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## Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Afghanistan: Floods and Landslides

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n° MDRAF002	Glide n° <a href="#">FF-2014-000060-AFG, LS-2014-000060-AFG</a>
Date of issue: 10 May 2014	Date of disaster: 25 April (floods and flash floods), 2 May 2014 (landslides)
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Operation start date: 9 May 2014	Expected timeframe: 5 months (to be completed by 9 October 2014)
Overall operation budget: CHF 289,201	
Number of people affected: 90,000	Number of people to be assisted: 2,500 families (17,500 people)
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): 150 volunteers, 7 ARCS provincial branches, 3 regions	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: ARCS/ IFRC/ ICRC	
Other partner organisations actively involved in the operation: ANDMA, PRT, DAIL, NPO/RRAA, UNICEF, ZoA, WHO, UNHCR, UN OCHA, WFP, OXFAM, Afghan Aid, NAC, GIZ, CAF, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Police.	

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Heavy and continuous rainfall since 24 April has caused flooding and flash floods on 25 April in nine provinces in northern Afghanistan (refer to *map*). According to United Nations (UN) figures, the flooding has claimed 159 lives with many more still missing. At least 12,967 families (90,000 people) have been severely affected by floods and around 16,000 people have been displaced when their homes were destroyed. The affected areas stretch from Herat province in the west to Badakhshan province in the north-east region, with the heaviest impact in the northern region.

The province of Jawzjan is the most severely impacted with 25,900 people affected and the provinces of Balkh, Faryab



Damage caused by the twin landslides in Abi Barik village, Argo district, Bhadhakshan province. Photos: IFRC.

and Sari Pul have also seen heavy damage to homes, public infrastructure and thousands of hectares of agricultural lands. Initial joint assessments have been undertaken by Afghanistan National Disaster Management Agency (ANDMA), Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) and UN agencies. They indicate that the district of Khwajadukoh, Jawzjan province, has been the most severely affected by the disaster. In that district alone, 16,000 people have been affected across 21 villages. Limited access to some of the worst affected areas still remains a key challenge for humanitarian agencies. The Afghan National Army (ANA) is conducting search and rescue operations in the affected areas and around 14,000 people have been evacuated from the flooded areas.

On 2 May, following heavy rains, a mountainside has collapsed on the village of Abi Barik, Agro district in Badakhshan province, northern Afghanistan. As of 4 May 2014, 256 people have been confirmed dead and 100 injured. The number killed in the landslides is likely to increase, but the authorities now expect that the final number will not surpass 500. Although the landslides destroyed 300 houses, many of the inhabitants, initially reported missing and feared dead, were working on their farmland when the disaster struck and thus survived. Initial reports from provincial authorities and ARCS suggest that 300 houses have been totally buried. A total of 1,000 families lived in the Argo district which is located 60 kilometres from Fayzabad, the capital of Badakhshan province.

According to the provincial authorities, up to 700 families have left their homes due to the risk of more landslides. They are now at a neighbouring village In Abi Barik village in Argo district, in humanitarian need of shelter, food, health assistance and various relief items such as tents, drinking water. ARCS and other humanitarian organisations' resources have been committed to meet these needs and distributions are started on 3-4 May and are ongoing. There is still a need for manpower in the area of search and rescue in the landslide-affected area. A summary of damages and losses suffered in northern Afghanistan as a result of the floods and landslide is provided below.

**Table 1: Summary of damages and losses as of 7 May 2014 (Source: ARCS emergency operations centre (EOC) and UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA))**

Initial disaster Information	Floods	Landslides
Affected population	12,967 families (90,000 people)	1,000 families (7,000 people)
No. of districts affected	62	1
No. of provinces affected	14	1
No. of death	159	256 <sup>1</sup>
No. of houses completely destroyed	1,900	300
No. of houses partially damaged	3,551	-
No. of families displaced	2,300	700
Ha of farmed land destroyed	26,500	-
Livestock dead	20,500	-

More rain has been falling over the past week, worsening the flood situation. The flooding season will continue until the end of May and more rain can be expected until then. This is part of a seasonal pattern, but the situation this year has been significantly worse than in previous years with the tragic landslides in Badakhshan province. Annually, the entire northern region of Afghanistan experiences floods, flash floods and landslides due to seasonal rainfall and spring snow melts. Prior to the landslides in Argo district, there were already reports of flash flooding in seven districts in Badakhshan province. This suggests that the heavy rains that have fallen over large parts of Afghanistan in the past week contributed to or caused the landslides in Badakhshan. Previously in March 2012, the province of Badakhshan was hit by a series of avalanches, triggered by quickly rising temperatures. Up to 80 people were killed by these avalanches.

