

Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Afghanistan: 2022 July Floods

DREF Operation n°	MDRAF011	Glide n°:	FL-2022-000262-AFG
Date of issue:	18/07/2022	Expected timeframe:	6 months
		Expected end date:	31/01/2023
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 499,996			
Total number of people affected:	TBC¹	Number of people to be assisted:	21,700
Provinces affected:	12 provinces (Ghazni, Kandahar, Kunar, Laghman, Logar, Maidan Wardak, Nangarhar, Nooristan, Paktia, Parwan, Urozgan, Zabul)	Provinces/Regions targeted:	6 provinces (Ghazni, Kandahar, Paktia, Parwan, Urozgan and Zabul)
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) has around 2,000 staff and 30,000 volunteers, 34 provincial branches and seven regional offices all over the country. For this operation, six provincial branches will be involved.			
International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: ARCS is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Turkish Red Crescent Society and the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC).			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), CARE Afghanistan, IOM, Norwegian Refugee Council, World Food Programme (WFP), ACTED, Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugee, UNICEF, OCHA.			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

On 5 and 6 July 2022, there was heavy rain, which is not seasonal, in nine provinces of Afghanistan, namely, Ghazni, Logar, Kunar, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar, Nooristan, Paktia, Parwan, and Wardak. The heavy rains caused flash floodings in these provinces. The situation was made worse, as rains continue to impact these provinces as well as Kandahar, Urozgan and Zabul. As of 11 July 2022, the flash floods had impacted all these 12 provinces with various levels of impact. As reported by OCHA, unexploded ordnances had also been dislocated due to the floods in Paktia which increased the risks of accidental explosions in the area². Due to the extent and breadth of the floods, the number of people affected is yet to be determined.

Since the floods began on 6 July 2022, ARCS has started assessing the needs. As some districts are hard to reach and others are inaccessible due to the collapse of bridges, ARCS is still assessing the needs of the population across the 12 provinces at the district level. The initial findings from ARCS indicate that the flash floods have caused massive damage and destruction. This includes damages and destructions to personal property, agricultural lands, including livestock loss, and infrastructure damages (bridges, roads, mills, schools, shops, mosques). The damage and destruction totals are still being tallied. Click [here](#) to see the map of affected areas.

However, as of 12 July 2022, nine of the 12 ARCS branches (Kandahar, Kunar, Laghman, Logar, Nooristan, Paktia, Urozgan, Wardak, and Zabul) have reported a total of 42 people lost their lives, 5 injuries, 1,720 houses destroyed,

¹ The numbers are yet to be confirmed as the geographical coverage of the floods is big and no agencies are able to confirm even an estimate yet.

² Afghanistan: Flash Update #2 - Flash Flooding in Central, Eastern, Southern, and South-Eastern Regions (13 July 2022).

3,073 houses damaged, 790 acres of agricultural land destroyed, 444 tube wells inundated, 12 wheat mills destroyed, 28 bridges collapsed, at least 5km road damaged, 49 livestock killed and 3 electrical system damaged. Currently, this report is being verified.

Additionally, according to OCHA³, the Afghan weather agency has put out a warning of thunderstorms and heavy rain in the south-eastern and eastern regions of Afghanistan for the next week. These rains can cause further damage to shelter and critical infrastructure, road closures, and contamination with unexploded ordnance due to floods or landslides.

As the assessment is ongoing and the flash floods are recurring for the coming week, there will be a possibility to request a second DREF allocation and it might be recategorized into the orange level category based on the impact and capacity to respond.

Summary of the current response

Overview of host National Society response action

ARCS presence and local networks across the country are exceptionally well-established, which enables the National Society to reach vulnerable populations not served by other humanitarian actors, for instance, in highly remote and hard-to-reach areas. ARCS has vast expertise with diverse types of programming through multilateral projects supported by the IFRC, as well as through programmes with other Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners. This includes programming related to youth development, disaster risk management, Community-based Health and First Aid (CBHFA), restoring family links (RFL), community resilience (including water sanitation and hygiene (WASH), livelihoods, etc.), dissemination of international humanitarian law (IHL), humanitarian values, Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and physical rehabilitation for IDPs with disabilities. ARCS volunteers play a critical role at all stages of ARCS programmes. This includes assessment, identification, and registration of target communities including internally displaced people (IDPs). In addition, volunteers carry out hygiene promotion and community mobilisation. With nationwide coverage through 34 provincial branches and a network of at least 30,000 volunteers, ARCS can implement large-scale and long-term preparedness and response programmes in coordination with public authorities. Over 2021 – 2022, ARCS has launched 3 DREF operations and one Emergency Appeal (which is still running). More information on the ARCS response to the operation can be found on the IFRC GO platform [here](#).

