

REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL

Afghanistan, Asia Pacific | Humanitarian Crisis



Red Cross Red Crescent personnel support search and rescue efforts in Zinda Jan, Herat province. (Photo: Meer Abdullah, IFRC)

Appeal No: MDRAF007	IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: CHF 120 million Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 300 million ¹	
Glide No: DR-2021-000022-AFG EQ-2022-000232-AFG EQ-2023-000184-AFG	People affected 28.8 million	People to be assisted: 2 million (286,000 households)
DREF allocation: CHF 2.5 million CHF 1.5 million repaid CHF 750,000 new	Appeal launched: 10/4/2021	Appeal ends: 31/12/2024
Appeal Revision	Revision #:6	Date: 14/10/2023

¹ Comprises the following:

- CHF 120 million IFRC Secretariat Revised Emergency Appeal funding requirements
- CHF 60 million IFRC Secretariat country plan funding requirements
- CHF 60 million Bilateral support by Participating National Societies
- CHF 60 million Afghan Red Crescent Society other (non-Movement) sources

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Two-thirds of Afghanistan's population, **28.8 million people, are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance to survive** as the country enters its third consecutive year of **drought conditions** and the second year of **crippling economic decline**, while still reeling from the pre-existing effects of decades-long conflict.² Unrelenting multiple shocks – including **climatic and seismic events** as well as protection concerns – are compounding humanitarian conditions, leaving Afghanistan as one of the world's worst humanitarian crises.

According to the latest food insecurity assessment by the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC), **15.5 million people are facing acute food insecurity**, of whom **2.7 million people are one step away from famine. Women and children are disproportionately affected** by the humanitarian crisis, with some 3.2 million children and 840,000 pregnant and lactating mothers facing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) or severe acute malnutrition (SAM). There is, therefore, a need to continue providing food in some places as well as support for addressing MAM and SAM.

Economic hardships, exacerbated by sanctions to a great extent, are a key driver of the dire humanitarian situation. The situation remains critical due to significant humanitarian funding gaps while more people are becoming dependent on relief aid every day. According to the Afghanistan Socio-Economic Outlook 2023 released by UNDP, **over 85 per cent of the country's population is now living below the poverty line.** ^[OCHA] With most jobs traditionally in agriculture, those who rely on this vital sector continue to suffer from the negative impacts of consecutive droughts. There is a need to continue providing cash assistance and livelihood support at the household or community levels.

Afghanistan is highly prone to intense and recurring natural hazards – including **earthquakes**, floods, landslides, avalanches, and droughts – which often cause disasters, some deadly. It is ranked **fourth in the world regarding the highest risk of humanitarian crises that are more likely to require international assistance** and among the 15 countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and least prepared to adapt.³ The following three events give a snapshot of such hazards:

- On 22 June 2022, a devastating **earthquake struck south-eastern Afghanistan**, leaving a trail of destruction mainly in the provinces of Khost and Paktika. While affected households have since had their immediate and medium-term needs largely met, gaps in the recovery – including for rebuilding destroyed houses – remain. Support to communities that were affected by this earthquake continues, with the current focus on rebuilding houses and restoring livelihoods.
- In the second half of July 2023, heavy offseason rainfall caused **flash floods** in more than a dozen provinces, killing at least 50 people, damaging more than 1,200 houses, and washing away vast tracts of agricultural land and hundreds of livestock. The IFRC approved an allocation from the [IFRC-DREF](#) to support the ARCS in responding to the flash floods.
- On 7 October 2023, a deadly 6.3 magnitude **earthquake struck western Afghanistan**, with its epicentre in Zinda Jan district, 40 km northwest of Herat City. The earthquake was followed by multiple aftershocks and by another 6.3 magnitude quake on 11 October. While Herat Province has borne the brunt, the earthquake also affected three other provinces: Badghis, Herat, and Ghor.

