet to be confirmed as the situation is evolving.

Summary of Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

ARCS initiated the response for the drought in March 2021 with a DREF allocation. Later in April, the IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal due to the increasing needs due to drought. Following recent developments in the operational context, including escalated conflict and resultant displacement, this emergency appeal is relaunched to cover the compounding needs of the population affected by multiple shocks. Details on the ARCS response to date can be found in [Operations Update #1](#) and [Operations Update #2](#). The IFRC Country Delegation for Afghanistan, established in 1990, is supporting ARCS in the response in close coordination with International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners.

¹ <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/afghanistan/document/ipc-afghanistan-acute-food-insecurity-analysis-report-mar-nov-2021>

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has been present in Afghanistan since 1986 and continues to be operational through its main delegation in Kabul, as well as through its field-based offices in Kabul, Gulbahar, Khost, Ghazni, Kandahar, Lashkargah, Farah, Herat, Maimana, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kunduz, and Jalalabad.

Five Participating National Societies have a presence in the country and provide technical as well as financial assistance to humanitarian operations and programmes of ARCS. These are the Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent, and Qatar Red Crescent.

B. THE OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Needs assessment and targeting

Drought

On 22 June, the Government of Afghanistan officially declared a drought in the country exacerbated by the effects of La Niña and a continued dry spell. In the southern part of the country, farmers are reporting water shortages that threaten agricultural outputs. In the east, reduced food production will contribute to an already dire food security situation. In the west, provinces are facing either extreme or severe drought; humanitarian partners are assisting vulnerable people with food, water, sanitation and hygiene, cash and the rehabilitation of water sources. In the north-east, drought does not pose an immediate threat at present, but forecasted water shortages may affect 60 per cent of farmers (about 586,000 people) in 12 districts during the upcoming agricultural seasons beginning in September 2021². Affected communities need to expand additional resources to compensate for limited local water availability and poor water quality. Those who cannot afford to purchase water through private vendors are likely to de-prioritize water for sanitation and hygiene, which in turn increases the risk of infectious and waterborne diseases, including COVID-19 and acute watery diarrhoea. At the same time, limited healthcare is a high risk in the affected provinces.

Displacement and migration

Conflict, political instability, insecurity, poverty, disasters, and food insecurity continue to drive the internal displacement of significant numbers of people. Since May 2021, the situation has evolved further due to the escalation of conflict. The conflict has increased the number of displaced people rapidly. Most of these people were also already impacted either directly or indirectly by the conditions of the drought. According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), unless assistance is rendered to the affected populace, including herders and livestock owners, large numbers will be forced to abandon their farms and further displacement will occur³.

Reports by humanitarian partners estimate that up to 3 million people in Afghanistan remain internally displaced from their villages since 2018, many into urban areas. According to the latest estimates from UN OCHA, more than 570,000 people have been internally displaced in the months since January 2021. The majority of them sought refuge in bigger cities (such as Kabul, Kandahar, and Herat) or urban areas within their provinces. Anecdotal information shows that some of these people have started to return to their original places. However, a large number in protracted internal displacement from previous years remain unable to return to their places of origin due to a lack of livelihoods and economic opportunities among other factors.

At the same time, hundreds of thousands of people continue to return from Iran and Pakistan, with 791,995 returns between 1 January and 30 August 2021, according to IOM. Most returnees do not go to their places of origin upon return from abroad. There is a widespread perception among returnees that cities represent areas where there is greater access to services, better security, and better living conditions.

² OCHA in Afghanistan, 28 June 2021.

³ Based on FAO's article "Drought threatens the livelihoods of 7 million farmers in Afghanistan", published on 28 Aug 2021 and available [here](#).

Disruption of services amidst complex humanitarian crises

Developments of recent weeks have caused significant disruption to essential services especially banking, health and markets. The converging impacts of drought, conflict, displacement and a fragile health system are creating a complex humanitarian crisis that is still evolving. Men, women and children will be severely affected and risk long-term impacts to their welfare and livelihoods. The needs of the population will be magnified during the upcoming winter season, which is projected to be harsh.

Targeting

This Emergency Appeal is being revised to align with the current context as well as to respond to the needs of the population. In this revision, the target provinces are increased from 13 to 16 – all severely affected by the drought and displacement, and many are likely to be impacted by a harsh winter. The provinces targeted are: Badghis, Baghlan, Balkh, Daikundi, Farah, Faryab, Ghor, Herat, Jawzjan, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunduz, Nangahar, Nuristan, Sar-i-Pul, and Urozgan.

