

<p><b>Emergency appeal No:</b> MDRAF007</p> <p><b>Emergency appeal launched:</b> 10/04/2021</p> <p>Revised appeal published: 24/06/2022 (Revision No.4)<sup>1</sup></p> <p><b>Revised Operational Strategy published:</b> 01/07/2022</p>	<p><b>GlideNo:</b></p> <p><a href="#">DR-2021-000022-AFG</a></p>
<p><b>Operation update #7</b></p> <p><b>Date of issue:</b> 10/02/2023</p>	<p><b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b></p> <p>From 10/04/2021 to 31/12/2022</p>
<p><b>Operation timeframe:</b> 32 months (10/04/2021 - 31/12/2023)</p>	<p><b>Number of people being assisted:</b></p> <p>1,008,000 individuals (144,000 households)</p>
<p><b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b></p> <p>CHF 80 million out of CHF 90 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal<sup>2</sup> CHF 200 million out of CHF 210 million Federation-wide</p>	<p><b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b></p> <p>CHF 1,000,000</p>



ARCS dedicated volunteers contributing to make a change in people's quality of life during the harsh winter season in Kabul (Photo: IFRC)

<sup>1</sup> Emergency Appeal Revision No.4 was done shortly after revision No.3 to include the response to the Earthquake in Khost and Paktika. Refer to [Emergency Appeal Revision No.3](#) for the specific updates addressing the changing needs relating to the Wider Humanitarian Crises response for this operation update.

<sup>2</sup> CHF 80 million reflects the funding required for the Wider Humanitarian Crises response which began in April 2021 when the Emergency Appeal was launched. The additional CHF 10 million is the funding ask for the Earthquake in Khost and Paktika response that began in June 2022.

This Wider Humanitarian Crises response, which seeks CHF 80 million, is currently 36.6 per cent funded. This funding has been crucial in enabling the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS), with the support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), to provide humanitarian assistance and protection to the people in need affected by this crisis. Further funding contributions are needed to enable ARCS, with the continued support of IFRC, to continue to help meet the humanitarian needs of the people of Afghanistan. The country has seen an overall increase of people in need, now at 28.3 million people. Continuing droughts have caused a dramatic increase in humanitarian needs in various sectors particularly water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and health. The recent edicts released by authorities, particularly on women’s participation in society, have driven a 25 per cent increase in protection needs. By the end of December 2022, IFRC and its Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement partner network helped **3 million<sup>3</sup>** people in Afghanistan with some form of assistance, and they are reaching communities in all the country’s 401 districts.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the crisis

Afghanistan is still facing one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world resulting from compounded impacts of multiple shocks. The combination of disasters caused by natural hazards – including severe drought, flooding and earthquakes – public health emergencies, and economic hardship have increased humanitarian needs exponentially. The political changes of August 2021 prompted the application of a sanctions regime which has fueled economic hardship due to constrained international banking. According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 28.3 million people will require multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance in 2023 as the country enters its third consecutive year of drought-like conditions and the second year of crippling economic decline. This reflects a 16 per cent increase from the 24.4 million people who required humanitarian assistance in 2022 and a 54 per cent increase from the 18.4 million people who required humanitarian assistance in 2021.

#### Key drivers of humanitarian need

Key drivers of humanitarian need in 2023 are multidimensional: a protracted drought, climate-induced disasters, other disasters caused by natural hazards, protection concerns particularly for women and girls, economic hardship, and constrained access to key services. Furthermore, while there is no more widespread conflict, the effects of a 40-year conflict and situations of violence continue to slow the move towards recovery and building resilience.



Additional triggers of humanitarian needs in which the impact will continue to be felt in 2023 include:

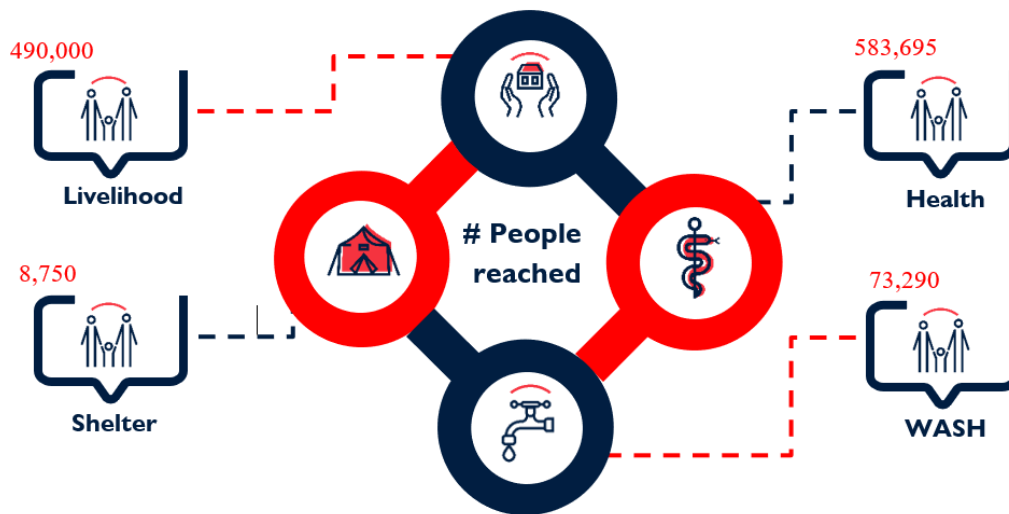
#### Returnees

Vulnerable people are returning to their areas of origin. According to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Afghanistan Situation #22, as of 4 December 2022 almost 1.3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) returned to their places of origin between 2021 and 2022: over 1 million in 2021 and 211,807 in 2022. Likewise, 6,148 Afghan refugees voluntarily returned to the country in 2022: over four times more than the overall number of returns in 2021. Of these, 94 per cent of returnees were from Pakistan while the rest were from Iran, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, and Russia. The main reasons cited for returning include high living costs and lack of employment opportunities in host countries, desire to be reunited with family, and the perceived improved security situation in Afghanistan.

<sup>3</sup> People reached may include double counting as this figure is the summation of the people reached in different sectors such as shelter, multipurpose cash, livelihood, health and WASH.



**Number of people reached by ARCS with the support of the IFRC Secretariat under this appeal (except Khost and Paktika Earthquake Response)**



Through the emergency appeal, the ARCS has **reached at least 626,622 people including 307,044 females, from 88,500 households in 29 provinces** through the distribution of food parcels, cash assistance, hygiene kits, household items/kits and winterization kits. Disaggregated data has been provided in Table 1.

**Table 1: Number of households reached with various assistance**

Type of assistance	No. of target households	No. of households reached
Food parcel	80,000	70,000
Multipurpose cash	100,000	8,500
Hygiene Kit	40,000	5,250
Household items /Kit	1,250	1,250
Winterization Kit	10,000	3,500

Regarding health, ARCS continued to provide **primary healthcare and immunization services** through 36 mobile health teams (MHTs) supported by IFRC under the Humanitarian Crises emergency appeal, **reaching approximately 370,422 people** (138,884 male, 231,538 female) including **3,280 IDPs** (1,184 Male, 2,096 Female) during the reporting period. In addition, **7,708 community awareness sessions** were conducted in targeted communities **reaching 115,616 community members including 56,652 females**. This included community members who also benefited through risk communication sessions and awareness of COVID-19.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA) and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) are streamlined in all the IFRC-supported programmes. Feedback response mechanisms are active and in place to enable community members to ask questions, raise concerns and receive clarifications. Furthermore, CEA and PGI-relevant questions have been integrated into post-distribution monitoring and quality assurance processes.

With the support of IFRC, ARCS conducted 33 different types of training for staff and volunteers including:

- 22 training on first aid, psychosocial first aid, household water treatment training (HHWT), epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) and hygiene promotion for 260 volunteers (180 male and 80 female) in Badghis, Ghor, Daikundi, Kabul, Panjshir, Kandahar, Nangarhar and Kunduz provinces.
- Three CEA integrated PGI training of trainers (ToT) for 63 ARCS staff and volunteers (62 male and one female) from West, Southwest and East regions.

- Three CEA cum PGI training for 82 staff (67 male and 15 female) including doctors, project managers, midwives, vaccinators, and social mobilizers of the East and South regions.
- Three branch disaster response team (BDRT)/cash transfer programme (CTP) training for 75 staff and volunteers (all male) in Northeastern and Southeastern regions.
- One planning and reporting training for 23 staff (male) in Northeast.
- One accountability and responsibility awareness and finance manual course for 20 staff (male) in Asadabad.

The trained staff and volunteers have been contributing to humanitarian service delivery to the vulnerable people in the country.

Likewise, a total of 20 women from Kabul and Kandahar marastoons have started vocational training since December 2022. By June 2023, they will gain skills in tailoring or embroidery making from the training.

Additionally, ARCS with the support of IFRC reached more than **166,000 people** with at least one form of humanitarian assistance in response to the June 2022 devastating earthquake in the south-eastern region (Khost and Paktika). This includes support to **19,984 people** with health services, **56,444 people** with multipurpose emergency cash assistance, **2,083 households** with shelter repair support; **18,855 people** with household items, and **2,083 households** with thermal blankets. The earthquake response operation is reported separately from this wider humanitarian crises response.



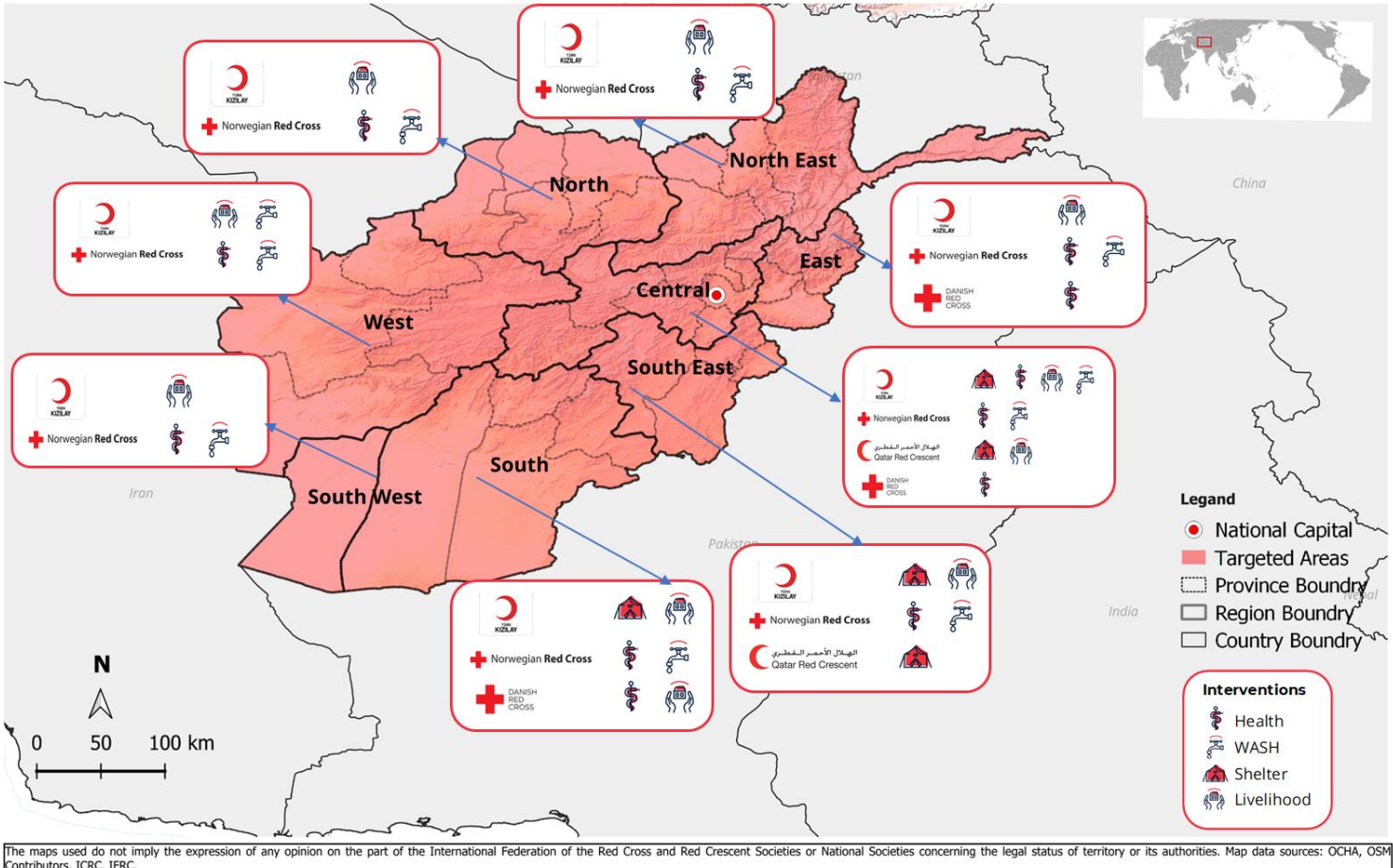
*ARCS volunteer conducting awareness rising session on hygiene promotion and prevention of water borne diseases, and COVID-19 risk communication in Herat Province. (Photo: ARCS)*

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

ARCS response is being implemented using a Federation-wide approach which factors support channelled via the IFRC Secretariat emergency appeal – including by Participating National Societies that do not have a presence in Afghanistan – support by Participating National Societies in-country namely Danish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross (NorCross), Qatar Red Crescent Society (QRCS) and Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), as well as other National Societies directly supporting ARCS’s response bilaterally from outside Afghanistan. The Federation-wide approach continues to

facilitate coordinated assistance with others, effectively utilizing resources and existing expertise to ensure critical gaps are covered when millions are requiring aid. This is complementary to the existing Movement Coordination and Cooperation mechanisms in Afghanistan.

**Afghanistan Wider Humanitarian Crisis**  
**Federation Wide Partner Presence and Response**  
**As of 31 December 2022**



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of territory or its authorities. Map data sources: OCHA, OSM Contributors, ICRC, IFRC.

