

Emergency appeal №: MDRAF015 Emergency appeal launched: 15/05/2024 Operational Strategy published: 12/06/2024	Glide №: FF-2024-000049-AFG
Operation update #3 Date of issue: 17/02/2025	Timeframe covered by this update: From 04/05/2024 to 30/11/2024
Operation timeframe: 12 months (04/05/2024 - 31/05/2025)	Number of people being assisted: 140,000
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 5 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 7.5 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 750,000



A humanitarian aid recipient taking in food package in Balkh province, one of the areas severely impacted by the recent devastating floods in northern Afghanistan. (Photo credit: Abdullah Rasikh, IFRC)

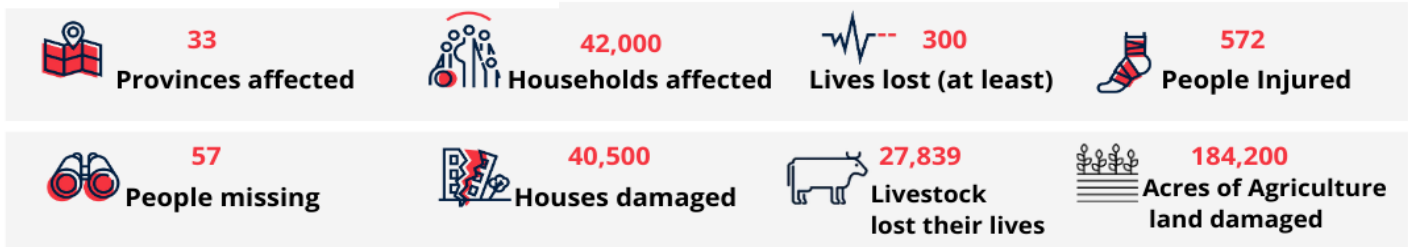
To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 5 million, is approximately 39.6 per cent funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Afghan Red Crescent Societies (ARCS), with the support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), to continue providing immediate assistance, protect people on the move who

need to rebuild their lives and livelihoods and strengthen the ARCS' preparedness efforts to enable an agile response to these repeat and unfortunate natural disasters.

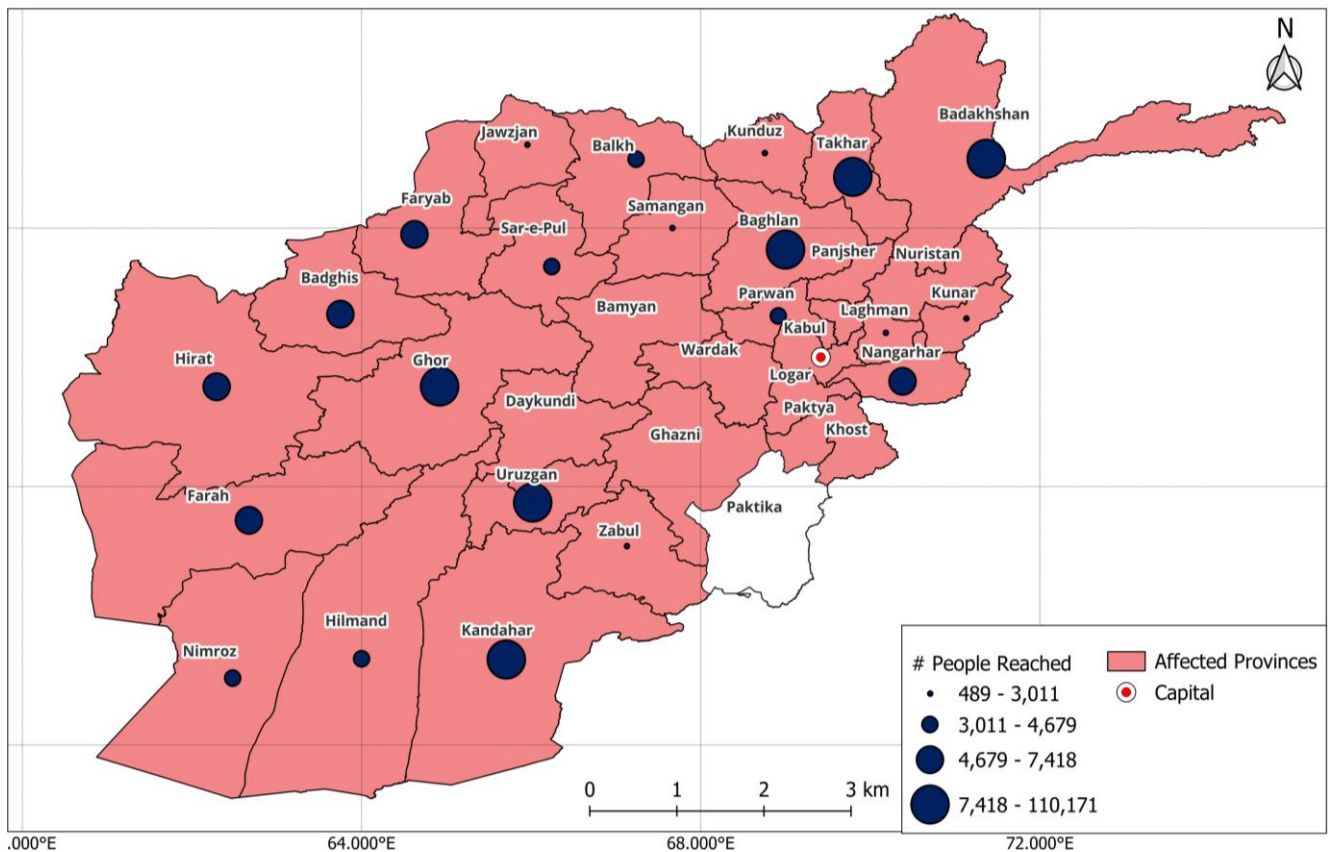
A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Disaster impact



Note: The reported death toll from the April–May 2024 floods in Afghanistan is based on an ARCS assessment and has been verified through multiple sources, including ANDMA and international humanitarian organizations. These figures are subject to updates as new information emerges.



Map of affected areas and ARCS response as of 30 November 2024 (Source: IFRC)

In early April 2024, Afghanistan experienced heavy rainfall that continued until mid-May 2024, leading to severe flash floods across 33 of its 34 provinces. These floods directly impacted over 280,000 individuals and placed an estimated 1 million people at risk, resulting in at least 300 fatalities. The disaster caused extensive damage, affecting approximately 40,500 homes 14,200 of which were completely destroyed, and 26,300 partially damaged. In addition

to residential destruction, critical infrastructure and agricultural lands also suffered significant devastation, with around 184,200 hectares of farmland affected. The loss of livestock has further compounded the economic challenges faced by the affected communities.

Although the floodwaters have since receded, the repercussions of the disaster remain severe. Many displaced families are currently seeking shelter with relatives or residing in tents after losing their homes. The situation has been exacerbated by a rise in waterborne illnesses, particularly diarrhea and skin infections, in the flood-affected regions. Health authorities are actively monitoring the situation and implementing preventive measures to curb the spread of these diseases.