The targeting process and mandatory criteria will use the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach of the ARCS, which ensures consultation with the community elders, different members of the communities such as women, children and people with a disability, public authorities, other humanitarian organizations. In addition to the mandatory criteria, the specific vulnerability criteria for selection factors are: 1) Households without productive assets. 2) Households headed by widows or single mothers with young children. 3) Households with chronically ill members. 4) Households with members with a disability who are unable to work. 5) Pregnant and lactating women.

Coordination and partnerships

ARCS is the primary national partner for responding to crises across the country and facilitates disaster preparedness activities with its 34 provincial branches. ARCS presence and local networks are exceptionally well established, which enables the National Society to reach vulnerable populations who are not served by other humanitarian actors, such as those in highly remote and hard-to-reach areas. ARCS is respected and negotiates its humanitarian space with relevant armed opposition groups as necessary to ensure continuous services for the most in need.

ARCS, with support from the IFRC's Country Delegation for Afghanistan, is closely coordinating and consulting with the relevant authorities, UN agencies, Movement partners, other humanitarian actors both at national and sub-national levels. The IFRC Country Delegation supports ARCS in the following: humanitarian operations related to disasters and crises caused by natural hazards; health services in hard-to-reach areas; longer-term resilience-building programmes; coordinating support by IFRC membership to ARCS; enhancement of ARCS organizational development; and representing ARCS internationally.

Collectively, Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners have established coordination and cooperation mechanisms anchored on a Movement Cooperation Agreement⁴. Movement partners hold tripartite meetings with the Movement Platform Meetings (MPM) bringing together ARCS leadership with ICRC and IFRC heads of delegations to address strategic issues. Furthermore, Movement Operational Group meetings bring together ARCS, ICRC, IFRC and Participating National Societies in-country to address operational issues and create shared understanding on operations strategies. Ad hoc Movement meetings are also held focusing on specific themes of common interest such as COVID-19. Over the coming weeks, Ad hoc Movement engagements will continue to outline an overall ARCS plan for responding to the humanitarian crises as a basis for support by various Movement components.

Other actors in the 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. Once the new government is established, ARCS will engage closely with

⁴ The Movement Coordination Agreement was [established](#) through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the ICRC, IFRC, and ARCS. The Agreement sets a standard framework for administration, reporting and accountability within which individual projects and initiatives can take place.

relevant government stakeholders to ensure a harmonized response.

The IASC 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 Afghanistan 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 IFRC Afghanistan Country Delegation and ARCS have been participating in these forums both at national and regional levels in the country.

Capacity analysis of the National Society in the country, risk analysis and scenario planning



*Vital work continues in Afghanistan, with winter fast approaching.
(Source: Meer Abdullah Rasikh / ARCS)*

ARCS has vast expertise with different types of programming through multilateral projects supported by IFRC through its annual Operational Plan, as well as through other programmes supported by ICRC and other Red Cross Red Crescent partners. Activities under this appeal will not be done in isolation: there will be complementarity with other programmes. These include youth development, disaster risk management, community-based Health and First Aid (CBHFA), restoring family links, community resilience building, humanitarian values, and fundamental principles, and recovery programming.

Good access by ARCS is based on wide acceptance from all stakeholders and since ARCS staff and volunteers come from the community themselves. To date, the

capacity of ARCS has not been hampered by the conflict and the National Society continues to provide services. ARCS and IFRC ensure that the design, planning, implementation and monitoring of ARCS' programmes incorporate acceptance as a core approach to gain safe access in the communities in this operation. Community engagement will also be conducted in targeted areas by having regular consultation meetings with key influential stakeholders explaining the impartiality, neutrality, transparency of ARCS, including establishing a feedback mechanism to document and address questions and suggestions from as diverse groups within communities as possible.

Risk Analysis

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 extending partner's engagement and capacity. ARCS and IFRC are also developing specific risk mitigation measures for the operation 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. In addition, an in-country Movement Security Framework Agreement is in place.

Scenario planning

The situation continues to evolve and the longer-term outlook is not yet clear. The worst-case scenario would be the re-escalation of hostilities, which could further exacerbate the humanitarian suffering and increase the vulnerability

of the population amid a deteriorating security situation. The best-case scenario would be a sustained peace process that allows the population to start rebuilding their lives with a sense of predictability.