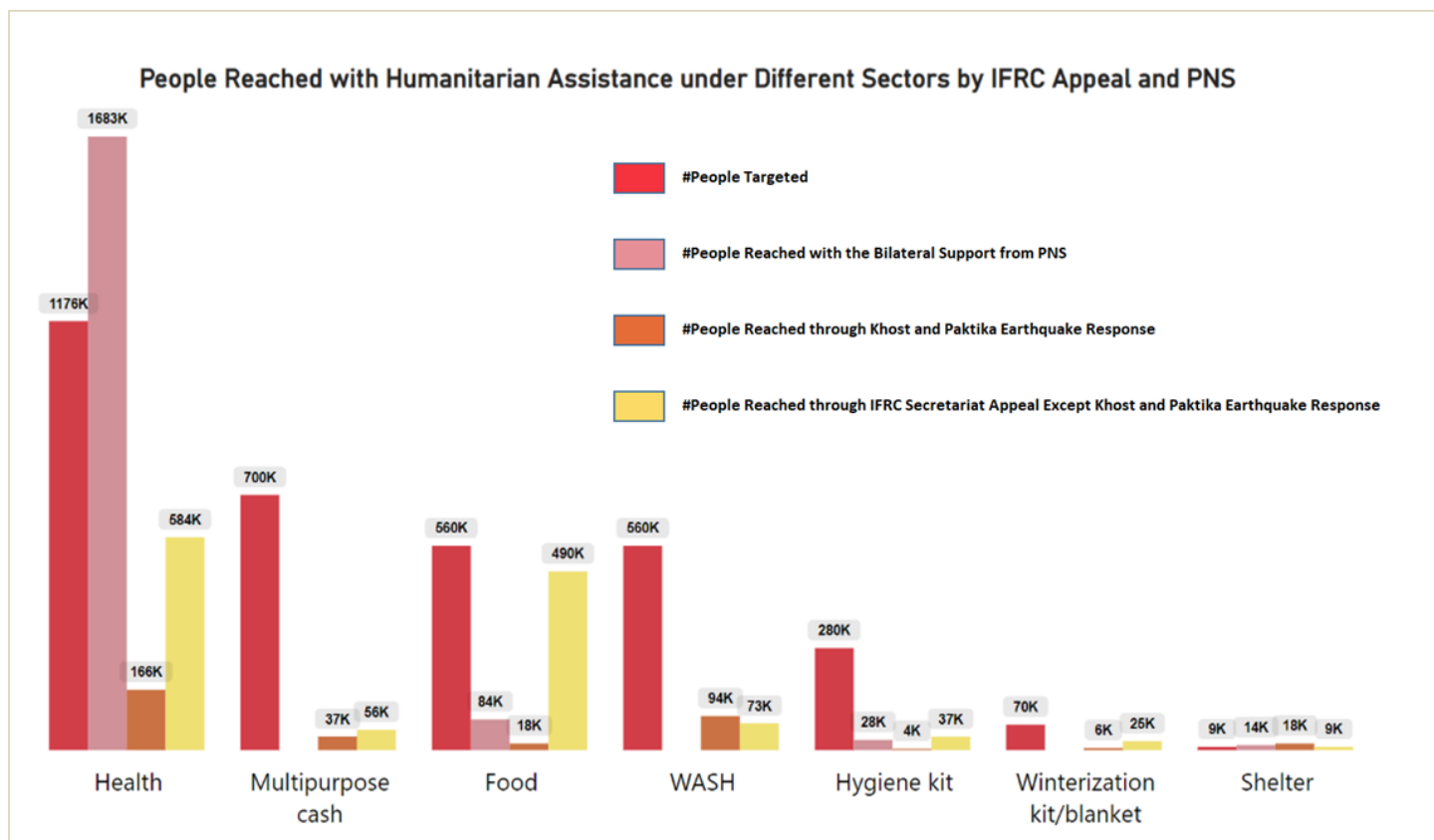
Participating National Societies that have channelled support via the IFRC Secretariat emergency appeal are the Albanian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Bahrain Red Crescent, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong Branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Irish Red Cross Society, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Kuwaiti Red Crescent, Norwegian Red Cross, Red Cross Society of China, Red Cross of Monaco, Singapore Red Cross Society, Slovenian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Taiwan Red Cross Organisation, the Netherlands Red Cross, the Philippine National Red Cross and the Republic of Korea National Red Cross.

In-country partners are actively supporting the operations with a focus on the provision of in-kind assistance such as food and shelter items, healthcare services and relief assistance. Turkish Red Crescent actively supports ARCS's operations through the provision of food and livelihood assistance, shelter, health as well as WASH interventions.

NorCross provides support mainly in health services, particularly in ARCS primary health care interventions through supporting the operation of 113 facilities (full support for 38 MHTs and 28 health sub-centres, and partial support for 46 basic health centres and 1 district hospital) across the country. ARCS also received support from QRCS in providing essential health services in Kandahar as well as in the distribution of food packages, shelter goods and non-food items in Kabul, Wardak and Paktya. The Danish Red Cross is supporting mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and primary healthcare, reaching vulnerable populations with psychological first aid and safe and dignified referrals to specialized mental health and protection services.

The IFRC Country Delegation for Afghanistan, established in 1990, continues to support ARCS in the following: humanitarian operations related to disasters and crises caused by natural hazards; health services in under-served areas; longer-term resilience-building programmes; strategic and operational coordination of the IFRC membership support to ARCS; advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy; enhancement of ARCS organizational development, and; representing ARCS internationally.

As of 31 December 2022, **IFRC Secretariat support** had reached **1.2 million people**<sup>4</sup> since the start of the operation.



The International Committee of the Red Cross (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 in Kabul, Gulbahar, Khost, Ghazni, Kandahar, Lashkargah, Farah, Herat, Maimana, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kunduz, and Jalalabad.

Collectively, Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in the country has established coordination and cooperation mechanisms anchored under the Movement Cooperation Agreement. The Movement Platform Meeting is organized every six weeks between ARCS, IFRC and ICRC leadership focusing on strategic-level engagements.

Movement Operational Coordination (MOC) meetings take place monthly and bring together ARCS, ICRC, IFRC and Participating National Societies (PNS) currently present in Afghanistan. Scheduled virtual meetings are organized at pre-agreed intervals to connect ARCS, ICRC, IFRC and Participating National Societies supporting Afghanistan – bilaterally or via the IFRC Secretariat emergency appeal – for a shared understanding of progress, challenges and opportunities.

<sup>4</sup> Approximate total people reached based on cumulative reach estimated across all intervention areas supported under this emergency appeal. May include double counting since health and WASH interventions are also funded, partly, by the IFRC Operational Plan 2022.

## Overview of other actors' actions in country

Many non-state actors in Afghanistan provide humanitarian aid to Afghans, working through clusters. The Cluster system was established as a sectoral coordination mechanism at the national and regional levels to clarify the roles and responsibilities of partners, including non-governmental organisations, UN agencies, public authorities, and other stakeholders. Cluster meetings are held monthly at the national level, coordinated by the respective cluster lead agencies. The clusters cover areas such as agriculture education, food security, health, nutrition, protection, shelter and WASH.

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 a representative of the membership. The ARCS and IFRC are members and participate in the national-level monthly coordination meetings of the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC), 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 Inter-cluster Coordination Team meeting. ARCS and IFRC are coordinating with the public authorities, UN agencies and other humanitarian organizations to avoid duplication and to build synergies. This includes active engagement in relevant clusters.

## Activities funded outside the Emergency Appeal

Overall, alongside activities funded under this emergency appeal, ARCS has been continuously delivering various services and actively implementing activities in reaching out to the most vulnerable population and communities in need of humanitarian assistance. **Large-scale projects supported by other funding sources** outside this emergency appeal include the COVID-19 response, supported through funds from the Asia Pacific COVID-19 Emergency Appeal, as well as community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) and WASH in schools (WiNS) project, supported through IFRC secretariat operational plan for Afghanistan. Through these multi-donors funded projects, **ARCS has reached at least 3,363,335 million people** since April 2020 of whom approximately 2.5 million people were reached through the health services provided by ARCS' MHTs and healthcare centres for COVID-19 screening and referrals as well as RCCE activities conducted to raise COVID-19 health awareness.

ARCS has also assisted many residents of the National Society's five Marastoons<sup>5</sup> (Shelters for war widows) with food and non-food items assistance, reaching mainly senior citizens and persons with disabilities (PWD). In addition, over the reporting period, a total of 459 females were trained in handicraft skills as part of livelihood programming. Post distribution monitoring (PDM) to obtain feedback from the people who received food and cash assistance as well as to evaluate the effectiveness of ARCS intervention was conducted by the planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) unit of ARCS in several provinces in the West and Southwest regions where the distributions mostly took place over the reporting period. Around 560 ARCS volunteers were involved in the assessment and distribution activities. Also in the same period, ARCS recruited 1,096 new volunteers from across the country.

Concerning activities supported by IFRC during the reporting period, 11 additional MHTs are operational in Kandahar and Paktika provinces. These MHTs reached 48,656 people (20,396 male, 28,260 female) with primary health and immunization services. Moreover, community-based Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) surveillance activities were regularly conducted by the MHT staff as well as ARCS volunteers in the targeted locations. No AFP case was reported from the targeted areas during the reporting period.

## Needs analysis






According to OCHA<sup>6</sup>, 28.3 million people will need humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan in 2023 out of which 54 percent are children, 23 per cent women and 8.3 per cent are people with severe disability.

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<sup>5</sup> [ARCS Marastoons](#) are social welfare centres that provide shelters to destitute and needful families (mostly widowed, single mother and the ill or disabled) and educate orphans in hope for a better future. There are five ARCS Marastons established in Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Nangarhar and Balkh provinces

<sup>6</sup> OCHA 2023, Humanitarian Needs Overview Afghanistan, Humanitarian Programme Cycle 2023

## Number of people need in humanitarian assistance is estimated to increase in 2023 than 2022 in Afghanistan

 Year	 People in need	 Women	 Children	 People with Disability
2022	24.4 million	22%	54%	8%
2023	28.3 million	23%	54%	8%

Source: *Humanitarian Needs Overview Afghanistan: Humanitarian Programme Cycle 2023, Page # 8*

Even with two-thirds of the country already in need of humanitarian assistance during 2023, further deterioration is highly possible unless the root causes and drivers are addressed. Substantial investments in water infrastructure, sustainable agriculture, alternative livelihoods, gender policy reform and macroeconomic stabilization are urgently needed, along with the stabilization of services supporting basic human needs – especially health care and social services – to reduce dependence on humanitarian actors as well as to provide emergency care and transition to longer-term support. In addition, needs in all sectors have been identified and described in the revised emergency appeal and operational strategy that was published in June 2022.

### **Food Security and Livelihood**

According to the WFP Afghanistan situation update<sup>7</sup> on 22 December 2022, nearly 20 million people in Afghanistan are acutely food-insecure (IPC 3+), including more than 6 million people on the brink of famine-like conditions in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), according to preliminary projections for November 2022 to March 2023. Afghanistan continues to face the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption globally, with 92 per cent of Afghan households struggling to meet their food needs<sup>8</sup>. The major drivers of food insecurity in Afghanistan include poverty and economic instability, weather and climatic shocks, and decades of conflict that have limited the spread of essential public services and safety nets. Gender inequalities have limited women's economic opportunities, contributing further to household food insecurity. Almost 100 per cent of female-headed households are facing insufficient food consumption. These numbers are likely to increase. Widows and single mothers are even more vulnerable during this period as the unemployment rate continues to increase.

### **Health and Nutrition**

The broader humanitarian crisis critically limits the capacity of the healthcare system and health services. Most health facilities have poor infrastructure and there are fewer qualified healthcare workers due to emigration, limits on women's movement and employment, and reduced funds to pay salaries and keep facilities open. Afghanistan's continued "brain drain" of highly skilled medical workers seeking opportunities abroad, coupled with the December 2022 ban on women attending university, has weakened – and will continue to weaken – the public health system. A total of 13.2 million people in 34 provinces reside in areas where primary healthcare services are not accessible within a one-hour walking distance. Furthermore, the most qualified healthcare workers are concentrated in urban cities and well-resourced provinces.

Multiple parallel shocks are driving Afghanistan's health needs and are severely impacting the increasingly strained health systems and services. Chief among these are acute disease outbreaks, including multiple outbreaks of measles, acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), dengue fever, pertussis, Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever, malaria, and COVID-19.

<sup>7</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/afghanistan/wfp-afghanistan-situation-report-22-december-2022>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2022-09/afghanistan-18.php>

There are also high mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) needs arising from widespread and chronic stress and trauma in Afghanistan, especially among the vulnerable population, including IDPs. A total of 17.6 million people are in need of health services in Afghanistan (Source: Humanitarian Needs Overview Afghanistan: Humanitarian Programme Cycle 2023, Page # 8).

The long history of conflict together with the political change have come with economical and financial uncertainties that have negatively affected nutrition systems. A weak health system and reduced dietary intake due to food insecurity will contribute to higher morbidity rates related to malnutrition. Women and children are the most vulnerable to hunger and malnutrition. It is estimated that four million vulnerable people will suffer from acute malnutrition in 2023, including 875,224 children with severe acute malnutrition, 2,347,802 children with moderate malnutrition, and more than 840,000 pregnant and lactating women with acute malnutrition.

Furthermore, insufficient or lack of water and sanitation facilities, compounded by an absence of knowledge of how to prevent contamination in the handling and preparation of food (hygiene promotion), especially by pregnant and lactating mothers, can further compromise adequate nutrition, even if diets are adequate (Source: Humanitarian Needs Overview Afghanistan: Humanitarian Programme Cycle 2023, Page # 37).

### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

Water supply services in Afghanistan are limited and access to improved water infrastructures is among the lowest in the world. According to WASH cluster, 21.2 million people will need water, sanitation and hygiene. Preliminary results of Whole of Afghanistan (WoA) assessment conducted in August and September 2022 indicated that WASH is one of the sectors seeing a deterioration. Seventy-nine per cent of households reportedly lack access to sufficient water. The lack of snowfall over the last winter season and prolonged drought conditions have caused severe water shortages in the country<sup>9</sup>.

Main sources of water in the country, including protected dug wells, tube wells or boreholes, piped supply networks or surface water are quickly drying up. Many health institutions have sanitation facilities without water, such as pit latrines. Likewise, 46 per cent of households reported using unimproved sanitation facilities. UNICEF noted in March 2022, that around 35 per cent of healthcare facilities lacked access to basic water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities.

Afghanistan has long been battling with high rates of AWD, especially among infants and households headed by women and people with a disability. Ongoing effects of drought, high levels of malnutrition, poor sanitation practices and low availability and access to water contribute to rising cases of AWD as well as high risk of cholera cases.

### **Shelter**

The loss of shelters due to recent disasters such as earthquakes and recurring floods can severely reduce the ability of the affected people to face harsh winter. Eight out of 12 provinces – namely Badakhshan, Ghazni, Kandahar, Paktia, Parwan, Uruzgan, Wardak and Zabul – are often affected by the winter significantly and therefore will need urgent assistance. IDPs remain one of the most vulnerable groups of the population, especially during the winter season. OCHA reported that 698,000 people were displaced by conflict in Afghanistan in 2021 and over 32,000 people further in 2022. The IDPs either live in tents in public areas or with host families. According to the shelter cluster, 9.7 million people need emergency shelter and non-food items in 2023.

## **Operational risk assessment**

In accordance with IFRC's Risk Management Framework, IFRC Country Delegation in Afghanistan has living risk register documents capturing risks relevant to the office and the organization, including safeguarding risks. The documents are regularly updated to inform decision-making processes in such complex contexts in a timely manner. The

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<sup>9</sup> <https://pajhwok.com/2022/06/08/kabul-facing-acute-potable-water-shortage-experts/>

operations and security risk register documents are reviewed bimonthly. Risks analysed and considered outside of the risk appetite are escalated to the regional and global levels.

### **Fraud and Safeguarding Risks**

Since 1 September 2021, IFRC is handling all procurement files in Afghanistan. The Country Delegation has well-established procurement procedures and systems to ensure procurement is open, fair and transparent. In compliance with its internal policies, IFRC screens its staff and suppliers in Afghanistan against UN sanctions lists. It also undertakes its own screening of new ARCS staff at both headquarters and branch levels. All IFRC project managers have been trained on fraud and corruption, with training for new ones to be done within a month of joining. Furthermore, there is a 100 per cent completion rate of the IFRC online course on fraud and corruption prevention. Awareness on Integrity Line, the IFRC Whistleblowing and Case Management System (CMS), is reinforced with posters in the corridors as well as during staff meetings.

Additionally, IFRC is hiring a senior safeguarding officer based in Kabul who will focus primarily on the prevention of and response to sexual exploitation and abuse and misconduct related to child safeguarding. The officer will develop and deliver safeguarding communication strategies, tools and guidance for affected people, and personnel of the IFRC network. Also includes the development and delivery of safeguarding training to personnel of the IFRC network and implementing partners as well as providing strategic support to the ARCS to enhance knowledge and understanding of safeguarding issues and support the establishment and/or strengthen safeguarding systems within the National Society. The risks reported in previous operations updates remain valid, whilst the evolving situation as described below also highlights the additional potential risks anticipated and the mitigation measures ARCS and IFRC will operationalise.

<b>Potential risk</b>	<b>Mitigation measure</b>
Fragility of the national banking system affects liquidity and exchange rates	Continue to assess and monitor the situation and explore options to ensure funding is secured and brought into the country through proper channels.
Cash transfer programme related risks: A) The potential risk of replacing cash with in-kind assistance. B) The difficulties in making payments to local suppliers due to the cash shortage. C) Long lead time for international procurement D) Lack of community acceptance of cash recipient selection processes or an inability to reach the most vulnerable E) Possible fraud and corruption in selection of recipients due to gaps in verification process and data manipulation F) Unauthorised access to, or destruction, loss, alteration or disclosure of personal data	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Close coordination and monitoring supported by the finance department.</li> <li>2. Develop a procurement plan to ensure sufficient time is allocated.</li> <li>3. Financial planning coupled with innovative financial solutions</li> <li>4. Application of strong community engagement and accountability. During household surveys/selection, staff and volunteers share information about the programme with community members, using the best approaches to reach different groups including women and strengthen feedback mechanisms.</li> <li>5. Use RedRose system for registration of people receiving assistance (recipients) under a global framework agreement between IFRC and RedRose.</li> <li>6. Data protection: Give access of recipients' data to specific and limited number of staff at IFRC and ARCS.</li> </ol>
Spring floods and landslides constraining access and distributions. With adverse impact on water and sanitation quality, these may also increase the risk of waterborne and vector-borne diseases.	To mitigate the risk, ARCS and IFRC are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preposition the planned supplies at the branch/community level.</li> <li>2. Map out alternative road options for access.</li> <li>3. Conduct hygiene awareness-raising activities. ARCS has also a community-based health programme raising awareness.</li> </ol>

Potential risk	Mitigation measure
<p>Increase in trend of conflict/violence in targeted provinces/districts that impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Access</li> <li>2. Safety (staff and volunteers)</li> <li>3. Supply</li> <li>4. Road closure</li> </ol>	<p>To mitigate the risk, ARCS and IFRC will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Negotiate with current authorities, Other Armed Groups; mobilize local volunteers and community leaders.</li> <li>2. Conduct security briefing to staff and volunteers, equipping with ARCS visible tools to increase the visibility, dissemination of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement principles.</li> <li>3. Preposition the planned supplies at the branch/community level.</li> <li>4. Map out alternative road options for access.</li> </ol>
<p>Major supply chain risks in Afghanistan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Logistics bottleneck and delays in procurement impact programme delivery timelines.</li> <li>2. Limited supplies in the markets hinder procurement.</li> <li>3. Delay on international procurement due to the global supply chain disruption by key developments such as Ukraine crisis.</li> <li>4. Restricted banking services affect cashflow, including for payment of suppliers.</li> <li>5. Fraud and/or corruption.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen supply chain management team and continuously review processes to make improvements.</li> <li>2. Sub-contract a portion of the operation to PNS with presence in Afghanistan based on their unique capabilities and capacities.</li> <li>3. Diversify sourcing options, including from neighbouring countries.</li> <li>4. Preposition readiness stocks in strategic locations across the country for timely response.</li> <li>5. Engage financial service providers who are licensed by the Central Bank and thoroughly screened as well as using the UN Cash Bridge.</li> <li>6. Undertake regular context analysis to inform adjustments in approaches or implementing modalities, and thus switching to cash-based assistance or in-kind modalities as per analysis.</li> <li>7. Screen all vendors and contractors against UN sanctions lists prior to entering contracts.</li> <li>8. Socialize the IFRC fraud and corruption prevent policy to vendors and contractors.</li> <li>9. Apply relevant control measures, including having the IFRC Country Delegation as the first-line defence.</li> </ol>
<p>In the event of resurging COVID-19 cases reported that may have impact on physical health and business continuity.</p>	<p>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 standard operating procedure and <a href="#">COVID-safe programming guide</a> will be followed, and physical distance maintained. Moreover, masks, handwashing facilities, and sanitizers will be available in distribution sites.</p>
<p>The ban in national women from working in humanitarian field is partially applied/ status quo remains and humanitarian need of the most vulnerable people such as single women, widows, pregnant and lactating mothers, children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor situation</li> <li>• Keep humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable people at centre and find innovative ways to reach them</li> <li>• Keep humanitarian diplomacy at priority</li> <li>• Operational adaptations</li> <li>• Localized and customized arrangements</li> </ul>

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Update on the strategy

The overall objective of this operation is to ensure appropriate assistance to 1,008,000 individuals (144,000 households) affected by humanitarian crises in the 34 targeted provinces in a timely, effective, and efficient manner, supporting them to meet their basic needs through unconditional cash grants, livelihood (food package), WASH-related needs, households, and winterization kits for wintertime.

The humanitarian crisis operational strategy focuses on the following ongoing and proposed Interventions:

- Implementation of a multi-sectoral assessment in 34 target provinces.
- Provision of emergency food security assistance to 80,000 households.
- Livelihood protection and restoration assistance to 40,000 households.
- Community-managed livelihood projects for 10,000 households.
- Provision of entrepreneurial training and seed capital to 10,000 marginalised youth and women who are currently unemployed or underemployed.
- Provision of integrated and multipurpose relief assistance to 100,000 households.
- Provision of essential household items and emergency shelter assistance to 10,000 households.
- Enhance community resilience through integrated community-based disaster risk reduction initiatives including addressing drought-related livelihood actions through actions such as the establishment of community greenhouses and provision of drought-resistant seedlings.
- Community-based water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, and health promotion assistance.
- Ensure protection, gender and inclusion, and that community engagement and accountability are mainstreamed and integrated throughout the operation.
- Enhance the emergency response and preparedness capacity of the ARCS, including their health facilities




The [mobilization table](#) for this Humanitarian Crises Emergency Appeal was updated in July 2022 to reflect the changes in the in-kind needs above. The total requests from the updated mobilization table increased by 1.5 million CHF, now seeking assistance worth a total of 13.2 million CHF. The updated Mobilization Table is currently 32 per cent covered with the support of in-kind donation of MHTs, household items, medical supplies, and shelter goods as well as procurement of food parcels and winterization kits. In-kind donations were received through the generous

contribution of Movement partners, including British Red Cross, German Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross as well as external partners including the Japanese Government (JICA) and ShelterBox. Further donor support and funding is required to enable implementation of in-kind assistance programming.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

### STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

 <b>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</b>	People targeted:	140,000
	People reached:	8,750

**Objective:** *Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of assessments on shelter capacities and gaps conducted	Ongoing	34
	# of sets of household items distributed <sup>10</sup>	1,250	10,000
	# of multi-crises affected people provided with emergency shelter and household items <sup>11</sup>	8,750	140,000
	# of provinces targeted with awareness raising activities	2	34

A total of 1,250 household kits were distributed- in Bahdakhshan (1,000) and Sar-e-Pol (250) provinces, at the end of December 2021- beginning of January 2022, benefiting 8,750 deserving people.

Likewise, IFRC procured the following items and prepositioned them in ARCS and IFRC existing warehouses.

**Table 2: items and prepositioned in ARCS and IFRC existing warehouses**

No.	Items	Quantity
1	Plastic Jerry cans (20 Litre)	15,000
2	Tarpaulins	10,000
3	Mid thermal blankets	15,000
4	High thermal blankets	10,000
5	Household item sets <sup>12</sup>	540

A total of 6,250 winterization kits are in pipeline to be distributed in 10 provinces in January 2023 where there is harsh winter.

During the reporting period, as part of the earthquake response operation, ARCS conducted safer shelter awareness sessions in three districts of two provinces (Barmal and Gayan in Paktika and Spira in Khost). The

<sup>10</sup> Indicator has been modified to measure household sets that have been distributed instead of procured for distribution

<sup>11</sup> Indicator has been revised from drought affected to multi-crises affected people to cover the wider scope of people impacted by the humanitarian crises in the country

<sup>12</sup> Refer to Annex 1 of the [winterization readiness plan](#) for the composition of household kits

sessions helped the communities to understand the importance of safer shelter construction and provided knowledge on how to repair a house safer. IFRC had printed the key messages provided by the shelter cluster and ARCS volunteers had disseminated the messages in the communities. More than 2,000 households were reached through the safer shelter key messages in two provinces.

Additionally, IFRC provided support on the refurbishment of ARCS Marastoon. The items obtained include single beds -300 pieces, chairs- 80 pieces, educational materials-100 sets, English language literature books-50 volumes, fridge-70 pieces, sofa 4 sets and educational materials for kids -100 volumes which will improve the living conditions of 223 widows and their 203 children.

*Note: The quantities procured and distributed, during this reporting period, were the maximum that could be obtained using the funding received as of 31 October 2022. Procurement of 6,250 winterization kits was initiated during November 2022 following the recording of new income that month, and they are expected to be delivered during the first half of January 2023.*

	<b>Livelihoods</b>	People targeted:	560,000
		People reached:	490,000
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i># of provinces with rapid assessments of markets</i>	30	34
	<i># of multiple crisis-affected people assisted through emergency food security and livelihood restoration activities<sup>13</sup></i>	490,000	560,000
	<i># of technical and vocational skill training sessions</i>	Started on 18 December 2022	400
	<i># of community greenhouse pilot projects</i>	Not yet started	16
	<i># of provinces targeted for distribution of agri-tools/ equipment and/or livestock packages</i>	5	34
	<i># of training sessions on agriculture and livestock management</i>	Will start in January 2023	120
<i># of community committees or interest groups</i>	6	100	

<sup>13</sup> Indicator has been revised from drought affected to multi-crises affected people to cover the wider scope of people impacted by the humanitarian crises in the country

Under livelihood, ARCS with the support of IFRC and TRC has been focusing on improving food security and livelihood of the most vulnerable people in the community. This includes providing food packages to the most vulnerable households, vocational training, and agriculture technical training together with urea fertilizer distribution. A community mobilization approach has been adopted in livelihood activities.