In response to the devastating floods, the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) mobilized its volunteers and staff across the affected provinces. Supported by the Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement and other partners, ARCS provided emergency humanitarian assistance, including search and rescue operations, first aid, psychosocial support, dignity kits, multipurpose cash, food, and health services.

The IFRC allocated CHF 750,000 from its Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) to support ARCS in carrying out immediate life-saving activities and launched an Emergency Appeal to deliver multisectoral assistance to 20,000 households in the 14 most affected provinces: Badakhshan, Baghlan, Farah, Ghor, Helmand, Herat, Kandahar, Kunar, Laghman, Nimruz, Parwan, Takhar, Uruzgan, and Zabul. The IFRC also released 2,570 emergency shelter and household item packages from its prepositioned stock, with additional support provided by other Movement partners

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

ARCS Response

ARCS, with the support of staff from IFRC, has successfully conducted rapid needs assessments and delivered timely emergency relief to flood-affected populations in the affected province of Afghanistan. This proactive approach underscores ARCS's dedication to alleviating suffering and enhancing community resilience throughout the country.

ARCS first responders significantly contributed to search and rescue operations, aiding authorities in reuniting families who had lost contact during the devastating floods. In the wake of increasing casualties and widespread destruction, ARCS supported communities in recovering bodies and facilitated dignified burials for the deceased. The organization's rapid deployment of assessment teams, along with the provision of essential relief items, underscores its unwavering commitment to assisting those affected by disasters and enhancing community resilience.

Following the DREF allocation of CHF 750,000 on 5 May 2024, the IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal (MDRAF015) on behalf of ARCS, seeking CHF 5 million (IFRC Secretariat) to support 140,000 people directly and an estimated 790,000 people indirectly through multi-sectoral assistance across the 14 most affected provinces. The response is targeting the most vulnerable, based on specific criteria and contextual realities, and is addressing both immediate and anticipated medium-term needs as the recovery process continues during the colder months.

During the reporting period, ARCS successfully reached a total of **8,324 households (50,348 individuals)** under this Emergency Appeal with the support of the IFRC Secretariat:

- The distribution of emergency shelter and household items successfully reached 2,834 households, benefiting 21,886 individuals, including 262 female-headed households and 3,042 individuals living with disabilities. Targeted efforts across provinces such as Baghlan, Balkh, Ghor, and Kunar ensured that vulnerable populations received essential support, with all targeted households in districts like Burka and Atghar being

successfully reached. This initiative highlighted the commitment to addressing the immediate needs of affected communities and fostering resilience among those impacted by crises. Each kit contains blankets -7, tarpaulin -2, kitchen set- 1, Jerry can -2.

- In Baghlan Province, significant progress was made in emergency support distribution, with the Burka District targeting and successfully reaching 420 households, benefiting 1,891 individuals (1,545 males and 1,436 females). This included 54 female-headed households and 478 individuals living with disabilities. Similarly, in the Baghlan Jadid District, all 250 targeted households were reached, covering 1,913 individuals (1,039 males and 874 females), which comprised 16 female-headed households, 1 child-headed household, and 266 individuals living with disabilities. These efforts reflect a coordinated approach to addressing the urgent needs of vulnerable populations across both districts. The items were received in-kind donations from the Government of Japan/Japan International Cooperation Agency.
- The multipurpose cash distribution initiative successfully reached 2,690 households across various provinces in Afghanistan, benefiting 25,662 individuals, including 12,272 females and 13,390 males. Notable outreach was observed in districts like Kandahar’s Maruf, which supported 5,311 individuals, and Ghor’s Murghab, which reached 3,844 individuals, with significant assistance provided to female-headed households and individuals with disabilities. While most districts effectively met their targets, some, like Kunduz’s Dashti Archi, faced challenges in outreach, highlighting the need for targeted strategies to improve future distributions and better address the needs of vulnerable populations.
- ARCS has actively distributed dignity kits to 2,570 households that received emergency shelter and household items across the provinces of Baghlan, Balkh, Ghor, Herat, Kunar, Laghman, Nimroz, and Zabul. During the reporting period, an additional 200 dignity kits were provided to families affected by flooding in Nangarhar. Furthermore, 30 dignity kits were distributed to the Kandahar Marastoon, specifically for mental health beneficiaries. This comprehensive approach underscores ARCS’s commitment to addressing the needs of vulnerable populations while promoting dignity and well-being.

ARCS, with the support of IFRC, has demonstrated a strong commitment to incorporating gender, protection, and community engagement strategies into its relief efforts. This includes conducting assessments, distribution of dignity kits and providing training for staff and volunteers on critical topics such as gender-based violence and safeguarding. Further details on the contents of the dignity kits can be found in the ‘Protection Gender Inclusion-PGI’ section of this report. Efforts are also underway to secure approval for a gender policy and to integrate Prevent Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) measures along with other codes of conduct, highlighting a commitment to mainstreaming these vital issues throughout the response.

Federation wide response

Red Cross Red Crescent Response (# People Reached)					
 Emergency Shelter and Household Items	 Food Items	 Health and Care	 Water, Sanitation and hygiene	 Multi-Purpose Cash	 Protection, gender And inclusion
57,708	140,000	24,041	47,695	29,862	12,000
People reached with tents, tarpaulins, kitchen sets and blankets	People reached with staple food and hot meal	People reached primary health and care services and awareness sessions.	People reached with drinking water, jerrycan, IEC material.	People reached with provision of cash household level.	Adolescent girls and women reached with dignity kit.

Note: This table includes the number of people reached by ARCS with the resources from RCRC Movement and non-Movement resources.

In addition to the assistance provided through resources mobilized via the IFRC Emergency Appeal, both Movement and non-Movement partners have significantly contributed to the ARCS response. As of 15 June 2024, ARCS has successfully reached over 255,000 individuals by delivering emergency shelter, household items, multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA), food, primary health services, health and hygiene awareness sessions, drinking water, and dignity kits. This comprehensive support has been made possible through the collaboration of the IFRC network, other partners, and local donors.

Since the start of the operation, ARCS has actively engaged the IFRC in various activities, such as assessments, search and rescue, search and retrieval, rubble clearance, emergency first aid and distribution of cash and relief items. The ARCS deployed 10 mobile health teams (MHTs) that provided primary care services to 9,482 people in Badakhshan, Baghlan, and Takhar provinces. They also distributed 47,700 informational leaflets on health and hygiene and delivered health education sessions on disease prevention to 12,340 individuals. Out of them, three MHTs are supported by the Norwegian Red Cross.