With the winter season – likely to be harsh due to effects of climate change – approaching, drought-affected and displaced populations will have lesser capacity to cope with the anticipated additional hardship. If this happens, the population will require rapid and continuous support. This appeal will, therefore, preposition essential items for winterization support. Should there be significant additional needs due to a harsh winter, this appeal may be revised.

C. PROPOSED AREAS OF INTERVENTION

The operation aims to address needs wrought by a combination of shocks and convergence of humanitarian crises.

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



Livelihoods and Basic Needs

People targeted: 280,000

Male: 137,200

Female: 142,800

Requirements (CHF): 11,742,000

Proposed intervention

The population to be assisted are the people affected by drought and the displaced population in the 16 provinces as listed earlier. The people that are affected by drought and other multiple shocks have lost their sources of income and their livelihood is disrupted which may push them into using negative coping mechanisms and lose access to sufficient food supply. The displaced people, some of whom have travelled far and may have lost their possessions and productive assets during the conflict, will need immediate support for basic needs including food. In the medium term, all affected people will need support to restore their livelihoods and source of income.

Major activities under this sector will focus on two components:

1. **Emergency food security** through food assistance (in kind or cash) to 40,000 households.
2. **Livelihoods protection and restoration** through the distribution of agriculture kits and/or livestock packages (cash/in-kind) to 20,000 households. Includes establishing and building capacities of community ParaVet workers.
3. **Establishing community-based income generation activities** in urban settings, and piloting community greenhouse initiatives.



Shelter and Essential Household Items

People targeted: 70,000

Male: 34,300

Female: 35,700

Requirements (CHF): 1,136,000

Proposed intervention

Displaced people are in an increased vulnerable situation as they may not have a safe place to live in. The services provided under this sector – newly proposed through this revision – will be focused on internally displaced people (IDPs) sheltering in public/open areas and other locations where there is no basic infrastructure. Support will also be provided for those who have lost their homes due to the conflict. The target households under this sector will also benefit from services planned under the WASH sector below.

Major activities under this sector are as follows: **household item distribution** and **emergency shelter assistance** for 10,000 households, and **technical support and training** to ARCS and affected families. Further long-term interventions may be planned once detailed assessments are conducted.



Health

People targeted: 665,600

Male: 276,096

Female: 389,504

Requirements (CHF): 4,723,000

Proposed intervention

Recent developments have disrupted the health system, with a freeze on funding threatening the closure of more than 2,700 health facilities that were providing a basic package for health services. ARCS will need to scale up the provision of health services including by increasing the number of its mobile health teams. People to be reached will include but are not limited to community members, IDPs and returnees residing in the target provinces. Most vulnerable groups like IDPs, returnees, persons with disabilities, children, women (especially pregnant and lactating women), malnourished children, elders and those with chronic health conditions will be prioritized for health assistance. COVID-safe measures will be integrated.

Major activities under this sector include the mobilization and deployment of **mobile health teams (MHTs)**, training on **epidemic control for volunteers (ECV)** and other interventions, **risk communication and community engagement (RCCE)**, **health promotion** activities, **psychological first aid (PFA)** training and IEC materials, and **mental health psychosocial support (MHPSS)** for displaced persons, ARCS staff and volunteers.



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

People targeted: 280,000

Male: 137,200

Female: 142,800

Requirements (CHF): 3,698,000

Proposed intervention

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. Droughts and displacement of people have significant negative impacts on water access, sanitation, and hygiene. In order to provide a complete response to the needs of the affected population, WASH activities will be part of the response package. Major activities under this sector will focus on two components for up to 40,000 households: access to clean water, and promotion of hygiene practices. These would be implemented through the **Community initiative water supply**

network micro projects (CIMP) in 16 communities, provision of **household water treatment resources and training**, and **hygiene promotion related activities and training**.



Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

People targeted: 560,000

Male: 274,400

Female: 285,600

Requirements (CHF): 155,000

Proposed intervention

Due to the complex crises, affected people are made more vulnerable by health, housing and economic insecurity. Children, older people, people with a disability, women, IDPs, and returnees are at higher risk. There is a need to protect these groups and incorporate their different needs into the programming. Protection needs are mainly related to security concerns, displacement and drought.

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 mitigate short and longer-term protection risks. Major activities include the **distribution of dignity kits, mainstreaming of PGI in all sectors**, ensuring **prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)**, **restoring family links (RFL)**, and establishing a **feedback response mechanism (FRM)** in operational areas.



