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Operation Update Report Afghanistan: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRAF008	GLIDE n° FL-2021-000050-AFG
Operation update n° 1 Date of issue: 29 November 2021	Timeframe covered by this update: 16 May 2021 – 28 October 2021
Operation start date: 16 May 2021	Revised Operation timeframe: 8 months (extended from 6 months) Revised End date: 31 January 2022 (extended from 30 November 2021)
DREF allocated: CHF 497,700	
N° of people being assisted: 14,000 (2,000 households)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) with presence in Afghanistan.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:	
(i) <u>Government ministries and agencies:</u> Afghan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), Provincial Disaster Management Committees (PDMCs), Department of Refugees and Repatriation, and Department for Rural Rehabilitation and Development.	
(ii) <u>UN agencies:</u> OCHA, UNICEF, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Organization for Migration (IOM) and World Food Programme (WFP).	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

Due to the evolution of events from 15 August onward, whence governance of the country effectively changed hands, the remaining planned interventions would have the following key revisions:

- *Unconditional cash grants are replaced by in-kind distributions. With the continued devaluation of the Afghani currency and lack of cash or banking services in general, the modality of cash assistance will be replaced by in-kind distributions instead. This will remain as the modus operandi until the situation stabilizes.*
- *Procurement lead. Formerly led by the ARCS and supported by the IFRC, due to the challenges in-country, procurement matters would be led and coordinated by the IFRC instead.*
- *Extension of DREF operation. With the access to funds by ARCS gradually being restored, the resumption of activities will resume soon. Therefore, factoring in terrain access challenges due to weather, the timeframe of this operation will be extended by two months at no additional costs.*

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Since the commencement of the DREF operation and with the worsening weather, ANDMA had updated¹ on 12 May 2021 that the tally had increased to at least 84 deaths, 32 people missing, 2,600 residential homes partially or totally destroyed, 3,600 animals perished, and more than 2,023 hectares of farmland ravaged across 17 provinces of

¹ Based on information extracted from an article published by The Watchers [here](#).

Afghanistan. These conditions led to blocked roads and key supply lines in many provinces and hampering rescue efforts, mandating the need for heavy machinery to restore access.

The various affected provinces have also experienced internal displacements due to conflicts, and temporary cessation of health services during prolonged fighting between the then Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) and non-state armed groups (NSAG). According to the Weekly Humanitarian Update² published by UN OCHA on 30 May 2021, the accumulated number of people affected by natural disasters numbered 22,624, with 115,825 people verified displaced by conflict. In addition to humanitarian assistance rendered to displaced persons and people affected by conflict, UN OCHA had also identified and assisted the following flood-affected populations with food, cash, relief items, emergency shelter and hygiene kits, and restoration of water sources:

- 1,561 people affected by floods in Badakhshan and Takar provinces;
- 7,896 people affected by floods in Herat and Badghis provinces; and
- 868 people affected by natural disasters in Bamyan and Daykundi provinces.



ARCS Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) visits the flood affected areas in Chest Shareef district of Herat. (Photo: ARCS)

Provincial disaster management committees had been spearheading the coordination in terms of assigning teams to carry out the assessments and the response. Specifically for the six provinces targeted for this DREF, the findings were as follows:

Province	Impact
Bamyan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 91 families were reportedly affected by floods in Saigham, Waras, Punjab, Yakawaln-1, Yakawlang-2 districts of Bamyan. • 91 houses (74 fully and 17 partially) were destroyed. In addition, the flood also impacted agriculture land/corps, roads, sub-roads.
Herat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 people and 487 cattle perished - their houses and residential spaces were destroyed by heavy floods in Karokh, Chesht Sharif, Zir Kuh, Pashtun Zarghun, Zanda Jan, Ghorian, Shindand, Guzara, Injil, Obe and Adraskan districts of Herat. • In total, 581 residential houses (229 houses fully and 352 houses partially), 13 mosques and 04 schools were destroyed. • In addition, 4,000 fruit trees, 28 solidarity projects, 280 water dams, 78 drinking water reserves, 47km of Khameh road, 1,362 acres of agricultural land, 400 meters of retaining wall were badly affected.
Wardak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 34 houses were destroyed (09 fully and 25 partially) in Narkh and Maidan shahar city of Wardak province. • In addition, 2 mosques, 1 shop, 4 main water canals, 85 drinking water wells and a public water network were destroyed by floods. • A 12km canal was also blocked by landside and stones. • 1,200 acres of agricultural land, 1,500 fruit and non-fruit trees, 1 public bridge in Deh Hayat village and 4 other bridges were blocked by gravel and soil. • 63 nomadic families have been affected and their numerous livestock were lost.
Saripul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy floods in Suzma Qala, Balkhab, Kohestanat districts of Sarepul, affected a total of 225 families. • 136 houses were destroyed (79 fully and 57 partially) and the connecting roads to central Sarepul were disconnected at multiple points.
Takhar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy floods in Farkhar, Khwaja Bahawudin and central Takhar province destroyed a total of 37 (13 fully and 24 partially) houses. • 320 acres (641 Jerib) of agricultural land, 8km of water pipeline, 4 shepherded shelters and 17km of road were badly damaged. 200 cattle were also killed.
Panjshir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 residential houses were partially destroyed in Rokha, Aunaba and central Panjsher of Panjsher province. Overall, 318 households were affected by the floods.

² Information was extracted from the Afghanistan Weekly Humanitarian Update published by UN OCHA for the period 24-30 May 2021. The document can be referenced from ReliefWeb [here](#).

- In addition to 70 acres of agricultural land in Markaz and Anaba districts, 1,287 fruit and non-fruit trees, 25 agricultural canals, 7 pedestrian bridges, 1 vehicular bridge, 745 meters of road, and 21 hydroelectric power stations were badly damaged. 8 cattle perished.

While ARCS has been actively involved in the flood response operations together in coordination with various governmental and humanitarian actors and had conducted various aid distribution activities and training for ARCS, the events of 15 August 2021 when the Taliban effectively took over control of Afghanistan led to the suspension of further activities since. These were due in large part to the cessation of banking services and persistent difficulties in accessing cash for the implementation of activities. Nevertheless, these issues are being systematically resolved and activities are expected to resume soon.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

As auxiliary to the government, ARCS is a primary national partner to respond to disasters across the country and facilitate disaster preparedness activities with its 34 provincial branches spread across the country. ARCS 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.



Distribution of relief items to displaced households in Wardak Province. (Photo: ARCS)

The branches in the 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. With support from IFRC and by request of ANDMA, from the very onset of the disaster, ARCS had active contributions in the verification of needs of the affected population - especially in locations hard to reach and not accessible to other humanitarian organizations. In total, ARCS assisted 827 families (823 with NFI and 04 with FI) in five provinces of Afghanistan - the details are as follows:

Sector	Intervention	Provinces covered	People reached
Shelter and NFI	Distribution of household items (812 household kits) and tents (11 sets)	Herat, Bamyan, Ghor, and Badakhshan	823 households
Food Security	Distribution of food packages.	Kabul	4 households
Total:			827 households

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC Afghanistan Country Delegation has been engaging and collaborating with multiple government and non-governmental actors, and continues to coordinate and collaborate with the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) and the IFRC Geneva headquarters on mitigating the challenges on accessing funds in-country. These issues are being resolved and resumption of ARCS activities is expected to take place soon.

The ICRC, in its role as the lead agency, is present in Afghanistan since 1986 and engages in dialogue with all parties to the conflict. ICRC key activities include the promotion and respect of IHL, support to health services, in particular for the wounded and sick, ensuring physical rehabilitation and social reintegration, visit places of detention across the country and maintaining contact between detainees and their families. ICRC provides support to the civilian population through protection and assistance interventions, including through water and sanitation, health, Restoring Family Links (RFL). The ICRC supports ARCS, as its primary partner in its development and operations with a 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.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

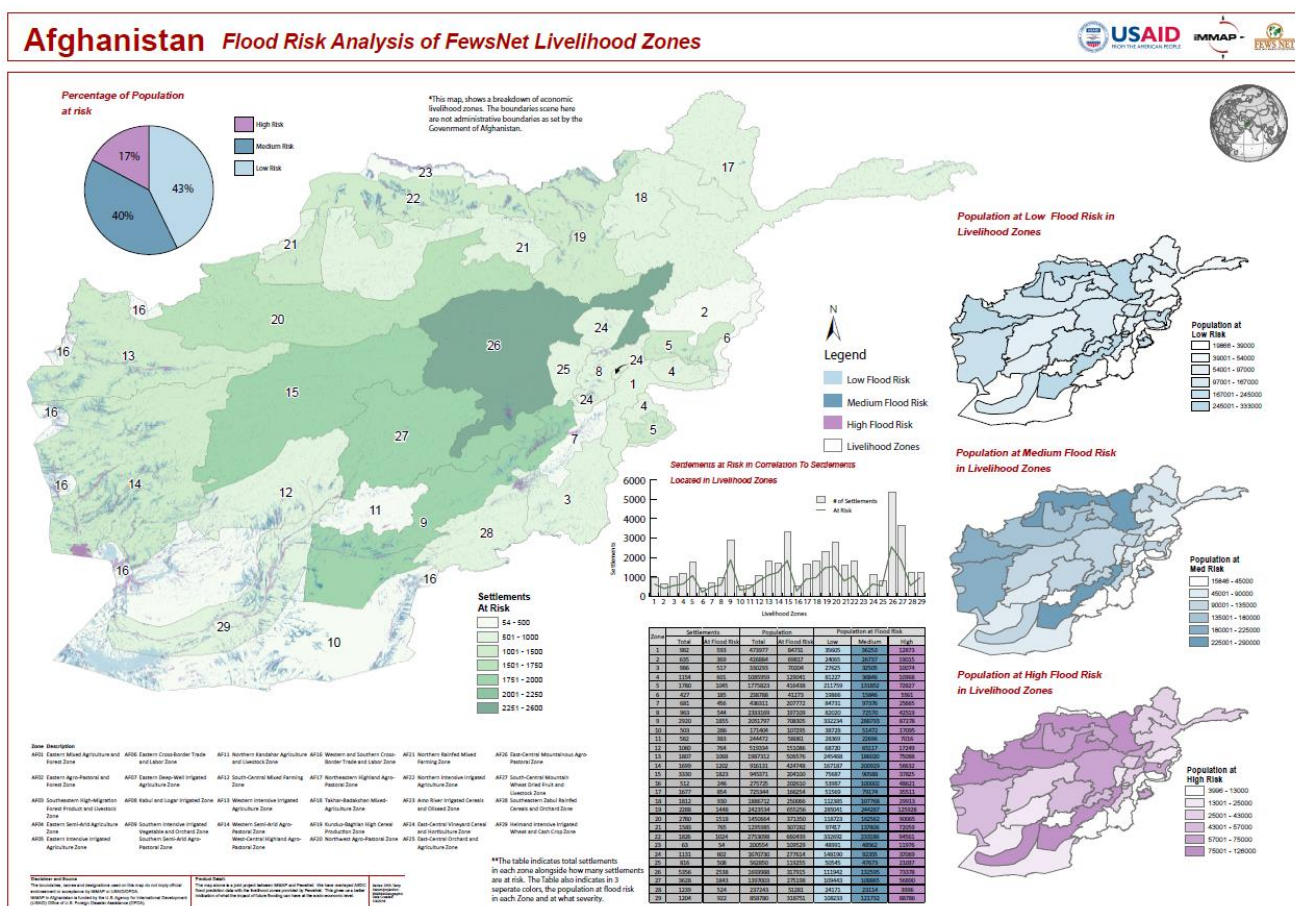
The Inter-Agency Standing Committee Cluster system is established as a sectoral coordination mechanism at national and regional levels to clarify the roles and responsibilities of each partner, including non-governmental organizations, UN agencies, public authorities and other stakeholders. Cluster meetings 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.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Even though it has been more than five months since the devastating floods in early May, the situation in Afghanistan has complicated the early recovery processes of the affected communities, and environmental threats remain due to reduced coping mechanisms. As soon as activities can resume for ARCS due to the challenges relating to access to funds, further assessments would be conducted to guide any revisions to the current plans, in coordination with governmental and humanitarian actors to prevent duplication of efforts.