Key contribution of in-country Participating National Societies (PNS):

- Danish Red Cross provided AFN 5.2 million (DKK 500,000 equivalent to CHF 64,000) to the ARCS to provide MPCA to 600 households in Faryab and Sar-e-pol.
- Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) supported 1,000 food parcels and 2,000 blankets for 500 households in Baglan province, 200 family tents for establishing a camp in the flood-affected area, and hot meals twice a day to 1,500 people for 15 days in Baghlan. TRC procured the tents and managed the hot meal from the IFRC Emergency Appeal (MDRAF007) fund. Additionally, TRC provided 7,000 Kg of essential medicines to ARCS MHTs in flood-affected areas.
- Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) supported 4,546 food and NFI to 4,546 households in Baghlan, Badghis, Farah, Nimruz, Herat, Ghor, Uruzgan, Kandahar and Faryab. In addition to that supported 1,000 food parcels and 2,000 blankets for 500 households in Baglan province, 200 family tents for establishing a camp in the flood-affected area, and hot meals twice a day to 1,500 people for 15 days in Baghlan. TRC supported to procure the tents and managed the hot meal from the IFRC Emergency Appeal (MDRAF007) fund. Additionally, TRC provided 7,000 Kg of essential medicines to ARCS MHTs in flood-affected areas. Furthermore, TRC supported 500 households with food parcels.
- Norwegian Red Cross (NRC) provided health services through 12 MHTs benefiting 11,059 individuals in Baghlan, Badakhshan, Takhar, Samangan, Faryab, Jawzjan and Ghor.
- Qatar Red Crescent provided 1,000 food packages, 1,000 gas cylinders, 1,000 kitchen sets, 38 tents, 3,000 blankets, and 1,000 tarpaulins for the affected households in Baghlan.

Needs analysis

The extensive impact of the recent floods across 33 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces underscores the immense scale of this disaster and the significant humanitarian needs that have emerged. Since early April, preliminary data compiled by the ARCS indicates that approximately 40,500 homes have been affected, resulting in considerable loss of life and numerous injuries across various provinces. **However, the flood response efforts lack adequate resources, coordination, and timely intervention.** These gaps in the response are particularly evident in areas such as shelter provision, medical assistance, and access to clean water, which are critical for addressing the immediate needs of the affected population.

Provinces such as Baghlan, Ghor, and Helmand have reported high fatalities and injuries from the recent floods, with the total death toll in the region reaching at least 300. While Ghor and Helmand experienced substantial injuries, several provinces, including Panjsher, Kapisa, Bamyān, Nimroz, Paktya, and Kunduz, reported no casualties. The widespread devastation, particularly in Uruzgan, Baghlan, and Ghor, emphasizes the urgent need for a more coordinated and comprehensive humanitarian response to address the immediate needs of the affected populations and alleviate further suffering.

Immediate, intermediate, and longer-term needs

Assessments conducted by ARCS with the support of in-country Movement partners, as well as assessments by the wider humanitarian community identified needs that can be classified as follows:

Immediate Needs

- Food Assistance: Provision of essential food supplies.
- Cash Assistance: Financial support to meet emergency needs.
- Emergency Shelter: Temporary housing solutions.
- Household Items: Basic necessities for daily living.
- Emergency Health Services: Access to urgent medical care.
- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support: Including psychosocial first aid and restoring family connections.
- Emergency WASH Support: Access to clean water, hygiene kits, menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits, dignity kits, and addressing protection needs for at-risk women, girls, and boys.

Intermediate Needs

- Transitional Shelter Support: Assistance in securing temporary housing.
- Livelihood Restoration: Programs to help restore livelihoods.
- Clean Water and Sanitation: Provision of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities.
- Primary Health Care: Access to essential health services and rehabilitation support for health facilities.

Long-Term Needs

- Durable Shelter: Development of long-lasting housing solutions to provide safe accommodation and protection from harsh weather.
- Health and WASH Facilities: Establishment and improvement of health and water, sanitation, and hygiene services, along with awareness programs.
- Livelihood Restoration and Income Generation: Initiatives to support economic recovery.
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation: Activities aimed at minimizing risks and preparing for future disasters.
- National Society Development: Strengthening local capacities for effective disaster response and preparedness.

Needs per sector

Multipurpose Cash

Most affected households do not have food and financial means for buying their basic household items. The major destruction and damage to houses, buildings and infrastructure have compounded access to livelihoods among affected populations.

Livelihood

On 23 and 24 November 2024, heavy rainfall and subsequent flash floods had a devastating impact on several districts across the provinces of Balkh, Kunduz, Baghlan, and Jawzjan. In Balkh province, the Sholgara district was notably affected, while Kunduz province experienced significant flooding in the Dashti Archi, Khan Abad, and Ali Abad districts. The center of Baghlan district also faced severe consequences from the flooding, and in Jawzjan province, the Qush Tapa district was impacted as well. The combination of intense rainfall and flooding has led to substantial damage and disruption in these areas. Before delivering the response, a coordination meeting was held with ARCS HQ, the

Regional Office, and IFRC staff to conduct an assessment aimed at identifying the needs in the affected provinces of Balkh and Kunduz.

Household Items and Shelter

The recent floods have had a devastating impact on the community, leaving residents in urgent need of basic household relief items, shelter, and other essential resources. The situation is exacerbated by challenging road conditions that hinder access to affected areas and impede the delivery of aid.

Currently, over one million individuals displaced by the floods are living in temporary settlements with inadequate facilities. The primary needs of these populations include immediate shelter and housing solutions, as many families have either lost their homes entirely or are residing in severely damaged structures. There is an urgent requirement for support to help them rebuild their homes and ensure safe, dignified living conditions.

Additionally, there is a critical demand for transitional shelters for families who have lost their homes due to the floods, as well as for those returning from neighboring countries. Flash floods have caused widespread destruction, impacting thousands of households nationwide. The damage is extensive, with 14,203 houses destroyed and approximately 26,305 houses partially damaged across various regions: 3,720 houses in the southwest, 434 houses in the central northwest, 3,367 houses in the west, 89 houses in the central southwest, 4,919 houses in the northeast, 1,154 houses in the north, and 583 houses in the east. The need for assistance is critical to support those affected by this disaster.

Moreover, there is an urgent requirement for comprehensive community training on safe building practices and disaster resilience, particularly focusing on flood and earthquake-resistant construction techniques. Engaging local masons in the construction of disaster-resilient transitional shelters is essential for sustainable recovery. Many affected individuals have lost not only their homes and valuables but also loved ones. Communities currently residing in temporary camps require assistance to rebuild their homes in safer locations. It is crucial to relocate families to areas less susceptible to flash floods and to raise awareness about mitigation measures and safe building practices, enabling residents to take necessary precautions and construct safer homes.

WASH and Health

The recent flash floods in Afghanistan have triggered a significant health crisis, impacting the well-being of thousands of individuals. The affected population urgently requires comprehensive healthcare services to address the immediate health needs arising from this disaster. Key healthcare priorities include medical attention for injuries, treatment of communicable diseases, and long-term support to ensure the continuity of essential health services. Ongoing support for primary healthcare services, such as routine vaccinations, antenatal care, and management of chronic conditions like diabetes and hypertension, is vital to prevent complications and facilitate recovery.

The traumatic experiences associated with the floods have also had a profound psychological impact on the affected population, leading to increased levels of stress, anxiety, and depression. Immediate attention and support for mental health are essential to mitigate long-term effects. Providing mental health and psychological support services, including counseling and psychotherapy, is crucial for addressing these needs.

