



This resident of Maidan Wardak lost 21 members of his household—including his parents, children, and siblings in flash floods. (Photo: Meer Abdullah Rasikh, IFRC)

Appeal: MDRAF012	Country: Afghanistan	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 448,578	
Glide Number: FF-2023-000133-AFG	People Affected: 126,000 people	People Targeted: 28,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 2023-08-05	Operation Timeframe: 4 months	Operation End Date: 2023-12-31	DREF Published: 2023-08-07
Targeted Areas:	Badakhshan, Kabul, Kandahar, Maydan Wardak, Nangarhar, Parwan		

Description of the Event

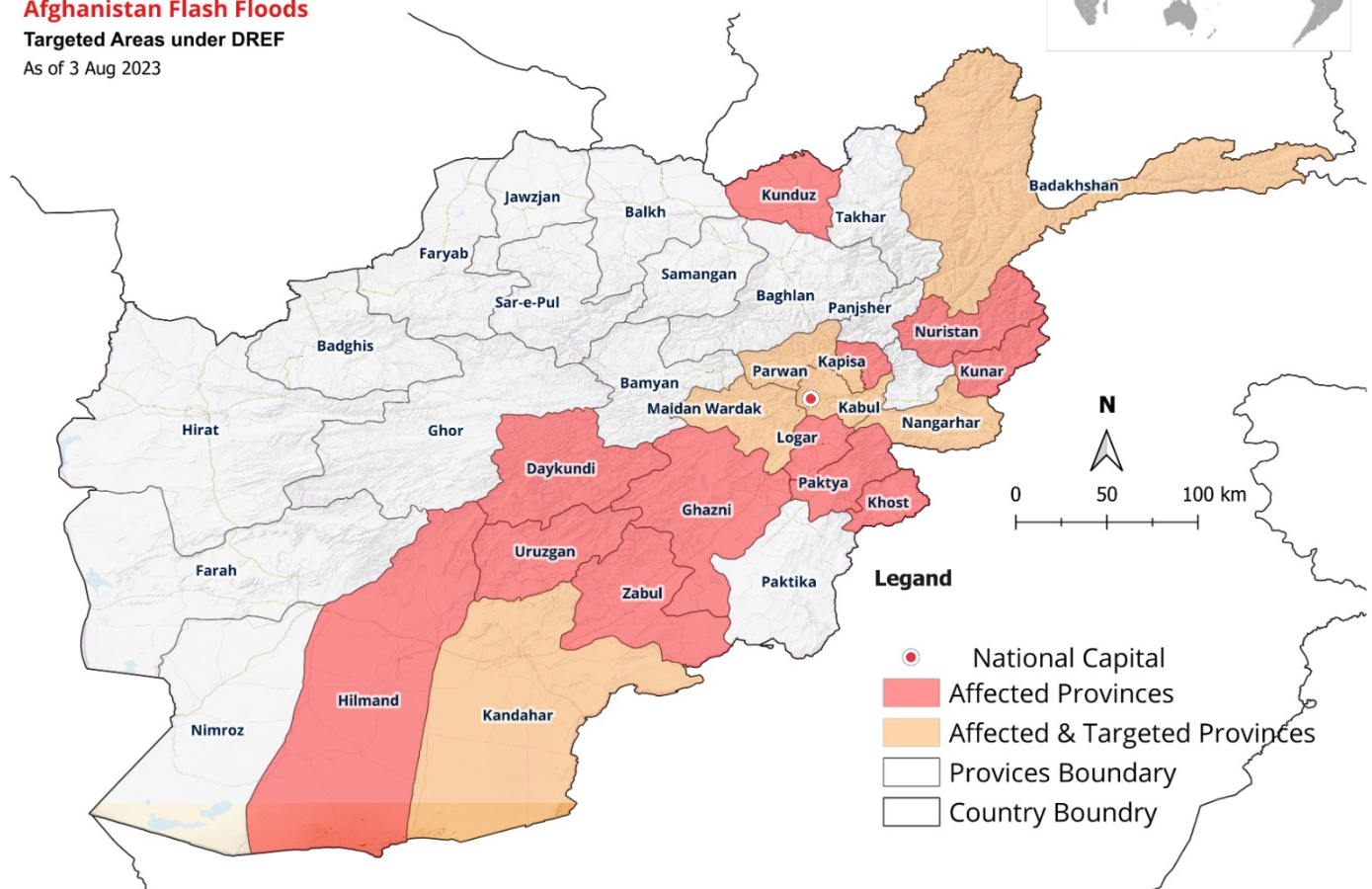


+C IFRC

Afghanistan Flash Floods

Targeted Areas under DREF

As of 3 Aug 2023



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 highlighting the targeted areas of the operation. (Map: IFRC, IM)

What happened, where and when?

