

Emergency appeal n° MDRAFRPM21	GLIDE n°: CE-2021-000133-PAK OT-2021-000112-IRN CE-2021-000142-AFG
Operation update # 1, 4/11/2021	Timeframe covered by this update: From 18/08/2021¹ to 31/10/2021
Operation start date: 25/09/2021	Operation timeframe: 12 months and end date: 30/09/2022
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 50.5 million IFRC-wide of which CHF 24.6 million is through the IFRC Appeal	DREF amount initially allocated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan: CHF 97,401 • Iran: CHF 168,483 • Tajikistan: CHF 348,761
Number of people being assisted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • initially estimated 160,000 	

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 24,600,000 is only 6% funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the National Societies in the region neighboring Afghanistan, with the support of the IFRC, to continue with the preparedness efforts of and provide humanitarian assistance and protection to people on the move from Afghanistan.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

As the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan worsens, the risk of displacement increases both within the country and beyond its borders to neighboring countries. While daily cross-border population movements are moderate, the risk of economic collapse and further deterioration of Afghanistan's socioeconomic and security situation cannot be ruled out, potentially leading to more people fleeing to neighboring countries.

The instability and uncertainty in Afghanistan in the aftermath of the change of leadership in mid-August 2021 and US/allies withdrawal from the country, has had profound global and regional repercussions, particularly for neighboring countries. Internal displacement has dramatically compounded in recent months, with nearly 700,000 people internally displaced this year bringing the total number of people internally displaced to 3.5 million. The uncertain internal situation has potential to trigger mass movement of people in the neighboring countries.

Pakistan

Pakistan – which shares a 2,700-kilometer land border with Afghanistan – has hosted Afghan migrants and

¹ Start of the first DREF operation (Iran).

refugees for over 40 years. There are currently an estimated three million Afghans in Pakistan, including both refugees and unregistered and/or undocumented Afghans. To date, there are no official reports of new arrivals of refugees and asylum seekers from Afghanistan, consistent with the government's decision not to accept any additional refugees in the country. However, there are reports of people moving between the countries. Even with limited cross border movement, those who have crossed into Pakistan from Afghanistan since August 2021 have already placed additional stress on the highly vulnerable host communities and weak health systems.

Iran

Afghans continue to enter Iran in an irregular manner through unofficial border crossing points, while official borders between Afghanistan and Iran remain closed to asylum seekers.

The majority of displaced people are Hazara and Tajik origin, from the following eight provinces/locations: Herat, Balkh, Kunduz, Parwan, Baghlan, Nimruz, Ghazni, and Faryab in Afghanistan. Given the demographic specifications of Afghan families, a large proportion of the displaced will be children, as well as pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, single-headed households, the elderly, unaccompanied minors, and people with disabilities will be presented among the new arrivals.

The Iran-Afghanistan border is 921 kilometers long, with crossing points in three provinces in the south: Khorasan Razavi (which connects to Herat, Afghanistan), South Khorasan, and Sistan-u-Baluchistan. Aside from the official crossing points, there are also unofficial passages used primarily by human traffickers and drug smugglers. Border crossings between Afghanistan and Iran include Islam Qala in Herat Province of Afghanistan and Taybad in Razavi Khorasan Province of Iran, Abu Nasr Farahi in Farah Province of Afghanistan and Mahirud in South Khorasan Province of Iran, Zaranj in Nimruz Province of Afghanistan, and Milak in Sistan-u-Baluchistan Province of Iran. If the security situation in Afghanistan deteriorates, forcing mass population movement towards Iran's borders, support will be provided to screen/vet the newcomers, and transfer them to pre-established camps in three provinces bordering Afghanistan, including South Khorasan, Sistan-u-Baluchistan, and Khorasan Razavi.

Tajikistan

Following the developments in Afghanistan around 14-15 August 2021, the ongoing trend of displacement will unlikely remain internal. Population movement to the neighboring Central Asia countries, particularly Tajikistan, is not excluded. Ongoing volatility in the North-Eastern Territories bordering Tajikistan, which shares a 1,357 km border with Afghanistan, further increases the likelihood of population arrival. Likely entry points would be through one or some of the 7 border checkpoints (BCPs) north of Kunduz, Takhar and Badakhshan provinces that are situated along the Panj River and natural borderline which span the riverine border. It is also expected that new arrivals come through informal crossing points.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

Pakistan

The country has a good disaster management and coordination system which is led by the NDMA at national level, PDMA's at provincial level, and District Disaster Management Units (DDMUs) at district level. The Disaster Management Authorities at different levels lead the operations. Apart from UN agencies that are active and working with local partners, some INGOs are also present. Close coordination with UNHCR and CAR is ongoing, monitoring the situation in country and Afghanistan, ensuring activities are complementary to other efforts.