² OCHA 2023 Afghanistan Humanitarian Needs Overview

³ Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative

The authorities have reported at least 2,445 deaths and more than 9,240 injuries. Women and children comprise a majority of the casualties since the most catastrophic earthquake struck at a time when they were indoors preparing for lunch. There has been tremendous damage to structures, with some 2,000 houses destroyed or damaged, and a significant impact on livelihoods. It is now a race against time to deliver immediate assistance while taking measures to ensure that affected people, especially those exposed to the elements after their homes were destroyed, are protected from the impacts of the upcoming winter.

Owing to limited funding for public healthcare, there **are significant gaps in access to healthcare**, especially in rural areas. Related costs, like those for transport, present additional barriers to accessing healthcare due to increasing poverty. Among the key health threats are acute disease outbreaks, including multiple outbreaks of measles, acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), dengue fever, pertussis, Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF), and malaria. The **threat of vaccine-preventable diseases** to child morbidity and mortality remains. Cases of measles, pertussis, and polio were reported in 2022. There is a need to enhance routine immunisation efforts alongside primary health services.

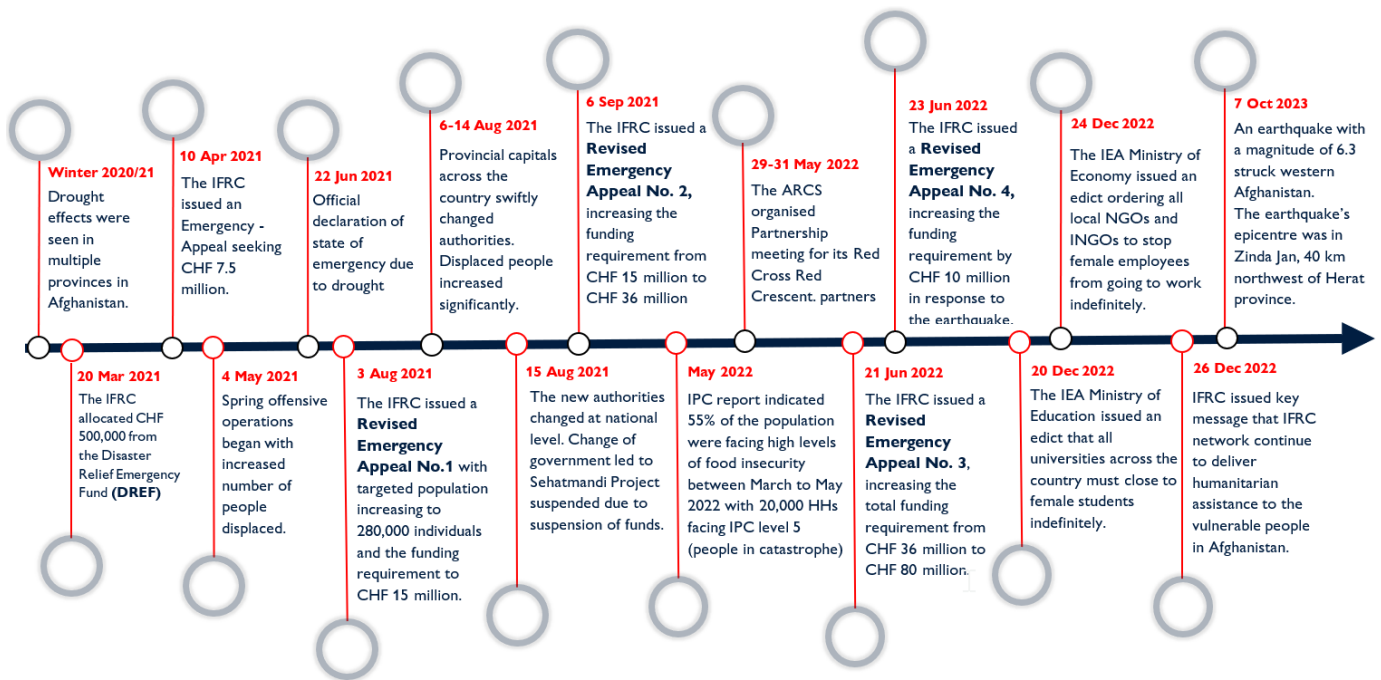
Some infectious diseases, such as AWD, are driven by other conditions, including **poor sanitation and insufficient and poor water** quality and quantity. Prolonged drought conditions have resulted in the drying of surface water sources and a significant drop in groundwater levels. As a result, there are major gaps in access to water across the country. There is a need to support the improvement of community water supply as well as promoting hygiene and sanitation practices.