Heavy off-season rainfall started on 22 July 2023 and caused flash floods in multiple provinces in Afghanistan. By 24 July 2023, the flash floods affected 18 provinces: Badakhshan, Daikundi, Ghazni, Helmand, Kabul, Kandahar, Kapisa, Khost, Kunar, Kunduz, Logar, Maidan Wardak, Nangarhar, Nuristan, Paktia, Parwan, Uruzgan, and Zabul. Furthermore, the areas affected by the floods have already been experiencing acute humanitarian needs due to prolonged conflicts, droughts, and financial instability. The current disaster has exacerbated the severity of the situation for these vulnerable communities.

The Afghanistan Meteorological Department has issued red warnings, the highest level on a three-tier scale, for parts of eastern Bamiyan, northern Ghazni, Khost, northern Logar, eastern Maidan Wardak, northeastern Paktia, northeastern Paktika, and southern Parwan. Further sustained heavy rainfall could trigger additional flooding in low-lying communities near rivers, streams, and creeks. Urban flooding is also possible in areas with easily overwhelmed or a lack of storm water drainage systems. Sites downstream from large reservoirs or rivers are also vulnerable to flash flooding after relatively short periods of intense rainfall (Source: <http://www.amd.gov.af>, 29 July 2023). These rains can cause further damage to infrastructure, road closures, and contamination with unexploded ordnance due to floods or landslides. As the assessment is ongoing and the likelihood of flash floods is recurring for the coming two weeks, there will be a need to move the propositioned emergency stocks and relief items to the sub-regional branches to ensure an effective response in a timely manner.





ARCS BDRT members conducting rapid needs assessment in the affected areas. (Photo: ARCS)

Scope and Scale

As of 30 July 2023, according to reports from various sources including the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) and the Afghan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), flash floods have led to the loss of 61 lives, left 24 people injured and six people missing. The province of Maidan Wardak is the most impacted and accounts for 37 of the 61 human lives lost. Based on the preliminary findings of the initial rapid assessment carried out by the ARCS, approximately 126,000 people have been affected by the disaster in 18 provinces. The flash floods have also partially or completely damaged 1,360 residential houses and washed away over 13,023 hectares of agricultural land and killed at least 1,128 livestock. People from the damaged households are currently living in the same affected area with their extended family or relatives. Currently, data is being triangulated with other humanitarian actors including ANDMA and with other cluster members.

Some of the provinces such as Badakhshan, Maidan Wardak and Nangahar have experienced such floods for the first time while others have experienced more severe floods this year than the ones in the past. The country is particularly vulnerable to variations in access to arable land and water due to drought that have been affecting the country for the last three consecutive years. New areas are experiencing floods due to dryness of land caused by drought for three consecutive years. Rain water cannot seep into the dry ground in such land causing severe floods. The communities in these areas are not accustomed to such events and have limited coping capacities to deal with such scale of events. All the affected communities were already going through hardship situation due to the compounded impacts of multiple factors (conflict, persistent impact of drought, extreme climate and seismic hazards, and reduced access to financial services) that had been affecting the whole country for more than 40 years.

The unusual floods have exacerbated the existing vulnerability of the communities in these particular provinces. According to Assessments Capacities Project (ACAPS) report released in July 2023, an El Niño season started in June 2023 and is forecasted to persist until February 2024, with a high probability of displaying above-moderate strength. As a result of El Niño, Afghanistan which has already been facing humanitarian crises has experienced more severe and intense floods. On top of this ongoing flood situation, the condition may deteriorate with the seasonal temperature forecast for July–September 2023 which indicates a high likelihood of above-normal temperatures, especially in the southern and central provinces. There is an increase in heavy rainfall events by 10-25 percentage over 30 years, and more regular drought cycles every 3-4 years.