Iran

The Iranian Red Crescent Society has organized the national coordination meeting with the Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (BAFIA), international, Non-Governmental Organizations as well as UN agencies including UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, Relief International, MSF, Norwegian Refugee Council, in the presence of the IFRC and ICRC representatives in Iran.

The Government has already established screening/transit centres at each border crossing point to register incoming displaced persons. BAFIA, under the Ministry of Interior, is the primary responsible coordinating body

on behalf of the government, overseeing both local and international response. The IRCS, the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO), relevant ministries, and armed/security forces are among the key local actors leading this operation. The involvement of international agencies in an emergency response would depend on their operational capacity as well as government request/approval. IRCS will enjoy full access to all topologies as being the only humanitarian service delivery entity that has maximum access and acceptance by all stakeholders in the country.

Tajikistan

RCST is part of the task force and a member of the national platform for disasters and emergencies, as well as a member of the Government task-force committee in response to emergencies and security issues at sub-regional, regional and central level. RCST has a mandate to respond to emergencies and is closely monitoring the situation along the Tajik - Afghan border. A Memorandum of Understanding between RCST and Border Troops under Committee for National Security of Tajikistan (Border troops (BT) SCNS) was signed on 13 August 2021 to access border areas including Initial Reception Centers (IRCs) and provide humanitarian assistance to the affected people in the border areas. RCST cooperates with the state system that are the Ministry of Health, the Committee for Emergency Situations, Ministry of Internal Affairs and their substructures. The National Society coordinates its actions with respective Ministries which correspond to the population movement response plan.



Photo 1: Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan staff is showing refugees the setup of family tent" Island on the Panj river between Afghanistan and Tajikistan. 28 August 2021. Source: RCST

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Pakistan

Even with limited official cross border movement, those who have crossed into Pakistan from Afghanistan since August 2021 have already placed additional stress on the highly vulnerable host communities and weak health systems. The Chaman border area has been the most affected with the District Headquarter hospital overburdened, requiring the district administration to intervene asking for assistance to respond to the growing needs. Continuously monitoring the situation, a rapid needs assessment is planned to be conducted to identify the most immediate needs and population mapping to further customize the planned interventions accordingly. In addition, building on the government's strategy and plan, PRCS will continue to alter its plan, in its auxiliary role, to maximize reach and access to all basic needs.

Some displaced Afghans, especially those who are un-registered, face different kinds of vulnerabilities including a lack of access to legal services, education and shelter, limited access to healthcare services, and comparatively low health literacy. Unregistered displaced Afghans have difficulty accessing fundamental services including clean drinking water. COVID-19 has further exacerbated these challenges and the severity of the needs of the most vulnerable among the displaced populations. Weak health infrastructure and surveillance systems, poor hygiene practices, and community skepticism towards public health campaigns have contributed to an increase in disease outbreaks. Simultaneously, children lack access to immunization from vaccine preventable diseases (VPD), including polio, and the country being among one of the last two polio-endemic countries, and risk exposure to COVID-19.

Iran

People displaced from Afghanistan are in a vulnerable position and require assistance with shelter, livelihood, water, hygiene, and health services. Urgent action is needed to help and protect them wherever they may be. The Iranian Red Crescent has been preparing for and responding to the population movement right after the situation in Afghanistan started to deteriorate.

Population movement, combined with a severe drought in Afghanistan and the COVID-19 pandemic, increases people's needs and complicates humanitarian assistance efforts. Being on the move increases the risk of COVID-19 infection as the temporary shelters and makeshift camps are frequently overcrowded and lack proper hygiene facilities and water. Moving from one location to another exposes people also for food and water scarcity.