Migration and Displacement

People targeted: 280,000

Male: 137,200

Female: 142,800

Requirements (CHF): 10,478,000

Proposed intervention

Due to the current difficulties of leaving Afghanistan via land and air borders, compounding the continuous cross-border and internal displacement over the years, it is anticipated that these humanitarian challenges would continue in the near future. Hence, a harmonized and coordinated approach is needed to ensure essential needs of displaced people are met, that the most at risk are identified and protected and that humanitarian diplomacy linked to migration and displacement are integral for this revised appeal.

Prioritizing a people-centred approach, consultation with displaced people and host communities is ensured, and assurance given that their views are always considered. Major activities under this sector will focus on: **distribution of one-off multipurpose cash grant assistance to 40,000 displaced households, setting up and implementation of Humanitarian Service Points**, continued needs assessments and analyses on new patterns of movement, **enhancing IDP access to humanitarian assistance** through sectoral support, **advocacy and dialogue** with public authorities and stakeholders vis-à-vis development of human rights and displacement centred activities.



Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: 560,000

Male: 274,400

Female: 285,600

Requirements (CHF): 509,000

Proposed intervention

Afghanistan is highly vulnerable to natural hazards such as earthquakes, floods, drought, landslides, extreme winter and avalanches. Inclusion of risk-sensitive programming early in the response is an entry point to integrate community-based disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation (CCA) and resilience-building approaches into the mid-term and longer-term initiatives in a comprehensive manner. As the winter season approaches, which may significantly affect the welfare of the affected population, consideration for winterization support is also included within this appeal.

Disaster risk reduction projects and programmes including resilience programming that are supported through IFRC Operational Plan is also complimenting the activities in this appeal. Major activities under this sector will focus on: *dissemination of DRR/CCA and early warning IEC materials* with relevant training for staff and volunteers, *community-based awareness-raising on risks* of multi-hazard risk reduction and mitigation measures, *provision of first aid training* to community-based committees, *winterization readiness measures* at the branch level, and distribution of winterization kits to target households

ENABLING ACTIONS

Influencing others as strategic partners

Requirements (CHF): 143,000

Coordination with the authorities and humanitarian actors

IFRC and ARCS are observers in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and members of the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT), and relevant IASC Clusters and inter-agency working group meetings/forums, including the Food Security Cluster, Health Cluster, Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster, WASH Cluster, and the Accountability to Affected People (AAP) Working Group. ARCS and IFRC continue to work on an approach that furthers acceptance by engaging with all parties and stakeholders.

Partnerships and resource development

The IFRC Country Delegation has a Coordination and Partnerships Manager who will support resource mobilization efforts together with the Partnerships and Resource Development (PRD) unit of the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office. IFRC and ARCS have engaged with several diplomatic missions and key donor agencies to promote a shared understanding of this operation. This engagement will continue throughout the operation.

Ensuring accountability

Requirements (CHF): 2,222,000

Human resources

ARCS will mobilize existing staff and volunteers from headquarters and branch levels to support the operation. Where needed, some personnel will be deployed from the headquarters to complement the capacity of branches. Where gaps are identified, new recruitments will be done. The IFRC Country Delegation has an existing team which, through this revision, will be enhanced to provide technical and programmatic support to ARCS as required to implement this operation. Given the increased scope of the operation, IFRC will strengthen and

expand the capacity within the team through the recruitment of a specific Operations Manager and PMER Delegate for this operation. In addition, five new local staff (Communications & Advocacy Manager, Senior PMER Officer, IM Officer, Protocol & Liaison Manager, and WASH Officer) will be recruited to support this emergency operation. Ongoing technical and coordination support will be provided in the area of disaster risk management; finance and administration; food security and livelihoods; health and WASH; human resources; logistics and supply chain; information technology (IT); security; programme quality assurance; partnerships and resource development. This support will be provided not only by the IFRC Country Delegation but as well by the Asia Pacific Regional Office.

In order to immediately strengthen the existing capacity for supporting ARCS, IFRC is analysing the options for rapid response deployments and envisions several profiles including Analysis, Advocacy and Policy, Information Management, PMER and WASH.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

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 can 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. The Movement-wide commitments and minimum actions for CEA will be mainstreamed throughout operations as much as the context allows.