For this response, ARCS has mobilized its provincial branches in all the 12 affected provinces (Ghazni, Kandahar, Kunar, Laghman, Logar, Maidan Wardak, Nangarhar, Nooristan, Paktia, Parwan, Urozgan, Zabul) where the team has conducted an emergency needs assessment and has reported their findings. Out of the 12 provinces, five (Parwan, Ghazni, Paktia, Urozgan and Zabul) had provided emergency assistance to the affected population with 410 households already received household items, which include tents, kitchen sets, jerry cans, tarpaulin sheets and blankets.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement actions in country

The IFRC Country Delegation for Afghanistan, established in 1990, continues to support ARCS with the following: humanitarian operations related to disasters and crises caused by natural hazards; health services in hard-to-reach areas; longer-term resilience-building programmes; coordinating support by IFRC membership to the ARCS; enhancing the organisational development of the ARCS; and representing the ARCS internationally.

Participating national societies (PNS) with a presence in Afghanistan are Danish Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent, Norwegian Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent. Turkish Red Crescent had provided support bilaterally to ARCS.

Besides this specific operation, ARCS has several other IFRC-supported operations and programmes ongoing in Afghanistan, notably the [Humanitarian Crises Emergency Appeal operation \(MDRAF007\)](#) which includes the earthquake response in Paktika and Khost ([Operational Strategy for Earthquake Response](#)). In 2022, there was another DREF operation that was recently closed – [Afghanistan: Badghis Earthquake \(MDRAF010\)](#). The operational plan for 2022 can be accessed [here](#) of which the longer-term programmes are being operationalized.

The ICRC has been present in Afghanistan since 1986 and continues to be operational through its main delegation in Kabul, as well as through its field-based offices. The ICRC's key operating areas in responding to Afghanistan's protracted conflict include the promotion and respect of IHL, health services, for the wounded and sick, ensuring physical rehabilitation and social reintegration, monitoring the treatment of detainees across the country, and maintaining contact with their families, as well as their health and water sanitation conditions.

³ OCHA Situation Report No. 2

Movement and Membership Coordination

Collectively, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in the country has established coordination and cooperation mechanisms anchored under the Movement Cooperation Agreement. The Movement Platform Meeting involves the ARCS, IFRC and ICRC leadership focusing on strategic level engagements. Movement Operational Coordination (MOC) meetings bring together the ARCS, ICRC, IFRC and PNS currently present in Afghanistan.



Overview of other actors' actions in country

The Clusters system was established as a sectoral coordination mechanism at the national and regional levels to clarify the roles and responsibilities of each partner, including non-governmental organisations, United Nations (UN) agencies, public authorities, and other stakeholders. Cluster meetings occur monthly at the national level, coordinated by the respective cluster lead agencies such as shelter, food security and agriculture, health, WASH, protection, and nutrition which is coordinated through OCHA.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) serves as a strategic, policy level and decision-making forum that guides principled humanitarian action in Afghanistan which IFRC attends weekly as representative of the membership. The ARCS and IFRC are members of and participate in the national level monthly coordination meetings of the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, Cash and Voucher Working Group, Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster, Accountability to Affected Population Working Group, Health Cluster, WASH Cluster, and Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group. IFRC also attends the Intercluster Coordination Team meeting.

For this flood, multiple localized assessments and relief operations are ongoing. OCHA continues to coordinate the emergency response on behalf of humanitarian partners in all four regions affected – central, eastern, southern, and south-eastern – through regular information sharing and engagement with the Operational Coordination Teams (OCT), facilitating partners' meetings with the local disaster management authorities and coordinating response, and supporting IOM to coordinate rapid assessments with partners.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

The flash floods are still affecting the 12 provinces as of 14 July 2022 and the needs in these areas are still being collated by ARCS, authorities and other humanitarian agencies – some of which are coordinated through OCHA. Currently, based on the initial finding of the assessments, the needs of the population are centred on shelter, household items, food, water, sanitation and hygiene support. Many of the population have lost their agricultural produce and livestock which have yet to be accounted for which may cause a longer-term impact of the floods on the livelihoods of the population. These flash floods during a drought are due to the dryness of the land due to a long drought. Water does not seep into the ground quickly which causes flash floods such as the one that happened in May 2021 and is one of the reasons for the current flash floods.

The erratic weather has caused the already vulnerable population into a state of calamity as this crisis is built upon the ongoing crises that had already been impacting Afghanistan since 2020 (drought) and has impacted the entire country since the second half of 2021 (overall humanitarian crises). In the [Operational Strategy for Afghanistan Humanitarian Crises Appeal](#), These needs were already explained and were divided into five main areas:



In addition, in 2022, two earthquakes that made a considerable impact were also experienced in three provinces of Afghanistan (Badghis, Khost and Paktika), one of which was on 22 June 2022.