The needs were identified at three provincial refugee campsites in the provinces of Khorasan Razavi, Sistan-u-Baluchestan, and South Khorasan. In terms of sheltering, food packages (hot meals for transit and dry rations for camps), household kits (NFIs), PSS needs. Needs for basic health services delivery (OPDs), COVID screening/protection, rapid PCRs, safe drinking water, hygiene, and sanitation services, are primarily related to latrines and showers, as well as hygiene items and promotion. While the IRCS provides hygiene items and promotion, other local actors are involved in hard WASH setup. Since the areas are high remote in terms of contextual topography, support for provincial branches is another key aspect to consider in the long run. The central warehouse in Tehran has deployed 18,000 packages across three provinces; keeping central warehouse stocks replenished and up to date in numbers is a prime priority for IRCS. The IRCS's mandate is to respond to any natural/manmade crisis/disasters that occur in any of the country's 31 provinces. Despite the fact that earthquakes, cyclones, and floods are common occurrences, 18,000 stocks have been deployed for the three eastern provinces. On top of that, the sixth wave of COVID-19 is progressing and shaping up.

Tajikistan

Immediate needs: RCST is responsible for partial provision of food and basic relief items in 7 Initial Reception Centres along the border with Afghanistan, according to its mandate and based on the list provided by the Government of Tajikistan. The RCST is the only organization that has been granted access to the Tajik border points to provide humanitarian assistance to vulnerable Afghan refugees and asylum seekers. The number of Afghans who will congregate near the Tajik side of the border is estimated to be between 10,000 to 50,000² people and those who would like to cross into Tajikistan will likely be admitted in small groups. The RCST is planning to assist in addressing the specific needs of these people through the provision of food and basic household items at seven Tajik border points (Murghob, Ishkashim, Khorog, Vanj, Darvaz, Shohin and Panji poyon) and will assist approximately up to 5,000 people at each point based on the demand and required assistance with overall capacity of serving 35,000 asylum seekers and refugees. The RCST will provide this assistance exclusively from the Tajik side of the border and will not engage in any cross-border activities.

In the light of the assessment and assistance provided by RCST during September to 80 refugees on a small island in the middle of the Panj River, the following refugee patterns and lessons learnt can be drawn:

- Most people are arriving in Tajikistan with no means left.
- Fresh and old wounds for First Aid treatment, particularly on males.

² The estimate is based on the UNHCR Inter-Agency Contingency Plan

- Lack of clothing to protect from humidity and winter.

Mid-term needs: According to UNHCR forecast over 50,000 refugees are expected to be registered in Tajikistan after the total withdrawal of American and NATO troops before the end of 2021 (source: UNHCR CPRI). Based on this estimation, RCST needs to review and strengthen capacity of branches located along the border to ensure its readiness for the possible refugee influx. The impact of the potential influx and increase in number of people arriving in Tajikistan, RCST will also need to assess the impact on the host communities and seek for support in addressing needs of host communities as well.

Operation Risk Assessment

Pakistan

The rapid spread of the aggressive Delta and Epsilon variants within the ongoing COVID-19 fourth wave in the country might affect the EA implementation. The precautionary measures taken by NCOC to prevent further transmission of the virus are among the constraints in the three provinces bordering Afghanistan. Other possible risk factors include the current situation in Afghanistan, sandstorms, insecurity, and possible clashes and violence within Afghanistan, as well as deteriorating security situation inside Afghanistan and/or Pakistan.

Risk	Mitigation actions
COVID-19 infection occurs and spreads rapidly, leading to the need to isolate communities that remain vulnerable to both health risks.	PRCS has incorporated COVID-19 guidelines into its response protocols. All the volunteers and staff will follow adequate control measures to prevent the spread. In addition, awareness building activities on COVID-19 and vaccine administrations will be implemented directly under EA or in collaboration with ongoing COVID-19 response EA.
The government has closed its borders to new arrivals and may not encourage organizations to continue activities along the border's areas.	PRCS in its auxiliary role, is and will continue to work closely with the government, already implementing activities. The current EA activities will target existing Afghan communities and host communities, alongside possible newly displaced people from Afghanistan, further aiding and strengthening the host communities for the future.
Other possible risk factors include the current situation in Afghanistan, insecurity, and ongoing clashes and violence within Afghanistan, as well as deteriorating security situation across the borders.	PRCS is closely monitoring any developments within Afghanistan focusing on security incidents at the Pakistan/Afghanistan border areas releasing advisories to staff and volunteers accordingly.