### Summary of the current response

The response to the landslides in Badakhshan is an extension of ongoing operations in multiple provinces in northern Afghanistan, following the flooding and flash floods that started two weeks ago. ARCS has been active in many of the affected areas, often as the first organisation to respond.

In Argo district ARCS has deployed two Mobile Health Teams (MHTs) to assist the population displaced and affected by the landslides. Each MHT consists of four members - a doctor, a pharmacist, a nurse/vaccinator and a driver. Staff and volunteers have further provided temporary shelter in the form of tents for 50 families. An additional 100 tents, 50 kitchen sets, 50 hygiene kits and 100 blankets are being sent to the area for distribution. An assessment team from national headquarters was also dispatched the day after the landslide, to reinforce the ongoing efforts and report back to headquarters on the evolving situation.

<sup>1</sup> As reported by ARCS Emergency Operations Centre. High numbers of dead have not been definitely confirmed.

For the flood affected areas in the northern zone, where flooding and flash floods occurred following heavy rains on 24 and 25 April, ARCS's headquarters in Kabul deployed an assessment team to assist zone- and branch-level colleagues in delivering aid to the flood affected people. The team is also doing continuous assessments and report back on the evolving situation. Three MHTs, with the same composition as described above, were also deployed to different flood affected areas. The MHTs are in contact with the regional health officer from ARCS regional office in Kunduz, north-east region. They are further supported by trained community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) volunteers. Reports suggest flooding in some district hospitals and basic health centres which are occupied by high numbers of patients with the added risk of low supply of drugs. As of the 6<sup>th</sup> of May, these three teams had provided clinical health services to more than 2,000 patients and health education to more than 6,000 people.

Joint rapid assessments conducted in the flooded areas by ANDMA, together with ARCS, UN agencies and international non-governmental organisations (INGOS), indicate that emergency shelter, food and non-food items, safe drinking water, and medical supplies are high priorities. The immediate focus is on the relief phase, but planning has already started for recovery and rehabilitation, particularly for the provinces of Jawzjan and Sari Pul. With thousands of hectares of agricultural lands destroyed, there will be many longer-term challenges. Three joint assessment teams have been deployed to Badakhshan on 5 May, to assess the full extent of the disaster.

ARCS EOC has been active for a number of days and the situation is closely monitored by ARCS together with the IFRC, ICRC and Partner National Societies (PNS) in the country. ARCS is also liaising with the authorities and ANDMA on a national level. The government has reinforced its coordination capacity with the appointment of a high-level disaster relief coordinator who arrived in Badakhshan on 6 May.

Distribution data continues to come in from the field and is being analysed. As of 7 May, according to confirmed distribution data, ARCS has distributed NFI and food to around 500 families.

#### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

All IFRC pre-positioned stocks in Afghanistan, bar some strategic reserves as contingency, were handed over to ARCS before the winter season in preparation for the spring floods. These stocks were pre-positioned in key parts of the country and are now being utilised in the response.

**Table 2: Summary of ARCS available non-food items (NFI) stock in north and north-east regional and provincial branches**

Regions	Branches	Non-food items					
		Tents	Blankets	Tarpaulins	Kitchen sets	Jerry cans	First aid kits
North	Samangan	298	1276	726	248	428	132
	Balkh	57	1256	450	250	227	0
	Jawzjan	26	1052	388	102	290	0
	Suri Pul	177	1625	538	273	3049	0
	Faryab	20	772	0	429	165	0
	Regional Office	395	4907	2956	250	490	0
<b>Total:</b>		<b>973</b>	<b>10888</b>	<b>5058</b>	<b>1552</b>	<b>4649</b>	<b>132</b>
North-east	Kunduz	40	816	30	273	183	0
	Badakhshan	410	441	866	735	0	81
	Takhar	14	1059	922	190	15	0
	Baghlan	67	1210	700	200	16	0
	Regional Office	153	1484	1708	0	0	877
<b>Total:</b>		<b>684</b>	<b>5010</b>	<b>4226</b>	<b>1398</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>958</b>