The combination of all these impacts caused compounded impact on the population and the vulnerability of the population continues to increase while the capacity continues to decrease which is a recipe for a catastrophic humanitarian crisis in the country. According to the [UNDP](#), agriculture contributes an estimated 31 per cent to the country's Gross Domestic Product in 2020, and approximately 85 per cent of Afghans depend on primarily rain-fed agriculture and agribusiness for their livelihoods. The damage to agricultural lands hence provides a significant impact on the Afghans.

In addition, the winter season is coming in less than three months and the winter in Afghanistan can be harsh. The loss of shelters due to the earthquakes and now floods can severely reduce the ability of the affected population to face the winter season. Six out of these 12 provinces, namely Ghazni, Kandahar, Paktia, Parwan, Urozgan and Zabul will be affected by the winter significantly and therefore will need urgent assistance.

Targeting

For this DREF operation, six of the most affected provinces are targeted namely Ghazni, Kandahar, Paktia, Parwan, Urozgan and Zabul. Out of which, three of these provinces (Ghazni, Paktia and Parwan) are for replenishment of household items that had been distributed. Additional needs in those three areas will be addressed through the Afghanistan – Humanitarian Crises Appeal (MDRAF007). These six provinces, however, will get additional emergency lifesaving support to ensure that the immediate needs are met. At the same time, some items such as food assistance as well as shelter, water and sanitation assistance will be further enhanced through the appeal in all of the flood-affected provinces to ensure a coordinated and synergized response to the humanitarian needs in the country.

Additionally, ARCS has already a mechanism in place to ensure the most vulnerable are being assisted. ARCS has been in constant collaboration and coordination with governmental and non-governmental partners to ensure resources are channelled to communities that need them the most. With technical support from IFRC, ARCS will follow three stages for the collection of baseline data and beneficiary selection.

The following criteria are anticipated and will be verified through the above-mentioned community processes:

- Households that have engaged in highly destructive, food-related coping mechanisms.
- Households with houses destroyed or damaged by the floods.
- Households with two or more children under the age of five who are unable to meet their basic food needs.

Within this, the following vulnerability criteria will be used to prioritize selection:

- Older persons with responsibility for children in the household.
- Households without livestock.
- Households headed by widows or single mothers with young children.
- Households with a chronically ill member.
- Households with a member with a disability.
- Pregnant and lactating women.

These targeting criteria, together with specific criteria related to other sectors (like health, shelter, IDPs, etc.) will be further discussed and then finalized in consultation with community elders, relevant authorities, and other (inter)national organizations that are operational.

Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted.

The initial assessment is ongoing and the disaggregated data for the targeted population is not yet available. In general, in Afghanistan, male accounts for 51 per cent of the population while female 49 per cent. However, based on the selection criteria and priority groups for this operation, which include widow-headed households, single mother households with small children, and pregnant and lactating women, the estimated disaggregation of the population targeted is expected to be 55 per cent females and 45 per cent, males.

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Rainfall continues and flash floods or floodings worsens and impact more provinces	More households lose personal belongings (houses, household items, agricultural land, livestock) and more infrastructure gets damaged or destroyed.	Increase the DREF allocation to provide additional assistance and increase number of targeted provinces. IFRC will also change the category from yellow to orange or red based on the impact and support needed.

Rainfall stopped and drought worsens	Households will need support with water and food as agriculture produce may become scarce and price may rise steeply	ARCS and IFRC will enhance the Emergency Appeal to address the needs of the population which includes additional services and funding request.
Secondary impact of disaster such as spread of communicable diseases or vaccine preventable diseases	Affected population may get communicable diseases such as acute watery diarrhoea (which is already starting to rise) or skin diseases or other water borne diseases or vaccine preventable diseases due to low vaccination rate in the country	IFRC will increase its health response capacity and do specific response through ARCS health facilities which includes additional services in these health facilities such as critical care for AWD cases. Health and hygiene education on household water treatment is expanded. Community level clean water may also be provided.
COVID – 19 cases rises in the country	COVID – 19 continues to plague globally and may impact Afghanistan as people lack the accessibility to mask and hygiene materials	ARCS and IFRC expand the COVID – 19 RCCE, vaccination programme and identification of patient for referral. in the country and re-establish the COVID – 19 hospital to manage the case load.
Extreme winter conditions during the winter season 2022/23	The affected population will be exposed to extreme conditions and will be faced with further humanitarian needs	Provide shelter support that is able to sustain the winter condition, to address the outstanding needs in complement to the humanitarian crises operation.