Deep scars from a decades-long conflict, economic hardships, other pre-existing needs, and in some cases, **a high rate of substance abuse**, have resulted in vast numbers of **people with mental illness**. The UN (United Nations) estimates that one in two Afghans – most of them women – suffered from psychological distress prior to August 2021, while more recently, the alarming rate of mental health issues has also been highlighted internationally.⁴ There is a need to provide mental health and psychosocial support.

Compounding the humanitarian situation are **constraints relating to the participation of women and minority groups**. A major effect of decades of conflict is the **high number of widows and female-headed households**. While there are currently no official statistics, the Afghanistan Analysts Network (AAN) estimates, in an article issued in June 2023, that there are at least two million widows in Afghanistan. This vulnerable group largely struggles to access income-earning and other opportunities. There is a need for multisector support for female-headed households, widows, and their children as they are disproportionately affected by humanitarian crises.

Finally, a somewhat **parallel structure**, in which local authorities and actors are not the main drivers, has persisted over the past two years, **reducing the potential to strengthen local capacities** or sustainability of the investments made. There is a need for investments to also contribute to strengthening the capacities of local actors, including state entities responsible for humanitarian services. This is because aid cannot substitute for the state and experience the world over has demonstrated that local communities and entities are always the first to respond in the event of a disaster or crisis.

⁴ [BBC report](#) 5 June 2023: “Afghan women in mental health crisis over bleak future”



Red Cross Red Crescent actions to date

As of July 2023, the IFRC Secretariat's support had reached **1.7 million people** since the start of this Emergency Appeal in April 2021. This includes one million people reached by health interventions, more than 115,000 people reached with WASH interventions, 68,000 people who have received winterisation kits, more than 500,000 people provided with food and livelihood assistance, and 112,000 people reached with cash assistance. Alongside activities funded under this Emergency Appeal, the ARCS reached an overall 3.5 million people through various services and programmes.

EMERGENCY APPEAL REVISION

This appeal revision is being released two months following the fifth Emergency Appeal Revision due to the devastating earthquakes in western Afghanistan. The multiple earthquakes have wrought emergency humanitarian needs, including for emergency health, food, and household items, as well as shelter, cash assistance, mental health, and psychosocial support (MHPSS), emergency water, hygiene, and sanitation (WASH) support, in addition to addressing the protection needs of children who have been orphaned and women who have been widowed. Details on the needs, approach for delivering assistance, and the response at large are in the Operational Strategy for Herat Earthquakes.

In this revision, the IFRC Secretariat is not increasing funding requirements. This is because the interventions planned in response to the Herat Earthquakes may be absorbed within the funding requirements of the revision made in August 2023. The disaster is localised to a specific geographical area and the caseload was part of the population targeted to be reached with some interventions under the August 2023 revision. Further, this approach fits with Pillar 1 of the framework outlined in the previous revision, i.e., delivery of urgent humanitarian assistance as well as addressing the recovery needs of people affected by various humanitarian crises. Nevertheless, a separate Operational Strategy will be prepared for the Herat Earthquakes to allow for the earmarking of funds, needs for donor assistance, and to streamline monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. The Operational Strategy for the Herat Earthquakes can be accessed at this [link](#) in the next few days when it is ready.

This sixth Emergency Appeal revision factors in three considerations. First, against a backdrop of declining humanitarian funding, the IFRC network will **focus on specific niche areas** that are not largely covered by the wider humanitarian system. Second, there is a need to **capitalise on the**



strengths of the ARCS as a local organisation with a wide reach across Afghanistan, including in areas that the wider humanitarian system may be unable to access should contextual limitations arise. Third, the delivery of humanitarian assistance will not only address urgent needs but also incorporate **solutions that provide some degree of longevity**, looking beyond relief.

Furthermore, investments will be made in strengthening local preparedness and response capacity. The CHF 30 million increase in funding requirements done in August 2023 factored support that will be provided by 31 December 2024. The response to the Herat Earthquakes fits this timeframe.