*Note: The quantities procured and distributed, during this reporting period, were the maximum that could be obtained using the funding received as of 31 October 2022. Procurement of additional food parcels and provision of additional livelihood support will be initiated during the first quarter of 2023 following the recording of new income during December 2022.*

### Distribution of relief goods

A total of **70,000 households** (approximately 490,000 people) were reached through food assistance programme with the support of IFRC since the beginning of the operation. Among them, **41,750 households** (approximately 287,350 people) received food packages in 24 provinces between April and December 2022. Out of which, TRC supported the distribution of food packages to 25,000 households in 20 provinces,

**Table 3: province wise food distribution from April to December 2022**

No.	Province	District	Number of food packages		
			IFRC	Supported via TRC	Total
1	Badakhshan	Tagab, Zibak, Sheghnan, Darahem, Shar Bozork	1,400	1,200	2,600
2	Badghis	Murghab	-	800	800
3	Balkh	Balkh	2,500	-	2,500
4	Bamyan	Yakawlang, Bamyan City	2,350	-	2,350
5	Farah	Lash-e-Jawyn, Gulistan, Pushti Koh	2,500	800	3,300
6	Ghazni	Gelan, Center	-	1,000	1,000
7	Ghor	Saghar, Murghab	1,000	-	1,000
8	Herat	Farsi, Shendand, Marastoon, Kosh Kohna, Gulran	1,000	1,500	2,500
9	Hilmand	Boghran, Nawzad, Sangin, Marastoon	-	1,600	1,600
10	Kabul	Kabul, Marastoon	-	2,000	2,000
11	Kandahar	Shorabak, Takhta Pol, Center, Marastoon	-	1,900	1,900
12	Kunar	Chapa Dara, Dari Pech, Noor Gul	-	1,500	1,500
13	Kunduz	Archi, Qalai Zal, Kunduz City	2,500	-	2,500
14	Laghman	Dawlat Shah, Qaraghi, Alinegar, Mehtarlam	-	1,700	1,700
15	Logar	Khushi, Center, Mohammad Agha	-	1,000	1,000
16	Nangarhar	Shirzad, Ro Dad, Jalalabad, Chaparhar, Hesarak, Dare Noor, Khogyani	2,500	2,100	4,600
17	Nimroz	Delaram	-	500	500
18	Nooristan	Kamdish, Barg-e Matal	1,000	800	1,800
19	Paktia	Center, Laja Mangal, Zazai Aryob, Samkani	-	1,500	1,500
20	Parwan	Shinwari	-	500	500
21	Sar-e Pol	Gosfandi, Sayad, Sayed Abad	-	1,200	1,200
22	Uruzgan	Trinkot, Chenarto, Khas Uruzgan, Dehrawood	-	1,200	1,200
23	Maidan Wardak	Jalrez, Sayed Abad	-	1,000	1,000
24	Zabul	Shinkai, Nawbahar, Shah Joy	-	1,200	1,200
<b>Total</b>			<b>16,750</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>41,750</b>

ARCS revised the food basket in May 2022 in line with the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) minimum standards. Each revised food package contains wheat -100kg, rice -24.5kg, oil 10 l, bean -7kg, green tea 1kg, salt -2kg, sugar-5kg, BP 5 biscuits-1 unit and has a monetary value of 13,000 AFN<sup>14</sup>. Following the food basket revision, FSAC updated the guidelines for the food basket as well in August 2022. As the situation continues to evolve in the country, there is a probability for the value of the packages to continuously change.

Collection of photos from the food distribution activities described above can be viewed [here](#).



Women from Kabul marastoon participating in vocational (tailoring) training. (Photo: Mohammad Ahmadzai, IFRC)

### **Vocational training**

A total of 20 women from Kabul and Kandahar marastoons started vocational training since 18 December 2022 and will complete it by 18 June 2023. Altogether, 14 women from Kabul have been learning tailoring, while six women from Kandahar have been learning embroidery. The training is being facilitated by Rokyan Management Consultancy. In addition to financial support for the training, ARCS/IFRC is providing 75 AFN per day to each participant for refreshments. Out of which, each participant saves 20 AFN in a box. They will use the money for starting their business after the completion of the training in June 2023. All women will be provided with grants of USD 2,000 equivalent each as seed capital for starting their businesses.

### **Community sensitization and mobilization**

ARCS/IFRC staff and volunteers in coordination branch disaster response team (BDRT), local authority representatives, community development councils, and village religious elders carried out community meetings,

workshops and orientations on the concept and purpose of the livelihood project in five provinces (Kandahar, Kunduz, Ghor, Nangarhar, and Sar-e-Pul). Community sensitization has been crucial to make communities aware, motivate and encourage them to engage and contribute actively to the successful implementation of livelihood projects.

Further, six community groups each with 20 members were formed in the five provinces. The members participate in and oversee the implementation of the livelihood activities within their respective communities, in particular the distribution of fertilizers.

The community groups are encouraged to actively engage in the livelihood project design and implementation planning process cycle as well as help promote and publicise the planned projects through the wider stakeholder network. The aim is to allow communities to gain equitable access and opportunities to participate in the decision-making process that affects them. Each community group has 20 members. All 120 community group members from the five provinces will receive soft skill training such as business plan development, market linkage, and finance management followed by two-day agriculture technical training.



ARCS established community committee and provided community sensitization session on livelihood activities at Ali Abad of Kunduz province. (Photo: Ahmad Wali ARCS)



ARCS/IFRC staff conducting community sensitization session on livelihood activities in Sherzad district of Nangarhar. (Photo: Farooq Nangrahar, IFRC)

## Way forward

**Technical training:** ARCS/IFRC is conducting two-day agriculture technical training for 120 members from the six community groups in five provinces (Kandahar, Kunduz, Ghor, Nangarhar, and Sar-e-Pul) in January 2023. The training covers integrated pest management, good agricultural techniques, fertilizer application method, water management and weed management. Following the training, they will have to cascade their knowledge and skills to other farmers in the village through orientation and onsite mentoring. Additionally, four ARCS staff from each province will participate in the training as co-facilitators so that they can be mobilized as resource persons for future training.

**Urea fertilizer distribution:** ARCS/IFRC is planning to distribute 150kg of urea fertilizer to each of 2,500 households in the provinces (Kandahar, Kunduz, Ghor, Nangarhar, and Sar-e-Pul) in February 2023. Out of 2,500 households registered for fertilizer support, 30 households are female-headed households (28 in Kunduz and two in Sar-i-Pul). They will use fertilizer for wheat crops. Out of 2,500 households registered for fertilizer support, 30 households are female-headed households (28 in Kunduz and two in Sar-i-Pul). They will use fertilizer for wheat crops. Currently, procurement of urea fertilizer is under process.

<sup>14</sup> Each previous food basket contains wheat -50kg, rice -24.5kg, oil 5 l, bean -7kg, green tea 1kg, salt -2kg, sugar-5kg, BP 5 biscuits-1 unit and had monetary value of 8,000 AFN.



## Multi-purpose Cash

People targeted:	700,000 (100,000 HHs)
People reached:	66,622 (8,500 HHs)

### Objective:

*Socio-economically vulnerable households have the ability to meet their basic needs*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of affected people who successfully received cash assistance after being identified based on their needs<sup>15</sup></i>	56,311 (8,500 HHs)	700,000 (100,000 HHs)
	<i># of training sessions in CVA SOPs for staff and</i>	2	34
	<i># of community consultation and sensitization</i>	80	10,000

### Cash-based assistance

A total of 8,500 households received multipurpose cash in 12 districts of four provinces (Kabul, Panjshir, Kunar and Laghman) benefitting 56,311 people (male -26,287 and female 30,024) in 2022. Each household received a cash amount of 15,500 AFN (CHF 175) in Kabul and Panjshir. While it was 17,500 AFN (CHF 197) in Kunar and Laghman. The amount for Kabul and Panjsheer was unconditional for two months while it was for winterization based on cluster calculations in Kunar and Laghman.

**Table 4: Number of households reached with multipurpose cash**

Province	District	No. of households reached	No. of people benefitted			Distribution month
			Male	Female	Total	
Kabul	District 5	975	3,338	3,670	7,008	June 2022
	Qara Bagh	997	2,720	3,569	6,289	
	Farza	999	2,423	2,820	5,243	
	Paghman	985	2,823	3,385	6,208	
	District 13	968	2,466	2,970	5,436	
	Bagrami	978	2,429	2,914	5,343	
	Khak-e Jabar	999	3,897	4,409	8,306	
Panjsheer	Khenj	499	1,757	1,861	3,618	December 2022
	Shutol.	500	1,819	1,965	3,784	
Kunar	Nurgal	55	235	220	455	
	Sawkai	455	1,781	1,605	3,386	
Laghman	Alingar	100	599	636	1,235	
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,500</b>	<b>26,287</b>	<b>30,024</b>	<b>56,311</b>	

In most of ARCS' disaster response operations, cash assistance has been the preferred modality to provide help to vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, people living with disabilities, and families with infants. However, providing immediate cash-based assistance was difficult between August 2021 and May 2022 because of constraints in the banking sector and cash liquidity issues in Afghanistan. In the second half of 2022, IFRC

<sup>15</sup> Indicators have been added to highlight the reach and impact of cash assistance provided

engaged two financial service providers (FSPs) to facilitate cash distribution in affected communities. The objective was to provide a financial service allowing the transparent provision of cash grants to the recipients in a timely and orderly manner. Cash is distributed by the FSPs to households who are registered by ARCS, verified by IFRC, and assigned beneficiary cards with a QR code that is unique to each recipient. The QR code was used for all transactions when recipients claimed and received their cash assistance.

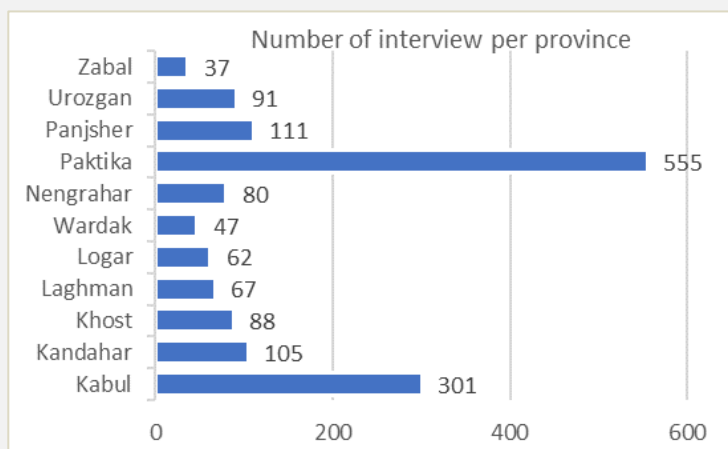
[Click here](#) to view a video of an IFRC staff reporting from the field during the cash assistance activity in Kabul.

### Post distribution monitoring

From July to December 2022, **14 post-distribution monitoring visits** was conducted by ARCS PMER department with technical support of IFRC. Out of **14**, three PDM visits were conducted for food assistance in Balkh, Farah, and Nangrahar provinces.

The surveys were conducted with **729** people (661 male, and 68 female). The remaining 11 PDM surveys were conducted for cash assistance, in Zabul, Urozgan, Panjsher, Paktika, Nangrahar, Wardak, Logar, Laghman, Khost, Kandahar, and Kabul provinces.

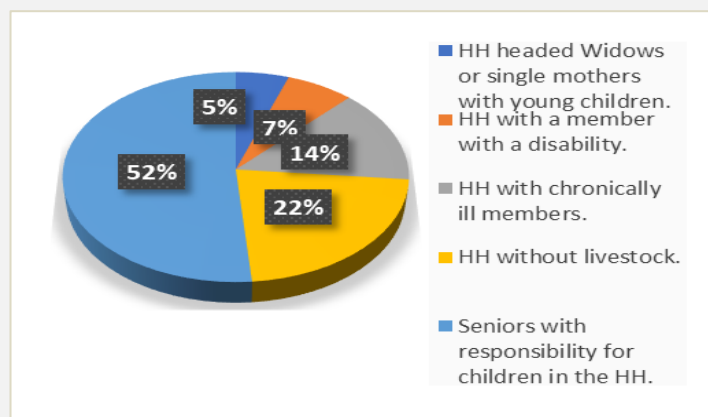
A total of **1,544** people (male 1,444 and female 100) were interviewed during the PDM surveys. Measures are being put in place to ensure that future PDMs capture the perspectives of more females. This will include increasing the number of female enumerators.



**Table 5: Number of people interviewed for the PDM**

Age	Female	Male	Total
18 to 50 years	68	987	1,055
More than 50 years	31	390	421
Under 18 years	1	67	68
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>1,544</b>

Regarding the residence status of the respondents, **68** per cent were host residents, **21** per cent temporary residents, **9** per cent IDPs, **1** per cent returnees, and **1** per cent were refugees at the time of cash distribution. When it was asked which of ARCS/IFRC selection and vulnerability criteria they had met to receive the cash assistance, **54** per cent respondents said that they were selected as they had rain-fed lands of less than three jeribs, **34** per cent engaged in highly destructive food-related coping strategies, and **12** per cent had two or more children under the age of five, who were unable to meet their basic food needs. Followed by vulnerability criteria, **52** per cent were seniors with responsibility for children in the household, and **22** per cent were without livestock.



When the enumerator asked, "Did the ARCS staff conduct a sensitization session before cash distribution?" **90** per cent said Yes, **6** per cent No, and **4** per cent did not have information about the sensitization meeting.

Furthermore, almost **99** per cent of the respondents felt safe on the day of cash distribution, keeping cash at home, and traveling with cash to the market. All the respondents were satisfied with the ARCS selection process and the information provided about the place, time, and cash distribution.