IFRC has deployed one disaster management officer from Kabul to Mazar-i-Sharif to assist with coordination efforts. The IFRC regional disaster management colleagues are working together with their counterparts in Mazar and in Herat on a daily basis, as well as attending all coordination meetings. The IFRC Afghanistan head of delegation has been in regular dialogue with ARCS secretary general to ensure close coordination between IFRC and ARCS. Furthermore, the IFRC disaster management delegate is working with the ARCS disaster management director and disaster response officer on a daily basis. The IFRC disaster risk reduction officer is liaising and coordinating the response to the floods and landslide situations with ARCS headquarters' disaster management department in Kabul and also attending their EOC meetings.

ARCS requested logistical support in moving pre-positioned stocks from the non-affected areas into the flood-affected regions. IFRC logistics, together with Norwegian Red Cross logistics, is providing this effort under the coordination of ARCS and IFRC's disaster management unit.

ARCS has sufficient NFIs in the region to support the overall response. Additional resources are available in Kabul if needed. The northern areas have also benefited from pre-positioning by numerous humanitarian agencies, including UN agencies. IFRC is monitoring the situation and liaising regularly with ARCS. It supports the National Society in operational coordination.

Logistics is considered as a major challenge in relief operations, particularly for Badakhshan. The need for additional logistical support from the IFRC and/or other partners will be discussed at a later stage when more information is available. IFRC NFI available in Kabul as part of the strategic reserves include:

- Hygiene kit – 3,930 sets
- Tarpaulin – 2,461 pieces
- Blanket – 3,132 pieces
- Jerry can – 1,272 pieces
- Kitchen set – 1,705 pieces
- Mosquito net – 1,999 pieces
- Tarpaulin – 124 rolls
- WatSan kit 2 – 6 kits
- Stretcher – 147 pieces

This Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) operation is largely for the replenishment of stocks used, to ensure that the preparedness levels do not drop to critical levels and as contingency for continued flood operations in the coming weeks, towards the end of May when the flooding season is expected to be over.

#### **Bilateral support**

Iran Red Crescent Society immediately offered assistance to ARCS as part of the existing Memorandum of Understanding between Afghanistan, Iran and Tajikistan. Upon ARCS's acceptance, a shipment containing 500 tents, 5,000 blankets, 500 hygiene kits and canned food has been dispatched to Afghanistan. The Chinese government have extended funding assistance through ARCS via a cash grant of USD 50,000 (approximately CHF 43,770) for Badakhshan and USD 50,000 for other severely flood affected areas for recovery based on local needs. ARCS is planning to use the funds for transitional/permanent shelter assistance for selected families out of those who will be allocated new land to settle on by the authorities.

#### **Movement Coordination**

Movement Coordination meetings were held by ARCS headquarters on 26, 27, 29 and 30 April to assess and coordinate relief efforts in the flood and landslide affected areas of the northern regions of Afghanistan. The main issues discussed included the dispatch of 700 family tents from Jalalabad to Mazar, deployments of a joint team in order to coordinate and monitor the situation, coordination of distribution of food rations with ICRC and non-food items with IFRC, coordination of access to insecure districts in Faryab and Jawzjan with ICRC and distribution of cash assistance of 10,000 Afghanistan Afghani (AFN) (approximately CHF 153) to 150 families who lost family members due to floods in Jawzjan.

In coordination with Movement partners and in cooperation with ARCS, ICRC is assessing conflict-affected flooded in Jawzjan, Faryab, Sari Pul and Baghlan provinces. Food and non-food assistance for 2,000 households has been mobilised and should be distributed in security-volatile districts of Jawzjan in the coming days. In Badakhshan, the ICRC supports ARCS to run mobile clinics.