Iran

Risks	Mitigation actions
Staff and volunteer health: there is a risk of contracting COVID-19 as a result of response-related community-based activities.	<p>The IRCS begun immunizing all staff and relief workers, and only those vaccinated will be deployed in this operation (beginning 3 July 2021).</p> <p>Strict adherence to IRCS COVID-19 awareness protocol.</p> <p>Refreshing the risk awareness communication aspects by utilizing existing COVID-19 protection audio/visual learning platforms for staff/volunteers.</p> <p>The relief operations manager prioritizes adherence monitoring.</p>

The number of COVID-19-infected people from Afghanistan is growing.	IRCS will select locations for the people fleeing from Afghanistan where social distancing can be observed.
Delays in transferring financial aid, in-kind resources, and funds to Iran as a result of sanctions imposed on the country.	Negotiations between the IFRC, ICRC, and IRCS are ongoing to find a solution to expedite the transfer of funds to Iran.
Currency fluctuation may further impact the prices in local markets.	Close monitoring of currency fluctuations, as well as price monitoring, will be conducted in order to propose adaptations to the plan based on the findings.
Resources availability vs deployment of funds/surge/in-kind vs scale-up could be challenging.	Agile fund-raising efforts, allowing for immediate mobilization of funds and resources on the ground. Available Funds to be transferred to the country.
IFRC CO lacks trained human resources to tackle scale-up support.	IFRC is already recruiting PMER, Project officers so, that when the operational scale is reached, staff will be prepared to absorb the pressure and provide appropriate technical assistance to IRCS.

Tajikistan

Risks	Mitigation actions
Current border closure might lead to perception of instability, lack of preparedness and commitment from donors. Tajikistan Government may use more islands as makeshift camps in the buffer border zone as they did during the last Afghan refugee crisis in 2001-2002 and that would complicate RCST's relief logistics.	RCST provides ad hoc assistance in Tajikistan to small groups of refugees and asylum seekers, using lessons learnt from the refugees assisted on an island on the Panj River. Small scale temporary reception centres along the border could be an option for such groups, given security protocol and limited infrastructure space available at the border troops territory to accommodate migrants.
Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan governments keep borders closed during 2021 and 2022 and Afghani citizens might encounter difficulties in legal and economic aspects.	RCSKG and RCSKZ support risk communication, community engagement, stigma prevention and eventually some targeted social and relief assistance.
Refugees around Dushanbe and Khudjand cities create economic tensions and risk of ethnic related community conflicts.	RCST provide assistance to existing and growing case load of permanent and temporary refugees with or without registration accumulated around Dushanbe and Khujand cities.
Unexpected resurgence of COVID-19 threats, a medium scale hydrological or geophysical disaster hitting south Tajikistan or a significant risk of drought during 2022 can also contribute to deterioration of the crisis dynamics.	RCST uses trained COVID-19 guidelines into its response protocol, the assistance tempo slows down in South Tajikistan and around Dushanbe and Khujand cities, exacerbated by Tajikistan Government's additional restrictions imposed for refugee assistance. In case of natural disaster, RCST will address two emergency fronts in parallel, the assistance tempo slows down in South Tajikistan and around Dushanbe and Khujand cities, exacerbated by Tajikistan Government's priority to address Tadjik citizens in need.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

Pakistan

PRCS aims to support the coping capacities of existing Afghan communities and host communities in five target districts of Pakistan (Killa Abdullah, Quetta, Khyber, North Waziristan, and Chitral) with improved access to basic health, WASH, livelihood and protection services through provision of direct service delivery, awareness building and in-kind support. The operation has already started with DREF supported preparedness activities to strengthen the capacity of the target district branch staff and volunteers. The operations may be further scaled up to address the needs of possible new cross border arrivals.

Iran

The IRCS Movement Preparedness/Response Plan focuses on the humanitarian implications of an influx of displaced Afghans into/ near the Iranian border. It aims at guiding the Movement's emergency response, defining roles and responsibilities, establishing security measures, and adopting necessary preparedness measures.

The overall operational objective under this EA is to prepare for/respond to 37,500 people (7,500 HHs)/ (25% of the total target) in case of mass influx with emergency shelter, catering of basic needs including food and non-food items, Health and WASH services (partial contribution to IRCS plan).

The main target areas are three provinces, as well as Kerman province, bordering Afghanistan. However, the possibility of setting up some temporary camps/settlements at the border and no-man's land zones to accommodate some refugees/migrants cannot be overlooked. The IRCS will have a prominent role in the national response plan in these scenarios. Camp set-up and management (shelter), protection activities and referral to specialized services as needed, provision of basic food/non-food items, Water Sanitation, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), restoring family links (RFL), and health are among the main areas where the National Society's involvement is predicted.