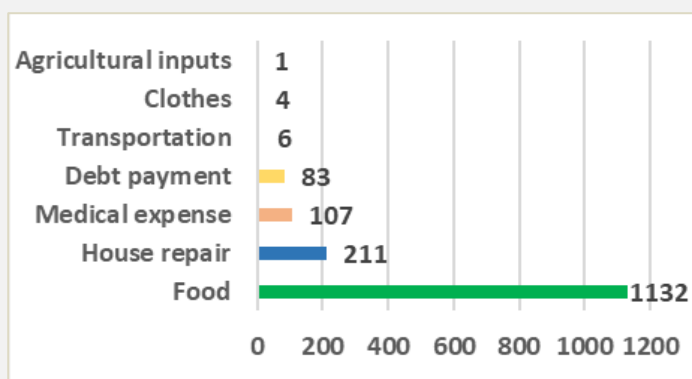
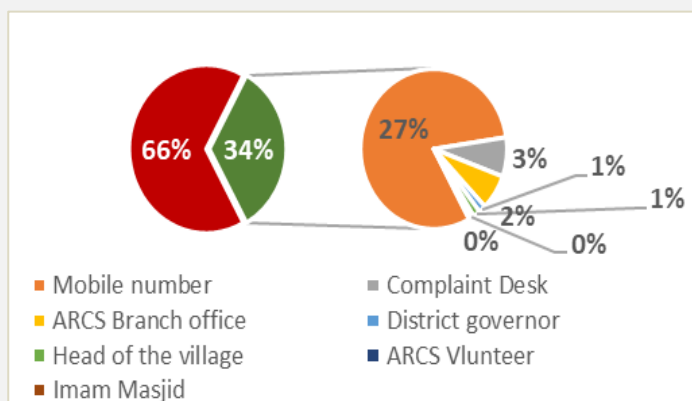
Regarding the feedback mechanism, **34** per cent of respondents understood how to reach ARCS for feedback and complaint, while **66** per cent did not understand. Out of **34** per cent who understood how to register their feedback and complaints, **27** per cent mentioned via mobile number provided on the day of distribution in flyers, **3** per cent highlighted through complaint box and **2** per cent by reaching out to ARCS branch offices in the provinces. Moreover, **97** per cent of the respondents indicated that cash assistance received was extremely useful in covering their household's immediate needs, however, **3** per cent mentioned the amount of cash received was very less, the assistance should be continued by ARCS/IFRC to the affected communities.

The top three areas that the aid recipients spent the received cash on are food, house repair, and medical expense of their family members.

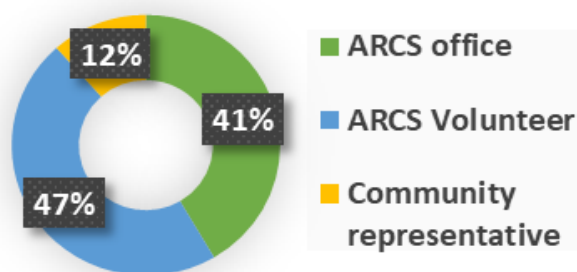
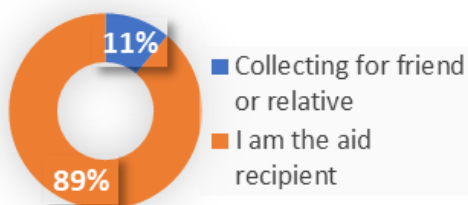
### Exit survey

To ensure transparency and accountability during food and non-food items distribution, the ARCS PMER department with technical support of IFRC conducted eight exit surveys by interviewing 725 (male 708, female 17) aid recipients at the distribution sites of Kabul, Khost, Paktika, and Kunar provinces.

The main purpose of this exit survey is to verify and validate the quantity and quality of food and non-food items, to understand the community satisfaction level from the ARCS staff and volunteers' behaviour at the distribution site, and the information provided by ARCS about the distribution place and time to the people in the community.

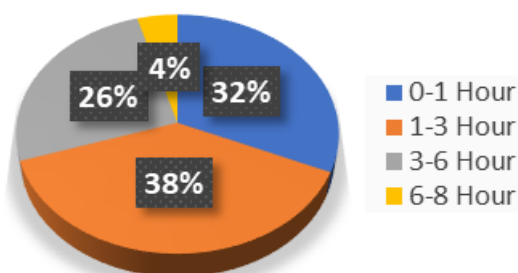


Exit survey with cash recipient in Noor Gul district of Kunar province.



At the distribution sites, 89 per cent of the aid recipients were present to collect the assistance themselves, while 11 per cent of the respondents were relatives or friends of the aid recipient who came to collect on behalf of the aid recipients.

When asked how they were informed about the distribution, 47 per cent indicated by ARCS volunteers, 42 per cent by calling from the ARCS office, and 12 per cent were informed by the community representative.



Before the beginning of the distribution, 38 per cent of respondents waited for 1-3 hours, and 26 per cent for 3-6 hours. Likewise, 4 per cent for 6-8 hours were held back at the distribution site.

### Site observation

Besides, exit surveys and PDM surveys, ARCS and IFRC PMER staff carried out physical observation at 11 distribution sites. It was found that there were crowd control mechanisms, safety and security at most of the distribution sites. Target people (People entitled for receiving cash or goods) were getting assistance in a respectful and dignified manner. The site observation checklist has 13 questions. The checklist is used by PMER staff to monitor whether the distribution is going in a transparent way ensuring community engagement at the distribution site. The site visit findings are summarized and reflected in the table below.

**Table 6: Key findings of site observations**

No.	Observations	Yes	No	Some/ Partial
1	The distribution site is identified with Red Crescent emblem	100%	0%	0%
2	The distribution site is calm and orderly	73%	9%	18%
3	The distribution site is secure and separate from locals	64%	36%	0%
4	Only Red Cross/Red Crescent staff and transiting target people are on seat	73%	18%	9%
5	There is marked verification desk at the distribution site	91%	9%	0%
6	There is a separate information desk to handle requests from people not eligible to receive relief	55%	36%	9%
7	Verification and distribution areas are physically separated	91%	9%	0%

8	The following information is hanging on the walls of the distribution site or banner: Exact cash amount to be distributed, who are the eligible, and instruction on how to register complaints	91%	9%	0%
9	All staff/volunteers wear appropriate Red Cross/Red Crescent identifications	100%	0%	0%
10	Target people have their valid identity (Registration cards) checked before receiving their assistance	100%	0%	0%
11	Target people are signing the list before receiving their assistance	100%	0%	0%
12	Proper mobilization session conducted by ARCS/IFRC programme staff to the target people before distribution	55%	45%	0%
13	Flyers are distributing to the target people along with the assistance	55%	36%	9%

ARCS/IFRC PMER team have shared the findings to sectoral/operation for their consideration in future distribution.

### Lessons learned workshop

ARCS PMER department with technical support of IFRC conducted two- day lesson learned workshop of multipurpose cash intervention in November 2022. The workshop's main objective was to discuss challenges, capture learning and provide recommendations for future distribution.

The workshop was attended by 40 people (male 38 and female 2) including ARCS management, operation, PMER, Finance, and the representatives of the ARCS seven regional offices, provincial managers from Kunar, Khost, Nangarhar, Panjshir, Uruzgan, and Kandahar



*ARCS Under Secretary General conveying opening remarks to the participants in lessons learned workshop at ARC headquarter.*

provinces, and the representatives of the operation, finance and PMER department of IFRC country delegation. The workshop was held at ARCS headquarters, and it was facilitated by ARCS and IFRC PMER team.

Key lessons learned from the multipurpose cash programme captured in the workshop:

- Coordination mechanism should further be enhanced among the ARCS branch offices, regional offices, ARCS headquarters and IFRC country delegation.
- During the selection and registration process of deserving communities, the names and numbers of the identification cards should be written correctly.
- After the completion of each assessment or distribution, the report should be prepared and shared with ARCS headquarters.
- In the distribution plan, one day should be allocated for those who were absent on the distribution day so that they would be able to collect their cash/food assistance on the other day.
- The selection and vulnerability criteria should be prepared in advance and shared at different levels so that everyone is well-informed and can act accordingly.

- A survey should be carried out based on the vulnerability criteria of each project to identify and register the most deserving people.
- The monitoring visits during and after the distribution are very effective, it leads the staff to rectify the findings and convert the implementation gaps into strengths in future interventions.
- According to the interview conducted by the monitoring team with the aid recipients, it indicates that the demand for unconditional cash distribution is greater than for food because the aid recipients can prioritize their needs effectively.
- The list of eligible people should be classified based on the village names with allocated time, then the eligible people should be invited to collect their assistance within the specified time frame to avoid overcrowding and long waiting time on the distribution day.
- Complete information must be provided during the initial assessment and registration survey regarding the selection and vulnerability criteria of the deserving households to be registered to the local communities to avoid misunderstandings and local disputes.
- As much as possible, the selected distribution point should be a central point that the community people of all villages have easy and low-cost access to the location.

ARCS will consider these points in future distribution while IFRC will provide needful support.

	<b>Health &amp; Care</b> (Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)	People targeted:	1,176,400
		People reached:	583,695
<b>Objective:</b>	The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to health care		
<b>Key indicators</b>	Indicator	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i># of affected people reached with CBHFA by volunteers<sup>18</sup></i>	36,400	200,000
	<i># of First Aid kits procured and distributed</i>	100	4,000
	<i># of volunteers trained in basic first aid and injury prevention in targeted areas.</i>	140	1,360
	<i># of Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) training sessions for volunteers<sup>17</sup></i>	3	68
	<i># of volunteers trained and mobilized to conduct awareness raising campaigns</i>	260	1,360
	<i># of people reached with integrated awareness raising sessions</i>	176,873	570,200**
	<i># of volunteers trained in psychological first aid (PFA)</i>	140	340
	<i># of people who received mental health and psychosocial support services (SADD)<sup>19</sup></i>	0	25,000
	<i># of safe referrals to specialised mental health and child protection and SGBV services<sup>20</sup></i>	0	1,000
<i># of health facilities (mobile/fixed) supported with staff, equipment and/or running costs for the provision of primary health service</i>	36	40	

# of people (clients)* reached with primary health services	370,422	950,400
# of people reached with RMNCH clinical services.	27,663	74,727

\* People reached may include duplicate counting as monitoring is based on the number of cases treated

\*\* The target for integrated awareness-raising sessions includes 95,000 people to be reached through CBHFA volunteers and 475,200 through health facilities.

### Primary health service through mobile health teams

During the reporting period, ARCS operated 47 MHTs with the support of IFRC, out of which 36 MHTs were supported by the humanitarian crisis response operation, while 11 MHTs were supported through Operational Plan 2022. The MHTs operated in remote areas of 15 provinces including Nangarhar, Kunar, Nuristan, Kandahar, Helmand and Urozgan, Parwan, Sar-e Pol, Bamyán, Paktika, Wardak, Nimroz, Herat, Badghis, and Jawzjan.

From April to December 2022, the 36 MHTs were able to reach 370,422 people (138,884 male, 231,538 female) with primary health care services such as out-patients, communicable and non-communicable disease (acute watery-diarrhea, pelvic inflammatory disease, urinary tract infection, hypertension, obstetric/neonatal care, reproductive health services (family planning and antenatal/postnatal care), health education, dressing, referral, routine immunization services including 35,177 under-1-year children with immunization services and 3,280 (1,184 male, 2,096 female) internally displaced persons. Under the routine immunization services, the MHTs provide BCG (Bacillus Calmette-Guerin), Hepatitis B, oral poliovirus vaccines, inactivated poliovirus vaccines, measles, Pentavalent, pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, and rotavirus vaccines, which provide protection against tuberculosis, Hepatitis B, poliomyelitis, measles, H. Influenza type B, Pertussis, Tetanus, Diphtheria, Rotavirus infections and pneumococcal diseases. All MHTs were fully supplied with medicines and medical consumables. Prior to April 2022, MHTs' operational and community-based activities were covered through other funding sources outside the emergency appeal.



ARCS doctor providing healthcare services in children in Shekhali district of Parwan province. (Photo: Dr Mohammad Asif Yari, IFRC)



ARCS medical staff providing health service to women and children in Herat. (Photo: Dr. Faiz Ahmad Yousofi, ARCS)

The MHTs also engaged with target communities regularly to enhance their health knowledge, raise health awareness and promote healthy behaviour through awareness sessions. Objectives of the session were to mobilize targeted communities for vaccines, take preventive measures against the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak and involve community elders and local provincial health directors in the project implementation cycle. During the reporting period, the MHTs conducted **7,708 awareness sessions** for **117,268 people** from communities in 15 provinces. These included 14,233 people who also benefited through risk communication sessions and awareness on COVID-

19. Risk communications and community engagement activities were conducted in parallel aimed to enhance behaviour change in targeted families to take care of their personal and environmental hygiene, proper waste management, and how to access to clean water at the household level.

### **CEA and PGI training**

With the support of IFRC, ARCS conducted three 4-day training on CEA and PGI for the MHT staff in Kandahar and Nangarhar provinces. The training was facilitated by the IFRC quality and accountability team. A total of 82 participants (67 male and 15 female) including doctors, project managers, mid-wives, vaccinators and social mobilizers of the east zone (Nangarhar, Kunar and Nuristan provinces) and south zone (Kandahar, Helmand and Urozgan) MHTs participated in the trainings and the participants.

### **Health/WASH trainings and CBHFA/RCCE activities**

Risk communications and community engagements activities were conducted in parallel aimed to enhance behaviour change in targeted families to take care of their personal and environmental hygiene, proper waste management, and how to access to clean water at the household level. ARCS trained 260 volunteers on psychological first aid, epidemic control for volunteers, household water treatment and first aid, and mobilized for RCCE and CBHFA activities in eight provinces (Badghis, Ghor, Daikundi, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunduz, Nangarhar, and Panjshir). Refer to the table for detail number of participants. Some volunteers have taken more than one training course.

**Table 7: Summary of ARCS volunteers trained on health and WASH trainings**

Name of training	No. of training	No. of participants		
		Male	Female	Total
<b>First aid</b>	7	120	20	140
<b>Psychosocial first aid</b>	7	100	40	140
<b>ECV and HHWT</b>	3	50	30	80

During the reporting period, the trained volunteers reached 36,400 people, including 17,640 females through household visits and conducted integrated awareness-raising sessions on hygiene promotion, prevention of water-borne diseases, and COVID-19 risk communication.

In addition, 16 community health committees and five grandmothers' committees were established with 270 members (215 male; 55 female) in the eight provinces.

**Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS):** Discussions are ongoing on MHPSS support and activities for this operation, which the Danish Red Cross is actively supporting. Interventions are being focused to provide vulnerable populations with psychological first aid and safe and dignified referrals to specialized mental health and protection services. A total of 140 community volunteers were trained in psychological first aid. The volunteers are now enabled to provide PFA to the shock-affected people in the targeted areas.

### **Looking forward:**

The progress of the outcomes on health-related activities reflected above is related to fund utilization under this appeal. As funds are utilized, future progress on the provision of planned health services under this appeal will be better reflected in the following reporting period.



First Aid training in Kandahar, December 2022 (Photo: ARCS)



Awareness rising sessions on hygiene promotion, prevention of water borne diseases, and COVID-19 risk communication, December 222 - Khost Province. (Photo: ARCS)



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People targeted: 560,000

People reached: 73,290<sup>16</sup>

### Objective:

*The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to health care*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<i># of schools provided with safe and accessible water and sanitation facilities<sup>22</sup></i>	Planned for 2023	80
	<i># of community initiative water supply network micro-projects implemented<sup>22</sup></i>	Planned for 2023	30
	<i># of targeted people reached with access to clean water, sanitation and increased knowledge of personal hygiene according to Sphere standards</i>	36,400	108,000
	<i># of volunteers trained in hygiene promotion</i>	140	1,360
	<i># of people reached by hygiene promotion activities</i>	36,400	190,400
	<i># of households provided with hygiene and dignity kits<sup>24</sup></i>	5,250	40,000
	<i># of households provided with household water treatment products (Aqua tabs/water filters)</i>	0	80,000

### Hygiene kits distribution:

A total of 5,250 households were provided with hygiene kits between the fourth quarter of 2021 and the first quarter of 2022 in Hilmand (3,000), Hirat (2,000) and Sar-e Pol (250) provinces. A total of 36,750 people including 18,000 females benefitted from the hygiene kits distributions.

<sup>16</sup> Under Water, Sanitation and Hygiene sector a total of 79,290 people have been reached where through distribution of hygiene kits 36,750 people, through HP activities 36,400 people (5,250 HHs) and through volunteer training 140 people. Volunteers reached by the HP training will be benefiting by themselves as well besides the capacity building of the community. Thus, they are counted under reached people in this sector.

**Table 8: Hygiene kit composition**

No.	Name of the Commodity	Quantity
1	Antiseptic soap (Dettol) - 125gm	7 bars
2	Plastic soap case (for 250gm soap)	1 pc
3	Laundry soap (200gm)	7 bars
4	Plastic jerry can (10-20 litre)	2
5	Plastic bucket (10-20 litre)	1
6	Plastic mug / AftabA (2 litre size)	1
7	Soft cotton cloth (2 m <sup>2</sup> piece)	2 pcs
8	Toothbrush - adult	3 large pcs
9	Toothbrush - child	4 small pcs
10	Toothpaste (125gm)	2 tubes
11	Towel (40 x 70 cm)	5 pcs
12	Shampoo	2 pcs
13	Kotex/sanitary pad (normal size) (box of 12)	2 boxes
14	Bag	1
15	Hygiene promotion IEC materials with key messages	5 sheets

Likewise, **4,930 hygiene kits** are expected to be distributed in the first quarter of 2023 in four provinces (Kandahar, Nangarhar, Panjshir and Sar-e-Pul). The procurement process is at its final stage.

### Training to volunteers

ARCS trained volunteers on household water treatment, and hygiene promotion in three provinces of Kandahar, Nangarhar, and Panjshir with the below details:

- A total of 140 volunteers (80 males; 60 females) were trained in hygiene promotion through five training sessions.
- A total of 80 volunteers (50 males; 30 females) were trained in epidemic control for volunteers and household water treatment through three training sessions<sup>17</sup>.



ARCS trained volunteers conducting awareness raising session on hygiene promotion in Kandahar, December 2022 (Photo: ARCS)

### Hygiene promotion activities

The trained volunteers have been carrying out household visits with health and hygiene messages and conducting integrated sessions on hygiene promotion, waterborne disease prevention, COVID-19 risk communication, infection prevention, rumour prevention, education sessions with mothers and grandmothers on preparing and use of oral rehydration salt. During the reporting period, they reached 36,400 people (18,564 male and 17836 female) in eight provinces (Badghis, Ghor, Daikundi, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunduz, Nangarhar, and Panjshir).

**Dignity kits:** A total of 6,000 dignity kits are expected to be delivered to Badghis, Daikundi, Farah, Ghor, Kabul ARCS branch and Kunduz by the first week of February 2023 and will be distributed in the first quarter of 2023 The

<sup>17</sup> As this is ECV and HHWT combined training, the same has been reported under the health section as well.

procurement process is nearing completion. Dignity kits contain basic supplies to maintain the health and dignity of women and girls.

**Table 9: Dignity kit composition**

No.	Name of the Commodity	Quantity
1	Handwashing soap (130-140g)	5 bars
2	Laundry soap (220-230 gm)	5 bars
3	Sanitary pads (girls, box of 16)	3 packs
4	Female underwear (5 pieces per pack)	1 pack
5	Bag	1 piece
6	Toothbrush - adult	5 pieces
7	Toothpaste (130gm)	2 pieces
8	Shawl	1 piece
9	Shampoo (360ml)	1 piece
10	Plastic sandals	1 pair
11	Hairbrush	1 piece
12	Hygiene promotion IEC materials with key messages	2 sheets

*Note: The quantities of dignity and hygiene procured, during this reporting period, were the maximum that could be obtained using the funding received as of 30 November 2022. Procurement of additional kits will be initiated during the first quarter of 2023 following the recording of new income during December 2022.*

**Looking forward:**

Plans are underway to continue implementing WASH activities based on new income registered, and for which WASH interventions are included, and the progress will be reported in the next reporting period.



**Protection, Gender and Inclusion**

Objective:	<i>Communities become more peaceful, safe, and inclusive by meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of deployed staff and volunteers trained in PGI sensitization and minimum standards<sup>18</sup></i>	63	2,000
	<i># of PGI assessments conducted using the Minimum Standards</i>	8	34
	<i># of staff and volunteers are trained to respond on SGBV/PSEA using SOPs and in child protection activities</i>	63	1000
	<i># of PGI minimum standard checklist adapted for different sectors<sup>19</sup></i>	7	10

**PGI training of trainers**

<sup>18</sup> Indicators have been modified to measure in number of staff and volunteers reached instead of by percentage

<sup>19</sup> Indicator added to highlight specific activity to be measured in mainstreaming PGI in all of ARCS programming

With the support of the IFRC, ARCS conducted three PGI ToT for 63 ARCS staff including one female staff in the West, Southwest and East regions of ARCS over the reporting period. The training course was adapted from IFRC PGI and CEA resources and guidelines and translated into the local language for the training.

The 63 ARCS regional staff who had successfully completed the ToT are expected to cascade the PGI training to staff and volunteers at the branch level, who in turn would train field-level staff and volunteers including CBHFA volunteers. The training for branch level staff and volunteers is designed as a two-day training while the field level trainings are to be held as one-day training modules. Through this approach, by the end of 2023, it is expected that 500 ARCS staff and 30,000 volunteers will be trained on CEA and PGI.

The PGI-related questions were integrated into the assessment questionnaire to ensure the specific needs of the affected population based on gender, disability and other diversity factors are considered and are used to tailor-made the response to address the diverse needs. In addition, post-PDM and exit interview questionnaires were revised and PGI related questions were added to the tools.

### PGI minimum standard implementation

The PGI minimum standard checklist was also developed for emergency health, shelter, WASH, livelihood, cash-based assistance, household items support and disaster risk reduction interventions. The checklists were translated into local languages (Dari and Pashtun) and provided to the relevant staff for implementation. The main objective of the checklist is to ensure that the emergency programming of IFRC and ARCS provides **dignity, access, participation, and safety** for all people affected by disasters and crises.

Adjustments were put in place to enable female staff to carry out duties in more conducive conditions. Over the past year, the number of female staff has increased. Prior to August 2021, IFRC had only three female staff out of 43 in total (7 per cent of total staff). As of 30 June 2022, IFRC had 19 female staff out of 92 in total (20 per cent of total staff). A national special advisor was recruited and among others is tasked to provide guidance that will ensure humanitarian principled action interventions that are cultured and supported by local and indigenous knowledge.



## Community Engagement and Accountability

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Target people and communities with timely, accurate, trusted, and accessible information regarding Red Cross Red Crescent services while engaging with the National Society to share feedback that is used to adapt and guide programmes and operations.</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator<sup>20</sup></b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i># of staff and volunteers trained on community engagement and accountability</i>	63	2,000
	<i># of CEA integration assessment carried out at regional level</i>	5	7
	<i># of community consultation meetings</i>	72 <sup>21</sup>	200

<sup>20</sup> CEA previously reported under PGI section is now reported separately. All indicators are newly added to reflect CEA specific activities to be measured

<sup>21</sup> 34 grandmother committee meetings + 38 health committee meetings

<i>% of community members and recipients of assistance are aware of existing feedback mechanisms</i>	51	100
<i>% of community members who feel their opinion are taken into account during programme planning and decision-making</i>	Discussion is ongoing for data collection <sup>22</sup>	70
<i># of Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) and satisfaction survey completed</i>	14 <sup>23</sup>	40

IFRC quality and accountability team developed an 18-month plan to integrate CEA into ARCS at the institutional, programme, and operation levels. The plan was to be carried out between July 2022 and December 2023. The objective of the integration at the institutional level is to improve community trust and programme and operation quality and sustainability by institutionalizing CEA in the ARCS. However, at the programme and emergency response level, the plan aims to ensure the ARCS programme and operation is accountable to communities by integrating meaningful community participation, open and honest communication, and mechanisms to listen to and act on feedback throughout all stages of the programme cycle. The ToT on CEA and PGI is the focus of the plan and key staff of ARCS at the regional level will be trained as CEA and PGI trainers. Trained ARCS staff will then be deployed to cascade the training to ARCS staff and volunteers at branch and field levels.

#### Four-day CEA integration (together with PGI) ToT training

**Table 10: Details of training and participants**

No.	Date	ARCS region/branch	Number of participants		
			Total	Male	Female
1	5-8 September 2022	West Region	19	9	-
		Herat Branch		10	-
2	19-22 September 2022	Southwest Region	24	23	-
		Kandahar		-	1
3	10-13 October 2022	East Region	20	20	-
		Nangarhar		-	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>63</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1</b>

Participants were trained to support mainstreaming of CEA and PGI into their operations and to expand their existing CEA and PGI activities into a more structural and systematic approach that ensures the communities are at the centre of all programmes and operations. The ToT held in September and October 2022 targeted mainly male participants. That was in line with culturally appropriate practices being reinforced to have separate training sessions for males and females. ToT training sessions for females will be held during the first half of 2023.

**A self-assessment exercise was carried out in all three regions** where the training was conducted. The assessment helped to inform how well the National Society meets the CEA minimum actions and where the gaps are at all levels for further action planning. One of the priority gaps identified was the current lack of CEA-integrated policy and strategy at the institutional level.

<sup>22</sup> Although PDM provides data against this indicator, it does not give complete picture as PDM is for distributions only. Therefore, discussion is ongoing on data collection method and tools for this indicator.

<sup>23</sup> summary of the PDM and exit survey findings have been provided under Multi-purpose Cash section

The ARCS leadership was oriented on the importance of CEA to ensure vulnerable people are at the centre of RCRC humanitarian assistance and was fully supportive of the CEA and PGI integration plan. CEA has also been reflected in the ARCS strategic plan. The reactivation of ARCS toll-free number (1313) to directly receive community feedback is planned. As part of the self-assessment follow-up, the IFRC Q&A team drafted the CEA policy and translated it into two local languages.

In terms of programming, programme staff were oriented on the importance of CEA and the minimum actions of CEA that need to be integrated into all phases of a programme. Likewise, staff and volunteers involved in emergency response were also oriented on the 10 minimum actions of CEA to be integrated into emergency response operations. These include informing targeted communities of ARCS emergency response plans and services during the community rapid assessment. Overall, CEA in programming still needs further strengthening.

### Looking forward:

The CEA policy is being developed which will be discussed with and approved by ARCS leadership. The CEA strategy and a localized brief guide will be developed and distributed to all staff and volunteers. The CEA and PGI integration plan will continue to be implemented in the remaining four regions. Information, education and communications and behaviour change communication materials for community-based awareness will be printed and distributed to communities.

The ARCS gender unit staff will be trained on Sexual and gender-based violence prevention standard operating procedures. The technical assessment will be conducted for the reactivation of the ARCS toll-free number 1313. Moreover, ARCS staff and volunteers will be trained on PGI and CEA in batches throughout this operation.

	<b>Migration</b>	People targeted:	560,000
		People reached:	150,027
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Host communities support the needs of IDPs and returnees and their families and assist them with reintegration at all stages (origin, transit, and destination)</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i># of multi-sector needs assessment on migration issues conducted.</i>	Not started yet	TBC
	<i># of IDPs who received WASH &amp; healthcare services<sup>24</sup></i>	108,174	560,000
	<i># of IDPs who receive in-kind and cash assistance<sup>25</sup></i>	53,900	168,000
	<i># of provinces with Humanitarian Service Points established.</i>	Not started yet	12
	<i># of people (and households) offered protection assistance specifically related to displacement and migration</i>	Not started yet	TBC
People on the move are an integral target of overall IFRC/ARCS supported humanitarian and emergency assistance programmes. Some of the indicators listed above are for indicative purposes to monitor the progress on the			

<sup>24</sup> Indicator added to reflect IDPs who were reached through WASH and healthcare interventions under this emergency appeal

<sup>25</sup> Indicator added to reflect IDPs who were reached through cash and various in-kind assistance

desired target but are already calculated in the other sectors. IDP is in the list of vulnerability criteria and as such are prioritized in the beneficiary selection list to receive food, cash assistance, household items, hygiene kits and winterization kits. Many recipients identified as IDPs have reported to have received cash and in-kind assistance from IFRC-ARCS. Moreover, it is estimated at least 108,174 IDPs received health services through ARCS' MHTs and handwashing soaps in 15 provinces since the start of this emergency appeal.