Federation-wide Funding Requirement: CHF 300 million

2023 Federation-wide Funding Requirements

The IFRC and its members are aiming to deliver assistance to 5 million people across 34 provinces of Afghanistan, with its renewed focus to scale-up response strategies to support those peoples who are dealing with multiple vulnerabilities. Till date, the IFRC Secretariat and members have reached 3.5 million people.

<p>CHF 120 million Secretariat Emergency Appeal</p> 	<p>CHF 60 million Secretariat Longer-Term Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multisectoral & Integrated Assistance Health and WASH Protection & Prevention 	
<p>Partner National Societies</p>		
<p>CHF 60 million Participating National Societies support</p>	<p>CHF 60 million ARCS Domestic and Non-Movement</p>	

CHF 300 million

TARGETING

This revised Emergency Appeal operation targets more than two million people under the IFRC Secretariat support to ARCS across all 34 provinces in Afghanistan, including Herat which has been affected by multiple earthquakes in the first half of October 2023. Interventions nationwide will focus on the most vulnerable of the most vulnerable. In areas affected by the multiple earthquakes which struck Herat during the first half of October 2023, blanket targeting will be done, for some sectors, in villages that have been flattened. Specific targeting and selection criteria will be pursued for these areas, considering contextual realities resulting from the earthquakes.

While 28.8 million people, including 50,000 people in earthquake-affected areas of Herat, are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance, the overall funding picture remains bleak. The IFRC renews its call to partners to provide contributions that may ensure delivery of critical humanitarian assistance including to some earthquake-affected groups which have more vulnerabilities. These include children

who have been orphaned, widows and widowers, and people with disabilities. Though blanket targeting may be done for some sectors under the Herat Earthquakes Operational Strategy, most services will incorporate and address the unique needs of groups which have higher vulnerabilities.

In the wider operation, IFRC integrated multisector humanitarian interventions will prioritize:

- Households headed by women at risk (mostly widows);
- Households severely impacted by destitution;
- Underprivileged households with children with congenital heart defects;
- Households whose heads have severe mental health illness;
- Households whose heads have been extensively impacted by substance abuse;
- Returnee and internally displaced households.

Under the Herat Earthquake Operational Strategy, specific targeting and selection criteria will be pursued. For instance, immediate assistance and shelter rebuilding support will prioritize households whose homes were damaged or destroyed by the earthquakes. Further, there may be a need to provide specific support to men who have been widowed and left to care for minors.

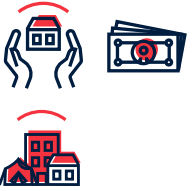


PLANNED OPERATIONS

The strategy of the IFRC's supported response will be to contribute to improving immediate, medium-term, and recovery needs in communities affected by drought, earthquakes (which struck Khost and Paktika in June 2022, and western Afghanistan in October 2023), economic hardships, and other multiple shocks across all 34 provinces of Afghanistan.

Proposed interventions for the Herat Earthquakes operation are:

- Support for search, rescue, and retrieval
- Provision of food assistance
- Provision of multipurpose cash assistance
- Provision of emergency shelter assistance
- Provision of psychological first aid (PFA) and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)
- Deployment of health facilities and medical kits for emergency health services
- Screening and referral of malnourished children, and nutrition promotion
- Support for access to treatment for children with congenital heart defect
- Provision of safe water, water storage containers, and water treatment solutions
- Community health and hygiene promotion
- Provision of assistance to cope with winter
- Provision of shelter repair assistance
- Provision of transitional shelter assistance
- Provision of livelihood re-establishment (livestock and agriculture kits) support
- Awareness and technical support on 'building back safer' techniques
- Rehabilitation/construction and equipment of health facilities
- Rehabilitation/construction of WASH facilities
- Provision of tailored and needs-based assistance to widows, widowers, and orphans
- Mainstreaming of PGI and CEA across all intervention areas
- Prepositioning of winterization kits and essential household items
- Enhancing the response capacity of ARCS headquarters and base units

For details, refer to the Operational Strategy for Herat Earthquakes.