Furthermore, the floods have created conditions conducive to the spread of infectious diseases, including waterborne illnesses such as Acute Watery Diarrhea and other infections like Acute Respiratory Infection. Timely and effective management of these diseases is critical to prevent outbreaks and reduce morbidity and mortality. Additionally, trauma cases resulting from the floods require immediate medical attention to prevent long-term complications. Comprehensive trauma care services, including emergency surgery and rehabilitation, are essential to meet the needs of the affected population.

Access to safe drinking water remains a significant concern in the flood-affected regions of Afghanistan. Poor sanitation and inadequate waste disposal contribute to hygiene-related infections, further complicating the health

crisis. The shortage of safe drinking water in health facilities and affected areas exacerbates the spread of waterborne diseases, placing additional strain on an already overwhelmed healthcare infrastructure.

There is an urgent need for coordinated water quality monitoring in affected areas, including joint assessments with WASH partners, to address waterborne and infectious disease risks effectively.

Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness

Afghanistan continues to face significant vulnerability to floods, a situation worsened by climate change and the ongoing humanitarian crisis resulting from decades of conflict and recurring disasters. These challenges have severely diminished the coping capacity of much of the population. Additionally, prolonged instability, sluggish economic growth, and external shocks have hindered successive governments from allocating the necessary resources for resilience building and enhancing the country's institutional capacity to address existing threats.

Nonetheless, there is an increasing recognition among authorities of the critical importance of prioritizing Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and overall preparedness to bolster the nation's resilience. It is acknowledged that investments in DRR and community preparedness are vital for mitigating the impacts on the most vulnerable populations. While the contributions from the humanitarian community and other stakeholders are commendable, more significant efforts are required at both local and national levels to promote disaster risk reduction and preparedness. This includes establishing the necessary institutional frameworks to ensure lasting positive outcomes.

Furthermore, these initiatives should be supported by educational campaigns designed to raise public awareness about potential risks and the consequences of harmful practices that increase vulnerabilities.

Operational risk assessment

The IFRC's Afghanistan Country Delegation manages a living risk register, including safeguarding risks, as per the IFRC's Risk Management Framework. These documents are reviewed quarterly, and any risks beyond the risk appetite are escalated to regional and global levels.

Since September 2021, IFRC has overseen all procurements in Afghanistan, adhering to established procedures to ensure openness, fairness, competitiveness, and transparency. Staff and suppliers are screened against UN sanctions lists, and new ARCS staff undergo internal screening at both headquarters and branch levels. Individuals and vendors paid by ARCS with IFRC funds are also screened to prevent sanctioned individuals from managing IFRC resources. The online fraud and corruption prevention course has a 100 per cent completion rate, and awareness of the Integrity Line and Whistleblowing and Case Management System is promoted through posters and meetings.

Since May 2023, a dedicated risk and compliance unit has strengthened financial controls and risk management, working with ARCS's audit and compliance department to review transactions and processes. The risk and compliance unit together with the senior PGI officer focuses on preventing and responding to sexual exploitation, abuse, and child safeguarding issues, developing communication strategies, tools, and guidance for affected people, and coordinating with the global safeguarding team to ensure the Afghanistan delegation aligns with the IFRC PSEA policies.

Safeguarding efforts include training support for ARCS, dissemination of key safeguarding messages, and ensuring communities have access to confidential reporting channels and referral pathways. IFRC also works with the Gender-Based Violence sub-cluster and other stakeholders in Afghanistan to identify practical solutions for safeguarding in ARCS programmes and operations.

The IFRC/ARCS outlined potential risks in the [Afghanistan Floods Operation Strategy](#), page# 25-27. These risks, regularly monitored, remain valid and are actively mitigated across the operation.

The IFRC Afghanistan Delegation prioritizes safety and security through a well-rounded Risk Management Strategy designed to address potential challenges and reduce the impact of safety incidents. Working closely with the ARCS security team, IFRC has supported the strengthening of existing measures and helped develop new policies and procedures tailored to the context. By focusing on both prevention and response, IFRC and ARCS have collaboratively worked to enhance security systems, particularly in flood-affected areas.

Actions Taken include:

- *Remote Guidance:* Delivered remote advisory services to field teams working in flood-affected regions, addressing specific security concerns.
- *Staff Preparedness:* Conducted detailed security briefings for personnel traveling to the field to ensure they were well-prepared and organized post-visit debriefs to gather insights and refine future safety measures.
- *Coordinated Movement Monitoring:* Set up platforms for coordination and tracking movements of staff and volunteers in flood-affected areas, ensuring their safety.
- *Field Support and Visibility:* Equipped staff and volunteers with identification badges and visibility gear to enhance safety during field activities.
- *Risk Mitigation:* Collaborated with ARCS to identify potential risks and implement tailored mitigation strategies for program operations in high-risk provinces.
- *Financial Services Engagement:* Engaged financial service providers to ensure smooth operations.
- *Context Analysis:* Regularly analyzed the evolving context to inform assistance modalities.
- *Vendor Screening and Anti-Fraud Policies:* Screened vendors and socialized anti-fraud policies to maintain transparency and accountability.
- *Community Engagement and Accountability:* Established mechanisms to enhance trust and operational efficiency.
- *Culturally Appropriate Practices:* Ensured culturally appropriate practices for female staff to promote inclusivity and safety.
- *Logistical Support:* Monitored flight options and maintained liquidity to support logistical needs.
- *Community Awareness:* Disseminated operational details to communities to improve awareness and participation.

Key achievements include:

Building Local Capacity

- Trained ARCS security focal points at regional and provincial levels to enhance their understanding and application of safety measures.
- Provided guidance for designing and implementing effective security procedures.

Flood Response Collaboration

- Partnered with ARCS to refine systems and improve the safety of staff and volunteers operating in flood-affected areas.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

There are no major changes in the overall approach and strategies that were presented in the [Operation Strategy](#). The operation aims to address the multisector needs of people most affected by the floods in 14 of the most severely impacted provinces: Badakhshan, Baghlan, Farah, Ghor, Helmand, Herat, Kandahar, Kunar, Laghman, Nimruz, Parwan, Takhar, Uruzgan, and Zabul.

The operation addresses urgent needs like food, shelter, health, WASH, and essential items through in-kind and cash assistance. It enhances ARCS's capacity to provide quality health care, including treatment for children with congenital heart disease. The focus is also on supporting livelihoods, winter coping, and integrating risk reduction and inclusive approaches.


Additionally, the operation is supporting shelter solutions, livelihood restoration and diversification, and strengthening the socio-economic resilience of vulnerable groups, such as women-headed households, widows, and destitute families. Improving access to WASH, supporting coping with winter, and integrating risk reduction measures, as well as the streamlining of PGI and CEA approaches across all interventions, are also key components of the operation.