Operation Risk Assessment

Risk	Mitigation Measures
Perception issues related to the conduct of the operation or activities which may impact the access and acceptance of ARCS	Ensuring the dissemination of ARCS operation, the activities, its approach, including the methodology of selecting people to receive assistance to all stakeholders. For community-based distribution activities, proper communication with the communities will be maintained. Sensitisation meetings with community elders and members will be used to manage crowd control. Sensitisation meetings will discuss the nature of the assistance, exact targeted locations, the type of assistance, time, date, and venue of distribution as well as the distribution process with beneficiaries and was duly incorporated their feedback.
Risks associated with community-based cash and/or in-kind distribution activities.	ARCS will put in place crowd control mechanisms, including gender-segregated queuing structures outside of the distribution centres, and will mark queues using hazard tape inside the distribution centres. ARCS will invite people to receive assistance to come to the distribution centres in groups, thereby reducing the amount of time they must spend queuing outside.
COVID-19 impact on physical health and business continuity.	To mitigate the spread of COVID-19 and to ensure the safety of the people receiving assistance and the staff who will be involved in distributions, the COVID-19 SOP and COVID-safe programming guide will be followed, and physical distance maintained. Moreover, masks, handwashing facilities, and sanitisers will be available in distribution sites.
Extreme winter conditions hinder and delay access and/or distributions.	To mitigate the risk, ARCS and IFRC have been prepositioning supplies at the branch/community level and mapping for alternative road options for access.
Risks associated with displacement of unexploded ordnance	Ensuring up-to-date information is provided to field staff on possibility of UXO in areas of operation and staff to avoid areas with contamination until decontamination is contained.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective

The operation aims to provide flash flood-affected populations in selected districts within three provinces (Kandahar, Urozgan and Zabul) with immediate humanitarian assistance in terms of household needs and food parcels. The operation will also replenish items already distributed in additional three provinces (Ghazni, Paktia and Parwan).

As the assessment is ongoing and the flash floods are recurring for the coming week, there will be a possibility for a second DREF allocation and it might be recategorized into the orange level category based on the impact and capacity to respond.

Ongoing and Proposed Interventions

In summary, the ongoing and proposed interventions are:

- Provision of household kits to 500 households (including replenishment of household kits)
- Provision of food assistance (in-kind or cash) to 2,600 households
- Provision of emergency clean water in three provinces
- Promotion of hygiene practice (including IEC materials)

The health intervention, which includes mobile health teams deployment will be covered through longer-term programming (Country Operational Plan) as well as the ongoing [Emergency Appeal \(MDRAF007\)](#).

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA): Accountability requires that ARCS listen and take into account people in all humanitarian programming phases and use the feedback to design and adjust programming; to giving account by transparently and effectively communicating with people using channels, formats and languages they prefer; and to being held to account for aid workers' conduct - respecting Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and for the quality, effectiveness and fairness of resources and programmes. CEA is amongst the core components of IFRC's and ARCS's humanitarian programming. Under this operation, IFRC and ARCS will ensure community engagement and accountability in all aspects of field implementation applying the Movement-wide commitments and minimum actions for community engagement and accountability. Affected communities will continuously be engaged by ensuring that they are able to access humanitarian assistance as necessary, have the required information on the services available to them, and are involved in the planning and delivery of assistance, including beneficiary selection, distribution of cash assistance, and implementation of post-distribution monitoring activities.

The main operation activities will regularly be accompanied by community-based information and sensitization sessions in the community. The community engagement will be facilitated and supported by the pre-established community volunteers (consisting of both men and women), which played instrumental roles in facilitating the identification of vulnerable individuals and groups, and implementation of the planned activities. This is also to ensure meaningful integration of PGI and CEA in this operation.

The Movement-wide commitments and minimum actions for CEA will be mainstreamed throughout operations as much as the context allows. For instance, this will be done through building and strengthening CEA capacity, piloting and expanding a safe and inclusive feedback mechanism, collaborating with relevant inter-agency working groups and mainstreaming CEA and including CEA responsibilities throughout all sectors and operations (i.e. adding CEA questions into all assessments)

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

As the crisis remains fluid, ARCS would continue its engagement with the relevant stakeholders on the assessment and provision of care specifically for women and children, and to address any protection matters through the exploration of activities like service mapping, development of referral mechanisms through coordination with various actors, and other gender or ethnicity-based considerations.

Operational Support Services

Human Resources: As part of the implementation of this emergency operation, the IFRC and ARCS will mobilize the following resources:

IFRC:

- The Head of IFRC Afghanistan Country Delegation will be ultimately accountable for the timely implementation, compliance, financial management, and reporting of the operation. This will be done with the support of the IFRC Operations Manager
- During the operation, IFRC will continue the technical support to ARCS through its staff from Afghanistan Country Delegation with Disaster Management, WASH, and Programme Quality and Accountability teams.
- The IFRC Afghanistan Country Delegation will provide technical support through its Logistics, Finance, Admin, HR, and Security departments.