Security

To ensure the security of staff and volunteers, ARCS and IFRC security personnel are working closely to monitor the situation in all provinces covered by this operation and to ensure situational risk analyses and adaptation to ensure the safe delivery of operational activities. Minimum Security Requirements and clear/strict security protocols and procedures are in place and remain applicable. For personnel under IFRC security's responsibility, including surge support deployed to the area, the existing IFRC country security plan remains applicable. Briefings will be conducted before deployment of personnel in-country.

Risk management

The risk register of the IFRC Country Delegation will be updated to ensure that information to manage risks better is available for timely decision making. The risk register will also focus on the security context and ensure safe access for all personnel in this operation. IFRC will also continue to work with ARCS to provide training or sessions to key personnel involved in the operation on the IFRC fraud and corruption prevention policy. Measures to support identification, mitigation and reporting of risks will be pursued.

Communications and advocacy

IFRC will support the ARCS' communications team to communicate via news media and other external audiences with a focus on the drought, converging humanitarian crises and the Red Cross Red Crescent humanitarian action assisting people in the short and longer-term. These would be coordinated with Movement partners and membership to ensure a coherent and coordinated communications approach.

Written and audio-visual content will be produced, along with relevant social media and digital products, as appropriate. Communications content will be promoted on 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. IFRC will be employing a Communications and Advocacy Manager to collaborate with the National Society on the production of high-quality content for use on global channels and manage media and public advocacy efforts of the operations.

Logistics and supply chain management

ARCS has warehousing capacity in the country's seven regions with pre-positioned relief items available for

immediate response. Although most of ARCS provincial branches also maintained smaller warehouses and limited stocks, most of the pre-positioned stocks are concentrated in the regions under the responsibility of the Regional Disaster Units. Pre-positioned items will be released for immediate distribution and then they will be replenished in the coming weeks/months. The IFRC Country Delegation's logistics team – together with the IFRC Global Humanitarian Services and Supply Chain Management Asia Pacific team in Kuala Lumpur – will support ARCS with in-kind procurement needs, ensuring compliance as per IFRC Procurement Procedures. Initially, sourcing of food and non-food items may be done internationally. When local markets and financial institutions resume normal operations, sourcing will be done locally. A bulk of activities will be delivered using cash as a modality. ARCS – with the support of IFRC – has signed long-term framework contracts with two Financial Service Providers (FSP) who will support ARCS' cash transfer programming.

Strengthening National Societies

Requirements (CHF): 1,194,000

This operation will also support ARCS to address some self-assessed gaps – prioritizing **branch capacity development** – with the view of further leveraging its mandate and capabilities as the partner of choice for emergency response and disaster preparedness. In this regard, ARCS will be supported to fast-track its **digital transformation** including digital connectivity of its headquarters and branches. ARCS will also be supported to further enhance its experience and expertise in the use of **Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)** not only in various emergency response operations but also in longer-term recovery contexts. The ARCS in-house skills and capacities will be further strengthened in 'Migration and Displacement programming. Finally, ARCS will be supported in enhancing its **logistics capacity, financial sustainability** of selected branches (by adding value of properties that can generate income), **leadership development** (by supporting allowances for specific leadership positions), **youth and volunteer** development, the **duty of care** (for all personnel involved in the operation), **communications capacity, membership and Movement coordination**.

Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to deliver in this operation, the following programme support functions will be put in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination: human resources, logistics and supply chain; information technology support (IT); communications; security; planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER); partnerships and resource development; and finance and administration. More details will be included in the Emergency Plan of Action.

D. FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

See attached IFRC Secretariat Funding Requirements for details. With about 850,000 Swiss francs of contributions received, the net multi-lateral needs amount to 34,150,000 Swiss francs.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

EMERGENCY APPEAL

MDRAF007 - AFGHANISTAN – HUMANITARIAN CRISES

Funding requirements - summary

Area of Intervention	Needs in CHF
LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS	11,742,000
SHELTER AND ESSENTIAL HOUSEHOLD ITEMS	1,136,000
HEALTH	4,723,000
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE	3,698,000
PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION	155,000
MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT	10,478,000
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	509,000
INFLUENCING OTHER AS STRATEGIC PARTNERS	143,000
STRENGTHENING COORDINATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY	2,222,000
STRENGTHENING NATIONAL SOCIETIES	1,194,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	36,000,000

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- Siokkun Jang, Logistics Manager; email: siokkun.jang@ifrc.org

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [DREF Operation](#)
- [Revised Emergency Appeal No. 1](#)
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. 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.

Jagan Chapagain

Secretary General