	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Integrated assistance</p> <p>Will comprise emergency and recovery support as well as bridging solutions which provide some degree of longevity. Integrated intervention areas will include multi-purpose cash assistance, provision of essential household items, shelter support (emergency and recovery), winterisation assistance, economic recovery, and livelihoods assistance (at household and community levels), capacity strengthening, and risk reduction including measures to reduce environmental impact of the response.</p>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Health & Care including Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</p> <p>Health intervention areas will include first aid, primary health, nutrition, pre-hospital care, mental health and psychosocial first aid and support, support for children with congenital heart disease, and community health and nutrition promotion. In addition, to address WASH needs, intervention areas will include construction or rehabilitation of household, community, school, and health facilities water and sanitation facilities, provision of hygiene items, and hygiene promotion.</p>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Protection and Prevention</p> <p>Protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) will be streamlined across all intervention sectors. The operation will ensure social inclusion and that all layers and members of the community receive support as needed in line with the IFRC Minimum Standards for PGI in emergencies. PGI focal points will be involved in supporting the operation to ensure equitable access to essential services, safeguarding the dignity, access, participation, and safety (DAPS) of all affected people ensuring that the operation will “do no harm”.</p> <p>A Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach will be integrated into the operation to ensure that existing selection and exclusion criteria are considered when selecting households and individuals to receive assistance. In an effort to ensure that the target community members are all-inclusive, the IFRC and ARCS are committed to consulting and engaging with a variety of stakeholders including men, women, girls, boys, and disabilities, as well as community elders, authorities at the national and sub-national levels, clusters, representatives of key humanitarian organisations, and donors. Furthermore, to maintain trust in the community, a feedback mechanism is being developed and implemented to continue listening to the community through their preferred channels and ensure that the ARCS and IFRC act on the feedback received.</p>




To streamline and ensure the sustainability of the actions taken within this operation, linking to longer-term interventions, a framework with three pillars is being utilised:




Pillar 1 (Addressing immediate humanitarian needs and recovery):	Pillar 2 (Bridging humanitarian and development):	Pillar 3 Strengthening local response capacity):
<p>Delivery of urgent humanitarian assistance to as well as addressing recovery needs of people affected by multiple humanitarian crises. Includes proactively taking early action measures to reduce people's vulnerabilities, and enhancing people's abilities to anticipate, respond to, and quickly recover from crisis.</p>	<p>•Comprehensive humanitarian-development bridging interventions, building around health services with primary role of addressing maternal and child health (including immunization against vaccine preventable diseases and support for children with congenital heart disease), mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), rehabilitation and equipment of health facilities, and integrating other services such as water and sanitation at household, community and school levels, shelter assistance (emergency and recovery), household and community managed livelihood projects (including on food security), vocational training, cash transfers, and disaster risk reduction. Includes alleviating economic hardship targeting vulnerable households with priority on widows.</p>	<p>• Strengthening local branches of ARCS, training and equipping of ARCS disaster response teams at headquarter and branch levels, pre-positioning of relief items and winterization kits in strategic locations, institutional strengthening, and digital transformation of ARCS. Will also support institutional readiness of state agencies that work closely with ARCS and other humanitarian organizations in disaster response such as the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) and and Ministry of Public Health (MoPH).</p>

Enabling approaches

The sectors outlined above will be supported and enhanced by the following enabling approaches:

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Coordination and Partnerships (Engaged)</p> <p>The ARCS and the IFRC will continue to engage in regular advocacy and humanitarian policy dialogues in coordination with the public authorities, and key humanitarian actors, including institutions and specialised agencies in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), with the aim of ensuring that the impact of the humanitarian crises in Afghanistan is profiled and the needs of the most vulnerable peoples are always placed at the forefront of our collective and continuous dialogue. The IFRC, ARCS, and in-country members also engage regularly with relevant bodies of the international donor community through effective humanitarian diplomacy to positively influence decisions and policies addressing the most pressing humanitarian needs in Afghanistan. The IFRC will continue to enhance the demonstration of collective impacts through effective Membership Coordination and Movement Cooperation. The IFRC Secretariat will engage the Membership who provide support bilaterally or multilaterally in advancing together on the “Agenda for Renewal’s New Ways of Working” mechanism. There will be more emphasis on engagements around issue-based policy work on destitution, the climate crisis, child health, and strengthening local capacities as key areas of humanitarian action in Afghanistan.</p>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Shelter Cluster Coordination</p> <p>The IFRC will engage actively in the Afghanistan Shelter Cluster, which is co-led by UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration, to ensure that collective efforts are focused on areas where needs are greatest and under</p>