Nearly 80 percentage of Afghans' livelihoods come directly or indirectly from agriculture, and 58 percentage of the Afghan population is employed in the industry and has already been facing multiple challenges, including poverty and limited access to resources. Reports related to Afghanistan show an increase in the loss of lives and livelihoods over the last ten years.

Severe disability is more prevalent among females (14.9 percentage) than males (12.6 percentage), with the incidence of severe disability amongst adults and children rising from 2.7 percentage to 13.9 percentage. As a result of the floods, these populations have had to flee their homes, meaning they are left without basic provisions such as food and adequate shelter. The situation worsened as rain continued to impact these provinces which led to damage to roads and bridges making it hard to reach those living in the rural area.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population groups?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	Yes
If yes, please specify which operations	MDRAF011 – Afghanistan: July 2022 Floods

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent

Afghanistan ranks among the countries with the highest climate risk index score, implying very high levels of exposure to hazards and have very limited coping capacities (German Watch 25/01/2021). The country is particularly vulnerable to variations in access to arable land and water. These flash floods during a drought are due to the dryness of the land due to a long drought. Water does not seep into the ground quickly which causes flash floods such as the one that happened in May 2021 and last year in 2022 and is one of the reasons for the current flash floods.

In the case of the flash floods that happened this year, it shows clear signs of escalation from the usual as some of the areas have never experienced flooding before. This encompasses half of the targeted areas of this DREF. Aside from that, all the targeted areas have been experiencing ongoing complex humanitarian issues such as conflict, the persistent impact of drought, extreme climate and seismic hazards, and reduced access to financial services which was compounded and exacerbated by this flash flood event.

Lessons learned

The new revised operational strategy for the ongoing Humanitarian Crises Emergency Appeal (MDRAF007) put a lot of emphasis on bridging relief to development ensuring enhancing community resilience and coping mechanisms.

Likewise, the following learning from July Floods 2022 will be considered in the current operation:

- In the distribution plan, an additional one day should be allocated for those who remain absent on the distribution day so that they would be able to collect their cash/food assistance on the other day.
- Monitoring visits during and after the distribution are crucial as they help to fulfill implementation gaps onsite and improve ongoing as well as future distributions.
- Village wise distribution schedule should be developed and implemented to avoid overcrowding and long waiting time at distribution points.
- Cash-based assistance combined with in-kind support are preferable packages for assisting people affected by disasters.
- The distribution point should be selected in a place where the aid recipients have the minimum travel distance at the minimum monetary cost.



Current National Society Actions

Health	The ARCS has deployed six MHTs with support of the IFRC Secretariat and Norwegian Red Cross, to address immediate health needs in Jalrez and Di-Merdad districts of Maidan Wardak, Siagird district of Parwan, and Paghman district of Kabul province. The MHTs are supporting management of injuries in addition to primary health services and health education. As of 26 July 2023, the six MHTs treated 2,098 people (891 females and 1,207 males) where 445 among them were children.
Livelihoods And Basic Needs	Food and household items including shelter kits, blankets, tents, tarpaulins and jerry cans were dispatched from the contingency stocks to meet the basic needs of the affected communities.
Shelter, Housing And Settlements	Out of the 18 provinces, three (Kabul, Kunar, Wardak) had provided emergency assistance to the affected population with 396 households already receiving household items, which included tents, kitchen sets, jerry cans, tarpaulin sheets, and blankets.
National Society EOC	Emergency Operation Center of the ARCS has been activated ensuring deployment of the BDRT as well as the mobile health teams (MHT) to the field to respond while conducting field assessments.
Activation Of Contingency Plans	A special contingency plan related to floods was activated. More information on the ARCS response to the operation can be found on the IFRC GO platform.
Resource Mobilization	An ARCS-led Task Force and comprising all Movement partners with in-country presence, has been activated. The Task Force in its latest meeting on 26 July 2023, and among others had agreed that the IFRC network is committed to support ARCS responding to the evolving needs.
Coordination	<p>ARCS works with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Participating National Societies (PNS) with in-country presence: currently Danish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent Society and Turkish Red Crescent. As auxiliary to the public authorities, ARCS maintains close coordination with various public entities at national and sub-national levels including Afghanistan ANDMA and Provincial Disaster Management Committees. Further to coordinating with the public authorities, ARCS and its Red Cross Red Crescent partners participate in relevant Cluster or Inter-Agency Working Group meetings/forums.</p> <p>In addition, IFRC is an observer of the HCT and an active participant in the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT). These inter-agency platforms are useful for information sharing, planning, analysis, and strategic coordination. Other international humanitarian organizations involved in responding to needs wrought by the flash floods are Danish Refugee Council (DRC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Rescue Committee (IRC), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and World Food Programme (WFP).</p>