The operation strengthens the local response capacity of the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) and state entities to enhance humanitarian services. Key focus areas include:

- Integrated Assistance: Combining various forms of support.
- Cash-Based Assistance: Providing flexible financial aid.
- National Society Development: Enhancing ARCS's capabilities.
- Localized Action: Tailoring interventions to community needs.
- Protection and Prevention: Implementing safety and risk reduction measures.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Total People reached	21,886
		Female > 18: 3,668	Female < 18: 6,693
		Male > 18: 3,742	Male < 18: 7,783
Objective:	<i>Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of households affected by floods provided with emergency shelter and essential household items.</i>	2,834	3,500
	<i># of households provided with cash/voucher/in-kind and technical assistance for transitional/durable shelter construction that is safe and adequately enables essential household and livelihoods activities to be undertaken with dignity.</i>	0	200

# of people who attended training/awareness raising sessions on safe shelter.	0	60
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During the reporting period, ARCS provided emergency shelter and household items to 2,834 households (21,886 people covering 11,525 male and 10,361 female) across 8 provinces, including blankets, kitchen sets, and tarpaulins.

Assessment and household selection

In response to the disaster's impact and the urgent needs identified, as well as the capacity of its branches in the affected areas, the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) has focused its efforts on the most vulnerable and impoverished households that have been severely affected. The primary criteria for selecting beneficiaries for assistance included loss of livelihood and/or significant damage to homes. ARCS has also implemented the RedRose system for registering the selected households. This system improves the targeting process and provides more accurate information about the affected households, ensuring that assistance is delivered to those who need it most.

The following criteria were used in selecting households: -

(i) Primary criteria:

- Households' shelters fully or partially damaged by the floods.
- Households lost or have injured family members.

(ii) Secondary Criteria:

- Households with rain-fed lands of less than 3 jeribs (6,000 m²) or no other productive assets
- Households with 2 or more children under the age of 5 who are unable to meet their basic food needs.
- Older persons with responsibility for children in the household.
- Households headed by widows or single mothers with young children.
- Households with a chronically ill member
- Households with a member with a disability who is unable to work.
- Pregnant and lactating women

Community Sensitization

For every village that was mapped, the team gathered the community members and raised awareness about the project scope and the Red Cross movement, ensuring the local residents understood the goals and purpose of the initiative. After this sensitization process, the team started the selected household verification procedure. This verification was based on a set of established criteria, and the community head provided valuable assistance and input to help identify eligible households.

Distribution of Emergency Shelter and Household Items

ARCS distributed emergency shelter and household items to 2,570 households in Baghlan, Balkh, Ghor, Herat, Kunar, Laghman, Nimruz and Zabul provinces in May 2024. Each household received blanket-7, jerricans-2, 1 kitchen set-1, tarpaulins-2. Additionally, each of the same households received dignity kit). *Refer to Table 4 for the list of items and quantity of the dignity kit.*

Additionally, 200 households in Nangarhar received shelter kit-1, kitchen set-1, blanket-7, jerrycan-5, tarpaulin-2 who were also benefited from dignity kit. The 64 individuals from Kandahar Marastoon received blankets, each has received 7 blankets where 30 female headed households have received dignity kits.

Furthermore, ARCS distributed 170 tents, 340 tarpaulins, 1,200 blankets, 1,200 sleeping pads and 170 jerry cans received from Movement of Japan/JICA through IFRC to 170 households (1,190 people, male-607 and female-583) in Borka district of Baghlan province in May 2024.

Out of the 170 households, 160 received seven blankets and seven sleeping pads each, along with the other items. The remaining 10 households, identified as more vulnerable with larger family sizes, were given an additional blanket, and sleeping pad, totaling 8 blankets and 8 sleeping pads each.

The remaining 30 jerrycans and three water purifiers were retained for use at the ARCS base camp set up in the area to support the temporarily accommodated population.

Name of province	Name of district	Number of households targeted	Number of households reached	Number of people reached			Number of Female headed households	Number of child-headed households	Number of people living with disabilities
				Male	Female	Total			
Baghlan	Burka	420	420	1,891	1,545	3,436	54	0	478
Baghlan	Baghlan Jadid	250	250	1,039	874	1,913	16	1	266
Balkh	Kishindeh	250	250	943	910	1,853	62	1	258
Ghor	Charsada	400	400	1,486	1,371	2,857	20	2	397
Herat	Chest-e Sharif	250	250	1,020	872	1,892	9	2	263
Kunar	Asad Abad	55	55	214	209	423	2	1	59
Kunar	Narang	33	33	152	104	256	1	0	36
Kunar	Shigal	110	110	472	484	956	5	1	133
Kunar	Watapur	52	52	194	185	379	6	0	53
Laghman	Alinegar	70	70	248	238	486	12	1	68
Laghman	Alishang	53	53	237	198	435	4	1	60
Laghman	Mehterlam	127	127	460	460	920	15	4	128
Nimroz	Khash Rud	250	250	937	956	1,893	12	2	263
Zabul	Atghar	250	250	1,077	865	1,942	0	4	270
Nangarhar	Surkh Rod	170	170	823	754	1,577	12	1	219
Nangarhar	Jalalabd	30	30	298	306	604	2	1	84
Kandahar	Marastoon	64	64	34	30	64	30	0	9
Total		2,834	2,834	11,525	10,361	21,886	262	22	3,042

Exit Survey

The ARCS PMER department conducted exit surveys and site observations during May 2024 at distribution points in Kunar and Laghman provinces, interviewing 86 respondents to gather feedback for immediate improvements. Key findings include that most recipients (86 per cent) accessed distribution information through the ARCS office, with varying waiting times for verification, ranging from under 30 minutes (24 per cent) to over 3 hours (2 per cent). Average travel costs to collect cash were AFN 226, with a maximum of AFN 700. While all respondents expressed satisfaction with the distribution process, including respectful treatment and safety, 83 per cent lacked understanding of how to register complaints. Recommendations include increasing community sensitization

sessions and reducing waiting times through staggered scheduling. For further details, refer to the previous report – [Operation Update #2](#).

Federation-Wide Achievement

- QRCS provided 1,000 kitchen sets, 38 tents, 3,000 blankets, and 1,000 tarpaulins for the affected households Baghlan. Each kitchen set contains Iron Thermos 2 litterer-1piece (pc), glass- 12 pcs, knife-12 pcs, -iron spoon- 1 pc, clapper 1pc, spoon- 12 pcs, gas cylinder- 5 kg, metal bowl, plastic bucket with pan and cooker.
- TRC supported ARCS with 200 family tents for setting camps in Baghlan and Badghis provinces. The tents were procured from the IFRC Emergency Appeal fund.



Livelihoods

Total People reached	0
Female > 18: 0	Female < 18: 0
Male > 18: 0	Male < 18: 0

Objective:	Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of flood-affected households assisted through emergency food security and livelihood restoration activities	0	480
	# of people provided with vocational training	0	200
	# of tools kits provided to trained people	0	200
	# of people engaged on cash for work in floods affected area	0	400

ARCS with the support of TRC through another IFRC Emergency Appeal (Humanitarian Crises Appeal –MDRAF007) funding, provided hot meals twice a day to 1,500 people for 15 days in Baghlan province.