ARCS:

- The ARCS Secretary General will be fully accountable for the management of the operations.
- At the regional, provincial level, the National Society will mobilize a response staff designated for the implementation of the planned activities.
- The disaster management, health and WASH, gender, youth and volunteers, and the support service functions in ARCS headquarter office will provide technical and programmatic support to Branch Response Teams.

- At the level of the implementation areas, the National Society will deploy its response teams for operation and for the supervision of volunteers.

Logistics and supply chain management: Logistics and supply chain management is a key enabling action to support the delivery of operational priorities. All items within this operation will be procured locally and the IFRC logistics team in the Country Delegation will support ARCS with the procurement of household items and food to be distributed to target households or replenishment as ARCS has distributed items that were in their warehouses. Utilization of the Financial Service Provider (FSP) to ensure the immediate activation of cash-based interventions as soon as the situation in the country allows. The timeframe of the operation is calculated to enable also in-kind procurements if needed.

Information Technology: Internet connectivity is available in the IFRC Afghanistan Delegation Office. ARCS staff members and volunteers in the field operation will be supported by high-quality internet facilities and internet data packages on their smartphones which will enable them to communicate electronically with the provincial office to send reports and pictures. Red Rose will be used to collect and manage data and ensure data protection of people to be assisted.

Communications and advocacy: The principal aim is to ensure that this humanitarian response is professionally communicated, understood, and supported by internal and external stakeholders. Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate public information focused on the humanitarian needs and the ARCS response will be done to support humanitarian diplomacy and effective resource mobilization efforts.

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

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

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

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

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

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER): ARCS, with the support of IFRC, has progressively innovated, streamlined, and enriched its PMER system to improve the quality of any emergency operation delivery. In addition to regular monitoring and evaluation, the PMER system of ARCS promotes accountability by ensuring access of target communities to detailed information on the quality standards of programme activities. ARCS implements the CEA approach in its all-humanitarian programme which ensures the participation of project beneficiaries and wider communities in the programme.

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

timeliness of assistance provided, use of the cash assistance provided, to what extent assistance was adequate in meeting needs, perceptions on appropriateness and relevance of the assistance and record perceptions on treatment by transfer agents and staff.

A lesson learned workshop will be conducted at the end of the operation to allow ARCS and IFRC country teams to deeply look into the response operational and service delivery rationality and what could be further enhanced into the quality implementation. The final report will be issued within three months after the operation ends.

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

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 3,500 (500 households)

Male: 1,925

Female: 1,575

Requirements (CHF): 100,376

Needs analysis: The immediate needs to be addressed are the essential household items for the households impacted by the floods. This includes replenishment of items that has already been distributed by ARCS (410) as well as replenishment for the additional 90 items ARCS will distribute in the coming days/weeks. The household items are important as many households have lost their entire house and have been left with no items for themselves. The household kit which includes tents and tarpaulin sheets can support to address their emergency shelter needs and the blankets can ensure to keep them warm during the night. The kitchen items are necessary for the preparation of food. These household kits are emergency support right after the disaster. The following table is the items in the household kits.

No.	Item	Quantity
1	Blankets	5
2	Cooking pot	1
3	Pressure Cooker	1
4	Tea Pot/Kettle	1
5	Kitchen Knife	1
6	Serving spoon	1
7	Stainless Steel Mugs	5
8	Plates	5
9	Table size spoon	5
10	Food cover	1
11	Steel Bowl	5
12	Metallic/Stainless Bucket	1
13	Tarpaulins, woven plastic	2

Risk analysis: Flash floods continues to impact the affected areas.

Population to be assisted: 500 households in selected districts within Ghazni, Kandahar, Paktia, Parwan, Urozgan and/or Zabul.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Planned activities would take guidance from the Afghanistan Emergency Shelter/NFI cluster and would strive to meet the Sphere standards in common standards for household items.

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions							# of people provided with adequate household needs assistance (Target: 3,500)										
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.							# of households receiving household kits (Target: 500)										
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP005	Assessment of household items needs, capacities and gaps		x															
AP005	Identification of caseloads and verification of beneficiaries in different target groups – inclusion factors integrate gender, diversity and disability in the response		x															
AP005	Identification of the appropriate modality of support for each caseload		x															
AP005	Identification of community participation modalities in program design and implementation		x															
AP005	Coordination with other relevant sectors for integrated programming		x															
AP005	Coordination with government and other stakeholders		x															
AP005	Analysis of the local market to identify availability/access to household items		x															
AP005	Distribution of the household items to the affected population		x															
AP005	Replenishment of household items (procured locally)				x	x	x	x	x									
AP005	Monitoring of the use of distributed shelter and household items				x													



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 18,200 (2,600 households)

Male: 10,010

Female: 8,190

Requirements (CHF): 359,970

Needs analysis: The immediate needs to be addressed is food. The food parcels will be procured locally and will follow emergency procurement process to ensure that delivery of the items is done as soon as possible to meet the needs of the affected population. The market functionality may be affected and therefore ARCS opt to use in-kind food assistance to ensure people are getting food. The food parcel is a one-off one-month supply of food.