#### **Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country**

The Provincial Disaster Management Committee (PDMC) is coordinating with ANDMA and humanitarian organisations present in the disaster area, including ARCS, to allocate sectorial responsibilities for the humanitarian response. While search and rescue efforts for the missing continue, addressing the needs of the displaced population in the affected area is a key humanitarian priority. Some of the affected areas are part of the Hindu Kush mountain range and extremely remote. Rainfall in the past week, as well as landslides, have made access to the areas very difficult and there will be challenges in getting assistance to the areas. Local search and rescue operations are now the priority.

Among the international organisations, the following are offering key assistance to the flood and landslide affected population in Badakhshan include:

- UN World Food Programme (WFP) - 700 food packets
- International Organisation of Migration (IOM) - 300 NFI kits
- UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) - 300 tents
- Concern Worldwide - 51 tents
- Norwegian Assistance Committee: 100 tents

- Norwegian Relief Committee - 194 tents

ANDMA convened on 26 April and noted that sufficient stocks were available from within the Afghan government and humanitarian system stocks to respond to the evolving situation. Afghanistan's Second Vice-President, accompanied by members of the National Disaster Management Commission, visited affected areas in Jawzjan, Faryab and Sari Pul provinces on 26 April, committing cash resources from the National Emergency Budget to further bolster immediate response. The OCHA Emergency Response Fund has also reserved its funds to address any potential gaps emerging.

Concurrently, UN agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement are working in coordination with local authorities to ensure immediate delivery of emergency relief materials e.g., emergency shelters, NFI, tankered water, foodstuffs and medical supplies. While the immediate focus is on emergency relief, planning is also beginning to focus on post-emergency rehabilitation and recovery in Jawzjan and Sari Pul, in particular, once the flood waters recede.

UN agencies and NGOs are coordinating directly with the established government disaster management structures at the national and provincial levels to assess and provide assistance to affected people across the flood affected northern provinces. Primary focus areas remain: the on-going response in Jawzjan, Faryab and Sari Pul; managing requirements; and having the capacity to facilitate new and ongoing assessments in new areas affected by floods

Many governments, among them those of Pakistan and Japan, have also donated funds or in-kind to the Afghan governments response.

### **Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning**

Joint rapid assessments has and are being conducted by ARCS, under the umbrella of PDMC. Assessments reports have been received from many of the affected areas and the ARCS analysis highlights key priorities for the flooded areas:

- Emergency shelter and support for re-building damaged houses
- Non-food items
- Psychosocial support
- Beneficiary communication
- Safe drinking water and hygiene and environmental promotion
- Basic Health Services (Medical supplies for MHTs).

The immediate focus is on the relief phase, but planning has already started for recovery and rehabilitation, particularly for the provinces of Jawzjan and Sari Pul. With thousands of hectares of agricultural lands destroyed, there will be many longer-term challenges.

Three joint assessment teams have been deployed to Badakhshan on 5 May, to assess the full extent of the disaster. As the situation is still ongoing and more flooding is likely in the coming weeks, new assessments will have to be carried out as the situation evolves.

### **Risk Assessment**

As the flood season is underway, the possibility of more flash floods and landslide cannot be excluded. Weather forecasts indicate rain is likely to continue in some of the affected areas. Hence, it is possible that further flooding across the northern provinces of Afghanistan may occur.

Among the areas at risk are the provinces of Faryab, Jawzjan, Badakhshan, Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar, Balkh, Samangan and Sari Pul that were impacted in late April. However, based on weather forecasts, the province of Jawzjan, which has the highest number of displaced people due to the floods, is unlikely to experience further flooding.

The areas in Badakhshan province, where the landslides took place, are forecasted to receive scattered rain with the risk of minor flooding. Local news media report that the twin landslides have destroyed roads across Abi Barik village, cutting the village off from the rest of Argo district and making it difficult to reach the affected population with relief aid.

As of 6 May, a large number of humanitarian actors - ranging from international organisations, NGOs, Afghan government aid agencies, foreign government aid agencies, parliament members, representatives of the presidential candidates, media outlets, villagers from other parts of Argo district, as well as villagers from other districts of Badakhshan - has been present or visiting the landslide site in Abi Barik village. Meanwhile, it is reported that a lack of

coordination between these multiple actors and difficulties in conducting needs assessments have led to an abundance of some relief goods while there is still a deficiency of others.