	<b>Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery</b>	People targeted:	560,000
		People reached:	24,500

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i># of winterization kits procured for ready distribution</i>	7,667	10,000 <sup>26</sup>
	<i># of staff and volunteers trained on BDRT, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) &amp; early warning system (EWS) response</i>	75	1000
	<i># of sessions preparedness meetings and awareness conducted in drought affected communities<sup>27</sup></i>	Planned	100
	<i># of people reached by RCRC through DRR/CCA public awareness messaging and public education campaigns (PAPE)<sup>28</sup></i>	Ongoing	60,000
	<i># of communities that have developed plan of action for DRR/CCA based on vulnerability and capacity assessment with support of RCRC<sup>32</sup></i>	Planned	200
	<i># of people trained in disaster risk reduction-related areas (vulnerability and capacity assessment or climate change adaptation, first aid, contingency planning, or emergency response)<sup>32</sup></i>	Planned	4,000

### Winterization support

AAfghanistan's winter season 2022-2023 approaches, the IFRC and the ARCS have advanced preparedness planning. The [winter readiness plan](#) has three main streams:

- Replenishing preparedness stocks for addressing multiple shocks;
- Saving lives in high-need areas by providing winter response packages;
- Supporting rapid recovery for the effects of winter through targeted multi-sector assistance

<sup>26</sup> Target number of kits has been revised to reflect new target people reach under the latest operation strategy

<sup>27</sup> Indicator has been modified to be more specific to the activity

<sup>28</sup> Indicators added to measure community awareness and preparedness for disaster response

**Table 11: Details of winterization kits distribution**

Table: Province wise winterization kits distribution plan			
No.	Province	District	No. of kits
1	Bamyan	Panjab	500
2	Noorisatan	Want	500
3	Ghor	Center	500
4	Badakhshan	Teshkan	500
5	Daikondi	Center	500
6	Laghman	Alingar	100
7	Kunar	Nurgol	500
8	Kabul	Kabul	1,067
<b>Subtotal 1</b>			<b>4,167</b>
9	Khost	Spera	941
10	Paktika	Barmal and Gyan	1,142
<b>Subtotal 2</b>			<b>2,083</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>6,250</b>

ARCS/IFRC distributed 3,500 winterization kits in December 2021 and was completed in January 2022. The items were distributed in Kabul – 1,000; Heart – 500; Kandahar – 1,000 and Hilmand – 1,000. A total of 6,250 winterization kits are currently in the pipeline for distribution. Out of which, 2,083 kits are allocated to the earthquake-affected communities in Khost and Paktika in January 2023 and the rest will be distributed in eight other high-priority provinces in January 2023. Vulnerable groups especially IDPs will be prioritized to receive winterization kits. Province wise distribution plan has been shown in the table below:

### Strengthening capacity of ARCS staff and volunteer on response

ARCS conducted two BDRT refresher trainings for 50 staff and volunteers (all male participants) in Badakhsham and Baghlan and one BDRT cum CTP training for 25 staff and volunteers in Ghazni province between September to December 2022. The ARCS mobilizes trained staff and volunteers to respond quickly to the people affected by disasters and crises during emergencies.

**Table 12: Details of training and participants**

No.	Training	Branch	Date	No. of participants
1	BDRT refresher	Badakhshan	27-30 September 2022	25
2	BDRT refresher	Baghlan	3- 6 October 2022	25
3	BDRT and CTP	Ghazni	20-26 December 2022	25

Note: All the participants were male.

## Enabling approaches



### National Society Strengthening

#### Objective:

*National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that the ARCS has the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competencies, and capacities to plan and perform*

Indicator

Actual

Target

<b>Key indicators:</b>	<i># of ARCS capacity building and organisational development initiatives organized<sup>29</sup></i>	Ongoing	34 branches
	<i># of national/provincial level trainings conducted for staff and volunteers of ARCS</i>	6	34
	<i># of trained volunteers deployed to support the emergency operation<sup>30</sup></i>	Ongoing	500

**National Society Development (NSD):** At the request of ARCS, in 2022 IFRC has deployed a Membership Services Adviser and the Asia Pacific Volunteering Coordinator on multiple missions to support ARCS on a wide range of NSD areas. These include a revision of ARCS's Statutes and Law, completion of their Strategic Plan 2021-2025 and Operational Plan 2022-2024, **development of a National Society Development Initiative (NSDI)**, and an **NSD Roadmap to accelerate organizational strengthening**. Details will be included in the next Operations Update once the NSDI has been discussed with Movement partners in-country.

**Capacity building and training:** Capacity-building efforts were around **CEA and PGI training** for ARCS staff and volunteers, including MHT staff, and enhancing information management capacity. A key focus was utilization of the **Red Rose expertise** for data collection and management. In this regard, IFRC engaged with the Red Rose team on preparations for installation and training that were done during the first half of May 2022. This has contributed to and improved the data protection and management setup for the cash voucher assistance.

**Enhancing digitalization capacity:** IFRC supported ARCS to fast-track the National Society's digital transformation agenda at headquarters, regional and branch levels. ARCS aims to build up the governance, management and accountability systems, branch development, communication, and resource mobilization of the National Society through engagement in digital transformation.

With the support of IFRC, the following digital transformation projects were successfully carried out during the reporting period for ARCS:

- Established a new video conference room for ARCS leadership which enables online meetings to be conducted smoothly with ARCS offices as well as partner in-country and internationally
- Supported the deployment of the RedRose data management system used in ARCS cash and in-kind distribution activities
- Procured 650 office 365 licenses and supported on-site training in Malaysia for ARCS information technology (IT) department staff. Currently, nine directorates use institutionalized emails and implementation of the rest directorates and staff are under the process
- Supported ARCS in the assessment and quality assurance of hardware and software
- Supported in the assessment of digitalisation gaps that includes the need for the development of Volunteer Management System, upgrade of Microsoft Navision to a standard enterprise resource planning (ERP) solution like Microsoft Business Central, need for an upgrade of local IT infrastructure and GPS solution.
- IFRC IT/information management team have been providing technical support/orientation on the use of IT equipment and information management to ARCS on a need basis.

ARCS conducted a three-day planning and reporting for 23 staff in the Northeast region on 19-21 December 2022. The main objective of the training was to develop the capacity of branch staff on planning tools including log frame, result-based management and reporting as well as orient them on planning and reporting templates.

<sup>29</sup> Indicator has been modified to be a quantitative indicator instead of a binary indicator

<sup>30</sup> Indicator added to highlight National Society's capacity to train and deploy volunteers for emergency response

With the support of IFRC, ARCS conducted training on accountability and responsibility awareness and finance manual for 20 ARCS finance staff (all male) from the east region on 24-30 December 2022 in Asadabad, Kunar. The objective of the training was to strengthen the financial management system of the ARCS. The training covered an introduction to accountability and responsibility, ARCS financial manual and system, working advance and reporting.

These trainings are part of an effort of IFRC to support in strengthening the capacity of the Host National Society for delivering quality services efficiently and transparently and upholding accountability to the vulnerable people it serves.

**Table 13: Details of national/provincial level trainings for ARCS staff and volunteers**

No.	Training	Branch	Date	No. of participants
1	Planning and reporting	Northeast region	19-21 December 2022	23
2	Accountability and responsibility awareness and finance manual	Asadabad, Kunar	24-30 December 2022	20

Note: All the participants were male.

### Looking forward:

Enhancing digitalization capacity:

- Procurement of closed-circuit television system equipment to enhance the capacity for security systems in ARCS headquarters and Marastoon
- Procurement of IT equipment to support ARCS in the digitalization of operation
- Establishment of a call centre (1313) to allow a Feedback response mechanism. A comprehensive assessment of this project is to be conducted by a third party
- Support in volunteer management and development of Volunteer Management System

The IFRC Country Delegation will recruit an NSD delegate during the first half of 2023. The NSD delegate will support ARCS – closely with the ICRC and Participating National Societies – in moving forward with its NSDI and NSD Roadmap to accelerate organizational strengthening. Furthermore, the Danish Red Cross has indicated securing substantial financial resources to support ARCS NSD efforts in a coordinated manner to optimize results.



## Coordination and Partnerships

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Technical and operational complementarity through the cooperation of Movement partners while engaging effectively with outside actors to influence actions at the local, regional, and global levels. There is a need to invest more to better articulate the auxiliary role of the National Society with all stakeholders, and accordingly strengthen the IFRC's network footprint in the response.</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i>Movement wide coordination mechanism is described and active<sup>31</sup></i>	Yes	Yes

<sup>31</sup> Indicator added to reflect ongoing movement coordination in country

<i>ARCS engage with other humanitarian actors for coordinated humanitarian intervention</i>	Ongoing	Yes
<i>IFRC and NS are visible, trusted, and effective advocates on humanitarian issues</i>	Ongoing	Yes

**Coordination with the authorities:** ARCS is maintaining close coordination with the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and local authorities in line with its role as auxiliary to public authorities while maintaining neutral and independent humanitarian action. Among others, ARCS is working closely with MoPH on the mobilization of healthcare personnel, medicines, and medical equipment. Furthermore, the IFRC Secretariat is supporting briefing sessions and sharing of information with government and institutional donors.

**Membership coordination:** In-country partners engaged within the framework of IFRC's Agenda for Renewal's New Way of Working (New WoW) throughout the reporting period. Among others, some PNS agreed to pursue shared leadership in the implementation of the IFRC Emergency Appeal operation, leveraging their expertise, knowledge, and technical capacities. In this regard, an agreement was signed with the TRC in August 2022 for TRC to take the lead in the implementation of food assistance and WASH with ARCS using funds mobilized via the IFRC Emergency Appeal. A resource person – from Danish Red Cross – was engaged in November 2022 to support in developing a common needs and context analysis. Furthermore, in July 2022, the German Red Cross undertook a scoping mission during which its representative held individual meetings with ARCS, IFRC Country Delegation, and PNS in-country to identify gaps and possible modalities for cooperation. The IFRC Country Delegation provided support and facilitation for the visit.

In May 2022, the IFRC supported the facilitation of the ARCS partnerships meeting in the State of Qatar. For three days, participants from ARCS, ICRC, IFRC and PNS dialogued, exchanged views, conducted joint contextual analysis, and undertook group strategic thinking to create a shared understanding of the dynamic operational context in Afghanistan, the evolving humanitarian landscape, and prioritize new opportunities and challenges. It was also an opportunity for the ARCS to present its 2021-2025 Strategic Plan and identify realistic partnering principles and modalities for working together on the ambitions outlined in the 5-year plan.

On 29 May 2022, there was also a diplomatic roundtable meeting with Doha-based embassies and missions which enabled the ARCS to provide an update on the worsening humanitarian situation in Afghanistan, as well as its activities in-country. This event also allowed the ARCS to provide its views on emergencies as well as long-term solutions required to mitigate the worst of the crisis. Diplomatic mission representatives had an opportunity to ask questions and present their views on the worsening humanitarian and political situation in Afghanistan.

On 17 June 2022, the IFRC Geneva hosted the Donor Advisory Group (DAG) members from Geneva-based missions and National Societies for a roundtable discussion with ARCS senior management team (SMT) members to discuss the evolving operational context in Afghanistan and ARCS' 2021-2025 Strategic Plan. This was also an opportunity for discussion on the revised Emergency Appeal for Afghanistan. The DAG members took the opportunity to raise questions around the operational capacity of the ARCS, the situation of women in today's Afghanistan, bank sanctions/liquidity crisis, and urgent needs in the country based on the multiple crises the country is suffering from. A follow-up briefing to DAG was done in November 2022 by the IFRC Head of Delegation in Geneva.

**Movement cooperation and coordination:** International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners in-country continue to coordinate closely in line with existing Movement Coordination and Cooperation mechanisms anchored under a Movement Cooperation Agreement (MCA). An Emergency Response Taskforce (ERT) was agreed to be responsible for developing and monitoring the ARCS operational strategy, with ARCS at the centre and the IFRC Secretariat providing strategic coordination for the benefit of the IFRC Membership.

**External coordination:** IFRC and ARCS continue to engage in advocacy, humanitarian diplomacy, and coordination with other humanitarian actors, including agencies in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). The IFRC is an observer to the HCT and an active participant in the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT) and relevant Cluster or Inter-Agency Working Group meetings/forums. These platforms are useful for information sharing, planning, analysis, and strategic coordination. Representation of the IFRC network in these forums is using the best-place approach. For instance, Danish Red Cross is representing the IFRC network in Child Protection and MHPSS Working Groups

**New external partners:** Partnerships forged during this period includes Islamic Development Bank and the Kuwait Society for Relief.

**Looking forward:**

- ARCS leadership and IFRC head of delegation will participate in the annual partners' meeting being organized by IFRC Asia Pacific regional office in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in January 2023.
- IFRC will support the facilitation of the ARCS partnerships meeting in 2023.



## Secretariat Services

Objective:	<i>The IFRC Secretariat ensures high quality support services to in-country IFRC member societies.</i>		
	Indicator	Actual	Target
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<i># of rapid response and surge members deployed to support operations<sup>32</sup></i>	7	As required
	<i># of evaluations conducted for emergency response</i>	1	2 <sup>33</sup>
	<i>Regular monitoring of safety and security of staff members</i>	Ongoing	Yes

**Surge capacity:** The IFRC Secretariat has mobilized **seven surge delegates** to support the ARCS as well as the IFRC network in the ongoing response. Those deployed during the reporting period comprise those covering the following areas: Field coordination, human resources, information management, PMER, procurement, and shelter programme.

**Recruitment:** Recruitment of long-term positions for the deputy head of delegation, supply chain coordinator, procurement delegate, and planning and reporting delegate completed.