Risk analysis: Delays in procurement of food may cause delays in providing food support for the affected population. Market functionality may be impacted by continuous flash floods and there may be inflation of prices of goods – the market assessment will be conducted regularly to ensure that cash modality can also be used (in the future).

Population to be assisted: 2,600 households in selected districts within Kandahar, Urozgan and/or Zabul.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The standard/benchmark of food assistance, which means a full basket equivalent to 2,100 kcal per day and per person, and Afghanistan Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) livelihood protection response packages will be considered and applied for distributing the planned assistance.

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods							# of people provided with basic needs assistance (Target: 18,200)										
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities							# of households reached with food parcels (Target: 2,600)										
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP008	Selection of households to receive assistance		x															
AP008	Food parcels procurement (if in-kind)		x	x	x													
AP008	Food parcels (cash/in-kind) distribution		x	x	x	x												
AP008	Post distribution monitoring			x	x	x	x											
AP008	Continuous market assessment		x	x	x	x	x	x										



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 15,000

Male: 8,250

Female: 6,750

Requirements (CHF): 20,480

Needs analysis: Based on the initial assessment, hundreds of tube – wells were damaged by the floods, reducing the access of affected population to clean water that may cause water – borne diseases. The targeted communities will benefit from water hardware activities, which will include provision of clean water. Software activities will

also be conducted which includes of training community volunteers on household water treatment, hygiene promotion including hand washing and conducting awareness-raising campaigns.

Since hygiene is closely linked with personal health outcomes, poor hygiene practices lead to an increase in morbidities, especially among children under five years and in this case the heightened risk of acute watery diarrhoea which is already prevalent. Hence, community-based hygiene promotion activities will mainly focus on hygiene promotion education to inspire and empower community members to improve their hygiene knowledge and practices.

Other needs for water and sanitation will also be addressed through the emergency appeal. This may include hardware for household water treatment and community water treatment facilities.

Risk analysis: Access to clean water is difficult to get and emergency water services may be delayed due to access. Acute watery diarrhoea is on the rise and therefore the need for clean water and hygiene promotion is essential to ensure the control for the spread of AWD.

Population to be assisted: Affected population in selected districts within Kandahar, Urozgan and Zabul.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Sphere Standards, Global Water and Sanitation Initiative, Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage in Emergencies Manual, IFRC WASH guidelines for HP in emergency operations (2018) and IFRC MHM guidelines (July 2019).

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	Communities have accessed to clean water (Target: Yes)																
	WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	Continuous assessment conducted (Target: yes) Coordination with other actors (Target: Yes)																
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Conduct initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities		x	x	x	x	x	x										
AP026	Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities		x	x	x	x	x	x										
AP026	Coordinate with other WASH actors on target group needs and appropriate response.		x	x	x	x	x	x										
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	Litres of water distributed (Target: TBC) # of people who have been supplied with protected source of drinking water (according to WHO and Sphere standards) (Target: 15,000)																
		Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP026	Provide safe water to 15,000 people in targeted communities through either water trucking or well rehabilitation		x	x	x	x	x	x										
AP026	Monitor use of water through household surveys and household water quality tests.		x	x	x	x	x	x										
AP026	Train population of targeted communities on safe water storage		x	x	x	x	x	x										

AP026	Monitor treatment and storage of water through household surveys and household water quality tests.	x	x	x	x	x	x											
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population	# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities (Target: TBC)																
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP030	Conduct needs assessment: define hygiene issues and assess capacity to address the problem.	x																
AP030	Select target groups, key messages, and methods of communicating with targeted population	x																
AP030	Design/Print IEC materials and distribute through hygiene promotion activities	x	x	x	x	x	x											



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 21,700

Male: 11,935

Female: 9,765

Requirements (CHF): 0 (Covered through other sectors)

Needs analysis: Mainstreaming of PGI in all sectors would be advocated through working with sector leads to ensure that the specific needs, vulnerabilities and capacities of all persons of the affected population inform the design and implementation of programmes, minimum standards are adhered to, adequate safeguards are in place to reduce and prevent instances of abuse or exploitation, and to systematically reduce PGI risks in the operational environment through continual engagement and accountability.