The IRCS response plan is divided into three stages. The operation is currently in Phase 0 – Phase 1A.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has also mobilized and transferred funds to the National Society to cater for response or preparedness.

The following response/preparedness actions are already being carried out:

- Provision of emergency shelters for camps in Sistan-u-Baluchistan.
- Prepositioning of food parcels in provinces bordering Afghanistan. (a total of 18,000 packages were deployed- 6,000/province).
- Provision of drinking water (mineral bottled) to people at zero borders entries (not legal crossings) - but transit.
- Provision of RFL services.
- Implementation of COVID-19 pandemic preventive/treatment measures (vaccination, masks distribution, screening, rapid test, quarantine, etc.) at official borders crossings and entries.
- Distribution of household items.
- IRCS Screened 120,185 Afghan displaced people in Dogharoun border from 15.03.2021 to 01.11.2021 for the COVID-19.
- Training of 190,036 people for the mine risk awareness program
- In Torbat Jam and Khavaf in the province 50 tons of rice has been sent from the relief warehouses of the province on 31 October 2021 across the border of Doghadoun in the favor of Afghan displace people.
- Meanwhile, the relief items as below have been sent by Iranian RC Khorasan Razavi Province to support two other provinces of Sistan-u-Balouchestan and South Khorasan in time of response operation to Afghan displaced people: This action is between provincial branches (peer-to-peer support). The items deployed from one provincial warehouse will be under replenishment plan already.

Tajikistan

This operation aims to support preparedness and priority humanitarian response for population movement from

Afghanistan to the neighboring CA countries, focusing on Tajikistan. This includes a focus on the response capacity and readiness of National Societies and host communities.

Preparedness:

- In depth Security and Logistics Assessment of the National society branch and storage capacities, storage capacity of CoES in Khatlon, Kulob and GBAO, as well as two IRCs (Jayhun and Ishkashim) will advise on steps forward.
- Prepare the list of training needs and its implementation for BT, CoES and NS staff and volunteers on Shelter, refugee management and camp management.
- Define and agree ready to eat meal boxes for the refugees at IRCs for 3 – 5 days period jointly with key partners.
- Vulnerability Assessment of Afghans in hosting communities and define the needs.
- CVA feasibility study in host community neighbourhoods (Vahdat, Rudaki, J.Rasulov) and IRCs located areas
- Support NS with additional winterization preparedness procurement plan, including coordination with GRC.
- Support NS with preparing the ground for 2nd wave of procurement plan depending on funding.

Readiness:

- Set up IRC camps and/or preposition at NS stock close to the border with Afghanistan.
- Logistics network and response mechanism reviewed and set.
- Close coordination with key partners is ensured.
- Humanitarian support to Afghans in host community is defined.

Response:

- Two IRCs ready to receive refugees during winter period and onwards.
- Staff and volunteers of NS, BT and CoES trained and aware on roles and responsibilities.
- CoES base temporary refugee camp is ready to receive refugees for winter period.
- Coordination with key partners.
- Humanitarian assistance for the Afghans in host communities.
- Livelihood support to host communities.
- Support provided already to refugees on Panj Island.
- Preliminary Evaluation of assistance and access performed in other refugee settings.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

Shelter

People to be reached:



	Pakistan ³	Iran	Tajikistan	Other central Asian countries
Male	-	20,625	23,000	275
Female	-	16,875	27,000	225
Total	-	37,500	50,000⁴	500

The indicators below are part of the monitoring plan

Outcome:

Indicators:

	Target	Actual
Iran: # of people receiving emergency shelter and household items	37,500	12,400 (3,100 HHs)

³ No shelter activities are foreseen in Pakistan.

⁴ Estimate data based on the Inter-Agency Contingency Plan.

CA ⁵ : Total # of people reached with shelter interventions	up to 50,000	80
Output:		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Iran: # of tents and shelter items replenished	7,500	400
CA: # of site assessments carried out	7	3
CA: # of tents provided to IRCs	2,200	20
CA: # of people receiving emergency shelter and household items	Up to 35,000	80
CA: # of people supported with host community infrastructure projects	15,000	N/A ⁶

Progress towards outcomes

Iran:

The IRCS primary activities under this area of intervention are centered on providing emergency shelter to people crossing from Afghanistan.