		<p>the key principle of good coordination. The ARCS and IFRC will contribute to the Cluster snapshots which provide critical data on key indicators around resources mobilised and people supported. The IFRC will also engage actively in Shelter Technical Working Groups established to define technical specifications for safer construction practices. The ARCS and IFRC have obtained 10 tractors which may be used to support the transportation of shelter materials in remote areas for the benefit of all shelter actors.</p>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>IFRC Secretariat services (Accountable) The IFRC Secretariat will provide services to integrated National Societies, including procurement, transportation, accommodation, and security management. All procurement required for the operation will be done by the IFRC Secretariat. The IFRC Secretariat has also engaged two financial service providers (FSPs) through whom cash transfers to community members will be channelled. A Quality and Accountability team is in place to ensure community participation, provide life-saving information, open communications, manage any rumours, and ensure that the established feedback mechanism is included in the holistic Community Engagement and Accountability approaches, for close monitoring of implementation, and to enhance measures that will improve organisation-wide performance. Further, a Compliance, Risk Management, and Safeguarding unit has been established to strengthen adherence to internal/external compliance requirements, respond to sexual exploitation and abuse, including misconduct related to child safeguarding, and to ensure that all possible risks are identified and mitigated. Risks analysed and considered outside of the risk appetite are escalated to the regional and global levels.</p>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>National Society Strengthening (Trusted) The operation will invest in strengthening the institutional and technical capacities of the ARCS to enable them to build on the decades of expertise working with all communities in Afghanistan and deliver principled, relevant, and sustainable humanitarian interventions. The 34 provincial branches of the ARCS (which are embedded within the many communities of Afghanistan and serving all people irrespective of their regional, linguistic, religious, or political affiliations) will be strengthened with a view to delivering services that cost less while being transparent and accountable. The ARCS will also be supported in strengthening its auxiliary role including coordinating closely with state agencies involved in disaster and crisis response.</p>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Coordination and Partnerships (Engaged) ARCS and the IFRC will continue to engage in regular advocacy and humanitarian policy dialogues in coordination with the public authorities, and key humanitarian actors, including institutions and specialized agencies in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), with the aim of ensuring that the impact of the humanitarian crises in Afghanistan is profiled and the needs of the most vulnerable peoples are always placed at the forefront of our collective and continuous dialogue. IFRC, ARCS, and in-country members also engage regularly with relevant bodies of the international donor community through</p>