Federation-Wide Achievement

- ARCS with the support of TRC distributed 1,000 food parcels and 2,000 blankets to 500 households in Baglan province. Each household received two food parcels and four blankets. *Refer to Table 2 for the list and quantity of items in the food parcel.*
- Likewise, QRCS provided food parcels for 1,000 households, comprising of rice-25Kg, wheat flour-50 Kg, cooking oil-5 Liter, bean-5kg, sugar-5 Kg, salt-1kg, and green tea-1kg.

Table 2: list of items and quantity in food parcel provided by TRC

Items	Quantity
1. Rice	2 Kg
2. Bulgur rice	1 Kg
3. Lentils	1 Kg
4. Pea	2 Kg
5. Macaroni/pasta	1 Kg
6. Halwa flour	500 grams
7. Barely rice	500 grams
8. Tomato paste	1 Kg
9. Sugar	2 Kg
10. Flour	1 Kg
11. Cooking oil	1000 ml
12. Salt	750grams



Multi-purpose Cash

Total People reached	25,662
Female > 18: 4,771	Female < 18: 7,501
Male > 18: 4,661	Male < 18: 8,729

Objective: *Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of households who successfully received cash for basic needs.</i>	2,700	2,700

During the period of reporting, ARCS distributed multipurpose cash to 27,00 households (25,662 people) across eight provinces, with each receiving AFN 11,000 or AFN 7,500 based on location.

Coordination, Community Sensitization and Household Selection

The ARCS collaborated with the Cash and Voucher Working Group (CVWG) and other pertinent stakeholders to adopt a cohesive and informed strategy for their cash-based intervention. This collaboration was succeeded by community mobilization and sensitization initiatives aimed at engaging the target population and enhancing awareness of the available assistance.

In each selected village, the ARCS convened community members to share information about the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the objectives of the Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), the criteria for household selection, and the cash amounts to be distributed. Subsequently, the process of household selection and registration was conducted using the RedRose system. The selection criteria mirrored those outlined in the "Shelter, Housing, and Settlements" section. Community leaders played a crucial role by providing valuable insights and support in identifying eligible households.

Distribution of Multipurpose Cash

ARCS distributed multipurpose cash to 2,490 households in Farah, Ghor, Helmand, Parwan, Kandahar and Urugan provinces. Each household (2,490 households) received AFN 11,000 equivalent to CHF 140 through FSP framework agreement by IFRC. In addition, In Balkh's Sholgara District, a financial allocation of AFN 7,500 supported 150 households, benefiting 1,243 individuals (598 males, 645 females), including 36 individuals with disabilities and 13 children. Meanwhile, in Kundoz's Dashti Archi District, 50 households received assistance, covering 489 individuals (239 males, 250 females), with support also provided to 1 individual with a disability, 1 child-headed household, and 1 elderly individual. *For more details, please refer to Table 3 below.*

Exit Survey and Lessons Learned Workshop

ARCS PMER department conducted exit surveys in Kandahar and Parwan provinces to gather recipient feedback and make immediate improvements to cash distribution processes. A total of 239 recipients (97 per cent male, 3

per cent female) were surveyed, with 70 per cent aged 18–50. Most respondents (72 per cent) accessed distribution information through ARCS offices, while 28 per cent relied on community representatives. Nearly all respondents expressed satisfaction with the process, reporting respectful treatment and safety. Recommendations include implementing staggered distribution schedules to reduce waiting times.



A female collecting cash assistance of AFN in Kunduz province, to meet her essential needs. (Photo: IFRC)


Furthermore, a lesson learned workshop on MPCA was held on 11–12 June 2024 in Kabul, Afghanistan, involving 40 participants, including ARCS and IFRC staff. Discussions highlighted budget limitations as a key challenge in addressing all vulnerable populations, while good practices included effective registration through the RedRose system, timely distribution, staff training, and proactive community engagement. Real-time feedback through exit surveys also contributed to improving the distribution process. The workshop underscored the need for robust planning, capacity building, and resource management to enhance MPCA programme implementation.

For further details on these activities, please refer to the previous report – [Operation Update #2](#).

Table 3: Multipurpose cash distribution per province

Name of province	Name of district	MPCA Amount	Number of households targeted	Number of households reached	Number of people reached			# of Female HHs	# of child HHs	# of people living with disabilities
					Male	Female	Total			
Farah	Bakwa	11,000 AFN	400	400	1,665	1,293	2,958	1	2	411
Ghor	Murghab		400	400	2,048	1,796	3,844	14	8	534
Hilmand	Kajaki		400	400	1,791	1,779	3,570	6	26	496
Kandahar	Maruf		400	400	2,721	2,590	5,311	4	0	738
Parwan	Bagram		61	61	233	216	449	7	1	62
Parwan	Charikar		57	57	209	165	374	13	0	52
Parwan	Jabal Saraj		85	85	405	334	739	13	3	103
Parwan	Koh-e Safi		147	147	605	506	1,111	5	2	154

Parwan	Sayed Khil		50	50	196	185	381	12	0	53
Uruzgan	Trinkot		500	500	2,680	2,513	5,193	16	2	722
Balkh	Sholgara	7,500 AFN	150	150	598	645	1,243	36	0	13
Kundoz	Dashti Archi		50	50	239	250	489	1	1	1
Grand Total			2,700	2,700	13,390	12,272	25,662	128	45	3,340

 Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	Total People reached	12,982
	Female > 18: 3,042	Female < 18: 4,202
	Male > 18: 2,410	Male < 18: 3,328

Objective: *Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
		<i># of health facilities (mobile/fixed) supported with staff, equipment and/or running costs for the provision of primary health services.</i>	10
	<i># of people reached with primary health services.</i>	10,036	16,489
	<i># of staff and volunteers trained on CBHFA/ECV/first aid</i>	47	47
	<i># of people reached with first aid service</i>	287	726
	<i># of people provided with MHPSS interventions including PFA</i>	2,128	1,898
	<i># of people reached with CBHFA activities</i>	9,482	16,489

As of reporting period, ARCS provided emergency primary health care services to 9,482 people through 10 MHTs in three provinces, including mental health support and health education for 12,982 individuals.

Emergency Primary Health Care Response

ARCS provided emergency primary health care services to 9,482 individuals affected by the flash floods in Afghanistan, with 10 MHTs deployed in the affected areas of Baghlan-8, Badakhshan-1, and Takhar-1 provinces. This response effort yielded a significant impact, with 6,039 females and 3,997 males receiving primary health care services. The deployment of MHTs addressed the critical need for healthcare services in the affected communities.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS) and Health Education

In addition to primary health care services, the MHTs provided mental health and psychosocial support services to the individuals to addressing the psychological impact caused by the floods. Furthermore, 12,982 people received health education sessions on prevention of water borne diseases and other communicable diseases.


A significant number of trauma cases were also managed by the MHTs, with 767 individuals receiving primary healthcare services for traumatic injuries sustained during the floods. This response effort demonstrates the importance of timely and effective trauma management in disaster response, particularly in contexts where the risk of injury is high.

Infectious Disease Management

Furthermore, the MHTs treated a significant number of infectious disease cases, including 1,775 cases of Acute Respiratory Infection and 1,262 cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea. These findings underscore the importance of targeted disease management in disaster response efforts, particularly in contexts where water borne diseases are prevalent.

Federation wide achievement

- TRC provided 7,000 Kg of essential medicines to ARCS MHTs in flood affected areas in May 2024.
- NorCross supported mobilization of three MHTs in Baghlan province

	<h2>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</h2>	Total people reached	47,695
		Female > 18: tbc	Female < 18: tbc
		Male > 18: tbc	Male < 18: tbc
Objective:	<i>Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of people sensitized on key WASH messages</i>	47,695	47,695
	<i># of water sources constructed or rehabilitated (wells with pumps, spring protection, community ponds with filtration).</i>	0	10
	<i># of constructed household/communal sanitation facilities (this is more than excreta disposal).</i>	0	10
	<i># of people reached with safe water</i>	0	78,830
	<i># of people (and households) reached by hygiene promotion activities</i>	47,695	47,695

Community Hygiene Sensitization and IEC Materials Distribution

Communities were sensitized with key messages through distribution of Information Education Communication (IEC) materials and hygiene promotion activities. Messages delivered included topics on domestic hygiene,

prevention of hygiene related infections, use of safe drinking water and safe disposal of garbage and human wastes. Other topics covered include menstrual hygiene management and household water treatment. A total of 47,695 IEC leaflets were distributed to 47,695 individuals in Baghlan, Badakhshan and Takhar provinces collectively. Apart from distribution of IEC materials, communities in the aforementioned locations were also sensitized on the same topics through group sessions. For the other WASH interventions, these are awaiting budget availability.

 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	Total People reached	10,361
	Female > 18: 3,668	Female < 18: 6,693
	Male > 18: NA	Male < 18: NA

Objective: *Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i># of people reached by protection, gender, and inclusion programming</i>	10,361	20,000
	<i># of households reached by dignity kits</i>	2,800	3,000

As of reporting period, ARCS reached 2800 households through dignity kits distribution. Similarly, integration of PGI and CEA approaches into flood response, developing assessment tools and conducting gender equality and safeguarding training for staff have been done.

PGI and CEA Tools Development

The ARCS has integrated gender, protection, and community engagement approaches into its flood response operations. Several coordination meetings between ARCS and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) were held to develop community assessment tools for Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). These tools aim to gather information on community concerns, needs, culture, communication structures, inclusivity, and feedback.

Additionally, the IFRC CEA and PGI teams collaborated with ARCS to design a training needs assessment tool that evaluates topics such as PGI, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), CEA, and safeguarding. The assessment was conducted with staff from ARCS's Disaster Management and Gender departments, and the findings were shared with the operational team and leadership to inform the decision-making process. An action plan will be developed based on these insights.

Safeguarding and Risk Analysis

Additionally, the IFRC PGI focal point, with support from the IFRC Secretariat's safeguarding advisor, created a child safeguarding risk analysis tool and conducted an orientation session for IFRC technical staff. Ongoing coordination with ARCS management, including the Human Resources and Gender departments, is essential for the effective implementation of this tool.

Gender Policy and Operational Guidelines

The IFRC is working closely with ARCS's Gender Department to secure approval for a gender policy. At the same time, with support from the PGI technical team at headquarters, efforts are underway to develop PGI operational guidelines and integrate Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) into the code of conduct policy.

Additionally, a CEA development consultant has been onboarded and will work under the supervision of a joint committee comprising ARCS and IFRC members.

Orientation and Training

Additionally, the IFRC team conducted a one-day gender equality orientation for ARCS staff at headquarters. The orientation was participated by gender department, disaster, disaster preparedness programme, information department and emergency operation manager and IFRC technical and operation staff. Key content of the orientation was gendering sensitive programming, and which point to consider while provide services and gender related terminologies and concept of gender, diversity and inclusion. All department heads suggested conducting this training to ARCS staff and IFRC, which will remove the confusion of what ARCS has regarding gender.

The IFRC technical team conducted a three-day PGI training followed by a two-day Training of Trainers (ToT) on CEA, covering topics such as Psychological First Aid (PFA), Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER), safeguarding, and the code of conduct. The training was attended by approximately 31 female staff and volunteers from ARCS Marastoon.

Distribution of Dignity Kits

ARCS distributed dignity kit to same 2,800 households who received emergency shelter and household items in Baghlan, Balkh, Ghor, Herat, Kunar, Laghman, Nimroz and Zabul provinces.

During the reporting period, an additional 200 dignity kits were provided to 200 families affected by flooding in Nangarhar. Additionally, 30 dignity kits were distributed to the Kandahar Marastoon for mental health beneficiaries.

Dignity kits are vital in humanitarian crises, especially for women and girls, addressing their specific hygiene needs with items like menstrual products and personal care essentials. These kits ensure they can manage their hygiene safely and comfortably, even in challenging environments. By respecting privacy and supporting overall well-being, dignity kits empower women and girls to maintain their health and dignity during crises, promoting gender equality and resilience. They symbolize respect for individual well-being and rights, offering essential support and fostering hope in difficult times.

Refer to Table 4 for list and quantity of items in each dignity kit.

S.N.	Items	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



Community Engagement and Accountability

Total people reached

-

Female > 18: -

Female < 18: -

Male > 18: -

Male < 18: -

Objective:

Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of staff and volunteers trained on community engagement and accountability</i>	13	tbc

Summary of activities and progress as of the reporting period for CEA:

- IFRC held a meeting with ARCS CEA focal point to plan CEA-PGI orientation to staff and volunteers in the affected provinces. The plan is still ongoing and waiting for confirmation.
- Developed CEA-PGI assessment tool for ARCS emergency operations.
- IFRC with ARCS CEA and PMER is planning to integrate the CEA-PGI related questions for the community assessment to understand the community's culture, concerns, needs, and other contexts.
- A meeting was conducted with the PMER team to plan the volunteers' mobilization.
- Coordinated with Operation teams to ensure the CEA components (communication, participation, and feedback) are integrated into the sectors.
- Coordinated with ARCS CEA focal point to re-establish Hotline in ARCS to provide a feedback channel to beneficiaries or communities.
- IFRC with ARCS are in the process of conducting CEA-PGI-Safeguarding training for ARCS HQ's staff and ARCS staff/volunteers from flood-affected provinces. The training will be held for female staff and volunteers in Marastoons. Currently, IFRC is in close coordination with ARCS to prepare materials and confirm schedules and participants.


Community Engagement and Inclusivity Initiatives

To foster a resilient and inclusive community, the focus is on actively involving residents in decision-making processes, enhancing their capacity to protect themselves and their environment, and promoting collaborative initiatives that address local needs and challenges. This includes ensuring equitable access to resources, opportunities, and decision-making for all genders, while actively promoting an inclusive culture that values diversity, addresses systemic barriers, and empowers marginalized voices within the community. The IFRC CEA and PGI technical focal points will work closely to develop a CEA policy that incorporates PGI standards (DAPS). Recently, ARCS leadership approved the annual plan for the Gender Department, which includes reviewing and developing the gender policy.