For this purpose, a DREF was launched to meet the needs of 400 households (HHs) in the early stages of the crisis. The IRCS made use of the DREF-agreed-upon assistance to respond to the needs of those 400 HHs who arrived in camps. The IRCS has so far responded to a total of 15,500 people, out of which 2,000 people are being assisted through the DREF.

The implementation of the activities was hampered by delays in the transfer of funds to the National Society. DREF funds will be reimbursed to IRCS as soon as they arrive in the country. The planned objective of this operation will only be reached once hard pledges for the Appeal are confirmed.

So far, the overall response of IRCS has been as follows:

- Provision of shelter support to 3,100 HHs during their stay in camps or at zero borders.
- Distribution of 6,200 carpets, 46,500 blankets, 31,000 kg covering sheets for tents, 3,100 kitchen sets, 3,100 cooking/heating sets.

The IFRC is attempting to mobilize resources for 37,500 people in response to the appeal (7,500 HHs).

Tajikistan:

In the reporting period, three site assessments were carried out through the initiative of the RCST jointly with UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, UNODC, WFP, ICRC, US Embassy, Russian Embassy, Turkish Embassy, EU representatives, and OSCE in Shohin, Darvaz, and Jayhun districts to assess appropriateness of the locations, security, logistics, shelter, WASH and other relevant perspectives.

Migratory trends so far show a limited number of people staying for an extended period of time (see section A), however, 80 people (37 children, 18 women, 25 men) were assisted by RCST disaster response teams with emergency household and shelter items on the island of Panj River close to Shahritus district. The conditions on the island are windy and wet especially at night times. 20 tents, as well as 80 sets of mattresses, 80 pieces of pillows, 80 pieces of quilts, 80 sets of bed linen, 40 pieces of plastic buckets, 40 pieces of jerry cans (20 litres each), 20 pieces of kerosine stove have also been provided by RCST.

⁵ Indicators for Central Asia marked as 'CA'.

⁶ This indicator was defined in the EPoA, however it is not applicable as no corresponding activities are planned to be carried out.

In addition, 125 winter tents including winter kits⁷ are expected to arrive in the second half of November. They are planned to be installed in the initial reception centers in Jayhun and Ishkoshim districts.

Livelihoods and basic needs



People to be reached:

	Pakistan	Iran	Tajikistan	Other central Asian countries
Male	35,751	20,625	23,000	330
Female	34,349	16,875	27,000	270
Total	70,100	37,500	50,000	600

The indicators below are part of the monitoring plan

Outcome:

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Pakistan: Assessment has been done and families identified for cash disbursement.	Yes	Ongoing
Pakistan: # of volunteers (20 from each district) have been identified for training on psychological first aid	100	50
Pakistan: # of volunteers (20 from each district) have been trained on psychological first aid	100	40
Iran: # of people who have access to their basic needs for food security	37,500	18,600
CA: # of people among migrants reached with livelihoods support	scenario-dependent	80
CA: # of people in host communities reached with livelihoods support	scenario-dependent	0
CA: # of people (both among migrants and host communities) reached with cash for basic needs	5,000	0

Output:

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Pakistan: # of people reached unconditional cash grants	70,000	0
Iran: # of households receiving food items	7,500	18,600
CA: # of people in host communities supported with CVA	TJ: 1,000 KG: TBD KZ: 100	0
CA: # of people supported with host community food production/income generation projects	20,000	0
CA: # of people among migrants receiving food parcels	scenario-dependent	80
CA: # of people in host communities receiving food parcels	TBD	0
CA: # of people among migrants supported with CVA	TJ: TBD	0

⁷ Winter Kits include: insulating floor mat; liner; and floor protection.

Progress towards outcomes

Pakistan

The Assessment and identification of families for CVA is ongoing. Volunteers' identification was completed in all targeted district (100 volunteers) where PFA trainings are being provided to 90 staff and volunteers as of reporting date.

Iran

So far, the IRCS has provided 12,400 people (3,100 HHs) with 72-hour food packages, while 6,200 people have received hot meals at zero border points.

Tajikistan

Food items and rations were defined jointly with WFP for a period of 1 month for 80 people. Apart from the food items, RCST also provided family kitchen utensils to facilitate proper cooking opportunities for the refugees. As for Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), it was not feasible to provide as the refugees were situated on the island on Panj River between 2 countries with no access to infrastructure. It was challenging as only IFRC and the RCST had access to the refugees on the island.