Risk analysis: Vulnerable groups in Afghanistan such as children, older persons, persons with disabilities, women, IDPs, returnees and ethnic groups are at higher risk of exclusion and exploitation. There is a need to protect these groups and incorporate their specific needs into the programming.

Population to be assisted: Affected population in selected districts within Ghazni, Kandahar, Paktia, Parwan, Urozgan and/or Zabul.

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

P&B Output Code	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.	Does the operation demonstrate evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services? (Target: Yes)																
	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.	% of deployed staff and volunteers trained in PGI sensitization and minimum standards. (Target: 70%)																
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP031	Conduct an assessment of specific needs of the affected population based on criteria selected from the minimum standards for PGI in emergencies.	x	x	x	x	x	x											
AP031	Support sectoral teams to include measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors (including people with disabilities) in their planning	x	x	x	x	x	x											
AP031	Support sectoral teams to ensure collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data (see guidance in Minimum Standards)	x	x	x	x	x	x											

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 19,170

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	ARCS capacity building and organisational development initiatives organized. (Target: Yes)																
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected. (Target: 100 volunteers)																
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP040	Ensure that volunteers are insured	x	x	x	x	x	x											
AP040	Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face	x	x	x	x	x	x											
AP040	Provide psychosocial support to volunteers	x	x	x	x	x	x											
AP040	Ensure volunteers are aware of their rights and responsibilities	x	x	x	x	x	x											
AP040	Ensure volunteers' safety and wellbeing	x	x	x	x	x	x											
AP040	Ensure volunteers are properly trained	x	x	x	x	x	x											
AP040	Ensure volunteers' engagement in decision-making processes of respective projects they implement	x	x	x	x	x	x											

P&B Output Code	Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place	# of monitoring visits by ARCS team (Target: 3)																
		Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP042	Support the ARCS staff and volunteers in implementation of activities at both national and branch level	x	x	x	x	x	x											
AP042	Monitoring by ARCS team	x	x	x	x	x	x											
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved	NS follows Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance (Target: Yes)																
		Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP049	Ensure that the Principles and Rules, Emergency Response Framework and Emergency Appeal and DREF procedures are well understood and applied	x	x	x	x	x	x											
AP049	Advocate for engagement with partner and operating NS on the promotion and use of the Principles and Rules	x	x	x	x	x	x											
AP084	Methods are put in place to ensure communities can participate in the response and influence decision-making	x	x	x	x	x	x											
AP084	Community communication activities ensure people are kept informed of operational plans and progress and have they information they need about the response	x	x	x	x	x	x											
AP084	Community feedback systems (including rumour and/or perception tracking) are established, and feedback acted upon and used to improve the operation	x	x	x	x	x	x											
AP084	Community engagement activities help to promote healthy and safe behaviour in relation to the identified risks and vulnerabilities	x	x	x	x	x	x											
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced	IFRC coordinates with humanitarian agencies (Target: Yes)																
		Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP049	Work in coordination	x	x	x	x	x	x											
P&B Output Code	Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.	# of lessons learned workshop conducted (Target: 1) # of assessment conducted (Target: 2) # of monitoring visit by IFRC team (Target: 6)																
		Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP058	Using information management system for assessment, monitoring, implementation and reporting.	x	x	x	x	x	x											
AP058	Conduct Lessons learned workshop						x											

P&B Output Code	Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability							<i>IFRC ensures the accountability of NS (Target: Yes)</i>										
	Output S4.1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance							<i>IFRC ensures technical capacity provided to NS (Target: Yes)</i>										
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP063	HR work		x	x	x	x	x	x										
P&B Output Code	Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders							<i>ARCS compliance with financial procedures and reporting requirements improved (Target: Yes).</i>										
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP064	Finance work		x	x	x	x	x	x										
AP065	Administration work		x	x	x	x	x	x										
P&B Output Code	Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities							<i>All staff briefed on security situation as needed (Target: Yes)</i>										
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP066	Security		x	x	x	x	x	x										

Funding Requirements

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

DREF OPERATION

MDRAF011 - AFGHANISTAN - JULY 2022 FLOODS

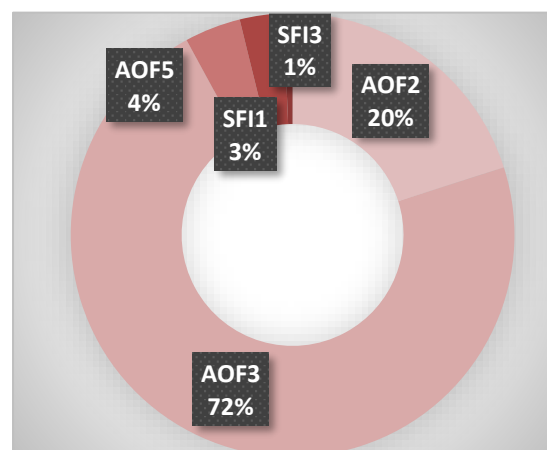
14/7/2022

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	94,250
Food	338,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	19,230
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	451,480
National Society Staff	15,000
Personnel	15,000
Workshops & Training	3,000
Workshops & Training	3,000
DIRECT COSTS	469,480
INDIRECT COSTS	30,516
TOTAL BUDGET	499,996