As shown in the infographic below developed by FEWS NET, when flood prediction data is interlaid with livelihood zones, the impact of future flooding at the socio-economic level is assessed at between medium to high risk for various districts of the targeted provinces. With winter already having started in Afghanistan, humanitarian assistance is assessed to be still needed for floods-affected households to ensure sustenance through winter and to enhance their resilience for future flash floods.



Flood Risk Analysis by FEWS NET. (Source: IMMAP)

Operation Risk Assessment

The winter season has arrived, with snowfall having been reported in various provinces across the country. It is expected that as snowfall increases, the likelihood of road accesses being blocked increases exponentially too. ARCS,

with the support of IFRC, will continue to assess the situation in-country holistically and will adapt the implementation methodology and approaches accordingly. The deployment of relief teams would also take into consideration the need to factor in contingency plans like hunkering down in-situ during extended heavy snowfall periods and to consider alternative modes of communication to ensure ARCS leadership remains in touch with operational elements in the affected areas. Vehicles used for any relief distribution efforts should also be all-terrain vehicles to reduce risks related to weather and terrain conditions.

At this time, there are no targeted gender-based threats to IFRC or ARCS female staff and volunteers either in the office or in the field. The alleged mistreatment of journalists has led to fears of media suppression. The planned operation communication team field deployments will need to be closely coordinated with the security unit.

In addition, the following are some safety and security related risks assessed under this emergency operation. The mitigation measures, being exercised by IFRC and ARCS, are also outlined respectively.

Risk: Injuries or loss of life of staff or volunteer due to collateral damage from the detonation of an IED, or crossfire.

Mitigation measures being exercised: First aid kit in car, first aid trained staff, keep distance from potential targets, real-time monitoring of the situation and advise of staff and volunteers, communication of activities and movement with all stakeholders, use of the protective emblem, development and application of Critical Incident Management and Emergency plans, and movement monitoring.

Risk: Staff or volunteer to be abducted/kidnapped due to disputes between the stakeholders.

Mitigation measures being exercised: Awareness sessions to staff and volunteers, clear communication of the humanitarian principles of the movement to all stakeholders, training of the staff and volunteers on actions in critical situations, and avoiding disputed areas.

Risk: Extortion or robbery of staff or volunteers due to the existence of criminal groups or illegal checkpoints.

Mitigation measures being exercised: Advising staff and volunteers to not carry valuables and to comply with requests, use of the protective emblem, real-time communication with all the stakeholders, monitoring of the situation and releasing advisories to staff and volunteers accordingly.

B. Operational strategy

Proposed strategy

Overall operational objective

The overall objective of the planned interventions under this DREF remain unchanged: to provide lifesaving assistance to address immediate food and non-food basic needs of floods affected people in six provinces of Afghanistan. The affected populations have been assessed to remain to have difficulties in coping with the current situation. Hence, with the support of the IFRC, ARCS has proposed to continue to assist them with humanitarian interventions based on the prevailing needs in the affected communities.

Proposed strategy

The initially proposed strategy of the DREF operation was to reduce the vulnerability of 14,000 people (approximately 2,000 households) affected by the floods. The operation would have addressed their needs relating to food security, shelter / non-food items, hygiene and sanitation, and gender, protection and inclusion as well as continuously assessing the needs of the population. While some of these interventions like food items were planned to be supported through the cash-based intervention, due to recent changes and developments in Afghanistan and the disruption of banking systems in the country and its impacts on the operations of Financial Service Providers (including the two mobile money companies with whom ARCS has long-term framework agreements for its cash-based interventions), the cash response modality is not feasible for the time being until the banking system normalises and becomes fully operational.

To adapt to these challenges, the cash-based intervention components of this DREF operation are revised to in-kind assistance and IFRC has been carrying out the procurements using both the local markets, to the extent possible, and from neighbouring countries. For instance, the IFRC Afghanistan Country Delegation – in consultation with ARCS, and support from IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office and IFRC Pakistan Country Delegation – has established a Resourcing Hub in Islamabad to procure the planned food and non-food items, especially for the commodities that cannot be

procured from local markets. All the procurements will be done in line with IFRC emergency procurement policies and procedures.

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 with distribution of comprehensive hygiene kits to target households.
- 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 the most vulnerable households who have been affected by floods in the 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.


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 sets. The distribution activities will be selective and targeted, based on needs and rapid field analyses.


Procurement of Household Items and Hygiene kits


IFRC Afghanistan Delegation has been supporting ARCS in the procurement of NFI from local markets in Kabul, and from the Resourcing Hub established in Islamabad, Pakistan. Regardless of modality, IFRC procurement policy and procedures will continue to be strictly considered and applied. In local markets particularly in Kabul, some suppliers have been identified to be having both household kits and as well as hygiene kits in good quality and sufficient quantities. Comparisons and assessments would be made to ensure the best option relating to timeliness and economy of modality would be exercised.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	Shelter People reached: 0 Male: 0 Female: 0	
Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of people targeted/reached with safe, appropriate and adequate shelter and settlements assistance</i>	14,000	0
Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of households are provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance</i>	2,000	0
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Due to the situation in Afghanistan, the IFRC Country Delegation procurement team had coordinated the tendering, sourcing, evaluation, and procurement processes for various logistics for across various emergency operations. As part of this procurement effort, in addition to household kits, winterisation kits have also been sought and would be availed to where needs are assessed to be the greatest. Specifically for affected households from the floods in May 2021, priority would be given to those who remain without a shelter (sleeping in the open) and uninsulated shelters. Similarly, the procurement of household kits is underway. As soon as the procurement is completed, the kits shall</p>		

be transferred to the target provinces and be distributed to the floods affected families in need of household items. Further assessments would be conducted to assess feasibility and extent of planned interventions.

	<h3>Livelihoods and basic needs</h3>	
<p>People reached: 0</p>		
<p>Male: 0</p>		
<p>Female: 0</p>		
<p>Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods.</p>		
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Target</p>	<p>Actual</p>
<p>% of households reporting meeting their monthly food needs. (target: 80 % of 2,000 households)</p>	<p>80%</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities</p>		
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Target</p>	<p>Actual</p>
<p># of flood-affected women, men and children of all ages who receive one-month food responses in a timely manner</p>	<p>14,000</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Progress towards outcomes</p>		
<p>Due to the cessation of activities and delays, field-based project staff will be deployed to re-assess the conditions and areas of need of the affected population. It is expected that communities would require emergency food assistance as many of the flood-affected provinces rely on agriculture as the main source of income and subsistence. Once these assessments have been completed, food and relief distribution would also ideally be conducted concurrently so that the affected households are minimally inconvenienced.</p>		
<p>Procurement of food items is commenced using the local markets. IFRC will procure the food from those local suppliers that have offshore bank accounts, which is mainly because of the disruption of the banking system in Afghanistan. The hygiene kits will also be procured locally. The household items will be procured in Pakistan using the sourcing hub. IFRC in-country procurement team conducted a market survey in Afghanistan and found that the required items for the planned household kits cannot be found locally. Hence, IFRC decided to procure the planned 2,000 household kits from Pakistan. The procurement and transportation works will be completed in November and actual distribution will happen in December and January. The post-distribution activities will also be implemented in January 2022.</p>		

	<h3>Water, sanitation and hygiene</h3>	
<p>People reached: 0</p>		
<p>Male: 0</p>		
<p>Female: 0</p>		
<p>Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities.</p>		
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Target</p>	<p>Actual</p>
<p>% of target population that has increased knowledge of hygiene practices</p>	<p>70%</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population.</p>		
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Target</p>	<p>Actual</p>
<p># of people reached by hygiene promotion activities.</p>	<p>14,000</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>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.</p>		
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Target</p>	<p>Actual</p>
<p># of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items.</p>	<p>2,000</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Progress towards outcomes</p>		
<p>While hygiene kits are being procured and planned for transportation to Afghanistan in the near future, IEC materials have already been developed and printed. Once activities resume, hygiene promotion activities shall commence. Notwithstanding these plans, the IFRC Health team has been monitoring the overall health situation in-country in</p>		

coordination with other governmental and humanitarian actors. Should there be a need to address a worsening of cholera or acute watery diarrhoea cases, the hygiene promotion teams will be updated accordingly and provided with the necessary tools and resources for community engagement efforts.