		<p>effective humanitarian diplomacy to positively influence decisions and policies addressing the most pressing humanitarian needs in Afghanistan. IFRC will continue to enhance collective impact demonstration through effective Membership Coordination and Movement Cooperation. The IFRC Secretariat will engage the Membership who provide support bilaterally or multilaterally in advancing together on the “Agenda for Renewal’s New Ways of Working” mechanism. There will be more emphasis on engagements around issue-based policy work around destitution, climate crisis, child health, and strengthening local capacities as key areas of humanitarian action in Afghanistan.</p>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Shelter Cluster Coordination</p> <p>The IFRC will engage actively in the Afghanistan Shelter Cluster, which is co- led by UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration, to ensure that collective efforts are focused on areas where needs are greatest and under the key principle of good coordination. ARCS and IFRC will contribute to the Cluster snapshots which provide critical data on key indicators around resources mobilized and people supported. IFRC will also engage actively in Shelter Technical Working Groups established to define technical specifications for safer construction practices. ARCS and IFRC have obtained 10 tractors which may be used to support in the transportation of shelter materials in remote areas for the benefit of all shelter actors.</p>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>IFRC Secretariat services (Accountable)</p> <p>The IFRC Secretariat will provide services to integrated National Societies, including procurement, transportation, accommodation, and security management. All procurement required for the operation will be done by the IFRC Secretariat. The IFRC Secretariat has also engaged two financial service providers (FSPs) through whom cash transfers to community members will be channeled. A Quality and Accountability team is in place to ensure that community participation, provide life-saving information, open communication, manage any rumor, and establish feedback mechanism are included in the holistic Community Engagement and Accountability approaches are applied, for close monitoring of implementation, and to enhance measures that will improve organization-wide performance. Further, a Compliance, Risk Management, and Safeguarding unit has been established to strengthen adherence to internal/external compliance requirements, response to sexual exploitation and abuse including misconduct related to child safeguarding, and to ensure all possible risks are identified and mitigated. Risks analyzed and considered outside of the risk appetite are escalated to the regional and global levels.</p>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>National Society Strengthening (Trusted)</p> <p>The operation will invest in strengthening the institutional and technical capacities of ARCS to enable them to build on the decades of expertise working with all communities in Afghanistan and deliver principled, relevant, and sustainable humanitarian interventions. ARCS 34 provincial branches (which are embedded within the many communities of Afghanistan and are</p>

		servicing all people irrespective of their regional, linguistic, religious, or political affiliations) will be strengthened with the view of delivering services that cost less while being transparent and accountable. ARCS will also be supported in strengthening its auxiliary role including coordinating closely with state agencies involved in disaster and crisis response.
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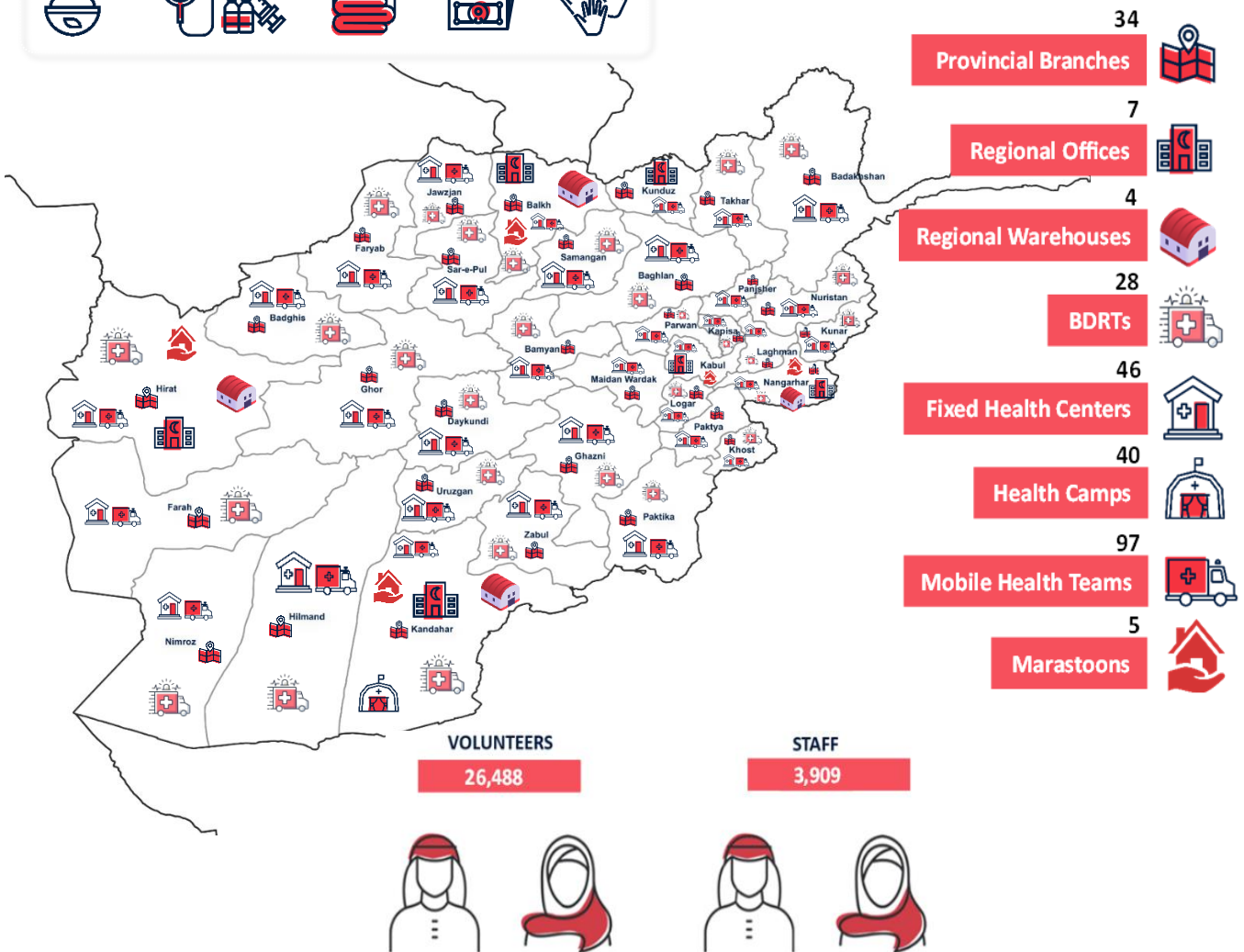
The planned response reflects the current situation and is based on the information available at the time of this Emergency Appeal revision. The Emergency Appeal has been updated to incorporate interventions to address the needs resulting from multiple earthquakes which struck western Afghanistan in the first half of October 2023. Further information on the operation is detailed through the different Operational Strategies including the new Operational Strategy for "Humanitarian Crisis" and the Operational Strategy for Herat Earthquakes. The two Operational Strategies, whose timeframes will extend until 31 December 2024, also provide additional details on the Federation-wide approach which includes the response activities of all contributing Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies.