There have been reports of disturbances linked to distributions in the area and there is a potential risk for more tension. Although the residual risk linked is low, NGOs involved in material distributions in Argo are advised to keep their staff informed of the situation in the area and to ensure transparent identification of beneficiaries and that sound communication strategies and contingency plans are in place during deliveries.

## **B. Operational strategy and plan**

### **Overall objective**

The survival and immediate needs of the population's affected by floods, flash floods and landslides in northern, north-eastern and central Afghanistan are met through the provision of food and NFI for 500 households. The targeted population is primarily those displaced by, and secondarily those affected by, flooding, flash floods and landslides according to beneficiary selection criteria outlined below.

### **Proposed strategy**

The ARCS, utilising its presence of staff and volunteers across the affected areas, has been actively engaged in response over the past two weeks, since the heavy rains started. The operation is relief focused, providing the affected population, and especially the displaced population, with shelter and essential household items.

Relief items are being distributed based on beneficiary selection criteria and in close coordination with the authorities and other actors;

- Tarpaulins for displaced families or families whose houses have been damaged (two per family)
- Tools (for support to building shelter and/or environmental cleaning)
- Blankets (two per family)
- Kitchen sets
- Jerry cans 10 litres (two per family)
- Hygiene kits
- Purification tablets

This DREF provides for the replenishment of NFI for 2,000 families, 250 sets of tools and the procurement of 150,000 purification tablets. The replenishment will be based on actual distribution figures. At the point of this DREF request, the so far consolidated distribution figures are relatively low, but given the continuing season, operations are expected to continue for a number of weeks.

To reduce the risk of water- and sanitation-related diseases, ARCS will utilise water and sanitation kits in stock to provide households with purification sachets initially and, logistics allowing, household filters. Volunteers will also be trained or receive refresher training in hygiene promotion, environmental sanitation and utilisation of purification tablets and hygiene kits.

So far, a total of five MHTs have been deployed to provide preventive, curative and referral health services. Given the likelihood for more flooding in the coming weeks, this DREF contains provisions for the deployment of two additional teams, should the situation require. These teams are already operating as part of longer-term programming, but can be temporarily redirected.

The tools for shelter improvement and/or environmental cleaning will be provided to 250 families, based on the assumption that not all selected families will need this assistance. As part of the shelter interventions, ARCS will arrange, with the support of the IFRC, two emergency shelter workshops with volunteers in the affected areas. The workshops will raise awareness of shelter interventions and shelter programming in emergencies, informing the implementation of emergency shelter activities.

As the situation is still evolving and flooding is expected to occur until the end of May when the season ends, ARCS will maintain its current practice of continuous assessments in affected areas to direct assistance to the most vulnerable populations and beneficiaries.

### **Selection of beneficiaries**

The direct beneficiaries include elderly, women and children as they are part of the most-at-risk groups when disaster strikes. More specifically, the direct beneficiaries within the local populations have been identified based on their level of vulnerability in coping with the disasters. Such factors considered in their selection include socio-economic status of the beneficiaries prioritised as most-at-risk. Female-headed households and large family size are other criteria for consideration. Priority will be given to:

- Families most affected by the floods and landslides and displaced from their homes.
- Families headed by women (widows), elderly couples, young couples with small children.
- Families who are not recipients of any substantial assistance, especially housing by government, NGOs and other organisations.

## **Operational support services**

### **Human resources**

The operation is expected to involve 150 volunteers, up to 25 staff and up to 30 medical staff in MHTs. In total, ARCS and IFRC has already assigned 19 staff from the region and headquarters for assessments in the different affected areas, including contributions to the joint teams for assessments together with the authorities, UN agencies and I/NGOs. Depending on how the situation evolves, more assessment teams could be sent out. This DREF covers travel, accommodation and per-diem costs related to the staff and volunteers. Further, pending finalisation of broader insurance schemes, the DREF covers insurance for the volunteers used in the operation through the IFRC global volunteer insurance scheme.