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	100,376
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	359,970
AOF4	Health	
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	20,480
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	15,975
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	3,195
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	
TOTAL		499,996



Reference documents

Click here for:

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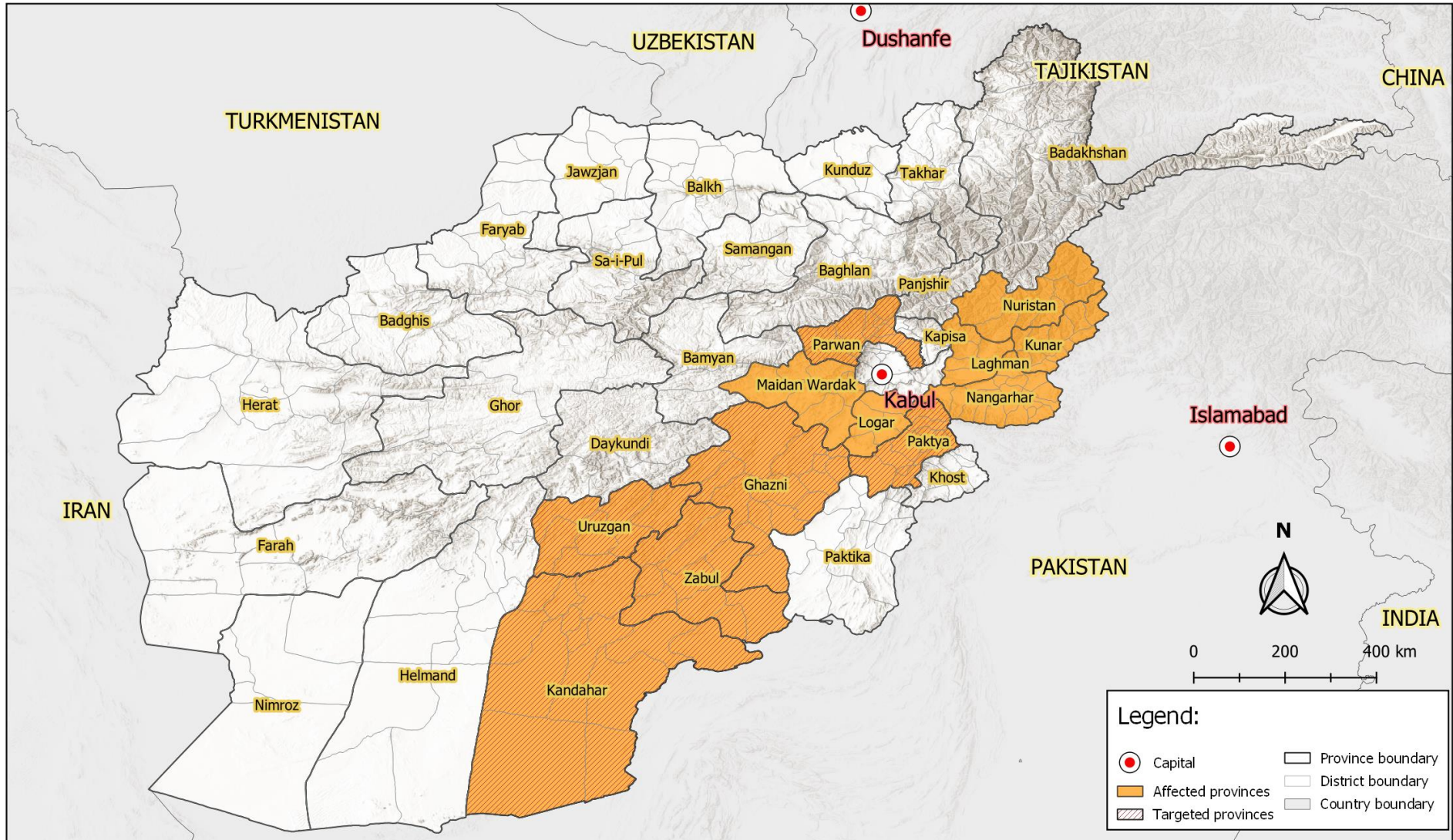
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How we work

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



Afghanistan: 2022 July Floods Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Revision 14 July 2022



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