As with all other activities during winter, access could be a challenge due to heavy snowfall blocking roads. Without a pervasive social media or internet availability in large areas of the country, the primary mode of communication remains word-of-mouth. Planners will continue to strive to establish and maintain lines of communications with various communities.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 0

Male: 0

Female: 0

Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>The operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services</i>	Yes	Ongoing

Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of NS that ensure improved equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors</i>	1	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

With the support of the IFRC Country Delegation, ARCS held a capacity-building three-day training in late June 2021 for the ARCS gender team on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and PGI. In total, 20 ARCS staff and volunteers (13 male and 7 female) attended the training session. This was made possible through the recruitment of a consultant under a different community resilience building grant, and focused on the following:

- What is CEA and why do we use it.
- Protection, Gender and Inclusion in emergencies (PGIIE).
- communication skills
- Survivor-centered approaches.
- CEA in the Program Cycle.
- Feedback mechanisms. Responding and acting on feedback.
- Planning for feedback mechanisms.



Participants from the ARCS Gender team taking part in the 3-day CEA and PGI training programme. (Photo: ARCS)



PGI and CEA training for project staff and gender unit. (Photo: ARCS)

Once activities resume, the ARCS gender team will travel to the affected provinces and orient the staff and volunteers who will in turn take part in community engagements, communication sensitization and beneficiary selection and verification; and support access, participation and safety for all including vulnerable groups.

Gender issues have also been a core challenge that governments are advocating the IEA to address, namely the de-stigmatization of women and to ensure equal rights of access to healthcare and education. These issues are reportedly being addressed by IEA, but fear persists amongst the communities, with many women having gone into hiding to avoid being seen or persecuted by members of the interim government or its officers. At this time, there are no targeted threats to IFRC or ARCS female staff and volunteers either in the office or in the field.

The alleged mistreatment of journalists has also led to fears of media suppression at a time when many media outlets have ceased operations due to perceived challenges in adhering to vague guidelines cascaded by the interim authorities, and due to the economic situation in-country. Ensuring communities are kept informed and updated could be a challenge.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome 1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NS branches that are functioning well in the operation	6	Ongoing

Output 1.1: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers involved in the operation provided with briefing/orientation	120	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

IFRC held an orientation session for the staff involved in the implementation of this emergency operation, before their deployment to field level activities. Staff were oriented on key objectives of the project, sectors to be covered under the operation, and a detailed session conducted on the information needed to be gathered under each section. In addition, with the support of IFRC, ARCS has developed multi-sector assessment tools for gathering comprehensive data on the various thematic sectors (food security and livelihood, ESNFI, PGI and WASH).

International Disaster Response

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Does the operation demonstrate evidence of effective and coordinated international disaster response?	Yes	Ongoing

Output 2.1.2: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standard.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Procurement is carried out as per IFRC standards</i>	100%	Ongoing
Output 2.1.3: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>ARCS engage with other humanitarian actors for coordinated humanitarian intervention.</i>	Yes	Ongoing
Progress towards outcomes		
Due to the limitations imposed on banking services, procurement processes that were previously carried out by ARCS have been taken over by the IFRC Country Delegation, in coordination with colleagues from the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) and Geneva headquarters. Logistics and procurement colleagues are continuing to observe the fluctuations in prices and are issuing tenders to meet the needs of emergency operations. This comparison includes items sourced from the Resourcing Hub established in Islamabad, Pakistan, where similar processes are conducted as a two-pronged approach to ensure that the appropriate relief items can be procured in the most efficient, timely, and economical manner.		

Influence others as leading strategic partner		
Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues</i>	Yes	Ongoing
Output 3.1.1: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of assessment done for needs, capacities and gaps.</i>	1	Ongoing
Output 3.1.2: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of lessons learned workshop conducted</i>	1	0
Progress towards outcomes		
Once activities resume, communications officers will be deployed with the operational teams in the affected provinces to document the assessment and distribution activities. These images and stories will be packaged for the appropriate media platforms and shared to ensure that IFRC and ARCS remain visible and the public informed.		

D. Financial Report

The operating budget, published at the start of the DREF operation, remains unchanged and a final financial report will be issued together with the final report within three months after operation ends.

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.