RED CROSS RED CRESCENT FOOTPRINT IN COUNTRY



AFGHAN RED CRESCENT SOCIETY

Core Areas of Operations



Supporting in-country Participating National Societies



IFRC Membership coordination

The IFRC Secretariat, via its Country Delegation, provides strategic coordination for the membership. Continuous engagement is maintained with the membership with an in-country presence to implement milestones relating to the 'Agenda for Renewal's New Way of Working.' Portions of this Emergency Appeal will be implemented by various Participating National Societies supporting the ARCS directly, based on their niche areas, with the IFRC channeling financial resources to them. Subsequent operations updates will take a Federation-wide reporting approach.

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination

Collectively, Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners have established coordination and cooperation mechanisms aligned with the Seville Agreement 2.0. A Movement Cooperation Agreement exists and will be updated. Movement partners hold tripartite Movement Platform Meetings (MPM) bringing together the ARCS leadership with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and IFRC heads of delegation to address strategic issues. Furthermore, Movement Operational Coordination (MOC) meetings bring together the ARCS, ICRC, IFRC, and Participating National Societies in-country to address operational issues and create a shared understanding of operations strategies. Specifically for the Herat Earthquakes Operational Strategy, a Mini Summit will be convened, and a Joint Statement issued to reinforce how Movement partners are providing complementary support.

External coordination

The IFRC supports external coordination within the humanitarian situation as an Observer to the Humanitarian Country Team. The IFRC, ARCS, and in-country Partnering National Societies cooperate and coordinate with other humanitarian organisations and key agencies as members of the various Clusters. The IFRC and ARCS closely coordinate with key ministries, such as the Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, Ministry of Education, ANDMA (Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority) on the ongoing support of response activities in-country. Specifically for the Herat Earthquakes Operational Strategy, interagency coordination will be done also at the subnational level.

After 31 December 2024, response activities to this disaster will continue under the [IFRC Network Afghanistan Country Plan for 2025](#). The IFRC Network Country Plans show an integrated view of ongoing emergency responses and longer-term programming tailored to the needs of the country, as well as a Federation-wide view of the country's action. This aims to streamline activities under one plan, while still ensuring that the needs of those affected by the disaster are met in an accountable and transparent way. Information will be shared in due course, should there be a need for an extension of the crisis-specific response beyond the above-mentioned timeframe.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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Reference



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