Health



People to be reached:

	Pakistan	Iran	Tajikistan	Other central Asian countries
Male	33,711	20,625	23,000	1,100
Female	32,389	16,875	27,000	900
Total	66,100	37,500	50,000	2,000

The indicators below are part of the monitoring plan

Outcome :

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Pakistan: # of people reached with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	66,000	0
Pakistan: # of people reached through first aid	66,000	0
Pakistan: # of communities are aware of the risks related to epidemics	5	0
Pakistan: # of people reached with community-based disease control and health promotion activities	70,000	0
Pakistan: # of people reached through psychological first aid	66,000	0
Iran: # of people who have access to primary health services	37,500	0
Iran: # of people receiving first aid	37,500	0
Iran: # of people screened/tested	37,500	0
Iran: # of people reached with PSS support	TBD	0
Iran: # of volunteers identified and trained on PSS	TBD	0
Iran: # of volunteers provided with PSS	TBD	0

CA: # of people provided with primary health services	Scenario dependent	80
Output:		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Pakistan: # of assessment in the targeted districts to identify the health risks and the needs.	1	1
Pakistan: # of volunteers trained in first aid	100	50
Pakistan: # of volunteers trained in epidemic control	100	0
Pakistan: # of vaccination campaigns have been conducted	TBD	0
Pakistan: # of awareness sessions have been conducted	TBD	0
Pakistan: # of volunteers have been identified and trained on psychological first aid.	100	40
Iran: # of basic health units activated and deployed	3	0
Iran: # of CBHFA volunteers activated and deployed	TBD	0
CA: # of staff and volunteers trained on First Aid and health promotion	98	0 ⁸
CA: # of health assessments conducted in refugee reception centers and host communities	TBD	1
CA: # of staff and volunteers trained in epidemic control and CBS	98	0
CA: # of RC volunteers trained in MHPSS	98	0
CA: # of child-friendly spaces set up	7	0
CA: # of people reached with MHPSS services	6,500	0
Progress towards outcomes		
<i>Pakistan</i>		
<p>The health status of displaced as well as host population in the targeted districts remains a major public health concern. In this regard, PRCS intends to build the capacity of local population in First Aid skills, to provide immediate assistance to possible new incoming Afghans.</p> <p>PRCS already started working on the capacity building of its staff and volunteers, volunteers identification completed in all the targeted district. Total of 125 volunteers identified for basic first aid training. Two trainings have been completed in North Waziristan and Quetta where 50 participants got basic first aid training. Procurement process also initiated at national level for procurement of first aid boxes and first aid pouches.</p>		
<i>Iran</i>		
<p>There are no new developments to report because there has been no health response.</p>		
<i>Tajikistan</i>		
<p>RCST has assessed the health of refugees and provided them first aid. RCST also provided 10 first aid kits, and 500 pieces of protection masks. In addition, 17 HHs were provided with separate family tents, and 3 additional tents were installed for women, children, and men (2 for women and children, and 1 for men) for socializing. The additional tents provided refugees with spaces to socialize taking into consideration gender and age.</p>		

⁸ The trainings for staff and volunteers in Health is finalized and is planned to be conducted in November.

Water, sanitation and hygiene



People to be reached:

	Pakistan	Iran	Tajikistan	Other central Asian countries
Male	35,751	20,625	23,000	688
Female	34,389	16,875	27,000	563
Total	70,100	37,500	50,000	1,250

The indicators below are part of the monitoring plan

Outcome :

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Pakistan: # of people provided with water, sanitation and hygiene-related services that meet agreed standards, according to specific operational and programmatic context.	70,100	0
Pakistan: # of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	70,100	0
Iran: # of people provided with safe drinking water	37,500	15,500
CA: # of people provided with water, sanitation and hygiene-related services	Scenario-dependent	80

Output:

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Pakistan: # of site assessments carried out and shared	5	0
Pakistan: # of litres safe water distributed (cumulative).	TBC ⁹	TBC
Pakistan: Average amount of safe water distributed per person per day	TBC	TBC
Pakistan: # of water distribution points	TBC	TBC
Pakistan: # of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	70,100	0
Pakistan: # of people per toilet	20-50	0
Pakistan: # of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items	10,000	0
Iran: Coordination with WASH actors	Yes	
Iran: # of people provided with adapted hygiene kits	37,500	12,400 (3,100 HHs)
CA: # of site WASH assessments carried out	TBD	0 ¹⁰
CA: # of people provided with safe drinking water	Scenario-dependent	80
CA: # of people provided with access to excreta disposal facilities	Scenario-dependent	0
CA: # of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	up to 10,000	80
CA: # of people provided with hygiene kits	up to 4,200	80

⁹ Provision of safe water in Pakistan will be confirmed based on the findings from WASH assessment.