Likewise, several needed **staff were recruited locally** over the reporting period. These included one operations response officer, one cash transfer programme officer, one senior livelihood officer, two female data assistants, one communications coordinator, one senior security officer and two safety and access officers, (Khost and Sharan)

**Evaluations:** A mid-term review of the operation was conducted between October-November 2022 by an external evaluation team. A draft report was provided in December 2022, with the external evaluation team also presenting initial findings to ARCS and IFRC. The draft report has been translated into Dari and Pashto, and then shared with

<sup>32</sup> Indicator has been modified to measure the number of rapid response surge staff deployed

<sup>33</sup> Target has been updated from one to two to reflect mid-term review and final review of the Emergency Appeal

ARCS leadership and management for their review and feedback. It is expected to be finalized in February 2023 once feedback from ARCS leadership is received.

**Procurement:** The frequency of recent climate-induced disasters in addition to the Khost and Paktika earthquake had resulted in the need for large-scale procurement of various items. IFRC has been fully supporting ARCS in handling the procurement files. A procurement surge delegate was mobilized to support managing the influx of procurement of goods, both locally and internationally, for timely distribution.

The surge delegate has helped to save significant costs and ensure goods are delivered to ARCS warehouses on time. All procurement undertaken by the IFRC Afghanistan Country Delegation follows the IFRC procurement internal policies and in compliance with UN sanctions procedures. Currently, IFRC has a procurement delegate in the Afghanistan delegation who is responsible for procurement through the IFRC and supporting ARCS in their procurement process as well as capacity development of the National Society in procurement. In addition, there is supply chain coordinator in IFRC to ensure the procurement process follows the IFRC policies and procedures.

**Looking forward:**

- Mid-term review report to be finalized by end of February, to be followed by lessons learned workshop.
- Implementation of new organization structure in IFRC Afghanistan Delegation for
  - Providing efficient and quality support – aligned with the IFRC’s Agenda for Renewal – to ARCS and the IFRC membership as well as enhancing Humanitarian Diplomacy
  - Providing integrated support to Participating National Societies

## D. FUNDING

As of 31 December 2022, the Emergency Appeal coverage for the Wider Humanitarian Crises response is approximately 36.6 per cent (including in-kind donations) against a funding requirement of CHF 80 million. The donor response can be accessed [here](#). It should be noted that funding amounts reported in the donor response and financial reports include the coverage of the Khost and Paktika Earthquake Operational Strategy of which approximately CHF 7.2 million has been obtained against a funding ask of CHF 10 million.

All the income received to date for the Wider Humanitarian Crisis has been fully allocated, with a bulk of it already spent on emergency food assistance, household items and hygiene kits and winterization kits. During the period from April to September 2022, funds were mainly mobilized for food and cash assistance to reach the targeted population where priority needs were identified. This resulted in overspending of the initial budget allocated within the disaster risk reduction and livelihood and basic needs sectors. The budget deficits will be addressed further in the next operations update. For details on the expenditure as of 31 December 2022, please refer to the financial report appended.

Several partners to the appeal have expressed concerns relating to the December 2022 developments in the country context, specifically limitations put on local female humanitarian workers. ARCS and IFRC are maintaining close communications with the authorities and partners to ensure a shared understanding of the potential impacts of the developments. At the moment, activities funded under the Emergency Appeal have not been impacted and continue as planned and in line with funding obtained to date. IFRC is against any form of exclusion and its humanitarian diplomacy efforts aimed at securing unimpeded access by the entire humanitarian community, including female workers, will continue alongside service delivery. The top priority remains to deliver humanitarian assistance and critical services to people who are experiencing one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world.

## Contact information

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

### In the Afghan Red Crescent Society

- Dr. Mohammad Nabi Burhan, Secretary General; email: [sg@arcs.af](mailto:sg@arcs.af)
- International Relations Department; email: [ir@arcs.af](mailto:ir@arcs.af)

### In the IFRC Country Delegation for Afghanistan

- Necephor Mghendi, Head of Delegation; email: [necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org](mailto:necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org)
- Rad Al Hadid, Operations Manager; email: [rad.alhadid@ifrc.org](mailto:rad.alhadid@ifrc.org)

### In the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur

- Alexander Matheou, Regional Director; email: [alexander.matheou@ifrc.org](mailto:alexander.matheou@ifrc.org)
- Juja Kim, Deputy Regional Director; email: [juja.kim@ifrc.org](mailto:juja.kim@ifrc.org)
- Joy Singhal, Head of Health, Disasters, Climate and Crisis; email: [joy.singhal@ifrc.org](mailto:joy.singhal@ifrc.org)
- Felipe Delcid, Emergency Operations Manager; email: [felipe.delcid@ifrc.org](mailto:felipe.delcid@ifrc.org)
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- Nuraiza Khairuddin, Regional Senior Logistics Officer; email: [nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org](mailto:nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org)
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### In IFRC Geneva

- Christina Duschl, Senior Officer Operations Coordination; email: [christina.duschl@ifrc.org](mailto:christina.duschl@ifrc.org)

### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- Homa Nader, Strategic Engagement and Partnership Manager; email: [homa.nader@ifrc.org](mailto:homa.nader@ifrc.org)

### For planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER) enquiries

- Mursidi Unir, PMER in Emergencies Coordinator; email: [mursidi.unir@ifrc.org](mailto:mursidi.unir@ifrc.org)

### Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [IFRC Emergencies Landing Page](#)

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. 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.

# Emergency Appeal

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/3-2022/12	Operation	MDRAF007
Budget Timeframe	2021/3-2023/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30 Jan 2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRAF007 - Afghanistan - Humanitarian Crises

Operating Timeframe: 19 Mar 2021 to 31 Dec 2023; appeal launch date: 10 Apr 2021

## I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	3,983,000
AOF2 - Shelter	9,490,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	29,228,000
AOF4 - Health	12,288,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	6,827,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	1,196,000
AOF7 - Migration	8,808,000
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	10,875,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	2,592,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	1,102,000
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	3,611,000
<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>90,000,000</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 30 Jan 2023</b>	<b>36,307,814</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>40.34%</b>

## II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	1,080,841	908,010	172,830
AOF2 - Shelter	2,839,446	3,086,004	-246,558
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	14,681,470	10,232,742	4,448,728
AOF4 - Health	2,109,419	2,035,834	73,586
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	2,042,807	249,291	1,793,515
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	115,945	45,462	70,483
AOF7 - Migration	0	386	-386
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	2,045,679	889,649	1,156,030
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	2,032,757	994,844	1,037,913
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	854,482	194,638	659,844
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	2,709,845	1,146,718	1,563,126
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>30,512,690</b>	<b>19,783,579</b>	<b>10,729,112</b>

## III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2022/12

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	36,311,224
Expenditure	-19,783,579
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>16,527,645</b>
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	16,527,645

## IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,750,000	Reimbursed :	1,750,000	<b>Outstanding :</b>	<b>0</b>
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# Emergency Appeal

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/3-2022/12	Operation	MDRAF007
Budget Timeframe	2021/3-2023/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30 Jan 2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRAF007 - Afghanistan - Humanitarian Crises

Operating Timeframe: 19 Mar 2021 to 31 Dec 2023; appeal launch date: 10 Apr 2021

## V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
Albanian Red Cross	10,000				10,000		
Austrian Red Cross	458,817				458,817		
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)	1,065,959				1,065,959		
Bahrain Red Crescent Society	48,175				48,175		
Bloomberg	1,142				1,142		
British Red Cross	2,806,841	11,977			2,818,817		
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	12,840,762				12,840,762		
Danish Red Cross	1,376,354				1,376,354		
Electrolux Food Foundation	6,348				6,348		
European Commission - DG ECHO	221,194				221,194		
Finnish Red Cross	577,135				577,135		
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)	789,469				789,469		
France - Private Donors	403				403		
French Government	1,053,056				1,053,056		
German Red Cross		106,671			106,671		
German Red Cross (from German Government*)	6,872				6,872		
Government of Malta	28,830				28,830		
Great Britain - Private Donors	87				87		
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Socie	23,695				23,695		
Irish Red Cross Society	48,142				48,142		
Islamic Development Bank IsDB	515,870				515,870		
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	1,627,543				1,627,543		
Italian Red Cross	187,373				187,373		
Japanese Government	4,912,616	49,987			4,962,603		
Japanese Red Cross Society	353,079				353,079		
Kuwait Red Crescent Society	123,550				123,550		
Kuwait Society for Relief	1,070,079				1,070,079		
Luxembourg Government	524,175				524,175		
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)	481,348				481,348		
On Line donations	15,620				15,620		
Other			97,076		97,076		
Red Cross of Monaco	46,703				46,703		
Red Cross Society of China	323,225				323,225		
ShelterBox	50,000	100,187			150,187		
Singapore Red Cross Society	66,664				66,664		
Slovenian Red Cross	5,184				5,184		
Spanish Government	510,964				510,964		
Supreme Master Ching Hai	29,100				29,100		
Swedish Red Cross	1,393,916				1,393,916		
Swiss Government	800,000				800,000		
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	71,713				71,713		
The Netherlands Red Cross	268,361				268,361		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	1,081,402				1,081,402		
The Philippine National Red Cross	9,044				9,044		
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	37,695				37,695		
Twitter	46,273				46,273		
United States - Private Donors	552				552		
Z Zurich Foundation	30,000				30,000		
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>35,945,326</b>	<b>268,821</b>	<b>97,076</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36,311,224</b>	<b>0</b>	

# Emergency Appeal

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/3-2022/12	Operation	MDRAF007
Budget Timeframe	2021/3-2023/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30 Jan 2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRAF007 - Afghanistan - Humanitarian Crises

Operating Timeframe: 19 Mar 2021 to 31 Dec 2023; appeal launch date: 10 Apr 2021

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<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>	<b>36,311,224</b>	<b>0</b>
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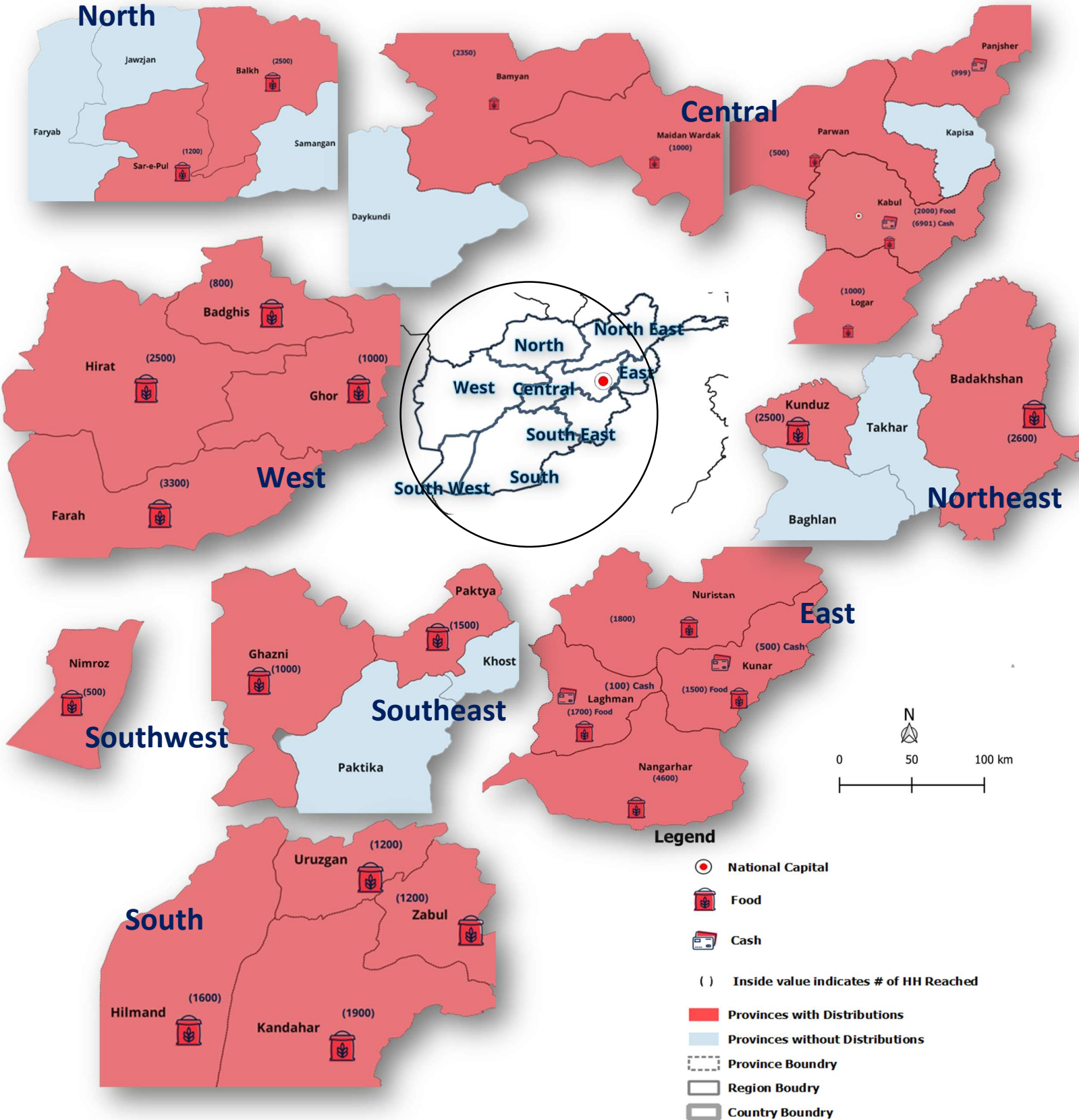
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# Afghanistan: Humanitarian Crisis 2022

## Operation Updates # 7

### IFRC Response

As of 31 December 2022



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of territory or its authorities. Map data sources: OCHA, OSM Contributors, ICRC, IFRC, Earthquake USGS.