Assessment	<p>Since the sudden onset of these floods, ARCS has activated its emergency operations center and mobilized 18 Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRT) in the affected provinces to conduct rapid assessment to provide initial information on the level of damage and urgent needs in all 18 provinces to respond to the disaster. As some districts are hard to reach and others are inaccessible due to the collapse of bridges, ARCS is still assessing the needs of the population across these provinces at the district level. The ARCS provincial branches initiated rapid assessments alongside urgent relief.</p> <p>Based on initial assessments as well as analysis of secondary data, immediate needs include food assistance; cash assistance; emergency shelter and household items. Medium-term needs will include support for shelter repair, livelihoods recovery, and supporting rehabilitation of water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities.</p>
National Society Readiness	<p>The Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) presence and local networks across the country are exceptionally well-established, which enables the National Society to reach vulnerable populations not served by other humanitarian actors, for instance, in highly remote and hard-to-reach areas. ARCS has vast expertise with diverse types of programming through multilateral projects supported by the IFRC, as well as through programmes with other Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners. With nationwide coverage through 34 provincial branches and a network of at least 26,500 volunteers (6,700 of them female), ARCS can implement large-scale and long-term preparedness and response programmes in coordination with the public authorities.</p>
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	<p>A total of 1,700 hygiene kits have been dispatched in addition to other household items in the affected areas.</p>

Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

IFRC	<p>The IFRC Country Delegation for Afghanistan, established in 1990, continues to support ARCS with the following: humanitarian operations related to disasters and crises caused by natural hazards; health services in hard-to-reach areas; longer-term resilience-building programmes; coordinating support by IFRC membership to the ARCS; enhancing the organizational development of the ARCS; and representing the ARCS internationally. IFRC has been working alongside with ARCS throughout the monitoring, assessment, early action and early response for the floods.</p>
ICRC	<p>The ICRC has been present in Afghanistan since 1986 and continues to be operational through its main delegation in Kabul, as well as through its field-based offices. The ICRC's key operating areas in responding to Afghanistan's protracted conflict include the promotion and respect of International Humanitarian Law, health services, for the wounded and sick, ensuring physical rehabilitation and social reintegration, monitoring the treatment of detainees across the country, and maintaining contact with their families, as well as their health and water sanitation conditions. There are no overlaps between the support being provided by the ICRC and that provided by the IFRC network. There is complementarity and close cooperation.</p>



Participating National Societies	Participating National Societies with a presence in Afghanistan are Danish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, and Turkish Red Crescent. The ARCS has deployed MHTs, with support of the IFRC Secretariat and Norwegian Red Cross, to address immediate health needs in Jalrez and Di-Merdad districts of Maidan Wardak, Siagird district of Parwan, and Paghman district of Kabul province.
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Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	Afghan National Disaster Management Authority
UN or other actors	For this flood, multiple localized assessments and relief operations are ongoing. OCHA continues to coordinate the emergency response on behalf of humanitarian partners in the affected regions—through regular information sharing and engagement with the Operational Coordination Teams (OCT), facilitating partners' meetings with the local disaster management authorities and coordinating response, and supporting IOM to coordinate rapid assessments with partners' is closely coordinating with the cluster members to ensure a coordinated approach to avoid duplication ensuring meeting people needs on timely and efficient manner. The International Rescue Committee is scaling up to the communities affected by the recent devastating floods in Kabul, Maidan Wardak and Logar provinces in Afghanistan. WFP is covering food needs, UNICEF is providing drinking water, DDRC is providing MPCA while People In Need (PIN) is providing rental support (USD 165 equivalent to CHF 144.56) for the coming three months in some districts in Wardak and Kabul.

Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?
<p>The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) serves as a strategic, policy level and decision-making forum that guides principled humanitarian action in Afghanistan which IFRC attends weekly as representative of the membership. The ARCS and IFRC are members of and participate in the national level monthly coordination meetings of the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, Cash and Voucher Working Group, Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES-NFI) 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. The Clusters system was established as a sectoral coordination mechanism at the national and regional levels to clarify the roles and responsibilities of each partner, including non-governmental organisations, United Nations (UN) agencies, public authorities, and other stakeholders. Cluster meetings occur monthly at the national level, coordinated by the respective cluster lead agencies such as shelter, food security and agriculture, health, WASH, protection, and nutrition which is coordinated through OCHA. Cash and Voucher Working Group are active during this disaster and have recommended 165 CHF per household to cover emergency shelter assistance for three months. IFRC is closely coordinating with the various cluster members at national and sub-regional levels to ensure a coordinated approach to avoid duplication ensuring meeting people's needs in a timely and efficient manner.</p>



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

According to the initial assessment conducted by the ARCS branches, the floods have damaged over 1,360 residential houses in the affected areas. The immediate needs of the households include shelter and essential household items as the floods have washed away or damaged entire household items. ARCS/IFRC is still in the process of collecting data from the joint field assessment teams in the north and south.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Vulnerable groups in Afghanistan such as children, older persons, persons with disabilities, women, internally displaced persons, returnees and minority ethnic groups are at higher risk of exclusion and exploitation. There is a need to protect these groups and incorporate their specific needs into the programming. Mainstreaming of PGI in all sectors would be advocated through working with sector leads to ensure that the specific needs, vulnerabilities and capacities of all persons of the affected population inform the design and implementation of programmes, minimum standards are adhered to, adequate safeguards are in place to reduce and prevent instances of abuse or exploitation, and to systematically reduce PGI risks in the operational environment through continual engagement and accountability.



Health

People in the affected area are under psychological trauma as they have lost their family members or relatives, houses, agricultural land, and livestock. Some of them are injured and here is also high possibility of communicable disease spread such as acute water diarrhoea in the affected area. In addition, access to basic health services and health promotion have been identified as gap in the affected area. ARCS/IFRC is mobilizing the existing health capacities including MHT supported under the appeal in all the flood- affected provinces to ensure a coordinated and synergized response to the humanitarian needs in the country.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

There is disruption of water-supply and sanitation infrastructure in communities affected by the floods. Contamination of existing streams and communities exacerbates the potential epidemiological risks associated with the disasters. It is important to note that exposure to floodwater can lead to skin infections, wounds, as well as the transmission of diseases such as acute watery diarrhea and cholera. Considering the current state of water-related diseases and basic sanitation, it is imperative to strengthen measures to safeguard water quality, sanitation, and hygiene promotion. These measures include proper handwashing with soap and water, adequate disinfection of drinking water, provision of hygiene elements such as hygiene kits, water storing containers for the consumption of safe water and try to cover special needs such as menstrual hygiene kits.





Shelter Cluster Coordination

As communicated by ES-NFI cluster, there are existing gaps in providing emergency shelter assistance particularly in Kabul, Maidan Wardak and Parwan provinces. The process is still ongoing to collect data by the joint field assessment teams in the north and south.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

ARCS with support of IFRC will ensure community engagement and accountability (CEA) approach in the flood response operation. The planned interventions will enable ARCS to work with the local community and to ensure participation of the community members in all phases of the response operation including design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The community's views and preferences collected through the rapid assessment and the detailed assessment will inform the priority interventions which can address the diverse need of the flood affected communities. The ARCS will mobilise volunteers to maintain honest and open communication with the flood affected communities and to provide essential information and awareness on hygiene promotion, waterborne disease prevention and other information the community need to make a decision and take action to protect and improve their lives and health. ARCS volunteers will be trained/ oriented on existing community feedback mechanisms that will enable the response team to receive, analyze and act on community feedback including suggestions, complaints and recommendations on the intervention quality and staff and volunteer behavior.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This DREF operation aims to provide flash flood-affected populations in the prioritized provinces with immediate humanitarian assistance in terms of household needs and cash assistance. The operation will also replenish items already distributed during the emergency phase.

As the assessment is ongoing and the likelihood of flash floods to ensue during the coming weeks, there is a need to enhance National Society readiness and capacities through immediate emergency assistance in these provinces who were severely affected by the floods and were least covered by other humanitarian actors.

The current DREF operation will address the needs of approximately 28,000 people from 4,000 vulnerable households in six provinces (Badakhshan, Kabul, Kandahar, Maidan Wardak Nangahar and Parwan) whose houses were severely damaged and livelihood security compromised because of heavy rain. The ARCS will focus on the provision of immediate assistance based on the initial findings of the needs assessment.

Thereby, the operational strategy will revolve around the following priorities:

- Cash assistance targeting 2,000 HH for meeting multisector basic needs. One off payment MPCA will be provided



following the Cash and Voucher Working group guidelines targeting those households with severely or moderate damages to ensure they are able to meet their multi sectoral needs. Replenishment for emergency shelter assistance to 500 households

- Provision of household kits (kitchen sets) to 1,000 families (ideally to same households who received tarpaulins, blankets and jerrycans earlier) .
- Replenishment for essential household items (blankets, tarpaulins and jerrycans) to 1,000 households
- Undertake hygiene promotion (since there is distribution of hygiene kits and water storage containers)
- Mainstreaming of CEA and PGI

Hygiene kits and food packages will be covered from ongoing Emergency Appeal. Likewise, health related interventions are being covered under existing ARCS MHT capacities including the ones supported by both Norwegian Red Cross and IFRC Secretariat. The ARCS MHTs provide health services and the medical staff working in the MHTs will be able to detect, treat and refer, if required, to any patients suffering from acute watery diarrhea or any other health problems related to flooding. Experience from this response will complement the health emergency preparedness and response plan under the new revised operation strategy under Humanitarian Protracted Crises Appeal. ARCS first aid volunteers for instance BDRTs are also trained in Psychological First Aid (PFA) who will be able to support the affected population.

Operation strategy rationale

The operational strategy is designed to respond the needs of approximately 4,000 affected households promptly based the preliminary findings of the rapid needs assessment conducted by the ARCS branches. These assessments have revealed that the vulnerability of the most affected households in flood-impacted areas has significantly increased.

In light of this, the DREF operation prioritizes providing humanitarian assistance to those households who have suffered the most severe consequences because of the heavy rain, and subsequent flooding. These households are facing considerable challenges due to the extensive damage to their houses, crops, and livestock. They are in urgent need of support to cover their basic needs, enabling them to begin the process of recovery.

ARCS staff and volunteers are reaching the affected communities on foot where there are damaged roads and bridges. Furthermore, the ARCS is transporting the aid/relief items to the closest point of affected areas for distribution. Likewise, the National Society has established camp in Maidan Wardak province and there BDRT and volunteer are managing the camp to access the affected population. Apart from this, ARCS already has active volunteers from the affected communities who are being mobilized for the response.

The combined efforts of the public authority, other non-government actors and ARCS /IFRC network are vital in addressing both the broader community needs and the specific challenges faced by the most vulnerable households.

Possible duplications with other organizations will be avoided working closely with shelter cluster partners especially the ES-NFI cluster, Cash and Voucher Working Group. Additionally, ARCS has already a mechanism in place to ensure the most vulnerable are being assisted. ARCS has been in constant collaboration and coordination with governmental and non-governmental partners to ensure resources are channeled to communities that need them the most. With technical support from IFRC, ARCS will follow three stages for the collection of baseline data and beneficiary selection using the Red Rose system.

Six most affected provinces (Badakhshan, Kabul, Kandahar, Maidan Wardak, Nangahar and Parwan) which have not been fully covered by other humanitarian actors are targeted under this DREF operation. They will get additional emergency lifesaving support to ensure that the immediate needs are met. At the same time, some items such as food assistance, livelihood as well as health, shelter, water, and sanitation assistance will further be enhanced through the ongoing Afghanistan–Humanitarian Crises Appeal (MDRAF007) in all flood- affected provinces to ensure a coordinated and synergized response to the humanitarian needs in the country.



Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

A total of 4,000 households whose houses had been severely damaged and livelihood security compromised by the current floods are targeted through this operation in six provinces (Badakhshan, Kabul, Kandahar, Maidan Wardak, Nangahar and Parwan).

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria will be finalized in consultation with flood affected community. The following criteria will be anticipated and will be verified throughout the recipient registration processes

- 1) Households whose house destroyed or damaged by the floods.
- 2) Households with that have engaged in negative food-related coping mechanisms.
- 3) Households with two or more children under the age of five who are unable to meet their basic needs.