¹⁰ WASH Assessment was put on hold due to the situation in Afghanistan, however, to be resumed in the close future.

Progress towards outcomes

Pakistan

PRCS aims to improve hygiene and sanitation accessibility and practices of host communities and newly arrived displaced Afghans through the provision of hygiene kits, construction of dry pit and pour flush latrines, deployment of water treatment plants and hygiene awareness building initiatives. Provision of safe water will be confirmed based on the findings from assessment.

PRCS already started working on the capacity building of its staff and volunteers. Volunteer identification completed in all the targeted district. Total of 100 volunteers identified for WASH training.

The procurement process was also initiated at national level for procurement of material for emergency latrine and IEC material.

Iran

The IRCS primary activities under this area of intervention are centered on the procurement and provision of safe drinking water through water bottles, hygiene items (such as hygiene kits, jerry cans, sanitary napkins, etc.) for women, men, children, and babies, and hygiene promotion.

So far, IRCS has provided bottled water to people arriving from Afghanistan at Iranian borders, and hygiene kits have been distributed to 3,100 HHs.

Tajikistan

RCST provided 40 sets of hygiene kits (1 set per family for a period of 1 month), 300 pieces of hand sanitizers, and 20 sets of diapers of different sizes. The clean water was provided by the Border Troops and RCST provided the jerry cans for storing the clean water for 80 refugees on the island on Panj River.

Protection Gender and Inclusion



People to be reached:

	Pakistan	Iran	Tajikistan	Other central Asian countries
Male	33,711		23,000	550
Female	32,389		27,000	450
Total	66,100	TBD	50,000	1,000

The indicators below are part of the monitoring plan

Outcome :

Indicators:

	Target	Actual
Pakistan: # of people reached	66,000	0
Iran: Operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response	Yes	
CA: # of people supported with RFL services	TBD	0

Output :

Indicators:

	Target	Actual
Pakistan: # of people trained on implementing the PGI minimum standards	100	0
Iran: # of staff and volunteers trained on the Minimum Standards PGI	100	

Pakistan: # of collaborations established with reliable local actors involved in giving SGBV prevention and response advice	TBD	0
CA: # of staff and volunteers trained on SGBV	TBD	0
CA: Community feedback systems are established	Yes	0

Progress towards outcomes

Pakistan

The initiatives related to protection issues will be aimed at decreasing tensions and improving cohesion between the host communities and displaced people. PRCS aims to contribute to create better understanding and awareness of protection rights and systems through deploying 100 trained volunteers to further sensitize the host communities and displaced people within the target districts on basic PGI concepts and SGBV, strengthening PRCS's hotline 1030 and established referral pathways as means of seeking additional support. 66,000 people will be reached through sensitization efforts on PGI and SGBV.

PRCS has already started working on the capacity building of its staff and volunteers. The volunteer identification has been completed in all the targeted district. A total of 100 volunteers have been identified for PGI training.

Iran

Nothing to report.

Tajikistan

Nothing to report.

Migration and Displacement



People to be reached:

	Pakistan	Iran	Tajikistan and other Central Asian countries
Male	33,711		29,785
Female	32,389		34,965
Total	66,100	TBD	64,750 ¹¹

The indicators below are part of the monitoring plan

Outcome :

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Pakistan: people targeted	66,100	0
Iran: Services related to assistance and protection are provided as needed	Yes	

Output :

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Pakistan: # of volunteers trained on RFL	100	0
Iran: Awareness and advocacy work carried out	Yes	

Progress towards outcomes

¹¹ Up to 52,250 refugees and asylum seekers in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, up to 2,500 refugees without registration in Tajikistan and up to 10,000 vulnerable people from hosting communities in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.

Pakistan

PRCS already started working on the capacity building of its staff and volunteers for RFL. Volunteers' identification completed in all the targeted district. Total of 100 volunteers identified for RFL training. PRCS will confirm training schedule for RFL in coming days.

Iran

Nothing to report.

Tajikistan

Nothing to report.

Contact information

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

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

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Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace