



REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Regional Population Movement – Afghanistan | Preparedness and Response



A medical officer with a mobile health unit meeting with members of the community in Ghulam Khan, North Waziristan. Photo: Pakistan Red Crescent Society

Appeal No: MDRAFRPM21	To be assisted: 160,000 people	Appeal launched: 25/09/2021
Glide No: CE-2021-000142-AFG CE-2021-000133-PAK OT-2021-000112-IRN	DREF allocated: CHF 614,645 Tajikistan: 348,761 Iran: 168,483 Pakistan: 97,401	Disaster categorisation: Orange
Operation start date: 18/08/2021	Operation end date: 31/12/2022	
Operational strategy revision:	Revision #: 1	Date: 06/07/2022

IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: 24.6 million CHF
Federation-wide funding requirement: 50.5 million CHF

TIMELINE



An Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) volunteer providing first aid services to Afghan children. Photo: IRCS

April 2021 – August 2021: Following the announcement of the full withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan by 11 September 2021, territorial control shifts rapidly. The number of displaced people begins to increase, and many seek refuge in larger cities across the country.

18 August 2021: IFRC allocates CHF 168,483 from the [Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) to enable IRCS to initiate a preparedness and response operation for cross-border population movement.

26 August 2021: IFRC allocates CHF 348,761 from the DREF to support the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) in their preparedness efforts to respond to a potential cross-border population movement from Afghanistan into Tajikistan.

13 September 2021: IFRC allocates CHF 94,505 from the [DREF](#) to support the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) to initiate preparedness activities for cross-border population movement including first aid training and a cash feasibility study.

25 September 2021: IFRC issues a [Multi-country Emergency Appeal](#) for 24.6 million CHF for 160,000 people.

March 2022: A new Infection Protection and Control (IPC) food insecurity classification identifies that reductions in the population facing "high" or "critical" levels of acute food insecurity have been minimal due to economic decline and high food prices, and despite increased capacity of the humanitarian response.

xx June 2022: IFRC launches a revised Emergency Appeal and Operational Strategy for this operation and extends the timeframe to December 31, 2022.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY REVISION

This revision of the Emergency Appeal takes into consideration the situation in the three countries, factoring in the current government border policies in the countries as well as needs of people already in country. The continued border closing in Tajikistan has led to a change of operational strategy for the National Society, decreasing the initial target which was designed for an increased population movement from Afghanistan. Both IRCS and PRCS have adapted their operations as well based on the current situation and needs in country, adding activities or geographical areas, but without substantial changes to their initial preparedness and response strategy. Through the revision, additional actions to continue the commenced preparedness measures for potential increased cross border movements were identified while the initial planned response was consolidated.

In addition, through this revision the timeframe of this emergency appeal is being extended until December 31, 2022. There are no changes to the funding ask or the number of people to be assisted. Further details on the revision of the operation are presented in the revised Operational Strategy.

The Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) will continue to respond to the needs of those who cross in "zero-border" areas¹ by providing basic assistance. Here the Operation will scale up food packages, basic health equipment, water, disaster risk reduction (DRR), preparedness to respond to people on the move and preparedness for effective response through Community Helal Houses². As new arrivals are *not* going into camps, response and preparedness efforts will focus more on urban, semi-urban and rural host community settings where the Afghan population resides, primarily Kerman, which will be included in the response preparedness action. Kerman is suffering from severe drought the effects of which are being exacerbated by the demand that the new arrivals place on water, and natural resources are becoming scarce.

Key IRCS facilities such as light vehicles, heavy vehicles, warehouses and resources from Helal Houses in host communities are also used for this response. Through the Relief and Rescue Organisation (RARO), IRCS has been providing continuous oversight and support, as well as deploying staff and resources throughout the Operation. As an auxiliary to the Iranian authorities in the provision of humanitarian services, IRCS plays a key role, collaborating at both the national and local levels.

IRCS, IFRC and ICRC also have a long-standing agreement to collaborate on IRCS operations in the coming months through the Revised Contingency Plan. The Iranian Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (BAFIA) has established a scheme for voluntary registration of Afghans who arrived in Iran following the crisis, with deadline of registration for temporary residency 7 June 2022. And since voluntary registrations are underway, the need for food and essential household items, health services and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) will likely increase.

With IFRC support, initial reception centres (IRCs) were planned for 7,500 tents with the assumption that new arrivals would be accommodated in temporary shelters in three provinces of Iran. This did not happen, however, due to the changing context. Hence, the replenishment portion of stocks for tents already deployed by IRCS (6,000 per province) was revised from the original IFRC Appeal. IRCS then received support from the Iranian authorities for tent replenishments, and in turn IFRC contributed 400 tent replenishments under the DREF. Subsequently, tents were replaced with food, water and medical supplies as clarified previously, due to the significant change in needs.

Due to the newly arriving displaced populations residing in areas outside planned camps, the humanitarian support is designed to establish balance among displaced communities and host populations. This operation may also experience new dynamics following the outcome of the call from BAFIA for voluntary registration.

It is yet unclear whether displaced people will go to planned transitional sites or stay in the settings where they are currently residing. IRCS, IFRC and ICRC are jointly monitoring the situation and will adapt to operational roles to fill gaps and connect to the IRCS' mandated role.

Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) will continue its implementation without large adjustments in strategy. A stronger focus will be given to engage and raise awareness on migration related issues with key stakeholders

¹ When populations cross illegally, they are taken to these transitional points, usually walking distance from the crossing point.

² <http://en.rcs.ir/news/IRCS-Opens-212-Red-Crescent-Houses/157931>

as a way of responding to the humanitarian needs of migrants. Those awareness raising activities will also target engagement between local communities and migrants, will promote social inclusion, will reduce marginalisation and discrimination and will sensitise the public.

The Movement seeks to ensure that migrants receive the protection they are entitled to under international and domestic law. This includes specific protections, including for refugees and asylum seekers. Through this EA, PRCS will be supported to conduct protection mapping along with services mapping to identify the critical gaps in the response and discover any unattended needs of migrants. This mapping will complement the information sharing and referral services in humanitarian service points (HSPs) that PRCS aims to establish in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Baluchistan to address the gaps in services and in information sharing.

Additional focus will be given not only to the current burden on host communities but also on climate risk reduction for the mutual benefit of host and migrant communities through planting drives, awareness raising on climate change and the environment, installation of solar pumps and filtration plants, installation of waste bins and distribution of cloth bags in refugee/migrant areas. (Installation of solar pumps is already partially carried out under WASH). As part of the National Society preparedness efforts, National Society intends to preposition essential household items (e.g tarpaulin sheets, blankets, kitchen sets, family tents etc.) stocks in the centrally managed warehouses located at strategic geographical locations in the country. These stocks will be utilised in the affected provinces under the Emergency Appeal. In case of large influx, PRCS will utilize the existing stock of items available in warehouses, which will enable PRCS to quickly dispatch the required items on ground with the stock to be replenished.

Recognising the memorandum of understanding (MOU) of 13 August 2021 between **Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST)** and the border troops of Tajikistan, IFRC and RCST have allocated resources to construct IRCs across specific border locations between Afghanistan and Tajikistan, as immediate response points. RCST requested formal confirmation from the Tajik authorities authorising access to land at the Panji Poyon border crossing by 31 March 2022, confirming the role of RCST. No confirmation was received, so IFRC and RCST met with border troops on 14 April to inform them that the Operational Strategy and Plan of Action would be revised.

In this context it was decided that IFRC and RCST are no longer able to support the construction and management of IRCs on the border with Afghanistan and they will instead focus on humanitarian priorities such as: access to food; basic household items; primary health care; first aid and psychosocial support; support for identification and referral for protection for Afghan refugees in the country (which stand at 7,636 refugees and 2,072 asylum seekers³); support for vulnerable communities along the border; preparedness activities in anticipation of a potential influx of more refugees/asylum seekers; and emergency response.

Considering that the border remains closed and that the role of the RCST has changed, this Operational Strategy is being revised accordingly. The number of people to be assisted has also been adjusted to better reflect the situation in the country. Likely scenarios are the following: "Scenario 0", which expects a small number of refugees and asylum seekers (500 - 1,000) to be registered in Tajikistan during 2021 and 2022, and Tajikistan keeping the border closed; and "Scenario 1", which foresees up to 5,000 refugees and asylum seekers to be registered in the respective period with Tajik authorities opting for a "closed/open" (case-by-case) status at the border.

After the end of the Emergency Appeal, response and preparedness activities will continue under the IFRC 2023 country plans for Iran, Pakistan and Tajikistan. These country plans will take a holistic view of ongoing emergency responses and longer-term programming tailored to the needs in each of the countries, as well as a Federation-wide view of the country action. This process aims to streamline activities under one plan while still ensuring that the needs of those affected by the crisis are met.

³ Based on MOI data, May 2022.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT



The situation in Afghanistan remains precarious and uncertain close to one year after the change of leadership in August 2021, as multiple political, socio-economic, climate-related and humanitarian shocks reverberate across the country.

In the short term, a sudden major increase in cross-border population movement affecting Afghanistan's neighbours remains unlikely. However, analysis indicates that outflow of Afghans to neighbouring countries could increase if drivers of people movement persist. The drivers include a combination of increasing internal mobility due to lack of access to basic services, food insecurity, economic hardship and limitations relating to safer pathways for people to move to other countries.

Based on past trends, Iran and Pakistan would be the likely preferred initial destinations. Given this likelihood, preparedness and response activities in neighbouring countries continue to be prioritised through this Regional Emergency Appeal.

Iran

Nearly half-a-million Afghans have crossed into Iran since 2021 and 34,398 who arrived between 1 January 2021 and 5 March 2022 have approached UNHCR requesting assistance and protection.

Access to Iran's territory remains limited to Afghan passport holders with visas, although the Iranian authorities report that many of those who crossed into the country did so without documentation. An increase in security measures at unofficial border crossing points, as well as the resumption of visa issuance at the Iranian embassy in Kabul, has led to a decrease in the proportion of irregular arrivals and a decrease in the proportion of people who reported using smugglers to enter. According to UNHCR, most new arrivals are families, as opposed to single males. It is understood that most settle in suburbs upon their arrival, as they are not able to afford rent in urban areas.⁴ Once settled they often take up work as day labourers, which is usually tolerated by the authorities.

Most population movements from Afghanistan are mainly from Hazara and Tajik communities, coming from the eight provinces/locations of Herat, Balkh, Kunduz, Parwan, Baghlan, Nimruz, Ghazni and Faryab.

Pakistan

According to UNHCR, there are currently an estimated 3 million Afghans in Pakistan, including both refugees and unregistered and/or undocumented individuals, and nearly 117,547 new arrivals have crossed into the country since the beginning of 2021.⁵

Currently, entry in Pakistan is limited to Torkham border crossing and to those with valid passports and visas. Children under the age of eight can now cross through Torkham without passports or visas, and up to 100 undocumented Afghan medical patients are permitted to enter each day. At Chamam border, entry is restricted to passport holders with valid visas, Afghan ID card (*tazkira*) holders from Kandahar province and persons with serious medical conditions.

The overall refugee situation has placed a heavy burden on Pakistan's infrastructure and public service delivery systems. Access to healthcare is limited, especially for Afghan nationals living in the country, including refugees, Afghan citizen cardholders and new arrivals. Weak health infrastructure and surveillance systems, poor hygiene

⁴ UNHCR Iran Situation Update, March 2022.

⁵ As of January 2022.

practices and community scepticism toward public health campaigns have contributed to an increase in disease outbreaks.

Tajikistan

The officially registered number of new arrivals in 2021 was 3,014 per the Tajik Ministry of Internal Affairs.

In the beginning of the second quarter of 2021, Tajikistan observed a slight increase in arrivals across the border. This rapidly increased after the formal announcement of US troop withdrawals from Afghanistan in mid-August 2021, raising the risk of an increasing influx of refugees.

Tajik Government policy guided the planning for potentially receiving a controlled number of additional refugees, and in the course of 2021 the total number of refugees and asylum seekers notably increased, reaching over 10,000 according to UNHCR data.

In Tajikistan, Afghan refugees and asylum seekers are hosted in seven pre-defined locations, Dushanbe city, Khalton province, Hisor district, Rudaki district, Sharihnava district, Sughd province and Vahdat district, with residing Afghan populations.

Severity of humanitarian conditions

In this crisis, drought is a major push factor for cross-border displacement and Iran and Tajikistan are likely to be more at risk of receiving high numbers of asylum seekers and migrants.

Iran and Tajikistan are in a precarious situation, with up to 7 million people living in IPC phase 3+ drought affected areas in nearby Afghan provinces. Conversely, provinces bordering Pakistan are hosting the highest number of people in IPC phase 3 (Crisis) and above. However, most of them are living in areas that are not affected by the drought.

As of the peak of the lean season, from the end of winter to the beginning of spring, the food security situation continues worsening: 95 per cent of people in Afghanistan are facing insufficient food supplies. This is a 14-per cent increase over the period before August 2021, after the end of the Taliban offensive.⁶

The Ukraine crisis is aggravating the situation as well and markets are recording surges in prices of key commodities all over the country. Prices were already 40 per cent higher in 2022 than in 2021, and analysts expect them to increase further in the coming months. In February 2022 wheat flour prices in Kabul were 81 per cent *above* the five-year average. And this is aggravated by growing concerns over food shortages due to seasonal factors such as snowfall, overall decrease in demand, price surges as well as weak banking systems and weak financial services.

Iran

The priority needs for new arrivals from Afghanistan are: access to shelter for those who will be staying in planned government settlements; in-kind items; access to primary health care; and access to WASH services and goods.

Population movement combined with severe drought in both Afghanistan and Iran, as well as the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, are exacerbating refugees' needs while a lack of resources continues to affect aid. The population on the move is facing increased risk of COVID-19 mainly because they reside in overcrowded host settings that lack proper hygiene facilities or access to safe water.

IRCS has identified the needs of undocumented arrivals from Afghanistan in the provinces of Khorasan Razavi, Sistan-u-Baluchestan and South Khorasan, as well as Kerman.

Pakistan

Priority needs for new arrivals from Afghanistan are: access to primary health care; access to WASH; access to other goods; and protection services, including legal assistance.

⁶ FEWSNET, Key Message Update, March 2022.

Afghans living in Pakistan have different types of documentation according to the different levels of access to services. In addition to the 1.3 million Proof of Registration (POR) and UNHCR card holders, there are more than 840,000 Afghan citizen card holders (ACC). Those with an ACC are entitled to stay in Pakistan but they have limited access to UNHCR services or assistance. This group largely remains under the radar and misses out on systematic assistance. Their humanitarian conditions are aggravated by COVID-19 and other current crises. Moreover, they have difficulty accessing essential services including clean drinking water, health services, education, legal services and livelihoods.

Tajikistan

In Tajikistan, priority needs for new arrivals from Afghanistan are access to food, access to basic household items, primary health care (including first aid) and access to protection services and psychosocial support.

In the case of a significant increase of Afghans crossing the border into Tajikistan, priority needs are likely to include emergency shelter and access to water, and WASH services. For target groups, special attention would need to be paid to the needs of women and children.

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS)

IRCS has over 10,000 staff and some 2 million volunteers, organised into the Youth Organisation, the Volunteers Organisation and the Relief & Rescue Organisation. Staff and volunteers from IRCS have historically been, and continue to be, at the frontlines supporting people on the move and responding to compounding emergencies. According to the IRCS preparedness plan, around 18,000 volunteers and staff are involved in operations providing humanitarian services. Since escalation of the current crisis, IRCS has hosted many Afghans in makeshift camps for the past several months.

IRCS has a strong auxiliary link to the public authorities as well and is mandated under the Law on Emergency Operations to conduct search and rescue activities and relief services, and to provide Emergency Shelter, and has the mandate to establish and manage camps. It is also responsible for raising public awareness on disasters, including through educational activities. IRCS is ultimately the main responder to the mass influx of people in all crises/disasters according to the national mandate given the organisation.

In this crisis, IRCS is taking the lead in coordinating the operation through its Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) at the HQ and branch levels and is in contact with the central authorities in Tehran, humanitarian actors and local stakeholders, to coordinate their operations and manage dignified basic assistance delivery in a professional way.

Since the first refugees began arriving from Afghanistan, IRCS has been providing basic humanitarian services to them, and to those who have returned to their home country, in accordance with the proposed plan. In addition, it has provided medical services and has addressed the medical needs of irregular Afghan migrants who have entered Iran. IRCS had screened 713,277 internally displaced people (IDPs) and travellers for COVID at the country's land, air and sea borders, for example. It has performed 83,600 regular PCR tests and 110,712 rapid PCR tests; a total of 213 people infected with COVID were discovered and quarantined.

Overview of IRCS's ongoing response:

- Establishment of three emergency settlements on the eastern border, for a total of 18,000 people (6,000 families).
- Distribution of 5,400 food parcels to refugees in Kerman, Khorasan Razavi and Sistan-u-Baluchestan border areas; 1,500 food parcels in marginalised areas of Mashhad and Khorasan Razavi; and 500 food packs in the south of Kerman province, as well as 5,000 face masks and 2,700 units of disinfectant.
- Distribution of 1,200 World Food Programme (WFP) food parcels in temporary camps along the Afghan border.
- Distribution of 31,115 training brochures on health issues along the Sistan-u-Baluchestan border.
- Administering 22,619 PCR tests and quarantining 588 positive COVID cases in Sistan-u-Baluchestan, as well as providing services in Restoring Family Links (RFL) to refugees.
- Vaccination against COVID for 112,000 Afghan nationals in Sistan-u-Baluchestan province.
- Vaccination of 125,000 refugees in Iran's eastern provinces.
- 400 tents distributed.

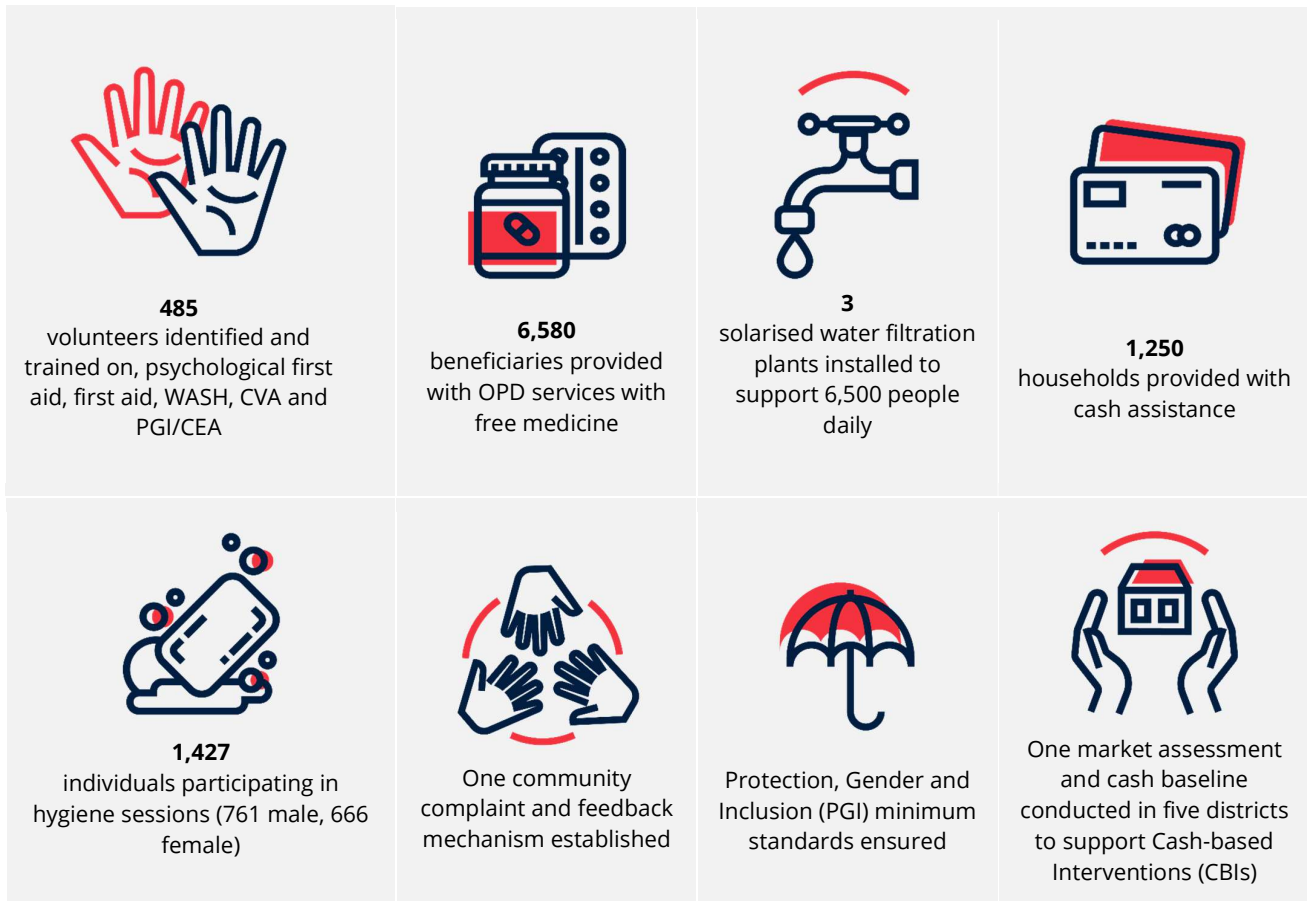
Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS)

Founded in 1947, Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) is the leading humanitarian organisation in the country. As an auxiliary to the public authorities, its core areas of focus are: disaster management; healthy and safe living; climate change adaptation and resilience; youth and volunteering; and organisational development. With headquarters in Islamabad, seven provincial/state branches and 60 district branches, PRCS has a roster of active volunteers with the capacity to be deployed for rapid response at national, provincial and district levels in all affected areas, utilising their expertise. It has a strong portfolio of implementing long-term programming and of responding to disasters and health emergencies.

With its unique geographical positioning in all provinces, auxiliary status and expertise in health and emergency response, PRCS is a key actor in the country. As this response is being implemented in districts where PRCS branches already exist or are under the supervision of the provincial branches, PRCS has the basic HR structure, past experience, systems and rapport building in place to further build on. All branches have already engaged in capacity building to further train their volunteers to be deployed in the field, and except for Chitral, are already implementing RFL activities and community-based risk education (CBRE), engaging with the existing migrant and displaced population in the area inclusive of the host communities.

In Quetta, North Waziristan and Killa Abdullah, PRCS is already implementing primary healthcare programming through basic primary healthcare facilities, one in Quetta, one in North Waziristan and ten in Killa Abdullah, including providing routine immunisation coverage and community outreach initiatives within its catchment population and beyond. The nationwide COVID-19 response is also ongoing with activities planned in both responses to complement efforts to address both concurrent emergencies, while maximising resources and coverage. Best practices and lessons learned will be adapted for thematic interventions with needs assessments and additional analysis for target districts to be exchangeable.

Key achievements August 2021 to April 2022:



Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan

RCST serves as an auxiliary to the public authorities and carries out its humanitarian activities to reduce the vulnerability of people in need through its headquarters (HQ), 4 regional branches, 64 district branches and approximately 300 functioning primary organisations. It has approximately 149 staff, 52 based in HQ, and 8,000 volunteers. The Organisation has a robust legal base, including a government charter that recognises the role and responsibilities of RCST, plus the weight of the "Law on the Protection of the Emblem".

RCST responds to several emergencies each year, which are typically limited in size and scale. Examples include mudslides, flooding, earthquakes, cross border conflict and heat waves. It has good storage capacity at the central and regional levels, as well as a long-term agreement with transport companies. However, capacity of warehouses is mainly configured to respond to small-scale natural disasters. German Red Cross has also supported RCST with construction of a new storage facility in the central warehouse located in Dushanbe, and by expanding existing storage facilities at the Bokhtar regional branch. Storage capacity at regional and district branches along the border will also be reassessed to increase contingency stock, which is crucial for National Society readiness in the event of an influx, including populations affected by other emerging crises particularly in South Tajikistan.

Overview of RCST's Achievements

- A total of 80 Afghan refugees who were stranded in Sharitus Island were assisted by RCST with emergency shelter response including Shelter and household items, WASH and primary health care needs.
- A total of 16 technical site assessments were conducted jointly with the key stakeholders in country in preparation to the potential refugee influx.
- Based on the in-country coordination and initial assessments 425 family tents were pre-positioned in RCST central warehouse.
- RCST supported approximately 2,454 people with hygiene kits – 74 people in Hisor temporary shelter and 80 people in Sharitus island response were supported from emergency appeal and 300 families in

Vahdat (approx. 1,500 people), 110 families in Rudaki (approx. 550 people), 50 families in Jabbor Rasulov (approx. 250 people) were supported from outside the appeal.

- A total of 710 Hygiene family kits pre-positioned in RCST central warehouse.
- 710 Shelter NFIs sets (mattress, pillow, blankets, bed linen set) for 3,500 people pre-positioned in the RCST central warehouse.
- RCST supported a total of approximately 1,404 Afghan refugees in country with food parcels. 74 refugees supported in Almosy temporary shelter, 80 in Sharitus island response along the Panj river border and almost 1250 refugees living in Vahdat host community which was supported by contribution outside the emergency appeal.
- RCST also covered 4,000 people in host community of Vahdat with food distribution, the distribution was supported by the emergency appeal team and the contribution was from outside the appeal.
- RCST trained a total of 32 volunteers and staffs on various areas of First Aid, community health promotion, MHPSS, epidemic control and Community based surveillance (CBS).
- RCST with the support from IFRC trained 25 staff and volunteers on Humanitarian Shelter response as well as PGI

Other Red Crescent Societies in Central Asia

Both Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent Societies have well established cash and voucher assistance (CVA) mechanisms in place with capacity for rapid humanitarian response. At the stakeholder level, both national societies are in a strong position to coordinate and implement humanitarian operations. Ongoing cooperation with UNHCR for refugee assistance is an added value too, to cover the gaps and address the needs of Afghans in these countries who are directly impacted by the crisis.

1.2 Capacity and response at the national level

Iran

BAFIA, which is under the Ministry of Interior, is the primary coordinating body on behalf of the Government and is responsible for overseeing both local and international responses. 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 emergency response would depend on their operational capacity as well as government approval. IRCS will benefit from 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.

Although the number of people crossing the border and seeking support from IRCS cannot be fully projected, it expects to assist 120,000 displaced persons throughout 2022 according to a contingency plan developed in coordination with Movement partners. IRCS has submitted to BAFIA a nine-month response plan to support 150,000 people (30,000 households). This plan was presented on 1 August 2021 at a national donor conference attended by all heads of mission including from the UN Resident Coordinator's Office/UNOCHA, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, Norwegian Refugee Council, MSF, IFRC, ICRC and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Pakistan

In Pakistan, the main actors involved in the response are the Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees (CAR), district administrations, provincial disaster management authorities (PDMAs), UN agencies, NGOs and INGOs. They are actively monitoring the situation along the border. PRCS is in close contact with those stakeholders on the evolving situation and is a part of refugee protection working groups at both the country level and the provincial level. PRCS's added value/expertise is in emergency response and first aid, and it has been agreed with other actors that PRCS would take the lead in the proposed interventions. Ongoing preparedness activities being implemented consist of building the capacity of PRCS staff and volunteers to strengthen their coordination with stakeholders as well as of prepositioning essential household items as part of preparedness efforts.

Yet despite 40 years of accepting refugees, the Government of Pakistan still does not have a national policy on this and is currently operating on ad hoc basis. The only law regarding refugees is the "Foreigners Act" of 1946,

which deals with migrants crossing illegally, while Afghan refugees *are* recognised by the Government and provided proof of registration cards.

This absence of a domestic law is creating hurdles for refugees, and they are usually subject to police harassment and limited access to essential services.

Tajikistan

The Ministry of Internal Affairs (MOI), with its dedicated department and resources for refugee case management and coordination, is the responsible national line ministry for humanitarian and legal assistance to refugees and asylum seekers in country. The Government's national emergency response plan⁷ integrates the capacities and resources of different government and national organisations, including mandated civil society for a collective emergency response.

RCST is a member of the national Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT), as well as a member of the Government task force on response to emergencies and security issues at the sub-regional, regional and central levels. It has a mandate to respond to emergencies and is closely monitoring the situation along the Afghan-Tajik border. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) between RCST and border troops under the Committee for National Security of Tajikistan was signed in August 2021 to access border areas including IRCs and provide humanitarian assistance to affected people in border areas. The Organisation cooperates with the state system comprised of the Ministry of Health (MOH), the Committee for Emergency Situations (COES) MOI, and their substructures, coordinating with respective ministries that correspond to the population movement response plan.

Kyrgyzstan

In Kyrgyzstan, the National Society, RCSK, maintains close cooperation with the authorities, including the Ministry of Emergency Situations, in strategizing on preparedness and response for an anticipated arrival of ethnic Kyrgyz from Afghanistan at risk under the ongoing conflict and migrating to neighbouring countries. With support from IFRC, RCSK will play a key role in coordination and strategic development of a response.

2. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC membership

Iran

IFRC has had a presence in Iran since 1991 and has been providing technical support in capacity building initiatives and supporting IRCS in disaster management, shelter, disaster law, youth and volunteers, as well as health. It will support the operational plan of IRCS, which includes the provision of food items, safe drinking water and health services through the deployment of IFRC Disaster Management Tools. There are no Participating National Societies (PNSs) present in the country, however IRCS has a memorandum of understanding with the German Red Cross on search and rescue sniffer dogs and peer-to-peer exchange. Movement partners IFRC, IRCS and ICRC regularly meet in Iran to coordinate the response and agree on additional support needed. At the technical level, IRCS, ICRC and IFRC communicate to improve coordination and identify potential areas of support for the IRCS response, as well as to conduct joint assessments/visits as the operational response progresses.

Pakistan

An IFRC Pakistan country delegation and IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) are directly providing technical support to PRCS. With the support of IFRC, PRCS is coordinating with German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent in country and sharing updates on the response. This engagement also helps to identify whenever there is a possibility of providing additional bilateral support to PRCS if there are any gaps in preparedness and response efforts, especially in geographical areas that those partners already support.

⁷ Including a draft contingency plan for population influx.

Tajikistan/Central Asia

As part of the Country Cluster Delegation for Central Asia, IFRC has a country team based in Dushanbe composed of an operations manager, a finance and administration manager and a driver. It has also been processing the deployment of five Rapid Response profiles, including logistics/procurement officer, shelter delegate, security delegate and two operations managers. These positions are supported by the membership, including the American Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross in order to assist RCST.

RCST has also been implementing joint programmes with Movement partners in country including IFRC, ICRC and German Red Cross on different thematic areas. Currently Finnish Red Cross, Chinese Red Cross, Italian Red Cross and Red Crescent Society of Emirates (RCSE) have active, ongoing bilateral cooperation complementing RCSTs humanitarian activities. RCST has also received regular support for humanitarian assistance from Qatar, Kuwait, Turkey, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia Red Crescent Societies. In the country, RCST, IFRC and ICRC hold meetings involving movement partners present to share updates and coordinate actions.

ICRC

ICRC has a delegation based in Tehran with a number of humanitarian activities in cooperation with IRCS. Within the framework of the strategic plan, ICRC will support the IRCS in responding to the crisis. ICRC is present in Pakistan as well and is providing support to PRCS in relevant areas in the ICRC mandate, such as first aid, RFL, CBRE and communications. Regular Movement coordination meetings are ongoing, per the existing Movement Cooperation Agreement, ensuring a coordinated approach to support PRCS in their preparedness, readiness and response efforts for possible population movement alongside the concurrent COVID-19 emergency.

ICRC started working in Tajikistan in 1992 and opened a delegation in Dushanbe in January 1993. On 14 June 2003, a headquarters agreement was signed between the Government of Tajikistan and ICRC. Since then, ICRC Tajikistan has been providing support with medical equipment and training for trauma care/surgeries for wounds to government health facilities in border areas. Currently it is supporting these health facilities with refrigerators for storage of COVID-19 vaccines. ICRC is also currently cooperating with RCST on International Humanitarian Law (IHL), emergency preparedness and response, mine risk education and RFL.

2.2 International humanitarian stakeholder capacity and response

Iran

The Iranian Red Crescent Society organised a national coordination meeting with BAFIA, international NGOs including UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, Relief International, MSF and Norwegian Refugee Council, with attendance by IFRC and ICRC representatives. This meeting addressed issues such as shelter and relief assistance, priority lifesaving health, nutrition, education, WASH, social protection and child protection, including gender-based violence and risk mitigation services, all of which form these organisations' ongoing response. UNHCR also launched its [2022 Regional Response Plan](#) (RRP) in January 2022, targeting 2.2 million people of concern in Iran, including Afghans and host communities. Other organisations have revised their plans to assist any new arrivals seeking refuge in Iran.

Pakistan

Pakistan's disaster management and coordination effort is led by the National Disaster Management Authority at the national level, by provincial disaster management authorities at the provincial level and by District Disaster Management Units (DDMUs) at the district level. In addition to UNHCR, IOM and WFP, which are active and working with local partners, other INGOs are also present. Close coordination with UNHCR and CAR is ongoing, including monitoring the situation in country and in Afghanistan, ensuring that activities are complementary to other efforts. While the different organisations are coordinating with Government authorities, no specific roles have been assigned or agreed upon yet, in line with the Government's approach.

Tajikistan

The humanitarian community under the refugee coordination structure of UNHCR is committed to supporting planning and preparedness for a potential mass influx of Afghan refugees into Tajikistan. However, current

humanitarian capacities in country to respond to such an influx are limited. On a regular basis inter-agency and inter-sectoral meetings are held on specific topics. Sectorial meetings are conducted on an ad hoc basis based on need.

United Nations agencies and development partners have also been exploring opportunities for CVA during emergencies in Tajikistan, and there is a need for a coordinated approach among all actors to achieve this. The UN Country Team in Tajikistan has thus initiated a Cash working Group (CWG) providing an interagency forum for coordination, for agencies to collaborate, harmonise and address key issues related to cash programming.

3. Gaps in the response

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

Following field assessments in Iran, IRCS has identified the needs at refugee camps in the provinces of Khorasan Razavi, Sistan-u-Baluchestan, South Khorasan and Kerman. Those needs are for WASH, primarily related to latrines and showers, as well as general hygiene. The IRCS response is focused on the distribution of hygiene items and hygiene promotion, while other local actors are involved in delivering long-term WASH infrastructure.

The host communities are also vulnerable, and Kerman is suffering from drought, so resources are scarce, hence if aid goes there it needs to be balanced. In addition, IRCS is preparing two specific scenarios in Kerman for a multi-sector response (WASH/NFIs/Food/Health), and in case camps become overcrowded, aid will be provided in camps plus host communities. The same support will be provided outside of camps, in the second anticipated action.

Helal Houses, community structures that are always on the front lines of any crisis, need strengthening preparedness as well, and through this revised appeal there is an attempt to strengthen their capacity. The Afghan population is in direct contact with *Helal* houses, and if they remain in urban, semi-urban, rural and semi-rural areas, these houses can be important service delivery entities in those scenarios. As a result, they will receive equipment, training and capacity building in this revision.

Afghans in Pakistan, especially those who are unregistered, lack access to legal services, education and shelter, limited access to healthcare services and comparatively low health literacy. These people have difficulty accessing essential services, including clean drinking water, health, education, legal remedies and livelihoods. COVID-19 has further exacerbated these challenges and the severity of the needs of the most vulnerable among the displaced populations. Access to healthcare is limited, especially for Afghan nationals living in Pakistan, including refugees, Afghan citizen card holders and new arrivals. Weak health infrastructure and surveillance systems, poor hygiene practices and community scepticism toward public health campaigns have contributed to an increase in disease outbreaks as well. Children also lack access to routine immunisation against vaccine preventable diseases (VPDs), including polio, which is currently circulating in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Considering the current government stance and absence of a legal framework, it is a challenge to reach out to the undocumented groups with direct assistance, however. And these people are reluctant to reveal their legal status or to reach out for assistance due to fear of deportation.

Beside the Afghan population in Pakistan, the host communities themselves are vulnerable and require support in terms of food security, livelihoods and basic needs, as well as health care services and WASH, in order to cope with the increased pressure on already-weak services by incoming migrants.

In Tajikistan and Central Asia, the following groups, and needs, are currently not covered by any other humanitarian actors:

- undocumented Afghan refugees in Tajikistan and other Central Asian countries
- people living along the Tajik-Afghan border who are vulnerable to conflicts; identified needs for protection, gender and inclusion (PGI); community engagement and accountability (CEA); and community-based surveillance (CBS) at the community level
- needs of the broader Afghan population stuck in other Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan)
- ethnic Central Asian population traditionally living in Afghanistan, affected by the conflict and socio-economic situation, forced to flee Afghanistan, require basic humanitarian assistance
- needs of people living in hard-to-reach areas across the border in Afghanistan, who could potentially be reached from the Tajikistan side

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

Lack of updated documentation on people crossing borders

Iranian authorities report that some 500,000 Afghans have crossed into Iran since early 2021. However, many are not registered and have not been screened. As a result, their exact locations are unknown and are not updated in any database; only 34,000 people have requested screening from UNHCR.

BAFIA has established a scheme as well for voluntary registration of Afghans who arrived in Iran following the crisis, with a deadline to register for temporary residency of 7 June 2022, and those who refuse to participate risk being deported. Any possible shift in government policy on this would also significantly impact the operation in the different countries.

Security along the borders

The Tajik side of the border and surrounding areas has started to experience some clashes between forces in some locations. This 1,400km border is porous, with certain mountain areas with few physical barriers, such as in the narrow Panj River, upstream in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) province, where migrants use rope and inner tubes to cross. Sporadic conflict along some border districts can also have a limiting effect and make population movements less likely.

Ultimately the security situation in most of the target areas in Pakistan is stable and some disturbances across the border from some areas do not usually spill over onto the Pakistan side. The North Waziristan district is one area that does remain unstable, though, due to the presence militants and sporadic incidents targeted toward security forces.

Extreme weather conditions

In Pakistan, all target districts experience extremely cold weather in winter starting in October and affecting the planned interventions. Currently Pakistan is facing extreme heat waves, which further affect the health, livelihood and food insecurity situation, but do not directly impact implementation.

Iran too faces a range of environmental challenges from high temperatures, pollution, flooding and vanishing lakes, and IRCS reports that 29 of 31 provinces have been severely affected by drought. A DREF has been released to support the initial drought response efforts of IRCS followed by an [Emergency Appeal](#) targeting 800,000 people in the seven most affected provinces.

Specific operational constraints in Tajikistan

- Building trust with border troops to keep flexible access to border areas to be ready to scale up activities in case of sudden large population movements.
- Unclear policy to green light land access to RCST to set up initial reception centres in order to limit influx.
- The need to provide multi-purpose cash assistance to permanent and temporary refugees with or without registration is challenged by banking and security regulations in the country; the process to reach an official service agreement with a financial service provider is ongoing, but it is long and complex.

- Rapidly changing context and scenarios, including deterioration of the domestic economy due to the Ukrainian conflict.

Federation-wide approach

Consistent with the priority given to membership coordination in the Agenda for Renewal, the IFRC Secretariat continues to strengthen its coordination with membership at both strategic and operational levels as a priority. The Operational Strategy is part of a Federation-wide framework on membership coordination, based on the response priorities of the Operating National Society, and in consultation with all Federation members contributing to the response, leveraging the capacities of all partners to maximise the collective humanitarian impact and ensure linkages between all response activities.

The approach reflected in this Operational Strategy includes:

- a Federation-wide funding ask to ensure linkages between all response activities, both multilateral and bilateral, and activities funded domestically by National Societies, and to assist in leveraging the capacities of all members of the Federation in the country to maximise the collective humanitarian impact; and
- close coordination and communication amongst the operating National Societies and IFRC teams in Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan as well as Afghanistan.

With support from the IFRC country cluster office in Central Asia, RCST has also signed a cooperation agreement with other Central Asian National Societies for exchange of Disaster Management (DM) resources and activities. Currently IFRC offices in Tajikistan and Afghanistan, as well as Pakistan and Afghanistan, are coordinating with their respective national societies to engage in/renew the cooperation agreement between the two national societies for potential cross-border cooperation complementing the emergency appeals for Afghanistan and for regional population movement under a Federation-wide approach.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Vision

This Revised Appeal aims to support preparedness and priority humanitarian response for population movement from Afghanistan to the region neighbouring Afghanistan, focusing on Tajikistan and potentially other countries in Central Asia as well as Iran and Pakistan. This includes a focus on the response capacity and readiness of National Societies and host communities, particularly in the countries likely to be most affected by population movement. The Appeal covers the period from September 2021 to December 2022.

- In Iran the overall operational objective under the Emergency Appeal is to prepare for/respond to 37,500 Afghan nationals (7,500 households) as well as 30,000 people from the host communities with emergency shelter, catering to basic needs including food and non-food items, Health and WASH services (partial contribution to IRCS plan).
- In Pakistan, PRCS is targeting 70,500 people (Afghan nationals in Pakistan and host communities) in five target districts of Pakistan, including Killa Abdullah, Quetta, Khyber, North Waziristan and Chitral, with improved access to basic health, WASH, livelihoods and protection services through the provision of direct service delivery, awareness raising and in-kind support.
- In Tajikistan/Central Asia, RCST will target the 20,000 most vulnerable Afghan refugees and asylum seekers as well as host community members in Tajikistan and other Central Asian countries, including those communities in the border areas of South Tajikistan that are vulnerable to border conflicts, or are exposed to natural disasters or population influx, with cash assistance, health (including CBS), PGI and CEA, among others.

After the end of the Emergency Appeal, response and preparedness activities will continue under the IFRC Country Plans in 2023 for Iran, Pakistan and Tajikistan. IFRC 2023 Country Plans will take a holistic view of ongoing emergency responses and longer-term programming tailored to the needs in each of the countries, as well as a Federation-wide view of the country action. This process aims to streamline activities under one plan while still ensuring that the needs of those affected by the crisis are met.

Anticipated climate related risks and adjustments in operations

On the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative index, Iran ranks 78th and is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Temperatures are already 1°C warmer than it used to be, and under climate change temperatures are projected to increase 5°C by 2100.

Precipitation is also expected to *decrease* by 35 per cent in the next decade. Extreme rainfall events are expected to increase in intensity and frequency, however, leading to floods and landslides, which are already occurring in the country, leading to the displacement of thousands of people. Iran ranked fourth in 2019 among countries most at risk of depleting their water supply, mainly because 90 per cent of Iran's water is used for agricultural purposes. Climate change will exacerbate this as well, mainly affecting the agricultural sector. This in turn will affect livelihoods, incomes and food security, and will cause an increase in food prices and a decrease in household expenditure.

IRCS has also launched a second Emergency Appeal complementary to this operation, responding to the needs of drought-affected populations. And as climate-change-triggered droughts have put new pressure on natural resources they have also put pressure on social support networks. This is exacerbated as well by an economic crisis, which compromises livelihoods and food security.

Simulation Theme Park initiative is directly connected to Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) efforts. The triggers are climate change bringing frequent flash floods, sandstorms and water scarcity (droughts progression). Hence the huge project of simulation Theme Park will get some contribution from this appeal to flourish. Relief bases of IRCS along with Helal houses will get some search rescue equipment as well. Rationale being that magnitude/frequency of climate driven disasters need enhanced stocks and equipment's.

Pakistan is highly vulnerable to climate stressors such as extreme heat, droughts and sea level rise, and the country's changing precipitation patterns have led to landslides and floods, although Pakistan has taken strides in compelling government entities to formulate policy on overseeing the challenges of climate change. A dedicated Ministry of Climate Change (MOCC) was set up in April 2012, and Pakistan's National Climate Change Policy 2012 constitutes the main document influencing policy. Approved by the Federal Cabinet in 2012, it was formally launched by the Ministry of Climate Change in early 2013.

PRCS includes activities on climate risk reduction in this Operation as well, for the promotion of social cohesion and mutual benefit of host and migrant communities, mitigating the risk of further displacement in targeted areas. The activities include planting drives, climate awareness raising, installation of solar pumps and filtration plants, installation of waste bins and distribution of cloth bags in refugee/migrant areas. Along with adaptation measures, PRCS will be including activities to 'green' its offices and activities as well as build capacity of staff and volunteers.

The Tajik border with Afghanistan is prone to extreme weather conditions as well, including floods, mudslides, drought and heat waves, and this Operation considers these risks, and the overall contingency plan, in an integrated response.

Targeting

1. People to be assisted

Iran

The overall operational objective under this Appeal is to prepare for/respond to 37,500 Afghan nationals (7,500 households), as well as 30,000 people from the host communities, with emergency shelter, catering to basic needs including food and household items, health and WASH services (partial contribution to IRCS plan). IRCS is scaling up Livelihoods, Health, WASH, Disaster Risk Reduction, Migration, CEA, NSD and preparedness by adapting the shelter component.

The IRCS contingency plan was developed to cover a total of 150,000 people, intended to bolster the humanitarian community's preparedness and to help ensure timely and effective support to displaced populations. IRCS Relief & Rescue teams are being dispatched to border areas to set up camps for 150,000 refugees, as well as to provide emergency shelter, basic needs, food items, health and WASH services for at least nine months. The resources allocated to each of these provinces will be determined by the increase in the number of displaced people.

The affected communities are spread across the three provinces of Southern Khorasan, Sistan-u-Baluchestan and Khorasan Razavi, as well as the provinces of Yazd, Isfahan, Kerman, Fars, Semnan, Northern Khorasan and Golestan. Vulnerability of these populations has increased as a result of the influx of more than half-a-million refugees and asylum seekers in various urban areas.

Pakistan

According to an overview by UNHCR, as of 31 March 2022, 52.3 per cent of refugees were in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 24.5 per cent in Baluchistan, 14.4 per cent in Punjab and 5.6 per cent in Sindh, while 3 per cent were in the Federal Capital Territory and 1 per cent were in other locations. Pakistan hosts the third-highest number of people fleeing this conflict: approximately 1.3 million refugees hold a Proof of Registration card (POR), about 840,000 hold Afghan citizen cards, and up to 600,000 are undocumented. And with recent population movements the number of undocumented migrants is increasing daily. According to UNHCR, 117,547 more have crossed into Pakistan in recent weeks.

Afghan citizen card holders have largely remained under the radar and have thus missed out on systematic assistance, especially during the ongoing pandemic and latest events, which have compounded pre-existing vulnerabilities. PRCS will also make efforts to include those who have been interviewed by UNHCR at reception centres established in Peshawar, Islamabad and Quetta.

Since regime change in Afghanistan, there have also been an estimated 25,000 asylum applications and interviews conducted in Peshawar and Islamabad, while no data is available about interviews in Quetta. Although PRCS will consider all migrants regardless of their legal status in the country.

Tajikistan

Profile of Afghan refugees and asylum seekers in Tajikistan based on a World Bank Central Asia needs assessment:

- mostly families, with an average of five people;
- mostly young, under 40;
- 58 per cent Tajik ethnicity according to UNHCR, followed by Hazara (30 per cent) and Ismaili communities from border districts, and some Kyrgyz;
- Largely from Kabul, Panjshir and parts of the north-eastern and northern territories close to Tajikistan, often with existing commercial connections and knowledge of Farsi; and
- Many already have connections with Tajikistan or are able to survive through remittances.

Depending on the evolving situation, operations may not focus exclusively on these above-mentioned profiles of those crossing official border checkpoints (BCPs), however. There is also the need to address the existing caseload of permanent and temporary refugees concentrated in designated locations in Tajikistan and other Central Asian countries. IFRC and RCST will take opportunities to reach out to communities at risk of border conflicts and natural disasters in South Tajikistan with basic health services as well, PGI, CEA and CBS among

others. And to avoid duplication, targeting of recipient families will be done in coordination with MOI, stakeholders and the Afghan diaspora in the country. On cash assistance in this effort, criteria will be:

- is it a female headed household;
- is the household headed by elderly (age 60+);
- are pregnant women or lactating mothers present;
- are there children under five;
- are there more than five children under age 16;
- are there people with disabilities present; and
- are there people living with chronic diseases present.

RCST is currently targeting three communities along the South Tajikistan border that are most at risk of conflict and other evolving threats, including climate change, with basic health, (PGI), CEA and CBS.

2. Considerations for PGI and community engagement & accountability

Community engagement and accountability will be ensured throughout this process, starting from the needs assessment, where primary data is collected through direct interviews, to better understand the specific needs per the National Societies' scope of work. Language-appropriate feedback channels will be used to ensure that displaced people can express their opinions and responses to their respective Red Crescent societies in their own words, and get timely responses from the community. Surveys will also be conducted either as stand-alone assessments or as part of post-distribution monitoring, to collect community feedback. This feedback will then be responded to in a timely manner to close the loop. Community feedback will then be analysed to adjust programming.

In addition, National Societies will communicate potential risks to the community on COVID-19 by raising awareness. PRCS will engage communities through protection monitoring and profiling, to assess changes in the overall protection situation, by gathering information about the affected population, and will perform community level monitoring to understand trends and patterns.


This will include PGI, to ensure that all interventions are aligned with IFRC Minimum Standards for PGI in emergencies. For example, RCST will be coordinating with other actors to map and disseminate safe referral pathways for child protection and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention. All National Societies will also ensure that staff and volunteers deployed in the field will be briefed on the Code of Conduct, PGI and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) during various trainings. IFRC will thus provide technical backstopping and trainings for National Society staff and volunteers at headquarters and at the field level for integration of PGI and CEA across project implementation.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Female: 35.100		8,609,000 CHF
		Male: 42.900		Total target: 78.000
Objective:	The National Societies in Iran and Tajikistan will respond in a principled manner to the emergency shelter needs of refugees in the anticipated influx and will provide shelter and basic household items to affected families already in country.			

Priority actions:	<p>Iran</p> <p>IRCS has been mandated by government to respond to the emergency needs of the affected populations by providing emergency shelter and relief assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replenishment of shelters and household items <p>In the first 9 months of the Operation, IRCS replenished mobilised items to cover the needs of 37,500 people for 9 to 12 months, including tents (400), blankets (112,500), ground mats (30,000), heater-cookers (7,500), kitchen sets (8,000) and covering sheets (2.25 tonnes).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency shelter <p>Prior to the start of the response, and in anticipation of the Movement's joint contingency plan, IRCS assisted in the establishment of three camps, and has distributed all of their supplies to 18,000 households. And where the initial IFRC Emergency Appeal called for 7,500 tents, as time passed the influx did not limit itself to the established camps. As a result, IRCS dropped the 7,100 tents, which were replenished by another donor, and focused on improving other sectors instead. Although essential household items such as blankets, kitchen sets, plastic sheeting, ground mats and heater-cookers were kept in the plan.</p>
	<p>Tajikistan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repositioning of emergency shelters and shelter household items <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Repositioning emergency shelter units and household items at identified border districts for a rapid response (up to 4,000 families). ○ Capacity building on emergency response logistics for an overall effective response. • Training of staff and volunteers in humanitarian shelters in emergencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Basic trainings on emergency shelter response for RCST staff, volunteers and key emergency response stakeholders, including simulations (SIMEX). • Branch-level infrastructure development to strengthen emergency response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construction of branch facilities in identified border districts with high probability of population influx and exposure to natural disasters. ○ Rehabilitation of existing regional and branch facilities to enhance response capacity. • 4. Social infrastructure support to the host communities in Tajikistan where Afghan refugees and asylum seekers are living, to facilitate social integration at the community level.

	Livelihoods	Female: 49,995	3,372,000 CHF
		Male: 62,105	Total target: 112,000

Objective: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods and food security is provided to the most affected communities and capacity for livelihoods intervention is enhanced for National Societies in Tajikistan and Iran.

Priority actions:	<p>Iran</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute food packages to households to support the affected communities in the target provinces. <p>Distribute 72-hour food packages and one-month food parcels to 37,500 people.</p>
	<p>Tajikistan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid needs assessment conducted in the existing Afghan communities in Tajikistan to identify basic needs.

With support from IFRC, and in coordination with key stakeholders through its branches, RCST rolls out rapid needs assessment across existing Afghan population in Tajikistan to identify basic livelihood needs.

- **With technical support from IFRC, RCST identifies the most vulnerable among the existing Afghan population, for basic livelihood support.**

With technical support from IFRC, and in coordination with key stakeholders in country, RCST designs a rapid livelihood support intervention and identifies the most vulnerable.

- **Provision of immediate livelihood support**

The most vulnerable beneficiaries are provided with immediate livelihoods support potentially linked with one-off multi-purpose cash grants as an exit strategy. This activity aims to ensure social integration of impacted Afghan refugees in the host community.



Multi-purpose Cash

Female: **65,250**

2,994,000 CHF

Male: **79,750**

Total target: 74,500

Objective:

To support displaced populations to meet their basic needs in a way that maintains dignity and choice through provision of one-off multi-purpose cash assistance to families.

Priority Actions:

Pakistan


- Conduct continued assessment on livelihoods and emergency needs. Hold community meetings and consultations with the local authorities and set up beneficiary selection criteria.
- Provide CVA training to 100 volunteers and staff as well as conduct national-level training of trainers (TOTs) and training at the provincial level, on Red Rose and other digital data collection tools.
- Identify, verify and register target households according to criteria and prepare beneficiary lists.
- Identify financial service provider (FSP) and sign new framework agreement.
- Distribute one-time, multi-purpose cash assistance to 10,000 families and conduct post-distribution monitoring (PDM).
- Initiate discussion with key stakeholders for cash assistance for undocumented migrants and displaced populations.

Tajikistan

- Address the immediate and basic needs of 800 vulnerable Afghan refugee households in Tajikistan by providing one-off unconditional, multi-purpose cash assistance.
- Coordinate with key stakeholders and address the needs of 200 vulnerable Afghan refugee households impacted in other Central Asian countries potentially with provision of multipurpose, unconditional cash grants.
- Establish a community feedback mechanism to ensure that community members can provide their suggestions, concerns and questions. FAQs will be developed based on feedback trends, will be updated regularly and will be shared with volunteers.
- Ensure community participation and involvement: engage different community leaders, representatives and groups to help with planning, implementation and monitoring of multi-purpose cash activities.
- Explore possibilities of providing conditional cash assistance to support basic livelihood needs (see Livelihood sections).

HEALTH & CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

(MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT / COMMUNITY HEALTH)

	Health & Care <i>(Mental health and psychosocial support /community health/ medical services)</i>	Female: 49,320	2,075,066 CHF Total target: 110,000
		Male: 60,280	
Objective:	Health risks of targeted communities are reduced, and communities enjoy improved health and well-being.		
Priority actions:	<p>Iran</p> <p>Mental health and psychosocial support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and train volunteers and staff on psychosocial support (PSS) and psychological first aid (PFA). • Assess and evaluate the community's PSS needs and resources. • Provide PSS and PFA to affected population as well as to staff and volunteers. • Coordinate and establish referral pathways with relevant stakeholders. <p>Community health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and activate Community-based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) volunteers for emergency response, subject to camp influx. • Train CBHFA volunteers on health and hygiene promotion including epidemic response and pandemic preparedness and response. • Develop/adapt tools and materials in local language. <p>Medical services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide first aid at reception points and transit camps as needed. • Conduct detailed assessments to identify health needs and available facilities, in coordination with health authorities, subject to camp influx. • Identify a list of medicines, equipment and other items for basic health units (BHUs), for procurement and deployments to camps, to support Afghan populations and host communities, in coordination with health departments. <p>Pakistan</p> <p>Mental health and psychosocial support (PSS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and train volunteers in psychosocial support. • Provide PSS to affected population as well as to staff and volunteers. • Coordination and establishing referral pathways with relevant stakeholders. <p>Community Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In coordination with health authorities, identify health needs, number/type/location of medical service gaps. • Procure and distribute 50 first aid kits (10 per district) and conduct first aid training for 100 volunteers from the selected districts. • Rapid rollout of National Society training in epidemic control for volunteers (ECV). Identification and training of volunteers for ECV and integration into emergency response. • Community engagement and mobilisation for vaccination campaign (routine immunisation and COVID-19) and demand generation. • Health and hygiene promotion on the prevention and control of common communicable diseases such as malaria, acute watery diarrhoea, bloody diarrhoea, dermatitis and others. 		

- Reproduce and distribute information-education-communication (IEC) materials on community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness and health promotion, using social media and youth as agents of behaviour change (YABC)

Medical Services

Setting-up and running mobile health clinics in five target districts until the end of the Emergency Appeal, including procurement/replenishment of medicines and medical items by PRCS NHQ.

Tajikistan

Mental health and psychosocial support

- Provide mental health and psychosocial support to displaced and host communities including MHPSS training in emergencies for staff and volunteers.
- Coordinate and establish referral pathways with relevant stakeholders.

Community health

- Integrate CBS in regular health promotion activities carried out by RCST in the identified communities, including trainings.
- Development/adaptation of tools in local languages.
- Capacity building of staff and volunteers on health promotion and care in communities.

Medical services

- Conduct first aid training for staff and volunteers followed by community level services. At community level, equip identified points for basic emergency health assistance.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Female: **64,800**

2,551,000 CHF

Male: **79,200**

Total target: 144,000

Objective:

Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities through WASH intervention.

Priority actions:

Iran

- Conduct continuous assessments of hygiene needs and distribution of one-month hygiene kits.
- Distribute one-month hygiene kits.
- Implement hygiene promotion activities based on identified needs and include key COVID-19 prevention messages.
- Scale up infrastructure projects related to water supply and sanitation, taking into consideration sustainability of these projects.
- Install, maintain and repair water filtration plants or systems where needed
- Procurement of chemicals for water treatment and testing.
- Install solar water pumps for continuous water supply, with filtration.

Pakistan

- Technical training on WASH.
- Conduct initial assessment of the WASH situation in targeted communities and continuously monitor the situation.
- Repair and maintenance of water treatment plants.
- Provision of chemicals for water treatment and water testing.
- Provide safe water to 70,000 people in targeted communities through water trucking and deployment of water treatment plants.
- Provision of safe drinking water through installation of solarised water pumps and filtration plants to 6,500 individuals on a daily basis.


- Prepositioning of materials for 200 emergency latrines in case of heavy influx.
- Select design for toilets based on consultation with targeted communities, with consideration for cultural preference, safety, access for children and disabled, anal cleansing practices and national standards. Construct 250 pour-flush units in target households, in targeted districts.
- Develop a hygiene communication plan; train volunteers to implement activities from communication plan based on need.
- Distribute 10,000 hygiene kits sufficient for one month, to 70,000 people.
- Install solid waste segregation bins and waste bins in public.
- Conduct cleanliness campaigns with the support of the municipal corporation.

Tajikistan


- Distribute hygiene kits among Afghan refugees.
- Conduct hygiene promotion in schools and communities.
- Train RCST volunteers and staff on hygiene promotion, and train RCST on WASH in Emergencies.
- Build partnerships with key WASH agencies for a collaborative humanitarian response.

PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

(PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION, COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY, MIGRATION, RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RECOVERY)

	Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)	Female: 51,750	268,000 CHF
		Male: 63,250	Total target: 115,000
Objective:	PGI will be addressed throughout the response, particularly during the identification and assessment of beneficiary prioritisation, and identification of the different needs. Referral pathways for SGBV survivors will be ensured for a safe and secure environment for affected and vulnerable communities.		
Priority actions:	Pakistan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure minimum standards for PGI in Emergencies in needs assessment. • Support sector teams to include measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors (including people with disabilities) in their planning. • Use of minimum standards of PGI in Emergencies as a guide to support sector teams in ensuring PGI lens is applied to all activities adhering to dignity, access, participation and safety (DAPS) of all involved. • Develop referral pathways for SGBV survivors with government, NGOs and UNHCR, or any other UN agency. • Conduct training for sector teams/staff/volunteers on PGI, minimum standards, SGBV, child protection and existing referral pathways. • Sensitisation of host communities and displaced people in the target districts by volunteers, on basic PGI, minimum standards, SGBV, child protection and existing referral pathways. Specific preparedness actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalisation of PGI policy and rollout at national and provincial headquarters using a TOT methodology at both levels to ensure trickle down to districts and to orient future staff. 		


- Rollout of the IFRC minimum standards for PGI in emergencies at the national level, engaging provincial PGI focal points, as well to build capacity on applying a PGI lens across the different sectors.
 - Workshop on integrating minimum standards on PGI in existing emergency response tools.
- Tajikistan**
- Conduct trainings on PGI, child safeguarding, PSEA, code of conduct for HQ and regional NS staff and volunteers from branches across the border.
 - Coordinate and develop PGI standard operating procedures (SOPs) and pocket guides for volunteers, with a specific focus on protection.
 - In coordination with protection and SGBV, actors map and disseminate safe referral pathways on child protection and SGBV.
 - In coordination with clusters and other humanitarian actors, disseminate safeguarding pathways.

 Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA)	Female: 48,600		280,000 CHF
	Male: 59,400		Total target: 108,000

Objective: To ensure that National Societies are able to review all community-based activities from a CEA perspective and integrate CEA components throughout project design and implementation.

- Priority actions:**
- Iran**
- Carry out community engagement activities to promote healthy and safe behaviours in relation to the identified risks and vulnerabilities.
 - Sensitise IRCS international division on CEA.
 - Provide CEA training to all four provinces.
 - Integrate CEA for future activities.
 - Organise regional delegation resources for conducting CEA training in Tehran.
- Pakistan**
- Ensure community consultations during assessment to determine that community needs, and concerns are incorporated into the response.
 - Train staff and volunteers on the CEA approach and on integration in key interventions. Develop basic understanding on the use of feedback mechanisms and accountability to beneficiaries.
 - Cross-sectoral multi-channel feedback system (e.g., hotline, feedback boxes and face-to-face feedback) to monitor, address and act on community questions, suggestions, concerns, disclosure, and misinformation to adapt and improve operations.
 - Maintain feedback logs for analysis and informed decision-making during project timeframe.
 - Hold consultations with community committees and other stakeholders to promote informed implementation.
 - Develop community feedback and management SOPs for PRCS.
 - Develop survey to be carried out in the target communities to assess if their needs have been met.
- Tajikistan**


- IFRC provides technical support to RCST for review and integration of CEA priorities in action.
- RCST, with support from IFRC, facilitates CEA trainings and workshops for its staff and volunteers.
- RCST applies quality CEA approaches for its CVA and other proposed community-based interventions.
- Project based learning is recorded and shared by RCST.

	Migration	Female: 32,625	631,000 CHF
		Male: 39,875	Total target: 73,000

Objective: All activities under this preparedness and response appeal will be conducted in line with IFRC best practices on migration and displacement. This includes providing assistance and protection on a humanitarian basis irrespective of the status or category of migrants and displaced people.

- Priority actions:**
- Iran**
- Conduct a training for IRCS staff and volunteers on migration approaches and principles.
 - Provide assistance and protection related services in line with best practices and principles related to IFRC’s work on migration and displacement.
 - Organise or technically support migration and displacement related trainings/webinars based on National Societies’ needs.
 - Support peer-to-peer exchanges focused on sharing of best practices.
 - Support IRCS in developing a strategy or a position paper on IRCS’ approach to migration and displacement
- Pakistan**
- Hold an awareness session for staff and volunteers on Red Cross Red Crescent principles on migration and displacement, and on humanitarian diplomacy efforts.
 - Include migrants in the volunteers’ network.
 - Include M&D modules in volunteers’ orientation sessions.
 - One M&D training at headquarters level to understand the mandate and role of the Movement in M&D, and two trainings at branch level to understand the movement approach to migration, and the role of the National Societies.
 - Mapping of organisations and government services to be developed for all staff and volunteers in the field during population movements and put in place referral mechanisms for HSP to be established.
 - PRCS staff and volunteers trained on RFL in emergencies.
 - Population & Protection Mapping of migrants and Afghan refugees both in RVs and urban settlements using secondary data and/or primary sources, if required, to complement needs assessment, planning, interventions and HSP referrals in future.
 - Printing and dissemination of national assessments on migration and displacement among Movement, partners and other stakeholders.
 - Printing and dissemination of pocket guides/IEC materials for migrants and displaced persons on the services available, documentation procedures, helpline and hotline numbers etc.
 - Establishment of humanitarian service points; one each in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan.
 - Development of migration and displacement strategy.
 - Enhance Humanitarian Diplomacy on access to services for undocumented migrants.
 - Develop data collection and information management systems for humanitarian service points (HSPs) keeping in mind the need to analyse trends and early warning signs.


	<p>Tajikistan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRC facilitates meetings and lessons learnt workshop for Central Asian NSs and its leadership, with a focus on migration and displacement. • Training on migration for the Central Asian National Societies. • Immediate assistance to migrants and displaced populations with basic food supplies integrated with other relief assistance.
--	---

	Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	Female: 63,450	734,934 CHF
		Male: 77,550	Total target: 70,500


Objective:	<p>Communities and Red Cross Red Crescent staff and volunteers undertake urgent action to adapt to the evolving risks from climate and environmental crises.</p> <p>Tajikistan RCST's knowledge and capacity on disaster law is enhanced, and RCST establishes an effective emergency operation network with key stakeholders with shared responsibilities for emergency response in country.</p>
-------------------	--

Priority actions:	<p>Iran</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct trainings for community emergency response teams (CERT) through Red Crescent <i>Helal</i> Houses. • Procure response equipment for <i>Helal</i> houses. • Conduct community outreach/awareness raising sessions. • Procure relief and rescue equipment for relief bases in targeted provinces. • Awareness raising and capacity building on DRR at <i>Helal</i> Houses, for community emergency response teams, and on population movement response at <i>Helal</i> houses, including basic needs. <p>Pakistan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of PRCS staff and volunteers on climate change and environmental issues, and awareness raising sessions on climate change and environmental degradation for both communities and PRCS staff and volunteers. • Hold planting drives in urban settings in partnership with stakeholders. • Celebrate Global Climate Change Week (GCCW) and other environmental “days” including Environment Day and World Water Day. • Institutionalisation of Community Actions for Disaster Response (CADRE) into PRCS response tools; 24 staff members will be trained at the national level in a PEER Basic Course. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training on pre-disaster agreements, proforma DREF EPOA for the most common type of emergency operations. 2. Two trainings on disaster response for branches. One three-day training for PRCS/IFRC staff on Emergency Needs Assessment; training for district disaster response teams on revised curriculum. 3. Prepositioning of basic household items at the central warehouses for future preparedness <p>Tajikistan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A disaster law focal point will be appointed within RCST, and a disaster law unit will be established.
--------------------------	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With support from IFRC, RCST will hold disaster law sessions with key stakeholders in country, with shared responsibilities, sensitising attendees to the auxiliary role of the National Society. • In coordination with key stakeholders, RCST will establish a network of effective emergency operation centres in country.
--	--

	Environmental Sustainability			Funding requirement included in other sectors
Objective:	IFRC Secretariat and National Societies adopt environmentally sustainable practices and contribute to climate change mitigation.			
Priority actions:	<p>“Greening” activities are incorporated in different areas of implementation in most countries, such as the use of solar energy for water pumping and distribution of cloth bags to avoid plastic waste.</p> <p>In Pakistan some specific actions will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An orientation at PRCS National Headquarters for staff members, on greening the response. • Development of technical and financial proposal for the installation of solar power at PRCS headquarters. • Training of PRCS staff and volunteers on climate change and environmental issues, and awareness raising sessions on climate change and environmental degradation for both communities and PRCS staff and volunteers. 			

Enabling Approaches

	National Society Strengthening		1,631,000 CHF
Objective:	National Societies are prepared and respond effectively to population movement/emerging crises and their auxiliary role in disaster risk management is well defined and recognised.		
Priority actions:	<p>Iran</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiating simulation on park innovative project for migration, relief response, road rescues, floods, Earthquakes • Build a “SIMULATION THEME PARK” with the support from Shareef Technical University Tehran engineers, Solferino Academy, climate centre and IFRC Innovation hub. Concept revolves around preparedness for effective response, scenario specific games/rides/VR (Digital)/training sessions. • Conduct training exercise for youth/volunteers and people from all walks of life to tackle situations of EQ, sandstorms, road accidents, drowning, floods/flash floods, people on move (migrants/refugees), search rescue/mountain/rope, road, sea, green response. 		

- IFRC will provide technical support, promotive actions will make HNS visibility, recognition, image strengthening and agile skills dissemination, these will simulation/game-based rides, scenario specific thematic problem solving will give more effective skills to people who will come and get trained/entertained.

Pakistan

- Orientation for the branches on Volunteer Management Systems, establishment of youth clubs and activities in Red Cross Youth (RCY) clubs.
- Assessment of branch warehouses and fleet for improvements including training on logistics.
- Security Risk Assessment for operational districts and regular security updates; develop and roll out field security guidelines for staff and volunteers; organise simulations/drills on safety and security.
- Training and roll out of Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) and POAs for PRCS staff; strengthen emergency operations centres (EOC) at headquarters and branches.

Tajikistan

- Enhance branch and EOCs through training for existing staff, with new equipment, as well as for national disaster response teams (NDRTs) and selected local disaster management committees (LDMCs) exposed to risk of refugee influx and natural disasters.
- Recruit new volunteers to support timely implementation of activities, contingency planning at branch levels and support to enhance branch capacity to conduct assessments and develop response plans.
- A management system app will be developed to manage volunteers.
- Establish safeguarding mechanisms to ensure safety and establish a conducive environment for staff and volunteers.
- Improve operational capacity at headquarters, including on internet, fleet management systems, training, logistics and supply chain systems.
- Update contingency and scenario planning to better prepare for population movements and other emerging crises, including natural disasters.
- Conduct logistics review of RCST including warehouse and fleet management systems. Enhance capacity building on emergency logistics at all levels.
- With the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) approach, IFRC provides RCST Logistics Development support to orient, analyse, design and implement a 'plan for change' for sustainable logistics capacity building.
- Building on the principles of National Society development, through standard terms of reference (TORs), tools and methodologies, supports a logistics expert to come up with a sustainable and cost-effective logistics model for RCST to ultimately become more independent.

	Coordination and Partnerships	922,000 CHF
Objective:	Technical and operational complementarity among IFRC membership and with ICRC is enhanced through cooperation with external partners.	
Priority actions:	<p>Iran Engagement with external partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate meetings with UN Agencies, BAFIA, INGOs and local NGOs. • Deliver common public communication lines based on need. • Keep public authorities informed of IRCS/IFRC operational response. 	

- Coordinate with the banking sector for timely fund channelling.
- Conduct national media promotion for Movement humanitarian action.

Membership Coordination:

- Support coordination with the membership and keep partners informed on the situation.
- Coordinate technical support from regional delegation for PMER/Finance/Operations/Comms.

Movement cooperation

- Adapt the Movement contingency plan.
- Coordinate and collaborate on Movement forum meetings.
- Develop and adapt a common narrative/contextual narrative.

Pakistan

Engagement with external partners:

- Continue close coordination with UNHCR and with all governmental and international stakeholders regarding the evolving situation.
- Continue to participate in the refugee protection working groups at both country level and provincial level.

Membership coordination:

- Coordinate with the IFRC country delegation in Afghanistan and Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) for potential cross border collaboration, for exchange of contextual information and contingency planning.
- Seek and coordinate complementarities with programmes and operations supported by membership partners in Pakistan.

Movement cooperation

- Hold regular meetings at all levels, e.g., technical, strategic, and operational, among movement partners, sharing information to avoid duplication.

Tajikistan

Engagement with external partners

- Support the Committee on Emergency Situations (COES) with trainings on shelter, first aid and MHPSS, among others.
- Support border troops with first aid and MHPSS trainings, including the “do no harm” principle.
- Set up RCST emergency operation centres (EOC) in collaboration with COES.
- Establish Disaster Law activities and strengthen capacity for advocacy within RCST, and strengthen external awareness on the auxiliary role, through trainings, support to legislative/policy reform activities, and stakeholder consultation.
- Collaborate and partner with stakeholders for potential cross-border humanitarian assistance.
- Promote an initiative to establish potential cross-border humanitarian assistance to populations living in hard-to-reach locations.

Membership coordination

- Continue bilateral engagement with PNSs for technical support.
- Through an active IFRC Mobilization Table under the appeal, coordinate potential in-kind support to the operation form partner national societies.
- With support from Regional Officer for Europe, and under the Federation-wide approach, coordinate potential support for review of RCST logistics capacity.
- Analyse and address emerging risks, gaps, obstacles, protection concerns, duplication and cross cutting issues to inform strategic decision making.
- Coordinate with the IFRC office in Afghanistan and Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) on potential cross-border collaboration, for exchange of contextual information and contingency planning.

Movement cooperation

- Strengthen Movement-wide approach through close cooperation and partnership with movement partners, including regular cooperation meetings.



IFRC Secretariat Services

532.000 CHF

Objective:

IFRC is working as one organisation, delivering what it promises to National Societies and volunteers, and leveraging the strength of the communities with which they work as effectively and efficiently as possible.

Priority actions:

All countries

Operations management and PMER

- Ensure that the principles and rules, Emergency Response Framework and Emergency Appeal and DREF procedures are well understood and applied.
- Ensure compliance with all IFRC standards and procedures in programme planning (including needs and capacity assessments), implementation, closure and reporting.
- Ensuring principled approach and compliance with all common and cross-cutting standards across thematic areas of project design and implementation.
- Ensure compliance with financial procedures and reporting requirements and standards
- Implement indicator-based monitoring of the operation, evaluation activities (including a final evaluation), identify learning opportunities (through lessons learned workshops), and ensure reporting in accordance with the IFRC monitoring and reporting standards. Regular updates will be issued during the timeframe, including a final report.
- Build the technical capacity of PMER personnel as per the need.
- Implement the activities planned under this emergency appeal in close coordination and collaboration with in-country technical clusters, working groups and relevant government departments.
- Work in coordination with in-country Red Cross Red Crescent partners and ICRC, taking part in coordination meetings.

Logistics and HR

Iran:

- Provide procurement support to the IFRC Country Delegation (CD) and to IRCS during procurement through the regional GHS and SCM to ensure technical approval and timely delivery.
- Conduct missions to Iran to support the National Society with procurement and training.
- Provide HR support to the IFRC CD on staff requirements and ensuring staff are in country to support implementation.
- Provide PMER support in areas such as hiring for local positions.

Pakistan:

- Support PRCS in the development of a migration strategy and rolling out a plan of action.
- Support PRCS in development of effective security framework jointly with PNSs.
- Support PRCS capacity on resource mobilisation.
- Conduct Forecast Based Financing training with support from APRO.

Tajikistan:

- Deployment of emergency surge capacities through IFRC rapid response mechanism to support RCST during the emergency phase.
- HR support to IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) and country-office for various operational recruitments and deployments at the national and international levels.

Risk Management

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
COVID-19 might adversely affect implementation. NS/IFRC personnel contracting COVID through response activities.	High	Medium	All staff and volunteers receive information, PPE, and adhere to COVID-19 protocols. Vaccinations (including booster) are encouraged. Procedures are in place to prevent as well as manage suspected and confirmed COVID-19 cases.
Extreme climate events (cold/heat, drought, mudslides), earthquakes or other natural disasters may impose additional humanitarian needs.	Medium	Medium	Capacity building for NSs on response, at local branches, in close collaboration with key stakeholders. Ensuring emergency response goods are adequately prepositioned at strategic locations for immediate response.
Changes in the situation in Afghanistan, neighbouring countries, and globally; for migrant flows to neighbouring countries affecting implementation of planned activities.	Medium	Medium	Analysis and planning/updates: NS and IFRC maintain close coordination to ensure activities continue to address urgent needs; amendment of Operation as required.
Overdue reporting and late reconciliation of working advances, subsequent cash flow delays.	Medium	Medium	Coordination at all levels; means of communication identified at operational and strategic levels allowing for regular monitoring and follow-up.
Supply chain disruption, procurement delays and compliance issues.	Medium	Medium	Timely start of procurement during preparedness phase. Fallback on the international supply-chain to avoid delays in procurement. Capacity building on logistics for NSs. Promote adherence to IFRC's strict financial management and procurement rules. Tenders and contracts with suppliers are monitored by IFRC Supply Chain Management.
Tensions increase between host communities and refugees/migrants triggered by market price increases for real estate and essential commodities due to increased influx.	Medium	Medium	Assistance to host community is part of the operations. Activation of security protocols.
Fraud and corruption/aid diversion	Medium	Low	IFRC has strict finance procedures and an accountability framework in place. IFRC's Office of Internal Audit and Investigations oversees the effectiveness of the organisation's risk management and internal control systems. In addition, IFRC

			regularly undergoes external reviews. Any suspicion of fraud and corruption can be reported through the integrity line. IFRC staff are required to complete respective online trainings.
Safety and security risks for staff and volunteers.	Medium	Low	Safety and Security framework in place. Security and operational risk management trainings for national personnel and staff. IFRC at regional and country levels have dedicated security focal points.
Sexual exploitation and abuse by RCRC staff/volunteers.	Low	High	Internal protection mechanisms ensure that IFRC and NS staff and volunteers have received briefings on PSEA, sign up to the Movement's Code of Conduct (COC), and must report on any suspicion of SEA or other COC breaches through various systems such as the Integrity Line.
Highly politicized environment may result in misinterpretation of humanitarian action and lead to reputational damage.	Low	Medium	HD and Communications efforts to underline and explain our principled humanitarian action, at the NS and IFRC level. Monitoring of, and reactions to, rumours or miscommunication including on social media. Coordinated efforts of NS on national and local level to ensure proactive community engagement and acceptance.

Quality and Accountability

Working alongside National Societies, IFRC will conduct continuous monitoring at the country level, including a regular update on the operational risk register, ensuring timely adaptation of the operation and regular reporting on progress in the implementation of the activities. At the end of the Appeal, a final evaluation, focusing on all three countries will be conducted.

Iran

With the support of the IFRC country delegation and regional office, IRCS will lead the reporting, monitoring and evaluation of this operation. Reporting on operations will be carried out in accordance with IFRC's reporting standards. Regular updates will be issued during the Operation timeframe with a final report issued three months after the end of the Operation. Technical PMER capacity and technical support will be provided through the IFRC MENA Regional PMER team. This will help identify and, where necessary resolve, any issues. IFRC products, such as operations updates and information management products, will serve as general reports for donors and other audiences, where pledge-based reports will serve as specific donor reports.

Pakistan

To ensure compliance with the IFRC minimum standards as well as donor requirements, PRCS and IFRC will conduct periodic monitoring visits for regular review of activities as well as achievements. Systematic reports will be developed, to be shared with the Programme as well as senior management for informed decision making. Regular updates will be sent to donors as per agreed templates to ensure quality and timeliness. Analysis of feedback from beneficiaries will be ensured in a systematic way for better utilisation at the programmatic level as well. Attention will be paid to data management, including disaggregation of data, storage and analysis.

Accountability to beneficiaries will also be ensured via CEA initiatives and will be ensured through CEA focal points.

Post-distribution Monitoring will be carried out to assess the project impact and relevance. A satisfaction survey will be carried out toward the end of the project as well, to find out whether beneficiaries were satisfied with interventions. This will also help expand the knowledge base, identify best practices and develop concrete recommendations for improvement

Tajikistan

Through the emergency appeal, RCST is supported to establish PMER, PGI and CEA units. These units will be linked to RCST's and other longer interventions beyond the EA. Under RCST's OD structure, these units will focus on quality assurance and accountability within the Operation. Focal points for these areas have been appointed by RCST and are being trained with the support of IFRC country cluster and regional offices. The (at present common) PGI and CEA focal point who will support the operation for programmatic quality assurance in community-based intervention to ensure respective needs are taken into consideration and integrated during implementation.

The RCST PMER focal point works closely with the counterpart at IFRC CCO to support all IFRC PMER products, and also takes the lead on submitting RCST's situation reports. PMER will ensure that the operational indicators are well tracked and reported in a quality manner. The Operation support by the PMER resources will ensure quality monitoring and post-intervention feedback.

Sector	Indicators	Targets Tajikistan	Targets Iran	Targets Pakistan
Shelter, housing and settlements	# of staff and volunteers who completed training in emergency shelter and emergency household items	60 people	3	
	# of displaced/refugees provided with emergency shelter	4,000 families	7,500 families	
	# of families receiving emergency shelter and/or household items	4,000 families	7,500 families	
	# of site assessments carried out for development proposals	7	4	
	# of community level social infrastructure supported in the host communities that directly benefits Afghan refugees and asylum seekers and promotes social integration	3	50 community emergency teams + 120 structures	
Livelihoods	# of households assisted with basic livelihood needs	1,000 households	7,500 households	
	# of people supported with CVA			70,100
	Post distribution monitoring (PDM) carried out			5
Multi-purpose cash	# of targeted households who received one-off multi-purpose cash assistance	1,000 households	0	1,250 households (8,750 people)
	# of volunteers (20 from each district) identified for training on CVA			100
	Community feedback system established	Yes	Yes	Yes
Health & Care	# of RCRC Staff and volunteers who received MHPSS and first aid training	60	Already trained before project in FA, no MHPSS	100
	# of assessments in the targeted districts to identify health risks and the needs			1
	# of volunteers trained in first aid			125
	# of volunteers trained in epidemic control			100
	# of vaccination drives conducted			0
	# of awareness sessions conducted			789

Sector	Indicators	Targets Tajikistan	Targets Iran	Targets Pakistan
	# of people who receive MHPSS and first aid services in emergency situations from Red Cross Red Crescent	Depends on scenario	Depends on scenario	
	# of staff and volunteers who received training on Community based surveillance health (CBS)	60	0	
	# of targeted communities with active (zero-reporting) CBS volunteers	7	0	
	# of RCRC staff and volunteers trained on epidemic control and health care services	60	0	
	# of people reached through psychological first aid			4
	# of people reached with community-based disease control and health promotion activities			66,000
	# of people reached with services to reduce relevant health risk factors			66,100
	# of communities reached with epidemic control and basic health care services	7		6,580
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)	# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period	4,000 people	37,500	6,580
	# of site assessments carried out and shared			3
	# litres of safe water distributed (cumulative)			98,700
	Average amount of safe water distributed per person per day			15
	# of water distribution points			3
	# of satisfaction surveys completed			1
	# of people provided with water, sanitation and hygiene-related services that meet agreed standards, according to specific operational and programmatic context			70,100
	# of people provided with hygiene kits	2,000	37,500	?
Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)	# of people reached by PGI information sessions	10,000 people		6580
	# of staff and volunteers trained on implementing PGI/CEA minimum standards			100
	# of people trained on PGI topics	60		
	# of people offered RFL services under PGI sessions by Red Cross Red Crescent	Depends on scenario		
	# of communities reached with information on safe referrals	7		
	# of staff and volunteers received induction on safeguarding policies and mechanisms	60		
	# of collaborations established with reliable local actors involved in giving SGBV prevention and response advice			Needs-based
	# of coordination meetings attended with protection clusters and international actors	10		
Migration	#of meetings and workshops organised at regional level on migration with National Societies in Central Asia	2		
	# of migrants and displaced people assisted with immediate relief goods and food parcels	20,000	planned 37,500	
	# of volunteers trained on RFL/migration			22
	# of people reached with services for migration assistance and protection			66,100

Sector	Indicators	Targets Tajikistan	Targets Iran	Targets Pakistan
	# of assessments conducted specifically considering migrant needs			1
National Society Strengthening (NSS)	# of volunteers involved in the response operation that have increased their skills in response and management of operations	100	18,000 at full scale ops.	
	# of branch leaders that take part in decisions on operational matters	8	4	
	# of national and local disaster response teams trained and equipped with approved SOPs and management systems in place	7	50	
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	# of stakeholders' meetings and workshops organised on disaster law	2		
	# of emergency response centres established by RCST networking with other key stakeholders with shared responsibility of emergency response in country	3	4	
Coordination and Partnerships	# of IFRC monitoring and support missions	7	4	5
	# of external coordination meetings initiated on coordination and partnership	3	4	5
	# of agreements made for coordination and partnership of humanitarian effort	3		
	# of stakeholders' workshops organised on disaster law and auxiliary role of NS	2		
	# of Movement coordination meetings between RCST, IFRC, ICRC and movement partners in country	4	10	

FUNDING REQUIREMENT

Federation-wide funding requirement*

<p style="text-align: center;">Federation Wide Funding Requirement including the National Society domestic target, IFRC Secretariat Funding Requirement and the Partner National Society funding requirement</p> <p style="text-align: center;">50.5 million CHF</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>IFRC Secretariat Funding Requirement</i> <i>in support of the Federation Wide funding requirement</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">24.6 million CHF</p>
--	--

**For more information on Federation-wide funding requirement, refer to section: Federation-wide Approach*

Breakdown of the IFRC secretariat funding requirement



OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

MDRAFRPM21 Afghanistan Population Movement

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Planned Operations	21,515,000
Shelter and Basic Household Items	8,609,000
Livelihoods	3,372,000
Multi-purpose Cash	2,994,000
Health	2,075,066
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)	2,551,000
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	268,000
Migration	631,000
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	734,934
Community Engagement and Accountability	280,000
Enabling Approaches	3,085,000
Coordination and Partnerships	922,000
Secretariat Services	532,000
National Society Strengthening	1,631,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	24,600,000

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Funding Requirement breakdown per region

TOTAL	24.6 million Swiss francs
Asia-Pacific Region	5.1 million Swiss francs
MENA Region	10.4 million Swiss francs
Europe and Central Asia Region	6.1 million Swiss francs
Contingency Funds	2.7 million Swiss francs
Geneva HQ	300,000 Swiss francs

Contact information

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

In the Iranian Red Crescent Society

- Ms. Mansooreh Bagheri, IRCS Under Secretary General, International Affairs & IHL; email: intdep@rcs.ir
- Operational Coordination: Hasan Esfandiari, Operational Coordinator; email: intdep@rcs.ir

In the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan

- Secretary General: Bahodur Kurboniyon; email: kurbonion@gmail.com
- Operational Coordination: Shuhrat Sangov, Head of DM Department; email: sshukhrat@mail.ru

In the Pakistan Red Crescent Society

- Dr Adeel Nawaz, Secretary General; email: sg@prcs.org.pk
- Operational Coordination: Atif Ali DD DR; email: dd.response@prcs.org.pk

In the IFRC

- **IFRC Regional Office for Asia Pacific:** Joy Singhal, Head of Health, Disaster, Climate and Crisis unit; email: joy.singhal@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Country Delegation in Pakistan:** Peter (Piwi) Ophoff, Head of Country Delegation; email: peter.ophoff@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Regional Office for MENA:** Dr. Hosam Faysal, Head of Health, Disaster, Climate and Crisis unit; email: hosam.faysal@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Country Delegation in Iran:** Atta Durrani, Program Manager; email: atta.durrani@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia:** Andreas von Weissenberg, Head of Health, Disaster, Climate and Crisis unit; email: andreas.weissenberg@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Central Asia Country Cluster Delegation:** Seval Guzelkilinc, Head of Country Cluster Delegation; email: seval.guzelkilinc@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Geneva:** Christina Duschl, Senior Officer Operations Coordination, christina.duschl@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Geneva:** Gabriela Arenas, Senior Officer, Emergency Appeals and Marketing, gabriela.arenas@ifrc.org

Reference



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Link to IFRC Emergency landing page](#)