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

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

Total Targeted Population

Women:	7,400	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	6,300	90.00 %	10.00 %
Men:	7,720	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	6,580	10.00 %	
Total targeted population:	28,000		

Risk and security considerations

Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Risks associated with community-based cash and/or in-kind distribution activities	ARCS will put in place crowd control mechanisms, including gender-segregated queuing structures outside of the distribution centers, and will mark queues using hazard tape inside the distribution centers. ARCS will invite people to receive assistance to come to the distribution centers in groups, thereby reducing the amount of time they must spend queuing outside.
Extreme weather conditions hinder and delay access and/or distributions.	To mitigate the risk, ARCS and IFRC have been prepositioning supplies at the branch/community level and mapping for alternative road options for access.



Perception issues related to the conduct of the operation or activities which may impact the access and acceptance of ARCS


Ensuring the dissemination of ARCS operation, the activities, its approach, including the methodology of selecting people to receive assistance to all stakeholders. For community-based distribution activities, proper communication with the communities will be maintained. Sensitization meetings with community elders and members will be used to manage crowd control. Sensitization meetings will discuss the nature of the assistance, exact targeted locations, the type of assistance, time, date, and venue of distribution as well as the distribution process with beneficiaries and duly incorporated their feedback.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

Risks associated with displacement of unexploded ordnance–IFRC and ARCS are ensuring up-to-date information is provided to field staff on possibility of unexploded ordnances in areas of operation and staff to avoid areas with contamination until decontamination is contained. The National Society's security framework will apply throughout the duration of the operation to their staff and volunteers. In case of need for deployment for personnel under IFRC security's responsibility, including surge support and integrated PNS, the existing IFRC country security framework will apply. All IFRC must, and Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning courses.



Planned Intervention

	Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Budget	-
		Targeted Persons	28000
Indicators		Target	
% of deployed staff and volunteers trained in PGI sensitization and minimum standards		70	
Priority Actions:		1. Train staff and volunteers on a) PGI sensitive assessment, b) PGI mainstreaming under technical sectors and c) SADDD collection. 2. Ensure diversity of staff and volunteers, including male and female, to ensure reach of all including female-headed households. 3. Conduct Child Safeguarding Risk Assessment, and related work plan using the PGI minimum standard checklist for WASH, livelihood, Health and MPCA sectors.	

	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Budget	CHF 1,065
		Targeted Persons	7000
Indicators		Target	
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities		7000	
Priority Actions:		1. Select target groups, key messages, and methods of communicating with targeted population 2. Provide culturally appropriate hygiene and menstrual hygiene management (MHM) message to target households. 3. Reproduce and distribute culturally acceptable information communication and education materials on hygiene promotion and MHM	

	Multi-purpose Cash	Budget	CHF 248,358
		Targeted Persons	14000
Indicators		Target	
# of households reached with MPCA in targeted provinces		2000	

Priority Actions:

1. Based on the selection criteria, households will be selected for MPCA in the targeted locations.
2. Provide a one-time MPCA with the transfer value of 110 USD using the existing Financial Service Provider. The transfer value for MPCA is per the Afghanistan CVWG guideline which was approved in April 2023.
3. Monitor the performance of FSP and ensure services provided are following the humanitarian principles of the organization.
4. Conduct post-distribution monitoring (PDM) for all interventions following the minimum standards to inform the quality and adjust interventions accordingly.
5. Participate actively in Afghanistan CVWG to ensure alignment following the minimum expenditure basket guidance and coordinated approaches for the CVA interventions nationwide



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget

CHF 128,865

Targeted Persons

7000

Indicators**Target**

of households receiving shelter kit

500

of people provided with adequate household needs assistance (tarpaulin, jerry can, blanket and kitchen set)

1000

of household items package (tarpaulin, jerry can and blankets) replenished


7000

Priority Actions:

1. Assessment of household items needs capacities and gaps
2. Identification of caseloads and verification of beneficiaries in different target groups – inclusion factors integrate gender, diversity and disability in the response
3. Coordination with other relevant sectors for integrated programming
4. Analysis of the local market to identify availability/access to household items
5. Distribution of the 1000 household items (Kitchen sets) to the affected population
6. Replenishment of household items (Blankets, tarpaulins, and jerrycans as per ARCS household relief package meeting the minimum ES-NFI cluster standards) procured locally
7. Replenishment of the 500 shelter kits (as per ARCS household relief package meeting the minimum ES-NFI cluster) standards
8. Monitoring of the use of distributed shelter and household items

Budget

-

	National Society Strengthening	Targeted Persons	
Indicators		Target	
% of volunteers insured		100	
# of lesson learnt workshop conducted		1	
Priority Actions:		1. Ensure that volunteers are insured and supported. 2. Movement coordination mechanisms in – country is supported, led by ARCS. 3. Assignment of staff in the affected districts to run and implement the various operational activities.	