ARCS National Strategy and CEA Policy Vision

Through ARCS National Strategy 2021-2025, ARCS has a vision as a national humanitarian organization, independent, impartial, neutral, with voluntary services, going towards self-sufficiency, delivering humanitarian services to the people affected by natural disasters and conflicts, providing social protection services, and reaching the communities whom others cannot reach. In addition, ARCS brings the strong value to recognize the

strengths of all men and women, boys and girls in all communities. ARCS's local, ever-present members, volunteers and youth provide support, training and skills development to build on these, helping people to take control of their own lives and environments. Similarly, local members and volunteers also empowers their communities to create their own solutions that improve the lives of vulnerable people, the aim of this CEA policy is to assist ARCS in adopting a more systematic and planned approach to engaging communities, inclusive, and ensuring consistent and high-quality accountability across all our programs and operations.

 Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	Total people reached	-	
	Female > 18:	Female < 18:	
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:	
Objective:	<i>Strengthen the capacity of communities in high-risk areas to anticipate and reduce risks associated with disasters and climate change</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of people reached with disaster risk reduction.</i>	-	500
No progress has been made against key priorities under the 'Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery' sector. This will be updated when progress is made.			

Enabling approaches

 National Society Strengthening	Objective:	<i>To strengthen National Society capacity to prepare and effectively respond to emergencies in accordance with its mandate.</i>	
	Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual
<i># of ARCS staff and volunteers trained in different sector(s)</i>		0	NA
<i># of warehouses extended/renovated/ constructed</i>		0	NA
No specific progress has been made against the priorities listed in the Floods Operation Strategy, However, with the support of IFRC Emergency Appeal (MDRAF007) and IFRC network support, the following actions are ongoing:			

Optimizing Human Resource

IFRC supports ARCS in developing its human resources capacity through national/provincial level training for its staff and volunteers. Further, IFRC is supporting ARCS in institutionalising capacities and establishing a more robust enabling environment where organisational policies and strategies are reviewed/updated/introduced that eventually govern future response, recovery, and community resilience engagement of ARCS.

National Society Development Initiatives

The National Society has made significant progress toward its overall development agenda. In the final quarter of 2024, the organization conducted assessments to evaluate its institutional capacity, initiated the development of a financial model, and advanced its digital transformation efforts. The National Society has also implemented preparedness training and refined its preparedness and response tools for dissemination across its mechanisms, including Contingency Plans and Standard Operating Procedures.

There has been increased engagement with partners, setting the stage for enhanced coordination in 2025, as outlined in the National Society Development Plan. Following the development of the Volunteer Management System (VMS) utilizing local capacity, the National Society has begun training national focal points in its use and updating its database to reflect current realities. Additional investments are being made to expedite this process through digital solutions, which will also facilitate the engagement of both current and future volunteers.

Discussions are ongoing regarding a suitable data hosting solution for the National Society, with expectations that this will be finalized in early 2025.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:	<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</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>National Society has a membership coordination mechanism in place.</i>	Yes	Yes

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.

Membership Coordination

Four Participating National Societies have a presence in Afghanistan; (DRC, NRC, TRC and QRC) working alongside ARCS and IFRC Secretariat. In addition, few other partners are supporting the ARCS operational and strategic plans priorities through other modalities. There is a good coordination mechanism in place to meet regularly with partners based in the country, especially if there will be a disaster like flash floods, earthquakes, or other disasters. There are several coordination meetings at different strategic levels.

There is a good coordination mechanism at different levels which is led by the ARCS. These coordination platforms are functional when a disaster happens. Once the decision is made with the ARCS, IFRC, the PNS and the ICRC, then it is implemented by the programmes at the branch and regional levels.

Engagement with External Partners

ARCS and IFRC Secretariat have been coordinating with diverse stakeholders to deliver a unified and effective response to the flood-affected communities. It encompasses aligning the coordinating efforts with the shelter cluster, Government of Japan/JICA; public authorities, and other national and international non-governmental organizations to maximize resources, avoid duplication, and address the multifaceted needs of the affected populations



Secretariat Services

Objective:	<i>The IFRC Secretariat ensures high quality support services to in-country IFRC member societies</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>% of IFRC staff in-country who completed minimum security training requirements</i>	100%	100%
	<i># of evaluations conducted for this operation</i>	0	1

Security

IFRC Afghanistan Delegation maintain comprehensive Risk Management strategy, outlining all potential threats and listing measures taken to prevent and/or reduce the impact related to potential security and safety incidents/accidents. IFRC have advised ARCS security team on improvement of active security and safety measures of ARCS premises, as well as improved existing and supported ARCS team in development of new policies and procedures related to safety and security. IFRC cooperated and coordinated with ARCS on improvement of the national society systems in flood effected areas and the development programmes included, but not limited to, capacity building of ARCS regional and provincial security focal points on safety and security procedures development and implementation.

Communication

- Press release about the floods is accessible [here](#)
- Audio visual materials of flood response in Baghlan and Herat province are available [here](#)

Supply Chain Management

IFRC released 2,400 NFIs packages (including: Blanket, tarpaulins, Jerry Can, Kitchen set and Dignity kit) from the IFRC preposition stocks to the flood affected people in Baghlan, Ghor, Nangarhar, Zabul, Herat, Balkh, Laghman and Kunar provinces. Procurement of NFIs to replenish the existing stocks were conducted, some NFIs are already supplied and stocked in IFRC warehouses. The rest of procurements are under process and soon will be completed.

Additionally, IFRC/ARCS received in-kind donation from Government of Japan/JICA: Tent 170 pieces that can accommodate a family with 2 adults and 5 children; blanket 1,190 pieces, tarpaulin 34 rolls, sleeping pad 1,190 pieces, potable jerry can 170 pieces, water purifier 3 pieces. The IFRC/ ARCS hired labors to assemble the package with specific household items to distribute to 170 households. The packages were transported to Burka district of Baglan province using ARCS trucks. This coordinated effort by the IFRC/ARCS team ensured the efficient and organized distribution of essential relief items to the communities impacted by the devastating flash floods in the northeastern region of Afghanistan.

D. FUNDING

As of 30 November 2024, the Emergency Appeal coverage is **approximately 39.6 percent** against a funding requirement of CHF 5 million.

Consolidated support provided to the flood-affected population primarily consisted of cash contributions and in-kind donations from various partners. These included the Australian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Red Cross of Monaco, Singapore Red Cross Society, Saudi Red Crescent Authority, The Netherlands Red Cross, JICA, the Indonesian Government and Taiwan Red Cross Organization. The most recent contributions came from the Irish Red Cross and the Netherlands Red Cross and Government.

Following the IFRC's new Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system recent go-live, we are working to stabilize the system and deliver comprehensive reports, including donor financial reports. While we have made significant progress, we are still encountering some challenges that may impact the reports. We are committed to maintaining transparency, and therefore, inform you that the financial report we share may have potential discrepancies or limitations. We will inform you of any necessary adjustments, if any, and make sure to share a final report in due course.

Contact information

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Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)

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.