### **Logistics and supply chain**

The DREF budget has been drawn up based on the assumption that all relief items will be dispatched from the IFRC Zone Logistics Unit and the warehouse in Kuala Lumpur. However, whenever possible, local procurement will be done. Which items can be procured locally, at what quality and quantity and within which timeframe cannot be confirmed at this point in time. It is also likely that the current situation will put pressure on key suppliers as many organisations are looking at replenishing their stocks. The Zone Logistics Unit will provide necessary support to local procurement that will be done in accordance with IFRC and ARCS procurement guidelines.

ARCS has good warehouse capacity in Kabul and initially the replenishment will be directed there. Decisions around the logistics and timeframes for replenishing pre-positioned stocks used in the zones and branches will be determined once the procurement part of the DREF has been implemented and delivery times are confirmed.

For ongoing operational logistics, IFRC, together with Norwegian Red Cross logistics, is providing support as requested by ARCS. Transport and distribution costs within the country are included in this DREF budget.

### **Communications**

The IFRC South Asia regional office (SARO)'s Communication Manager is supporting ARCS with international media coverage which has been extensive so far. Articles were posted on the IFRC website to enhance public understanding of the disaster needs and operations. Field visits will be conducted to capture materials for web story and best practices reflecting the actual needs and operation in the field in the coming days.

Beneficiary communication and close coordination with the affected population will be a key point for consideration during this relief and response operation, so that the response is adjusted according to the expectation and needs of affected families and it addresses their concerns. It's important to note that many ARCS volunteers are members of the communities where ARCS implements its various interventions.

Affected communities will be involved during the initial assessment, program design and feedback mechanism to shape the proposed relief and response operation. Once the operation is initiated, community members will be involved in assisting the ARCS team in the identification of beneficiaries as part of relief distribution. Through the beneficiary communication process, once the operation has ended, feedback from the community will be obtained through face-to-face interviews and letters to capture best practices and lesson learnt to inform future relief and response operation of the ARCS.

### **Security**

Poor security, difficult terrain, harsh weather conditions, conservative religious norms and debilitated communications infrastructure are realities in the field in Afghanistan. The complex work environment, ongoing conflict and insecure situation are major challenges for IFRC and ARCS to manage while providing emergency relief in the recent flood /landslide affected areas. Although the level of conflict in the northern region is comparatively lower than in other areas of the country, specific provinces remain highly affected by the presence of armed opposition and illegally armed groups. Regular military operations are conducted, in particular, in districts of Baghlan, Sari Pul, Jawzjan and

Faryab provinces. Since the end of winter and the recent presidential election campaign, the security situation has deteriorated rapidly. Northern and western parts of the country have experienced increased insecurity. The trend is feared to continue for an extended period of time as armed opposition groups have announced the start of open, armed conflict prior to the second round of presidential elections in early June 2014.

Due to the complex and volatile nature of the Afghanistan context, security remains a priority concern for the ARCS and Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners. IFRC country office maintains a security manager to ensure up-to-date information and security analysis is available at all times. Further, the security manager, along with the head of delegation and programme coordinator, maintains regular weekly contacts with ICRC and ARCS security focal points both at headquarters level in Kabul and through their regional/sub-delegation offices. There is a Movement Security Working Group, that meets once a month and reviews the security situation to make recommendations for delegates and national field staff. IFRC security instructions are revised on a regular basis. All field visits are coordinated with ICRC security and accomplished only after they have been approved by ICRC.

ARCS enjoy countrywide visibility and respect in Afghanistan. It has a wide network of community-based volunteers who are trained in CBHFA and community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP). The volunteers are able to implement community-based projects with the help and supervision of ARCS branches and regions. The Red Cross Red Crescent emblem is generally known and respected throughout Afghanistan. ICRC maintains relationships with all parties to the conflict and negotiates safe access on behalf of ARCS. However, some areas are still deemed too dangerous for travel.

Beyond the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, regular contacts are maintained with local security networks. IFRC senior management participate in monthly Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings, convened by UN OCHA, and other fora in which national security is considered and discussed.

### **Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)**

ARCS will oversee all operational, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspects of the present operation in the flood and landslide affected provinces through its country-wide network of branches and volunteers. IFRC, through its country representation office in Kabul and sub-delegation offices in Mazar, Herat and Jalalabad city, will provide technical support in programme management to ensure the programme objective is met.

The responsibility for day-to-day monitoring of the operation will be with ARCS provincial branches but supervised closely by their regional offices and ARCS headquarters to ensure appropriate accountability, transparency and financial management of the operation.

The affected provinces will be regularly visited by joint IFRC and ARCS monitoring teams on a monthly basis. This will help identify and, where possible and necessary, resolve any problems. The situation in the field will be reported on through daily EOC reports and monthly progress reports. Reports will provide necessary information in relation to the progress of the operation, any changes in the situation during the reporting period, and any particular problem, constraint or unmet needs.

At the end of the operation and implementation of this DREF, an after action review will be conducted. This review will be a joint effort of the ARCS, IFRC and in-country partner to ensure that lessons learnt from the preparedness work ahead of the season as well as the response operations are captured and used to further develop ARCS, IFRC and partners' capacities.

A final report on this DREF-supported operation will be made available three months after the end of the operation.

### **Administration and Finance**

The operation will rely on existing financial management and administration systems in ARCS and between IFRC. Provisions have been made for communication costs related to the operation as well as financial charges and general expenses (refer to *budget*).

### C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

#### Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

<b>Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation and lessons learnt are drawn from the implementation</b>																	
<b>Output 1.1</b> Initial and continuous needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries.																	
Activities planned	Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Add week / month columns as needed
Conduct rapid assessments as needed in the evolving flood situation																	
Conduct more detailed assessment in selected communities																	
Develop a detailed action plan for the implementation																	
Mobilize 150 volunteers for the implementation of activities																	
Monitoring visits by joint teams of ARCS headquarters and IFRC																	
In-country transport of relief items as per distribution plans																	
<b>Output 1.2</b> Lessons learnt are captured from the operation and incorporated into preparedness planning for coming seasons																	
Activities planned	Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
After action review																	

#### Health & care

<b>Outcome 1: The immediate health risk on the affected population is reduced through the provision of community-level preventive, curative and psychosocial services to at least 2,500 families (17,500 people).</b>																	
<b>Output 1.1</b> 2,500 families have access to preventive, curative and referral health services through the ARCS's mobile health teams.																	
Activities planned	Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Conduct rapid emergency health needs assessment and identify villages for intervention.																	
Provide essential health services to the affected population through the deployment of mobile health teams.																	
<b>Output 1.2</b> 2,500 families reached with psychosocial support (PSS) activities.																	



tools needed (shelter or cleaning)																	
Distributions of tarpaulins (two per family)																	
Local procurement, transportation and distribution of tools																	
<b>Output 1.2 50 ARCS volunteers are trained in emergency shelter.</b>																	
Activities planned	Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Conducting two (2) emergency shelter workshops with volunteers in the affected areas																	5-6000 USD Kabul or region
<b>Output 1.3 Standard non-food items distributed by ARCS to beneficiaries are replenished (for up to 2000 families).</b>																	
Activities planned	Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Identification and listing of beneficiaries, identify distribution points and collecting information of distributed items.																	
Replenishment of 2,000 non-food items <sup>2</sup> following IFRC procurement procedures and standards.																	
Transportation of 2,000 NFIs to Kabul.																	
Transportation of 2,000 NFIs for pre-positioning to flood prone regions.																	

<sup>2</sup> Non-food items include blankets (two per family), jerry cans (two per family), kitchen sets

# DREF OPERATION

09/05/2014

## MDRAF002 : AFGHANISTAN FLOODS AND LANDSLIDES

<b>Budget Group</b>	<b>DREF Grant Budget CHF</b>
Shelter - Relief	38,500
Clothing & Textiles	24,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	41,500
Medical & First Aid	10,500
Ustensils & Tools	54,000
Other Supplies & Services	14,250
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>182,750</b>
Dsitribution & Monitoring	28,000
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>28,000</b>
Volunteers	18,300
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>18,300</b>
Consultants	4,000
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>4,000</b>
Workshops & Training	20,000
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>20,000</b>
Travel	17,250
Office Costs	500
Communications	500
Financial Charges	250
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>18,500</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	17,651
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>17,651</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>289,201</b>



# Afghanistan: Floods and Landslide