	Secretariat Services	Budget	-
		Targeted Persons	
Indicators		Target	
% of financial reporting compliance to IFRC procedures		100	
Priority Actions:		1. Provide technical and management support for the operation utilizing existing IFRC Secretariat capacities in the country supported under Emergency Appeal 2. Membership services including security, reporting, procurement, communication and resource mobilization.	

	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget	-
		Targeted Persons	4000
Indicators		Target	
% of people satisfied with receiving distributions in good quality and with dignity		85	
# of people reached through dissemination of key information and messages		4000	
		1. Communicate selection criteria widely and clearly for all sectors (MPCA, shelter, and hygiene kits, etc), with recipients and non-recipients, using a range of channels and approaches. 2. Systematically share information on sectoral plans, progress, activities and distribution processes, delays and challenges, and people’s rights and entitlements.	

Priority Actions:

3. Stress that aid is free to minimize the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse and corruption.
4. Provide a question-and-answer (Q&A) sheet for volunteers to use when in communities to help them share consistent information.
5. Provide staff and volunteers involved in the operation with CEA orientation/training.
6. Use existing community feedback mechanisms, and use community feedback data for informed decision-making.
7. Ensure the FSP facilitates vulnerable groups (persons with disability, elderly, women-headed households, etc.) who experience challenges to collect their cash as a result of the limitation of movement.
8. Ensure separate sessions for women and men during the project socialization and community organization activities.
9. Ensure the coverage of mahram costs to facilitate female staff and beneficiaries' participation in the implementation of MPCA.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

- ARCS has mobilized 18 BDRTs, each of which consists of an average of 16 active volunteers in 18 floods affected provinces. In addition, six ARCS MHTs have been providing services in the affected area.

- There will be 10 ARCS staff partially covered by this DREF with an ongoing system to ensure the proper time allocation. These staff will be from the affected and DREF operational areas and consist of one staff per branch (six staff) and one staff in the relevant local regional offices (altogether four staff).

- Existing technical resources supported under the Emergency Appeal will be utilized to support the DREF operation. They include: IFRC operation manager, senior emergency cash officer, operation officer, two information management officers, senior monitoring, evaluation and learning officer, and planning and reporting delegate supported by programme support services.

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

All procurements are handled by IFRC.

How will this operation be monitored?

- ARCS leadership and IFRC Head of Delegation will ultimately be accountable for timely implementation, compliance, financial management and reporting of the operation. This will be done with the support of operations manager.
- ARCS PMER department with support of IFRC will jointly conduct planning, monitoring and evaluation of the operation.
- DREF progress monthly reports will be compiled by the National Society, informing the IFRC on the progress and challenges of the operation, along with a monitoring plan / indicator tracking table to map out, ensure the collection, and keep track of the key indicators.
- Progress reports will be shared with IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office to inform on the operation progress and



achievements.

- The ARCS with the support IFRC will conduct a post-distribution monitoring survey to examine the level of satisfaction among the targeted population.
- A-lessons learned workshop will be conducted at the end of the implementation to follow up on key operational and organizational learnings and document the findings as a reference for future interventions.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.

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



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRAF012 - Afghanistan Red Crescent Flash Floods July 2023

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	448,578
Shelter and Basic Household Items	128,865
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	248,358
Health	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,065
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	70,290
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	0
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	0
National Society Strengthening	0
TOTAL BUDGET	448,578

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

- **National Society contact:** Mohammad Nabi Burhan, Secretary General, sg@arcs.af, +937289000
- **IFRC Appeal Manager:** Necephor Mghendi, Head of Delegation, necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org, +60122246796
- **IFRC Project Manager:** Rad Al Hadid, Operations Manager, rad.alhadid@ifrc.org, +93706677434
- **IFRC focal point for the emergency:**
Naimatullah Akbari, Operation Coordinator South Asia, opscoord.southasia@ifrc.org
- **Media Contact:** Phone number.

[Click here for the reference](#)

